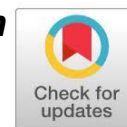


Knowledge and perception with intention in the selection of postpartum intrauterine contraceptive device in third trimester pregnant women



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ABSTRACT

Family Planning Program was one strategy to reduce the risk of maternal death. The first year postpartum was the most important time for contraceptive use. The percentage of intrauterine contraceptive device(IUCD) usage was still low compared to other contraceptive methods. The aim of this study was to know the relationship of knowledge and perception with intention in the selection of postpartum intrauterine contraceptive device(PPIUCD) in third trimester pregnant women. This study was an analytic observational study with a cross-sectional design. The study was conducted in June 2022. Data for pregnant women in the third trimester of July 2021 - August 2021 at the Dadirejo Public Health Center are 72 people. This research uses total sampling. The research instrument is a questionnaire. Data analysis in this study was univariate, bivariate (Chi-square and likelihood) and multivariate (logistical regression) analysis. The proportion of postpartum contraceptive use was 52%. Knowledge level ($p=0.000$), perception ($p=0.000$) was related to the intention to use the PPIUCD. The variable that most influenced the intention to use the PPIUCD was the level of knowledge OR 15.315 (95% CI 3.337-69.4531; $p=0.000$). Knowledge level is the most dominant factor.

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INTRODUCTION

Family Planning (FP) was first established as a government program on June 29, 1970, at the same time as the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN). The family planning program in Indonesia has been started since 1957, but it is still a health issue and not yet a population issue. Then in line with the increasing population of Indonesia and the high maternal mortality rate and the need for reproductive health, the family planning program is then used to suppress population growth and improve maternal and child health.(1)

According to BKKBN data, active family planning participants among couples of childbearing age (CCA) in 2020 amounted to 67.6%. This figure increased compared to 2019 which was 63.31% based on data from the Indonesian Family Profile in 2019. The pattern of choosing the type of contraceptive in 2020 showed that most of the acceptors

chose to use the injection method by 72.9%, followed by the pill at 19.4%. In terms of effectiveness, these two types of devices are short-term contraceptive methods so that their effectiveness in controlling pregnancy is lower than other types of contraception. This pattern occurs every year, where more participants choose short-term contraceptive methods than long-term contraceptive methods (Intrauterine contraception device (IUCD), implant, tubectomy and vasectomy).(2)

Meanwhile, according to the Central Java Province BKKBN report, the number of CCA in 2019 was 6,652,451 pairs. Overall, 73.5% of the existing CCA are active family planning participants. The coverage of active family planning participants is the ratio between the number of active family planning participants and CCA in one work area over a certain period. Meanwhile, post-delivery family planning participants are women who use contraception during the postpartum period (0-42 days after delivery). The coverage of post-delivery family planning participants in Central Java in 2019 was 26.8%. There are different patterns in the selection of contraceptives for active family planning participants and post-partum family planning participants. Most of the active family planning participants or 58.4% of family planning acceptors chose injectable contraceptives. Meanwhile, in post-delivery family planning, most or 17.4% of participants chose intrauterine contraception, followed by 5.(3)

Data on the population of Purworejo Regency in 2020 shows that out of a total of 110,136 CCA, 83,116 of them are active family planning participants. Injectable FP was the most preferred FP with 35,365 participants, followed by Implant 19,231 participants, IUCD 11,540 participants, Pill 9,440 participants, tubectomy 3,778 participants, vasectomy 398, and condom 3,364 participants.

Based on the data above, it shows that the use of the IUCD is still low at both the national and regional levels. The success of the family planning program is determined by the knowledge of the family planning acceptor concerned, so that the family planning acceptor knows about the ins and outs of contraception itself and what are the advantages and disadvantages of using it. Various factors must also be considered including health status, side effects, potential, unwanted consequences of failure/pregnancy, planned family size, partner approval and even cultural norms.(4)

One of the most effective contraceptives today is the IUCD. The IUCD is a safe, reversible, long-term method of contraception, which is made of small plastic or metal coils wrapped with copper of various sizes and inserted into the uterus. The IUCD has a very high effectiveness, with success reaching 0.6 to 0.8 pregnancies per 100 IUCD acceptors compared to injectable contraceptives, which are currently the most popular contraceptives for family planning acceptors.(5)

Several previous study of the research point to the importance of knowledge and attitudes in the decision to use postpartum IUCD contraception. According to Haryani (2022), there is a positive correlation between third trimester pregnant women's attitudes and knowledge levels and their intention to select an postpartum intrauterine contraception device (PPIUCD).(6) According to Aziz's (2021) research, several factors, such as education level, prior IUCD use, perceptions of spouse opposition, and misconceptions regarding IUCDs, influence pregnant women's intention to use an PPIUCD.(7) Adriani (2022) also discovered a connection between postpartum women' interest in PPIUCD installation and their level of expertise.(8) Nevertheless, no prior study has examined knowledge and attitudes to highlight the significance of offering suitable direction and instructions during prenatal checkups to encourage the postpartum use of PPIUCD.

