



Experiences of Family Planning Acceptors Utilizing Contraceptive Implants at Hj. Dewi Sesmera's Independent Midwifery Practice, Medan, 2024

¹Miskah Indah, ²Fitriana Ritonga, ³Ninda Chairunnisa

^{1,2,3} Program Studi Sarjana Kebidanan, Universitas Imelda Medan, Medan, Indonesia

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Email :
miskahindah02@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The continuously increasing population remains a major challenge for countries worldwide, particularly developing nations. Indonesia is a developing country with the fourth largest population in the world, after China, India, and the United States. Based on the 2015 census data, Indonesia's population reached 238,518,000 and was projected to increase to 271,066,000 by 2020. Long-Acting Reversible Contraception (LARC), including subdermal contraceptive implants, is highly effective in preventing pregnancy. However, the utilization of LARC remains relatively low. The low uptake of Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (LTCM) is often associated with various factors, such as limited knowledge about contraceptive methods, concerns regarding side effects, discomfort, and the husband's desire to have additional children. Therefore, this study aimed to explore the reasons, perceived benefits, and complaints experienced by contraceptive implant users at the Independent Midwifery Practice of Hj. Dewi Sesmera, Tanjung Mulia, Medan, in 2024. This research employed a qualitative approach with a phenomenological design. The informants, selected for triangulation purposes, consisted of 10 women who were family planning acceptors at the Independent Midwifery Practice of Hj. Dewi Sesmera in Tanjung Mulia, Medan. The findings revealed that implant acceptors obtained information through counseling sessions and direct communication with previous implant users. They demonstrated adequate knowledge regarding the insertion procedure and potential side effects of the implant. The factors influencing the selection of contraceptive implants included their effectiveness in long-term pregnancy prevention and spousal support. In conclusion, contraceptive implant acceptors demonstrated sufficient knowledge, effective information-seeking strategies, and identified long-term pregnancy prevention as the primary reason for choosing the implant method.

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INTRODUCTION

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), contraceptive use has increased in many parts of the world, particularly in Asia and Latin America, while remaining lowest in Sub-Saharan Africa. Globally, the prevalence of modern contraceptive use increased modestly from 54% in 1990 to 57.4% in 2014. Regionally, the proportion of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) reporting the use of modern contraceptive methods has shown slight growth over the past six years: in Africa from 23.6% to 27.6%, in Asia from 60.9% to 61.6%, and in Latin America and the Caribbean from 66.7% to 67.0% (Berutu et al., 2019). Furthermore, global modern contraceptive prevalence increased from 35% in 1970 to 58% in 2017 (Ariyanti & Daryanti, 2024).

In Indonesia, data from the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) in 2020 indicated that 63.22% of couples of reproductive age were using contraceptive methods. The highest coverage was recorded in Bengkulu Province (71.98%), while the lowest was in Papua Province (25.73%). The coverage of Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (LTCM) was 27.27%, whereas non-LTCM methods accounted for 72.73%. The distribution of active contraceptive users by method included injectables (48.78%), pills (20.69%), IUDs (10.4%), condoms (3.26%), implants (12.71%), female sterilization/MOW (3.61%), and male sterilization/MOP (0.51%) (Sulastri et al., 2023).

In North Sumatra Province, BKKBN data in 2023 reported 1,798,953 active family planning participants (62.61%) among couples of reproductive age. The breakdown by contraceptive method



included injectables (423,796; 23.55%), pills (253,923; 14.11%), implants (192,018; 10.67%), IUDs (133,355; 7.41%), condoms (54,225; 3.01%), female sterilization (67,414; 3.74%), and male sterilization (1,718; 0.1%) (Sugiana et al., 2021).

Contraceptive implants may cause several side effects, including amenorrhea, weight gain, spotting, risk of infection at the insertion site, headaches, prolonged menstruation, decreased libido, acne, and potential depression (Yyanzi et al., 2023). Limited knowledge contributes to the low utilization of Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (LTCM), often associated with concerns about side effects, discomfort, insufficient understanding of contraceptive methods, and the husband's desire for additional children (Djusair et al., 2022).

