

15. ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF MIDWIVES ON THE SELECTION OF IMPLANTED CONTRACEPTIVE USE BY ACCEPTORS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

By Polanda Y Runtoboi

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ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF MIDWIVES ON THE SELECTION OF IMPLANTED CONTRACEPTIVE USE BY ACCEPTORS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

Background: Indonesian family profiles reported the percentage of active acceptors in couples of childbearing ages in 2017 was 63.22%, and the number who never used contraceptives was 18.63%. The highest contraceptive use in Bengkulu province was 71.98%, and the lowest in Papua was 25.73%. The population of Papua Province in 2020 amounted to 4.3 million people or an increase of 1.47 million.

Objectives: This study aims to find the role of midwives against the selection of the use of implanted contraceptives by acceptors.

Design: This research design is a systematic review to find and review articles from databases and theories that are descriptive.

Data Sources: Search articles using databased ScienceDirect and Google Scholar including the keyword "contraceptive implants" with a period of 2018 to 2021; 15 articles are available based on inclusion criteria article discussing implant contraceptives, Year of publication 2018-2021, International and National Publications, the National Journal has ISSN, articles using Indonesian and English

Review Methods: Systematic review methods based on established criteria, then collected and made journal summaries include the name of the researcher, the year of publication of the journal, the title of the study, the method, and a summary of the results or findings. by identifying, evaluating and synthesizing the summary of research journals entered into the table according to the format.

Results: From the journal filtering, 15 articles were eligible based on the inclusion criteria, it was found that: The role of health workers/midwives is the most important factor in the use of implants contraception by acceptors so that it is hoped that education regarding the benefits of implants can be increased.

Conclusion: Interpersonal communication or counseling needs to be improved. Counseling is communication between clients and health workers to facilitate and advocate on any issues related to comprehensive reproductive health. It is expected that with counseling provided by birth control, acceptors can make their own decisions in accordance with the desired method.

Keywords: *Role of Midwife, Implant Contraceptive, Acceptor.*

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is included as a developing country with a large population and a high rate of population growth. Indonesia is in the fourth position in the world with the most populous population after China, India, and the United

States, which reached 265 million people. The total birth rate or Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in Indonesia is around 2.4% per year. It is estimated that the population of Indonesia in 2050 will reach 319.2 million people

(POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU, 2019).

One ²³ the reasons the government organizes the Family Planning program is the high rate of population growth. The National Family Planning Program meets the public demand for birth control and reproductive health services, decreases maternal and infant mortality, and counter reproductive health to form a small quality family. Then the Family Planning program also aims to reduce the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) figures listed in the National medium-term development plan.

Indonesian family profiles reported the percentage of active acceptors in couples of childbearing age in 2017 was 63.22%, and the number who never used contraceptives was ⁶ 18.63%. The highest contraceptive use in Bengkulu province was 71.98%, and the lowest in Papua was 25.73%. Five provinces still have less than 50% family planning coverage, namely Papua, West Papua, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, and Riau Islands. Base ¹⁷ the highest long-term methods found in Bali (39.14%), D.I Yogyakarta (36.03%), and East Nusa Tenggara (30.49) (Kemenkes RI, 2018; Purba & Ibrahim, 2020).

The reported population of Papua Province in 2020 amounted to 4.3 million people or an increase of 1.47 million people compared to the population in 2010 (2.8 million people). The population growth rate reaches 4.13% per year. Population growth ³⁰ Papua of 4 percent is ranked first in all of Indonesia based on the results of the 2020 Population Census.

Efforts to control the population growth rate through a decrease in total birth rates are strongly influenced by community participation in family planning programs. Family planning programs help the country maintain macro-stability of population growth and help families improve their well-being micro-. Families with more controlled children can achieve the highest education, obtain more optimal health services, and have greater economic opportunities in the future. It is reported that the use of contraception in Papua Province is still

dominated by hormonal contraceptives and is short-term.