During a preliminary study at the Dadirejo Public Health Center (PHC) on August 5, 2021, researchers found 10 pregnant women in the third trimester, then the researchers asked questions about family planning plans after giving birth, the result was that 5 pregnant women wanted to use injectable contraception, 2 pregnant women wanted to use implants,

1 wanted the PPIUCD and 2 pregnant women want to use condoms. Based on family planning data at the Dadirejo PHC which shows there is still a lack of maternal interest in choosing the PPIUCD, the researcher intends to conduct research on the relationship between knowledge and perception with intention in the selection of postpartum intrauterine contraceptive device in third trimester pregnant women.

METHOD

This research is an analytic observational study with a cross sectional design. The population in this study were 3rd trimester pregnant women in the Dadirejo PHC area. Data for pregnant women in the third trimester of July 2021 - August 2021 at the Dadirejo Health Center are 72 people. The sampling technique used a total sampling of 72 samples. This research was conducted from January 2022 to March 2022. This research was conducted in the Dadirejo PHC area, Bagelen District, Purworejo Regency. The independent variables are Knowledge (X1) and Perception (X2). The dependent variable is the PPIUCD Selection Intention. Data collection is obtained directly (primary data). The instrument used in this study was a knowledge, perception, and intention questionnaire. Data analysis used chi square test and logistic regression.

RESULTS

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Characteristics

Category	Frequency	%
Age		
Healthy reproduction (20-35 years)	61	84.7
Unhealthy reproduction (<20 and >35 years)	11	15.3
Education		
SD	0	0
Junior High School	14	19.4
Senior High School	47	65.3
College	11	15.3
Work		
Housewife	57	79.2
civil servant	13	18.1
Private employees	2	2.8

This study involved 72 respondents, third trimester pregnant women. The age of the respondents in the study was mostly in the age range of 20-35 years with a percentage of 84.7%. Respondents who have completed education at the high school level have the highest percentage of 65.3%. Most respondents do not work or as housewives by 79.2%.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Variable

Category	Frequency	%
Knowledge		
Tall	46	63.9
Currently	21	29.2
Low	5	6.9
perception		
Positive	45	62.5
Negative	27	37.5
Intention		
Positive	47	65.3
Negative	25	34.7

Results study shows that the level of knowledge of mothers about PPIUCD contraception is high with a percentage of 63.9%. The mother's perception was mostly positive about the PPIUCD with a percentage of 62.5%. Intention to use the PPIUCD. Most of them have a positive intention with a percentage of 65.3%..

The variable level of knowledge has shown that almost all mothers have a high level of knowledge. However, based on the assessment of the knowledge questionnaire with 14 questions divided into 5 question components, there are still questions with respondents' answers that are not quite right. Question number 7 about how to insert an PPIUCD and question number 9 about the meaning of the PPIUCD and 10 about the advantages of the PPIUCD still found that almost some of the mothers answered incorrectly. Most mothers answered incorrectly on question number 7 with a percentage of 68%. In questions number 9 and 10, almost most of the mothers answered incorrectly with a percentage of 69 and 56%.

The perception variable has shown that almost all mothers have positive perceptions. However, based on the assessment of the perception questionnaire with 14 questions divided into 2 question components, there are still questions with respondents' answers that are not quite right. Questions 1 and 14 are about taste. Most mothers answered that they did not agree with question number 1 with a percentage of 80%. In question number 14, almost most of the mothers answered that they did not agree with the percentage of 81%.

Decision making in the category of perception and intention variables is based on the median value of the group. positive category if the score median score and negative if the score <median score. The normality test of the data showed that the data were not normally distributed with the result of the Kolmogorov Smirnof test p value <0.05 so that the perception and intention measurement used the median. The median score in the perception variable group was 47, and the median score in the intention group was 7.

Table 3. Relationship of Independent Variables with Dependent Variables

Variable	Intention				Amount		P Value
	Using the IUD		Not Using the IUD		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Knowledge							
Tall	41	89.1	5	10.9	46	100	0.000
Currently	6	28.6	15	71.4	21	100	
Low	0	0	5	100	5	100	
Perception							
Positive	38	84.4	7	15.6	45	100	0.000
Negative	9	33.3	18	66.7	27	100	

The results of the analysis in table 3 show that mothers who are knowledge able high majority will use the PPIUCD, and mothers who have low knowledge do not use the PPIUCD. The statistical test of the relationship between the level of knowledge and the intention to use the PPIUCD did not meet the requirements for using Chi square. The results of the test with Likelihood with p value 0.000 <0.05. This shows that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and the intention to use the PPIUCD.