Implanon failure has been linked to strong enzyme-inducing drugs that may increase the risk of intrauterine or ectopic pregnancy (Endimar et al., 2020). Recent studies indicate that medications contributing to Implanon failure include antiepileptic drugs (phenytoin, phenobarbital, primidone), antibiotics (rifampicin, rifabutin), antifungals (griseofulvin), protease inhibitors (lopinavir, atazanavir, amprenavir), and non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (efavirenz, nevirapine). Other factors potentially reducing Implanon effectiveness include the use of medications for epilepsy, tuberculosis, and antiretroviral therapy, as well as inadequate screening and lifestyle factors such as alcohol consumption and limited physical activity (Aryunani et al., 2022).

Long-Acting Reversible Contraception (LARC), including subdermal implants, is highly effective in preventing pregnancy. However, LARC utilization remains relatively low in several countries. In Australia, for example, only approximately 12.5% of women use LARC methods (Pakung, 2020). Although contraceptive implants may be a popular LARC option among young non-migrant and refugee-background women, limited evidence exists regarding implant use among young migrant and refugee women and their perspectives on the method. Nevertheless, a study in Sweden found that more women with migrant backgrounds than non-migrant women intended to use implants following contraceptive failure (Romauli et al., 2024).

Previous research conducted in urban and peri-urban areas of South Africa highlighted that implant design and duration of coverage are important considerations for healthcare providers, particularly in addressing systemic barriers such as staff shortages and limited capacity development. When healthcare providers are involved in the development process of modifiable product characteristics, they may be more likely to promote the method once licensed and programmatically available. Moreover, healthcare providers can contribute to improving communication strategies, information delivery, and modifiable aspects of implants in ways that are responsive to users' needs and enhance service delivery experiences (Suryani & Yusnida, 2022).

Preliminary survey data from the Independent Midwifery Practice of Hj. Dewi Sesmera, Tanjung Mulia, Medan (2023–2024), showed that 1,065 women (99.8%) of reproductive-age couples were active family planning participants. The distribution of contraceptive methods included injectables (966; 90.7%), IUDs (18; 1.6%), implants (49; 4.6%), pills (24; 2.2%), and condoms (8; 0.7%).

METHODS

This study employed a qualitative research design with a phenomenological approach. The researcher sought to understand the subjective experiences of mothers by directly exploring their conscious lived experiences and describing the phenomena they encountered within their social and environmental contexts. The primary objective of this study was to explore the experiences of women who use contraceptive implants. The research was conducted at the Independent Midwifery Practice of Hj. Dewi Sesmera, located in Tanjung Mulia, Medan. The selection of this research site was based on the study objectives and the suitability of the participants' characteristics with the research criteria.

Participants were selected using a purposive sampling technique. This method was chosen to ensure that informants met specific inclusion criteria relevant to the research objectives. The inclusion criteria were women of reproductive age who were active users of contraceptive implants at the Independent Midwifery Practice of Hj. Dewi Sesmera, Tanjung Mulia, Medan, and who were willing to

share their experiences. A total of 10 participants were recruited, as this number was considered sufficient to achieve data saturation, where no new themes or significant information emerged from additional interviews.

Data were collected through in-depth, semi-structured interviews. This method allowed participants to freely express their personal experiences, perceptions, and feelings regarding the use of contraceptive implants. An interview guide was developed to ensure consistency while still allowing flexibility to explore emerging themes during the discussion.

Each interview was conducted face-to-face in a private and comfortable setting at the midwifery practice to maintain confidentiality and encourage openness. The duration of each interview ranged from approximately 30 to 60 minutes. With participants' consent, interviews were audio-recorded to ensure accuracy and completeness of the data. Field notes were also taken to capture non-verbal expressions and contextual observations that supported data interpretation. Prior to data collection, informed consent was obtained from all participants. Ethical principles, including confidentiality, anonymity, and voluntary participation, were strictly maintained throughout the research process.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 presents the demographic characteristics of the study participants. A total of 10 women who were active contraceptive implant users at the Independent Midwifery Practice of Hj. Dewi Sesmera, Tanjung Mulia, Medan, participated in this study. The characteristics described include age, educational background, and occupation, as these variables may influence women's perceptions, decision-making processes, and experiences regarding contraceptive implant use.