A long-term contraceptive method is the most effective method of contraception, one of which is an implant with excess can be used by all women in reproductive age, very effective (0.8% of pregnancies per 100 women in the first year) immediately after installation, reversible, long-term (can be up to 3 years unnecessary change), and improve sexual intercourse because there is no need to be afraid to get pregnant. There are no hormonal side effects with implants and do not affect the production and quality of breast milk. In addition, implants can be installed immediately after the abortus when there is no infection to help prevent ectopic p²⁸nancy (Aisien & Enosolease, 2010; Balogun et al., 2014; Gustikawati et al., 2014; Hohmann, 2009; Yusnidar et al., 2019).

But in reality, the use of implants is still low. One of the causes is due to lack of public knowledge so that they have difficulty in determining the contraceptive method used. This is limited to the m³ethods available and due to ignorance about the requirements and safety of such contraceptive methods. Various factors to consider include health status, side effects, failure consequences, or unwanted pregnancies.

With the low use of birth control implants in other types of birth control, researchers are interested in researching the role of health workers in selecting implant birth control by acceptors.

¹⁴ METHODS

Design

The design of this research is ¹⁰ literature Review or literature review. The literature review is research that examines or critically reviews knowledge, ideas, or findings contained in the body of *academic-oriented literature* and formulates its theoretical and methodological contributions to a particular topic. The design used is a narrative review with the stages of choosing a topic to be reviewed, tracking and selecting suitable/relevant articles, analyzing and

synthesizing literature and organizing review writing.

Search Methods

Search³⁵ for scientific articles using databases such as Pubmed and Google Scholar, including the keyword "contraceptive implants" in the 2018-2021 publication year and evaluated based on:

1. Inclusion Criteria

- a. Article discussing implant contraceptives;
- b. Year of publication 2018-2021;
- c. International and National Publications;
- d. The National Journal has ISSN;
- e. Articles using Indonesian and English; and
- f. Original articles, full text, and open access.

2. Exclusion Criteria

- a. Articles other than Indonesian and English;
- b. Does not have an ISSN for national journals; and
- c. Literature review dan RCT.

Search Outcome

A search for data using The ScienceDirect database by entering the keyword "contraceptive implants" obtained 26,814 articles filtered years, human, abstract, full text, meta-analysis, and clinical trial received 71 articles. The next search using google scholar, databased by entering the keyword "contraceptive implants," obtained 6,684 articles, then filtered the year, title, and abstract accepted 32 articles.

Of the two databases used, it was found that as many as 103 subsequent articles were done screening double publications, and eligibility obtained as many as 103 articles. Then the final process is to read and choose articles based on the criteria obtained from 15 articles that are willing (Table 1).

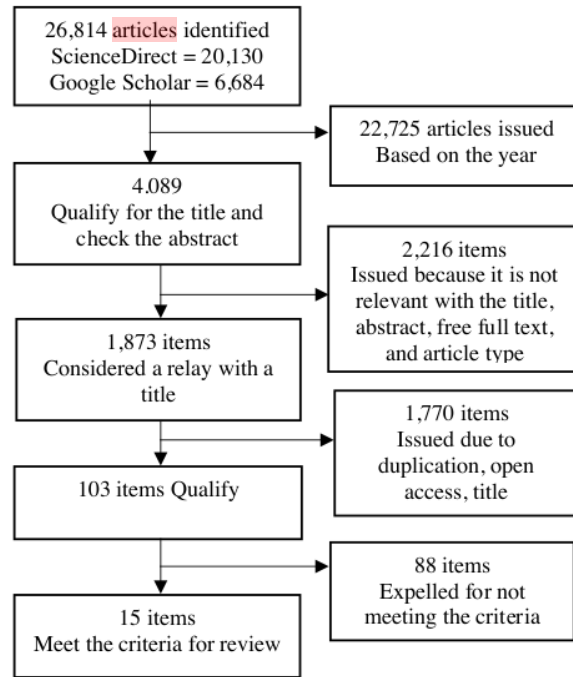


Figure 1. Article Search Strategy.

Quality Appraisal

This literature review is synthesized using narrative methods by grouping similar extraction data according to the results measured to answer the purpose. Research journals that fit the inclusion criteria are then collected and made journal summaries, including the name of the researcher, the year of publication of the journal, the title of the study, methods, and summary of results or findings.

