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The relationship between the role of health workers and interest in using mow contraception

Nia Trisanti Sari*, Ana Zumrotun Nisak, Dwi Astuti

Muhammadiyah University of Kudus

Corresponding author: *Email: niatrisanti@gmail.com

Abstract

Background: Long-term contraceptive methods are contraceptives that can be used for more than two years. Factors that can influence the selection of MOW contraception include health workers. Health workers, in addition to providing physical services, are authorised to carry out Communication, Education and Information (IEC) to prospective birth control users.

Purpose: To analyse the relationship between the role of health workers on the interest in using MOW contraception.

Method: This research method uses an analytic correlation approach. The population of this study consisted of all patients who used contraception at Sebening Kasih Tayu Pati Hospital, totalling 246 patients. The sample needed in this study was 61 respondents. The instruments used were a questionnaire of the role of health workers and a questionnaire of interest in using MOW contraception. Statistical analysis using chisquare was analysed using statistical techniques, namely the C correlation test with a confidence level of 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Results: Respondents who rated the role of health workers as poor were mostly not interested in using MOW, namely 23 respondents (37.7%), while only 5 respondents (8.2%) were interested. In contrast, respondents who rated the role of health workers as good were mostly interested in using MOW, namely 27 respondents (44.3%), and only 6 respondents (9.8%) were not interested.

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between the role of health workers and interest in using MOW contraception.

Suggestion: Midwives are advised to always invite fertile couples to be able to accept and take the time when given health education and can make the right decision to use effective family planning as needed.

Keywords: Health workers; Interest; MOW Contraception.

INTRODUCTION

The Family Planning programme aims to reduce the population growth rate and reduce maternal mortality, in line with the 2030 SDGs target (Nisak & Wigati, 2021). Central Statistics Agency data 2022 shows that 55.49% of couples of childbearing age use family planning, but male participation is still low. One of the M Long-term contraceptive methods is the Female Operation Method (MOW), which is tubectomy to prevent permanent pregnancy (Wahyuni, riani, Riani, & Triwidiyantari, 2025).

Data shows that the percentage of women aged 15-49 years according to the contraceptives used is Female Operative Method (MOW) 8.83%, Male Operative Method (MOP) 0.71%, Intrauterine Device (IUD) 18.73%, Implant (IUD) 19.88%, Injections 58.26%, Pills 19.73%, Condoms 0.77% (Central Statistics Agency, 2023).

The number of couples of childbearing age in 2024 in Central Java province currently reaches 5.784.989. The number of couples in 35

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districts/cities, one of which is in Pati District, is 220.368 couples. With the number of active family planning participants totalling 153.981 people. The number of active family planning participants was 153.981, with 9.62% of pill family planning acceptors, 75.5% of injectable family planning acceptors, 5.0% of implants, 0.6% of MOP, 3.4% of MOW, 4.4% of IUD, and 1.3% of condoms (Central Statistics Agency, 2023). Based on data on childbirth in couples of childbearing age at Sebening Kasih Hospital in the last 2 months from 01 August 2025 to 30 September 2025, there were 407 people, who became IUD family planning acceptors totalling 6 people, MOW 21 people.

Long-term contraceptive methods are contraceptives that can be used for a period of more than two years. Effective and efficient for the purpose of use, namely spacing births for more than three years or terminating pregnancy and no longer wanting to add more children (Nisak & Wigati, 2021). Various factors can influence the choice of MOW contraception including age, parity, education level, income, knowledge level, attitude, and support from husbands and health workers, including affordability of services (Kalangona, Takaeb, Limbu, & Romeo, 2025).

Health workers have a strategic role because they are not only tasked with performing medical actions, but also providing information, education, and emotional support to patients. The success of counselling and interpersonal communication between health workers and patients is believed to greatly influence the decision of women of childbearing age to choose MOW as a contraceptive method. Health workers have a role as counsellors. The counsellor is a person who conducts counselling to women and couples of childbearing age or fertile couples, so that the behaviour of women of childbearing age or fertile couples can change, women of childbearing age must know about family planning and use contraceptives (Via & Cusmari, 2024).

Health worker support is physical and psychological comfort, attention, appreciation, and other forms of assistance received by individuals from health workers. Health worker support can take the form of emotional, appreciative, instrumental, and informational support. Health workers play an active role in conveying information related to contraceptives

and their types by conducting counselling and counselling to couples of childbearing age and prospective acceptors. Family planning field officers also stated that health workers, in addition to providing physical services, are authorised to carry out Communication, Education and Information (IEC) to prospective family planning users. There is a relationship between information provision and rational contraceptive method selection, where mothers who are exposed to information about family planning (get IEC) will be easier to decide and use contraceptives. Steps that need to be taken in reducing the prevalence of unwanted pregnancies are to increase awareness about family planning tools and the use of reliable contraceptive methods (Faizah & Khairani, 2021).