Table 1. Characteristics of Informants

| No | Informant Code | Age | Education Level | Occupation |
|----|----------------|----------|------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | 01.DS.IRT | 47 years | Junior High School | Housewife |
| 2 | 02.D.IRT | 22 years | Vocational High School | Housewife |
| 3 | 03.PW.WIR | 41 years | Junior High School | Entrepreneur |
| 4 | 04.AP.IRT | 44 years | Elementary School | Housewife |
| 5 | 05.WS.PDG | 31 years | Senior High School | Trader |
| 6 | 06.LD.IRT | 33 years | Senior High School | Housewife |
| 7 | 07.R.GR | 35 years | Bachelor's Degree | Teacher |
| 8 | 08.T.GR | 29 years | Bachelor's Degree | Teacher |
| 9 | 09.DR.IRT | 27 years | Senior High School | Housewife |
| 10 | 10.W.IRT | 25 years | Vocational High School | Housewife |

Based on age distribution, the majority of participants were over 30 years old, indicating that implant use was more common among women in the mature reproductive age group. Only one participant was 25 years old, while the others ranged from 27 to 47 years. In terms of educational background, most participants had completed senior high school or vocational high school, followed by those holding a bachelor's degree, while a smaller proportion had elementary or junior high school education. Regarding occupation, the majority were housewives, with a smaller number working as teachers, entrepreneurs, and traders. These variations in demographic characteristics provide important contextual insights into the participants' experiences with contraceptive implant use.

Theme 1: Knowledge of Contraceptive Implant Acceptors

a. Purpose of Contraceptive Implants

The findings of this study indicate that contraceptive implant acceptors demonstrated an adequate level of knowledge regarding the purpose of implant use. Most participants understood that the primary objective of contraceptive implants is to prevent pregnancy effectively over a long period.

They recognized implants as a long-acting and reliable method of contraception that supports family planning goals.

The following excerpts illustrate the participants' statements regarding their understanding of the purpose of contraceptive implant use:

"Karena KB implan ini kan bisa mencegah kehamilan dalam jangka panjang jadi gak bolak-balik ke klinik.." **02.D.IRT**

"... buat nggak hamil dalam jangkanya panjang..." **04.AP.IRT**

"Anak saya yang pertama 17 tahun, kedua 11 tahun, ketiga 7 tahun. Kalau jarak anak pertama ke kedua 6 tahun, anak kedua yang ketiga 4 tahun dek, ya itulah bagusnya KB Implan ini, bisa jaga jarak kehamilan jadi kita juga nggak capek.." **04.AP.IRT**

In conclusion, the findings within this subtheme indicate that participants demonstrated an adequate level of knowledge regarding the purpose of contraceptive implant use. The mothers expressed that contraceptive implants are effective in preventing pregnancy over a long period and in maintaining appropriate spacing between pregnancies. This understanding reflects a clear awareness of the primary function of implants as a long-acting contraceptive method that supports family planning and reproductive health goals.

b. Implant Insertion Procedure

The findings of this study also revealed participants' knowledge regarding the procedure for contraceptive implant insertion. Most implant acceptors were able to describe the insertion process in general terms, indicating their understanding of how the method is administered. They explained that the implant is inserted under the skin of the upper arm by a trained healthcare provider through a minor medical procedure.