The summary of the research journal is entered into the table in accordance with the format mentioned above. To further clarify abstract analysis and full text, the journal is read and observed. The journal summary has then conducted an analysis of the content contained in the purpose of the research and the results/findings of study.

Analysis of the contents of the journal, then coded into the contents of the journal reviewed based on the outline or core of the study, is done by parsing in a sentence then if it has been collected then searched for similarities

and differences in each study and then discussed to conclude.

Data Abstraction

In the abstraction of the data, the researcher was accompanied by two supervisors who were in charge of directing the preparation of the literature review.

Data Analysis/ Synthesis

In the synthesis of articles, the results of the thoughts begin by analyzing articles that are relevant to the topic to be reviewed discuss articles by making search and classification based on the elements that will be reviewed

from several articles that discuss the topic almost the same.

Fifteen articles were selected based on inclusion criteria that discuss the influence of husband support on pregnant women who consume phthalate supplements for increased hemoglobin levels.

RESULTS

Of the article searches using the database only 15 articles meet the criteria.

Figure 1 showed that the smoothing of article selection from the database. Additional information, including author's name, year of publication, research design, sample, and data analysis, can be seen in table 1.

Table 1. Extraction of Research Results.

Authors	Years	Title	Type of Research and Population/ Sample	Data Analysis	Result
Fazar Kumaladewi (Kumaladewi & Pelupessy, 2018)	2018	Determinant of Decision Making Becomes an Implanted Contraceptive Acceptor	Cross-sectional. The population of 100 Respondents, purposive sampling technique.	Chi-Square	3 There is a relationship between health workers' role in deciding to become an acceptance of implanted contraceptives at The Rijali Health Center in Ambon City in 18.
Lili Farlikhatun (Farlikhatun, 2019)	2019	Contribution of maternal Knowledge to the interest in the use of implant birth control	Analytical. The population of KB implant acceptors who visited Mangunjaya Bekasi Health Center with a sample of 47 people.	Chi-Square	5 There is a meaningful relationship between age, education, parity, and employment with the use of birth control implants.
34 Erma Sugiana, ST Aisjah Hamid, Erma Puspita Sari	2021	Factors That Affect Implant Contraceptive Use	The analytical survey, cross-sectional.	Chi-square Logistic regression	Analysis results showed that parity, age, and employment had a significant

(Sugiana et al., 2021)			The population of all couples of childbearing ages using birth control is estimated at 7,729acceptors. A sample of 99 people. Proportional Random Sampling.		21 association with the use of birth control implants, whereas education did not have a significant association with the use of birth control implants. Multivariate analysis of variables that have the most effect on the use of implanted birth control is the work variable.
24 Jessica R. Botfield Sarah M. Wright Sarah E. Fenwick Yan Cheng (Botfield et al., 2021)	26 2021	6 Training nurses in contraceptive implant procedures: implications for practice in Australia	6 Analytics survey. Nurses who participated five people.	Interview and observation	6 Nurses who are given implant training have new knowledge that can meet the needs of patients, which can increase the use of implant contraceptives.
Syarifah Masita, GusringSanusi Baso, Sri Ramadany, Syafruddin Sharif, Veni Hadju, A. Nilawati Usman (Masita et al., 2021)	2021	6 Effect of Application of Counseling in Fertile Age Couple on the Improvement of Knowledge Contraception Implants	6 R&D dan quasi-experiment one group pre-test-posttest. Sample of couples of 6 childbearing age-aged 15-45 years who did not use birth control as many as 96 people.	Uji Wilcoxon.	6 There is an effect of the application of counseling on the increase in Knowledge of Couples of Childbearing Age
8 Im Murtiawani (Murtiawani, 2020)	2020	8 Analysis of Factors Affecting the Interest of Acceptors in Selecting Implant in Women of Childbearing Age in the working area of Wonosari Public Health Centre	Cross-sectional. Sample of 117 respondents, simple random sampling technique.	Linear regression	8 Knowledge is the factor that most influences interest in implant selection.
Pratiwi Nasution, Emi Naibaho	2018	Analysis of Factors to Find Out Obstacles in	Cross-sectional. The population of 80 respondents,	chi-square	Convenience factors for contraceptive use, support, and