Mother who have positive perceptions of the PPIUCD almost all intend to use the PPIUCD. Most mothers who had negative perceptions of the PPIUCD did not intend to use the PPIUCD. The results of statistical tests using Chi square show the results of p value 0.000 <0.05. Based on these results, it can be stated that there is a relationship between perception and intention to use the PPIUCD.

Table 4. Final Results of Multivariate Analysis

Variable	B	df	Sig.	Exp (B)	95% CI	
					Lower	Upper
Knowledge	2,729	1	0.000	15,315	3,337	69,453
perception	0.630	1	0.437	1,878	0.384	9,193
Constant	-5.588	1	0.000	0.004	-	-

The results of the analysis showed that knowledge had a significant effect on the use of the PPIUCD with p value <0.05. Knowledge level with p-value 0.000, OR 15.315 (95% CI 3.337-69.453) is the most dominant factor. Mothers who have a good level of knowledge, can use PPIUCD contraception by 15.3 times compared to mothers with a low level of knowledge. The analysis on the perception variable showed a p value > 0.05, which means that perception had no significant effect on the PPIUCD use intention, the analysis yielded a p-value of 0.437, OR 1.878 (95% CI 0.384-9.193). Mothers who have positive perceptions have only 1.8 times the chance to use PPIUCD contraception compared to mothers who have negative perceptions. Thus, the chances of mothers who have good knowledge and positive perceptions of using the PPIUCD are 90.9%.

In the bivariate analysis, it was found that most mothers had high knowledge and intended to use the PPIUCD contraception. Multivariate analysis showed that the knowledge variable was the most dominant variable in influencing the intention to use the PPIUCD with an OR of 15.3.

DISCUSSION

The variable level of knowledge has shown that almost all mothers have a high level of knowledge. However, based on the assessment of the knowledge questionnaire with 14 questions divided into 5 question components, there are still questions with respondents' answers that are not quite right. Question number 7 about how to insert an PPIUCD and question number 9 about the meaning of the PPIUCD and 10 about the advantages of the PPIUCD still found that almost some of the mothers answered incorrectly. Most mothers answered incorrectly on question number 7 with a percentage of 68%. In questions number 9 and 10, almost most of the mothers answered incorrectly with a percentage of 69 and 56%.

Table 4. show that most mothers had high knowledge and intended to use the PPIUCD. In accordance with the theory that mothers who have high knowledge will try their best for their health. Knowledge possessed by individuals is one of the determining factors for seeking and requesting health service efforts. It is also stated that the higher the individual's knowledge about the consequences of a disease, the higher the prevention efforts. Knowledge is very closely related to education, where with higher education, the person's knowledge is also wider.(9) When analyzed bivariately, it was found that there was a relationship between mother's knowledge and intention to use the PPIUCD. Multivariate analysis showed that the knowledge variable was the most dominant variable in influencing the intention to use the PPIUCD with an OR of 15.3. This is in accordance with research from Yayah et al (2020) that there is a relationship between knowledge and intention to use the PPIUCD.(10)

Other studies which state the same thing that there is a relationship and influence significant. From knowledge about IUCDs including insertion, understanding, side effects and advantages on intentions to use IUCD contraception, research by Oftikasari and Yanti (2017) that there is a relationship between knowledge and intention to use IUCD contraception is indicated by a p value of 0.028 <0.05.(11) It is strengthened by Hataman's research (2019) that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and interest in using the IUCD with a p value of 0.003 <0.05.(12) In contrast to this study, Sari et al (2019)

conducted a study with different results from this study, Sari's research revealed that the factors that were not related to the mother's interest in the selection of IUCD contraceptives in the Sidodadi village were knowledge.(13)

On analysis univariate perception variable, it was found that most respondents had positive perceptions and intended to use the IUCD. This is in accordance with Kenta's research (2018) that mothers have more favorable perceptions of IUCD .(14) In the bivariate analysis, it was found that there was a relationship between perception and intention to use the IUC, indicated by a p value of 0.000. However, when analyzed multivariate using logistic regression, the perception variable was not significantly related to the intention to use the IUC, but the OR value still showed > 1 , so there was still a positive perception effect on the intention to use the IUCD. This is in accordance with the theory that the low use of IUC is due to a feeling of fear in using the IUCD. The existence of a feeling of fear from the patient is a psychological factor of the patient. The patient's psychological factor is a negative perception. Perception is a process that is preceded by sensing. Therefore, the perception variable has shown that almost all mothers have positive perceptions.(15) However, based on the assessment of the perception questionnaire with 14 questions divided into 2 question components, there are still questions with respondents' answers that are not quite right. Questions 1 and 14 are about taste. Most mothers answered that they did not agree with question number 1 with a percentage of 80%. In question number 14, almost most of the mothers answered that they did not agree with the percentage of 81%.