The following excerpts present the participants' statements concerning their understanding of the contraceptive implant insertion procedure:

"...karna kan pemasangan implan ini dibawah kulit lengan tangan kan dek. Tapi saya berpikir mungkin karena bekas sayatan itu makannya sakit. Seiring berjalannya waktu, udak da sakit lagi dek..." **01.DS.IRT**

"Kalau kerja yang terlalu berat seperti angkat air, tangannya terasa sakit di bagian atas sayatan itu dek kayaknya nyeri-nyeri gitu." **02.D.IRT**

"Sejauh ini sih tidak ada mengganggu aktivitas saya dek. Tidak ada rasa sakit juga pada lengan saya, ya palingan pas awal aja, namanya dipasang dibawah kulit lengan tangankan dek, jadi pas lihat cara pasangnyanya aja ngeri juga di sayat gitu" **04.AP.IRT**

In conclusion, the findings of this subtheme indicate that contraceptive implant acceptors demonstrated adequate knowledge regarding the insertion procedure. The participants understood that the implant is inserted by a midwife beneath the skin of the upper arm through a minor medical procedure. This reflects their basic awareness of how the method is administered and the role of healthcare providers in the insertion process.

c. Side Effects of Contraceptive Implants

The findings of this study revealed that participants were aware of several side effects associated with contraceptive implant use. The informants reported experiencing disturbances in daily activities as well as changes in body weight, particularly weight loss. These side effects were described as influencing their physical condition and routine activities to varying degrees.

The following excerpts present the participants' statements regarding the side effects of contraceptive implant use:

"pas awal-awal baru dipasang KB implan ini, tangannya suka nyeri-nyeri" **01.DS.IRT**

"Kadang sebulan dua kali menstruasi, awalnya saya takut. Tapi pas periksa ke bidan katanya normal itu buk" **05.WS.JS**

"Untuk berat badan saya ada kenaikan perlahan-lahan. Nggak langsung naik drastis gitu dia,

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naiknya sekilo sekilo" 06.LD.IRT

"ASI Saya keluar tapi cuma sedikit. Itupun keluarnya cuma 3 bulan aja" 06.LD.IRT

"Untuk ASI kemarin lebih sedikit keluarnya dibandingkan hamil si abang kakaknya." 07.R.GR

"Menstruasi saya mau sampai 2 minggu, 3 minggu Baru berhenti. Suami bertanya-tanya juga kok bisa, setelah ditanya ke bidannya katanya karena hormon itu" 07.R.GR

In conclusion, the findings of this subtheme indicate that the side effects experienced by the participants included menstrual disturbances and disruptions to daily activities. These effects were perceived as noticeable changes following implant use and influenced the participants' physical comfort and routine functioning.

Theme 2: Strategies of Contraceptive Implant Acceptors in Obtaining Information about Contraceptive Implants

a. Participation in Counseling Sessions

This study found that one of the primary sources of information regarding contraceptive implants was participation in counseling sessions. The participants reported that they obtained knowledge about the implant method through health education activities conducted by healthcare providers. These counseling sessions provided information about the benefits, procedures, effectiveness, and possible side effects of contraceptive implants.

The following excerpts present the participants' statements regarding their participation in counseling sessions as a source of information:

"Dari ibu-ibu PKK yang datang kerumah saya. Mereka melakukan penyuluhan untuk menawarkan program dari desa siapa saja yang mau pasang KB implan. Jadi saya ikut saja lah, mana tau cocok." 01.DS.IRT

"Iya kemarin itu dapat info dari kepling (kepala lingkungan) mereka melakukan penyuluhan pemasangan KB implan" 06.LD.IRT

In conclusion, this subtheme indicates that contraceptive implant acceptors primarily obtained information by participating in counseling sessions on implant use. These educational activities aimed to enhance women's knowledge and awareness, which in turn influenced their intention to select a contraceptive method that best suited their individual needs. The findings suggest that counseling plays a significant role in shaping informed decision-making regarding contraceptive choices.

b. Seeking Information from Experienced Implant Users

The findings of this study indicate that another strategy employed by participants to obtain information about contraceptive implant use was seeking information from women who had prior experience with the method. The participants reported that they actively asked friends, relatives, or acquaintances who were already using implants in order to gain a clearer understanding of the benefits, side effects, and overall experience associated with the method.

This peer-based information source provided practical insights and firsthand accounts, which contributed to the participants' confidence in making decisions regarding implant use.