The results of the study at Zahirah Hospital obtained a p value of $0.001 < 0.05$ indicating that there is a relationship between health worker support for tubectomy decision making. Support from health workers is a supporting factor in changing individual behaviour through health education and counseling. Health workers will provide complete information about the consequences of the choice of fertile couples in the selection of contraception that is reviewed both from the medical and non-medical side. In other words, health workers will assist recipients of the family planning programme in making choices about which contraceptive method is most suitable for the specific circumstances of both individuals and their families. In addition, health workers will also help family planning recipients to adjust to new conditions after using contraceptives, especially if family planning recipients experience problems (Setiawati, Yolanda, & Agustina, 2023).

RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research used by researchers is a type of quantitative research with a correlation analytic method. The place of this research was Sebening Kasih Tayu Pati Hospital. The population of this study were all Pre SC patients totalling people in Sebening Kasih Hospital. Data was taken in September 2025 totalling 246 people. The sample taken was 25% of the population because it was more than 100 so that the sample size was 61 respondents. Samples in this study must meet the inclusion criteria, namely: a) Pre-SC mothers who are 20-40 years old at Sebening Kasih Hospital, b) Pre-SC mothers who

Nia Trisanti Sari*, Ana Zumrotun Nisak, Dwi Astuti

Muhammadiyah University of Kudus

Corresponding author: *Email: niatrisanti@gmail.com

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have at least 2 children, and c) Pre-SC mothers who are willing to become respondents and sign an agreement sheet. The instruments used were questionnaires on the role of health workers and questionnaires on interest in using MOW

contraception. Bivariate analysis was conducted on two variables to determine the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. using the statistical technique of chi square correlation test at the 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0.05$).

RESEARCH RESULTS

Table Univariate Analysis Results (N=61)

Variable	Results	P-value
Agem (Mean$\pm$SD) (Years)	(28.60 $\pm$ 8.93) (18-480)	
<20 years	15/26.6	
20-35 years	32/52.4	
>35 years	14/23.0	
Education (n/%)		
Elementary School/Equivalent	4/6.6	
Junior High School/Equivalent	17/28.0	
High School/Equivalent	35/57.5	
Diploma III/Higher Education	5/8.2	
Work (n/%)		
Housewife	26/42.6	
Employee	15/24.6	
Self-employed	12/19.7	
Farmer	6/9.8	
Civil Servant	2/3.3	
Parity (n/%)		
Primipara	7/11.5	
Multiparous	26/42.6	
Grandemultiparous	28/45.9	
Role of Health Workers (n/%)		0.000
Not good	28/46.0	
Good	33/54.0	
Interest In Using MOW (n/%)		
No interest	29/47.5	
Interest	32/52.5	

Based on table above, the average age of respondents is 20-35 years (52.5%) followed by age < 20 years (24.6%) and age > 35 years (23%). Most respondents worked as housewives (42.6%), followed by employees (24.6%), self-employed 19.7%, farmers 9.8% and civil servants (3.3%). Parity history showed that most respondents were Grande (45.9%), followed by Multi (42.6%), and Primi (11.5%). The education level of the respondents was dominated by high school graduates (57.4%), then junior high school (18.0%), college (8.2%) and elementary school (6.6%). The table above also shows that most respondents rated the role of health workers

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in the good category, namely 33 respondents (54.1%). Meanwhile, 28 respondents (45.9%) rated the role of health workers as poor. The majority of respondents had an interest in using MOW contraception, as many as 32 respondents (52.5%). Meanwhile, respondents who did not have an interest were 29 respondents (47.5%). The chi-square test results showed a p value = 0.000, which means $p < 0.05$. Thus, there is a significant relationship between the role of health workers and interest in using MOW contraception at Sebening Kasih Pati Hospital in 2025.

DISCUSSION

The results showed that there was a significant relationship between the role of health workers and interest in using contraception. The results showed that respondents who rated the role of health workers as less were mostly not interested in using MOW, as many as 23 respondents (37.7%), while only 5 respondents (8.2%) were interested. In contrast, respondents who assessed the role of health workers as good were mostly interested in using MOW, namely 27 respondents (44.3%), and only 6 respondents (9.8%) were not interested. The chi-square test results showed a p value = 0.000, which means $p < 0.05$. Thus, there is a significant relationship between the role of health workers with interest in using MOW contraception at Sebening Kasih Pati Hospital in 2025.