(Pratiwi & Restanty, 2018)	The Use of Implanted Contraceptives in Suka Maju Village Sunggal District Deli Serdang Regency	purposive sampling technique.		interpersonal factors are obstacles in the use of implant contraceptives, so it is necessary to improve the professionalism of health workers, especially in providing services such as counseling or education that can motivate the public to use implant contraceptives.
Karmila .., Fatma Sylvana Dewi Harahap, Rapida Saragih (. et al., 2020)	2020 Islamic Religious Perspective and Health About the Use of Contraceptives in Bpm Healthy Families Darul Hasanah District of Southeast Aceh Province in 2019	Mix Methods. The WUS population who visited the Clinic and a sample of 42 respondents, while for qualitative informants two women of childbearing age who did not use implanted contraceptives, two husbands, one midwife, and 1 Village head, and 1 Ustad.	Quantitative chi-square test, qualitatively based on in-depth interviews with informants	The cause of women of childbearing age does not want to wear birth control implants is the lack of support provided by the husband, There is an influence of age, education, knowledge, attitudes, and support of the husband with the Islamic and health about the use of implant contraceptives in BPM Healthy families Darul Hashanah district of
Ida Lestari Tampubolon, Jitasari Sibero Tarigan (Tampubolon & Tarigan, 2018)	2018 Knowledge Relationship, Husband Support and Health Workers with The Use of Under-Skin Contrasting Devices (AKBK) In Couples of Childbearing Age In Environment Ii Village Of Beautiful	3 Cross-sectional study. The sample was taken with a random sampling of 65 respondents.	Chi-square	11 There is a significant relationship between childbearing age and the use of under-the-skin contraceptives.

Fishermen Medan Labuhan 15 district 11					
Erlyna Evasari, Fitriya Ayu Sahara (Erlyna Evasari & Sahara, 2018)	2018	Relationship of Knowledge, Education and Family Support with The Use of Implant Contraceptives	Cross-sectional. The population of 466 active contraceptive users, sample of 86 birth control users Active. Accidental 3 mpling	Chi-square	There is a meaningful relationship between knowledge, education, and family support with the use of implant contraceptives.
Podungge Yusni, Igrisa Yusni (Yusni & Yusni, 2021)	2021	The Effect of Counseling on Contraceptive Selection in Women of Reproductive Age Couples	Pre-experimental design with One-group posttest approach. The study population was all women aged 11400 and the sample that met the inclusion criteria was 100 respondents.	Linier Regression Test, Multivariate Test	Education, employment, knowledge, and attitudes have no effect on the selection of contraceptives. Age, parity, and counseling affect contraceptive choices. Multivariate test results show that age is the dominant variable that influences the selection of contraceptives.
Rosmala Nur, Rahman Bonda, Abd. Rahman, Diah Ayu Hartini, Ummu Aiman, Herman, Nurhaya S Pat (Nur et al., 2019)	2019	Determinant Use of Long-Term Contraceptive Methods in Sangurara Community Health Center Area Palu City	Cross-sectional. Active acceptors in the working area of Sangurara Health Center of Tatanga Palu Subdistrict have as many as 100 people. Teknik sampling simple random sampling.	Uji chi-square	There is a link between economic status, the role of health workers, and sped-up support for the use of long-term contraceptive methods ($p < 0.005$)
Dionesia Octaviani Laput, Stefanus, P Manongga, Muntasir Muntasir, Eufrasia Prinata	2021	Factors predicting of the Implant Contraceptive Used as Family Planning Method among Mothers in Wae Mbeleng Public Health	Observational analytic studies with cross-sectional design. Using an analytic latitude cut design in 392 women of childbearing age	Simple logistic regression test and multivariate analysis	Variables that have a significant statistical correlation to implant use are age, education, knowledge, culture, information obtained from health workers,