The following excerpts present the participants' statements regarding their experiences in seeking information from previous implant users:

"awalnya kakak tanya-tanya sama orang yang lebih berpengalaman seperti tetangga kakak, terus di anjurkan mamak kakak juga. Katanya pake implan aja bagus.." 02.D.IRT

"Iya saya dapat informasi dari tetangga dek. Katanya pakai implan aja enak jangkanya panjang" 03.PW.WIR

"Iya saya dikasih tahu kakak ipar saya, katanya pasang implan aja lebih enak nggak ribet-ribet" 10.W.IRT

In conclusion, this subtheme demonstrates that one of the strategies employed by contraceptive implant acceptors to obtain accurate information was directly consulting women who had previously

used the implant. By engaging in firsthand discussions with experienced users, participants were able to gain practical and reliable insights, which supported their understanding and decision-making regarding contraceptive implant use.

Theme 3: Factors Influencing the Selection of Contraceptive Implants

a. Advantages of Contraceptive Implants

This subtheme explores the factors influencing participants' decisions to choose contraceptive implants, particularly as perceived through the advantages of the method. The findings indicate that the perceived benefits of contraceptive implants played a significant role in shaping participants' preferences. Informants highlighted several advantages, including long-term effectiveness, convenience, and the reduced need for frequent medical visits compared to short-acting contraceptive methods.

The following excerpts present the participants' statements regarding the advantages of contraceptive implants as a determining factor in their selection:

"Karena KB implan itu praktis, enak, nyaman, dan cocok dibadan saya." 01.DS.IRT

"Karena KB implan ini kan bisa mencegah kehamilan dalam jangka panjang jadi gak bolak-balik ke klinik" 02.D.IRT

"...karena KB implan itu lebih praktis, nggak ribet. Nggak pala pusing-pusing mikirin tiap bulan harus suntik, tiap hari minum pil.." 03.PW.WIR

"karena KB implan kan bagus kali dek, bisa buat nggak hamil dalam jangkanya panjang jadi menghemat biaya lah gitu" 04.AP.IRT

"karena lebih enak dan lebih aman, nggak perlu ribet mikirin KB setiap bulannya" 07.R.GR

In conclusion, the findings of this subtheme indicate that all participants considered the advantages of contraceptive implants as a key factor influencing their decision-making. The perceived benefits of implant use significantly shaped the mothers' intention to choose this method over other contraceptive options.

b. Spousal Support

Spousal support emerged as one of the key factors influencing mothers' decisions to choose contraceptive implants. The findings indicate that encouragement, approval, and agreement from husbands played an important role in strengthening women's confidence in selecting the implant method. Participants expressed that mutual discussion and support from their spouses contributed significantly to their final decision.

The following excerpts present the participants' statements regarding the role of spousal support in their choice of contraceptive implant:

"Trus saya juga kan cerita sama suami, setuju pula kan, ya udah saya makin percaya kalau implan cocok untuk saya" 02.D.IRT

"...suami juga setuju setelah saya jelaskan manfaatnya trus nggak perlu suntik-suntik lagi..." 04.AP.IRT

In conclusion, the findings of this subtheme indicate that spousal support played a decisive role in strengthening women's confidence in choosing contraceptive implants. The presence of approval and encouragement from husbands contributed significantly to mothers' determination to become contraceptive implant acceptors.

Discussion

This study was conducted at the Independent Midwifery Practice (PMB) of Hj. Dewi Sesmera in Medan and involved 10 informants who were contraceptive implant acceptors. The findings generated three major themes and eight subthemes, which provide a comprehensive understanding of participants' knowledge, information-seeking strategies, and factors influencing their selection of contraceptive implants.

In this section, the findings are discussed in greater depth by comparing them with relevant theoretical concepts and previous empirical studies. This comparative analysis aims to situate the results within the broader context of family planning research and to highlight the implications for contraceptive counseling and service delivery.