Alami et al conducted a similar study with the results of respondents having perception both regarding the feeling about the selection of long-term contraception method (LTCM) and the results of statistical tests it is known that p-value = 0.000 < 0.05 , meaning that there is a significant relationship between perception and the selection of LTCM.(16) Another study that said the same thing was research from Aldila and Damayanti (2019) which stated that there was a relationship between maternal perceptions of contraceptives and the use of the IUCD.(17) Purnadias et al mentioned the same thing in multivariate analidides, that there was no significant relationship between maternal perception and the use of IUCD contraception as indicated by a p-value of 0.563 with 95% CI = 0.594 - 3.449.(18)

Based on the probability calculation, it was found that the probability of a mother having good knowledge and a positive perception of using the IUCD is 90.9%. Theory of planned behavior explain that behavioral intentions can predict how someone behaves in certain situations. This theory states that a person's intentions are influenced by three behavioral domains, namely a person's attitude towards certain behaviors, subjective norms and behavioral control. A behavior tends to be carried out if the individual has a knowledge base and is emotionally committed to performing the behavior. Intention is a strong predictor to show how far a person will try to make his wish come true.(19) The behavioral domain in this theory is influenced by three background factors, namely predisposing, supporting and pusher. Knowledge and perception are predisposing factors for a person to have the intention to use the IUCD.

Good mother knowledge similarly, mothers who have a positive perception of the IUCD will increase their intention to use the IUCD. Good knowledge can be influenced by several things. According to Notoadmojo (2015) education, occupation, age, interests, life experience, culture and information. Education also plays an important role in the formation of human intelligence and changes in behavior. Education also means the guidance given by someone to others on something so that they can understand. It is undeniable that the higher a person's education, the easier it is for them to receive information. In the end, he also has a lot of knowledge.(15)

Hatijar's research (2020) says that perception is a closed response to a particular stimulus or object that involves the income factor and the emotion concerned (happy not

happy, agree or disagree, good or bad, and so on).(20) Perception is a reaction or response from a person to a stimulus or object, both internal and external as its manifestation cannot be directly seen but can only be interpreted beforehand from the closed behavior. The perception of the LTCM is the respondent's reaction to the use of the LTCM as an alternative to the use of contraception. In his book theory and measurement of knowledge, attitudes and human behavior, he suggests that the factors that shape attitudes are culture, other people who are considered important, mass media.

Intention can be defined as the activity or activity of the person or organization concerned. The use of LTCM in this study is a real action for respondents who have the intention to use LTCM. The level of use of the LTCM is due to several factors that influence the use of the LTCM, respondents using the LTCM they were given an explanation of the importance of the LTCM and the side effects if they used the LTCM, but they are indirectly still afraid to use the LTCM because they get information based on assumptions from other people, therefore it will affect their perception of using LTCM, the better respondents' perception of LTCM with the use of LTCM, they tend to use LTCM. Based on this explanation, a significant relationship was found in this study between the mother's knowledge and perceptions and the mother's intention to use the IUCD. The better the mother's knowledge and the more positive the mother's perception of the IUCD will increase the mother's intention to use the IUCD very high at 90.9%

Good PPIUCD knowledge was substantially related with PPIUCD consumption 4.16 (95% CI: 1.65, 10.49) when compared with other covariates, according to a review and meta-analysis by Kassa (2021). Additionally, it was discovered that PPIUCD use was significantly impacted by education regarding the device. The likelihood of utilizing PPIUCD was 3.05 (95% CI: 1.41, 6.63) higher among women who had received counseling on it than among those who had not. Furthermore, compared to their peers, individuals who were aware of IUCD had a 3.86 (95% CI: 1.46, 10.22) higher likelihood of using PPIUCD.(21) One explanation that could be offered is that counseling gives women access to factual knowledge regarding PPIUCD, which can alter their perspectives and actions by preventing misconceptions and rumors that could impede postnatal acceptance of intrauterine devices.

CONCLUSION

The age of the respondents in the study was mostly in the age range of 20-35 years, have completed education at the high school level, and do not work or as housewives. The variable level of knowledge was related to the intention to use the PPIUCD. The perception variable was related to the intention to use the PPIUCD. The level of knowledge is the most dominant factor influencing the intention to use the PPIUCD.

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