Padeng, Fransiska Nova Nanur (Laput et al., 2021)	Center, Ruteng Sub District	were selected using multistage random sampling.		and spousal/husband support. The most influential variable is the information obtained from health workers.
Ekoriano Mario, Ardiana (13) a (Mario & Irma, 2020)	2020	Quality of Care in Modern Contraceptive Service Delivery in the Public and Private Sector: A Cross-Sectional Study in Indonesia	The study used quality of care framework developed by Judith Bruce (Bruce, 1990). Non probability sampling with purposive sampling.	Qualitative methods of collecting data and information through in-depth interviews and inferential analysis
Hesti Cahya Ningrum, Niken Agus Tianingrum (Hesti Cahya Ningrum, 2020)	2020	The Role of Health Workers on The Use of Contraception in Local Workers Night Entertainment (THM) In the Working Area of Samarinda New Hope Health Center	Cross-sectional. The population is all working women (THM) used the technique of total sampling as many as 118 respondents	Fisher' Exact Test
				From the client's point of view, information about contraceptive options is the most overlooked aspect in community health facilities, while follow-up and long-term are ignored in private health facilities. In terms of health care providers, the quality of service is still below optimal standards.
				97.5% of workers (THM) use contraception, but there is no relationship between the role of the officer and the use of contraception (P =0.244>0.05)

DISCUSSION

One of the goals of the Family Planning (KB) program implemented in Indonesia is to reduce the rate of population growth. Birth control programs have efforts, namely: regulating the birth of children, the ideal distance and age for childbirth, and regulating pregnancy. Law No.52 of 2009 supports the BIRTH Control Program as one of the efforts to realize a healthy and quality family. One of the efforts made by increasing the knowledge of women of childbearing age about implant contraceptives so that they can choose implant

contraceptives as the right choice and perform the installation.

Based on the results of journal reviews that have been conducted (table 1), the role of health workers is the most important factor in the selection of implant birth control by acceptors. This role is related to providing information about the method of birth control of prospective acceptors, in this case, specifically pregnant women, maternity, and postpartum. The provision of this information is made through counseling using Decision-Making Tools (ABPK) using family planning.

ABPK is a back sheet developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and has been adapted by Indonesia for use in counseling. The health worker who plays the role is the midwife. Midwives do this according to their role. In providing, midwife services do it professionally and in accordance with standards (Affandi, 2013).

The role of midwives as post-natal birth control counselors aims so that the community, especially mothers after childbirth, is not confused about the use of birth control after childbirth. There are still many women who have difficulty in determining the choice of the type of contraception. This is not only due to the limitations of the methods available but also by their ignorance of the requirements and safety of such contraceptive methods. The good role of health workers in providing side effects services is more due to health workers being oriented to basic tasks and functions so that the services provided can be maximized and have a positive impact on the realization of patient satisfaction and excellent service (Wirda, 2021).

The skill of midwives in dealing with implant side effects also affects the success of the treatment of side effects experienced by acceptors. So that the services provided by health workers can make acceptors who experience side effects feel satisfied with the services provided. By providing wholehearted service, maintaining patient privacy can make them trust the services provided. And with the trust that has been obtained, health workers can further improve the quality of services that have been provided. A good role in dealing with side effects has a positive impact on the handling of complaints of side effects (Bria, 2018; Filmira & Fatah, 2020; Wati, 2019).

27 CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion above, researchers concluded that the influential factor in the use of implants is health workers. Interpersonal communication or counseling needs to be improved. Counseling is communication between clients and health

workers to facilitate and advocate on any issues related to comprehensive reproductive health. It is expected that with counseling provided by birth control, acceptors can make their own decisions in accordance with the desired method.

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DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTEREST

This comprehensive summary or systematic review is independent writing, so there is no conflict of interest in the writing.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

Polanda Y Runtoboi: Designed the study, collected and analyzed articles, and contributed to completion of systematic review.

Mardiana Ahmad: Contribution as a supervisor involved in planning and supervision in the completion of review literature.

Andi Nilawati Usman: Contribution of guidance in discussing the final results of the review literature manuscript.

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