Health workers have a role as counsellors. The counselor is a person who conducts counselling to women and couples of childbearing age or fertile couples, so that the behaviour of women of childbearing age or fertile couples can change, women of childbearing age must know about family planning and use contraceptives (Della & Ayu, 2023).

Health workers are everyone who devotes themselves to the health sector and has knowledge and / or skills through education in the health sector for certain types requiring authority to carry out health efforts. Health workers in this case play a role as providers of family planning services by handling according to the side effects that arise from acceptors (Marlinda, 2023). A good role in handling side effects has a positive impact on the top of the complaints of side effects felt by mothers, on the contrary, the lack of role of health workers has an impact on side effects that are not handled and are still experienced by mothers. In addition, the possibility of dropout in becoming a family planning acceptor is very likely to occur as a result of the side effects experienced by the mother.

The effect of the role of health workers on interest is mediated by the knowledge factor. Where before

the role of health workers to interest, the role of health workers indirectly affects knowledge and then to interest. The role of health workers is important in providing good information for mothers in determining the use of long-term contraception. This is because the role of health workers, one of which is to provide education and counseling to the community in the efforts of the family planning programme (Suryani, Nababan, & Fitriani, 2024).

In line with other research states that of the 89 respondents there were 36 mothers who said health worker information was lacking, of whom 3 (3.4%) were not interested in long-term contraceptive methods, of the 36 mothers who said health worker information was lacking, as many as 33 (37.1%) mothers were interested using MKJP, obtained from 53 mothers said health worker information was good, of whom 27 (30.3%) were not interested in MKJP, of the 36 mothers who said health worker information was good, as many as 26 (29.2%) mothers were interested in using long-term contraceptive methods (Rahmasari, Lisca, & Dewi, 2024).

The theory put forward states that a person's desire in a particular activity is closely related to knowledge, attitudes, intentions and also behaviour. For example, the mother's desire with interest in MOW contraceptives is the mother's knowledge about the benefits of the purpose of contraceptive insertion (Gusman, Notoatmodjo, & Aprilia, 2021). Previous research revealed that chi-square analysis showed a significant relationship between the role of health workers and low interest in IUDs, with $p = 0.000$ (Ostradela, 2019). This is not in line with other studies that show the results obtained from the Pearson Chi-Square test with a value of 0.323. This p -value shows a p -value $> \alpha$ (0.05), which means there is no relationship between the role of health workers and mothers' interest in choosing contraceptives (Sari, 2022).

Health worker support is physical and psychological comfort, attention, appreciation, and

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other forms of assistance received by individuals from health workers. Health worker support can take the form of emotional support, appreciation, instrumental, and information. Health workers play an active role in conveying information related to contraceptives and their types by conducting counseling and counselling to couples of childbearing age and prospective acceptors (Wiwik, Hafizurrachman, & Rindu, 2025). Family planning field officers also stated that health workers, in addition to providing physical services, are authorised to carry out Communication, Education and Information (IEC) to prospective family planning users. There is a relationship between information provision and rational contraceptive method selection, where mothers who are exposed to information about family planning (get IEC) will be easier to decide and use contraceptives. Steps that need to be taken in reducing the prevalence of unwanted pregnancies are to increase awareness about family planning and the use of reliable contraceptive methods (Krisdayanti & Datjing, 2022).

A woman's parity can influence whether a contraceptive method is medically suitable or not, or influence the choice of contraceptive method. Mothers with two or more children are advised to use long-term contraception (Paradhiba, Kusumawardani, Siahaan, Saputra, Fadillah, & Rimonda, 2022). In line with previous research which showed statistical test results p Value < 0.05 . Based on the research results, there is a relationship between parity and husband's support with low interest in using contraceptives (Bahu, Hasania, & Hilamuhu, 2019).

CONCLUSION

The results showed that most respondents assessed the role of health workers in the good category, namely 33 respondents (54.1%). Respondents who were interested in using MOW contraception were 32 respondents (52.5%). The results of the chi-square test showed a p value = 0.000, which means $p < 0.05$. there is a significant relationship between the role of health workers and interest in using MOW contraception at Sebening Kasih Pati Hospital in 2025.

SUGGESTION

Midwives are advised to always invite fertile couples to be able to accept and take the time when

given health education and can make the right decision to use effective family planning as needed.

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