

**ANALISIS FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN
PEMILIHAN MKJP IUD PADA SELURUH AKSEPTOR KB AKTIF
DI DESA DEWASARI KECAMATAN CIJEUNGJING
KABUPATEN CIAMIS TAHUN 2026**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Penggunaan metode kontrasepsi jangka panjang (MKJP) Intra Uterine Device (IUD) masih relatif rendah. Kondisi ini dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor, di antaranya pengetahuan, sikap, dukungan suami, dan peran tenaga kesehatan dalam memberikan komunikasi, informasi, dan edukasi (KIE). **Tujuan:** Menganalisis faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan pemilihan MKJP IUD pada akseptor KB aktif di Desa Dewasari, Kecamatan Cijeungjing, Kabupaten Ciamis Tahun 2026. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Populasi penelitian berjumlah 843 akseptor KB aktif, dengan sampel sebanyak 89 responden yang ditentukan menggunakan rumus Slovin dan dipilih melalui teknik *random sampling*. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner mengenai pengetahuan, sikap, dukungan suami, peran tenaga kesehatan dalam KIE, dan pemilihan kontrasepsi IUD, kemudian dianalisis secara univariat, bivariat, dan multivariat. **Hasil:** Mayoritas responden berusia 36–45 tahun (47,2%), merupakan ibu rumah tangga (95,5%), dan berpendidikan SLTA (62,9%). Sebagian besar memiliki pengetahuan kurang (49,4%), sikap negatif terhadap IUD (64,0%), tidak memperoleh dukungan suami (59,6%), menilai peran tenaga kesehatan dalam KIE kurang optimal (68,5%), serta masih memilih metode kontrasepsi non-IUD (70,8%). Analisis bivariat menunjukkan adanya hubungan positif, sangat kuat, dan signifikan antara pengetahuan ($r=0,859$; $p=0,000$), sikap ($r=0,805$; $p=0,000$), dukungan suami ($r=0,895$; $p=0,000$), serta peran tenaga kesehatan ($r=0,890$; $p=0,000$) dengan pemilihan MKJP IUD. Analisis multivariat menunjukkan bahwa dukungan suami merupakan faktor yang paling dominan berhubungan dengan pemilihan MKJP IUD ($OR=1,096$; $p=0,017$). **Kesimpulan:** Pengetahuan, sikap, dukungan suami, dan peran tenaga kesehatan dalam KIE berhubungan secara signifikan dengan pemilihan MKJP IUD, dengan dukungan suami sebagai faktor yang paling dominan. Oleh karena itu, peningkatan edukasi kepada pasangan usia subur serta keterlibatan aktif suami dalam pengambilan keputusan keluarga berencana perlu terus ditingkatkan untuk mendorong penggunaan kontrasepsi IUD.

Kata Kunci : *Dukungan Suami, Pengetahuan, Peran Petugas KIE, Pemilihan MKJP IUD, Sikap.*

**ANALYSIS OF FACTORS RELATED TO THE CHOICE OF IUD
REMOVAL BY THE ACTIVE CONTRACEPT ACCEPTOR IN DEWASARI
VILLAGE, CIJEUNGJING DISTRICT, CIAMIS REGENCY IN 2026**

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ABSTRACT

Background: The utilization of the Intrauterine Device (IUD)—a long-acting reversible contraceptive (LARC) method remains relatively low. This situation is influenced by various factors, including knowledge, attitudes, husband's support, and the role of healthcare workers in providing communication, information, and education (CIE). **Objective:** To analyze factors associated with the choice of the IUD (LARC) among active family planning acceptors in Dewasari Village, Cijeungjing District, Ciamis Regency. **Methods:** This study employed a quantitative method with a cross-sectional approach. The study population consisted of 843 active family planning acceptors; a sample of 89 respondents was determined using Slovin's formula and selected via random sampling. Data were collected using questionnaires covering knowledge, attitudes, husband's support, the role of healthcare workers in CIE, and IUD selection, followed by univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analyses. **Results:** The majority of respondents were aged 36–45 years (47.2%), were housewives (95.5%), and had a high school education (62.9%). Most possessed low knowledge (49.4%), held negative attitudes toward the IUD (64.0%), lacked husband's support (59.6%), perceived the role of healthcare workers in CIE as suboptimal (68.5%), and chose non-IUD contraceptive methods (70.8%). Bivariate analysis revealed a positive, very strong, and significant relationship between the choice of the IUD (LARC) and knowledge ($r=0.859$; $p=0.000$), attitudes ($r=0.805$; $p=0.000$), husband's support ($r=0.895$; $p=0.000$), and the role of healthcare workers ($r=0.890$; $p=0.000$). Multivariate analysis indicated that husband's support was the most dominant factor associated with the choice of the IUD (LARC) ($OR=1.096$; $p=0.017$). **Conclusion:** Knowledge, attitudes, husband's support, and the role of healthcare workers in providing information and education (KIE) are significantly associated with the choice of the IUD (a long-acting reversible contraceptive method), with husband's support being the most dominant factor. Therefore, enhancing education for couples of reproductive age and fostering active husband involvement in family planning decision-making are essential to encourage IUD use.

Keywords: Husband's support, knowledge, role of IEC personnel, choice of long-acting reversible contraception (IUD), attitude.