1. Knowledge of Contraceptive Implant Acceptors

a. Purpose of Contraceptive Implants

The findings of this study indicate that contraceptive implant acceptors enhanced their understanding of implant use primarily through participation in counseling sessions. These educational activities were intended to improve women's knowledge and influence their intention to select a contraceptive method that aligns with their reproductive needs. Adequate knowledge plays a crucial role in shaping informed decision-making and increasing confidence in choosing long-term contraceptive methods. This finding is consistent with Haslan and Indryani (2020), who stated that implants are one of the Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (LTCM). Implants contain progestin-only hormones, function over an extended period, use low hormonal doses, and are reversible, making them a suitable option for women seeking effective long-term contraception.

Furthermore, the findings regarding participants' understanding of the purpose of contraceptive use are in line with Trinova and Isfaizah (2022), who explained that the objectives of contraception include preventing and delaying pregnancy, spacing births, preparing the uterus for future pregnancies, and limiting fertility for those who no longer wish to have children. The participants in this study demonstrated awareness of these goals, particularly in relation to long-term pregnancy prevention and birth spacing.

b. Implant Insertion Procedure

The results show that participants were knowledgeable about the implant insertion procedure, recognizing that the device is inserted beneath the skin of the upper arm by a trained midwife. This awareness reflects their basic understanding of the medical process involved and the role of healthcare providers in ensuring safe and effective contraceptive services.

The competency and technical skills of trained midwives contributed to participants' satisfaction with family planning services. This finding aligns with Astuti et al. (2024), who reported a significant relationship between the quality of implant family planning services and client satisfaction. Proper service delivery, including clear explanations and professional insertion procedures, enhances trust and acceptance of the method.

c. Side Effects of Contraceptive Implants

The findings revealed that the primary side effects experienced by participants were menstrual disturbances and disruptions to daily activities. Changes in menstrual patterns were commonly reported and perceived as the most noticeable effect following implant insertion. This result is consistent with Haslan and Indryani (2020), who reported that the most common side effect of implants is alteration in menstrual patterns, occurring in approximately 60% of acceptors during the first year after insertion. The most frequently reported changes include prolonged bleeding days, spotting, shortened menstrual cycles, and amenorrhea, although amenorrhea occurs less frequently than prolonged or irregular bleeding.

Understanding potential side effects is essential for improving counseling quality and managing expectations, thereby reducing discontinuation rates and increasing long-term satisfaction among implant users.

2. Strategies of Contraceptive Implant Acceptors in Obtaining Information about Contraceptive Implants

a. Participation in Counseling Sessions

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The findings of this study indicate that participation in counseling sessions was a primary strategy used by contraceptive implant acceptors to obtain information about implant use. These counseling activities were aimed at improving women's knowledge and influencing their intention to select a contraceptive method that best suits their reproductive needs (Kristina et al., 2023).

Counseling serves as an essential component of family planning services, as it provides structured, accurate, and evidence-based information regarding the benefits, mechanisms, effectiveness, and potential side effects of contraceptive methods. Adequate counseling not only enhances knowledge but also reduces misconceptions and anxiety related to contraceptive use. In this study, participation in counseling sessions contributed to participants' confidence in choosing implants as a long-term contraceptive option.

b. Seeking Information from Women Who Have Used Implants

Another important strategy identified in this study was seeking information directly from women who had prior experience using contraceptive implants. Participants reported that they engaged in discussions with friends, relatives, or acquaintances who had already used the method to obtain more practical and experience-based insights. This peer-based information exchange played a significant role in increasing participants' understanding and trust in the implant method. The findings are consistent with Hartini et al. (2024), who stated that women of reproductive age can serve as valuable sources of knowledge and information for one another, thereby encouraging family planning participation and contributing to efforts to reduce high population growth rates.

Information obtained through peer interaction complements formal counseling by providing real-life experiences, which may strengthen women's confidence and intention to adopt long-term contraceptive methods. Together, professional counseling and peer support create a more comprehensive informational environment that facilitates informed decision-making.

3. Factors Influencing the Selection of Contraceptive Implants

a. Advantages of Contraceptive Implants

The findings of this study indicate that all participants considered the advantages of contraceptive implants as a primary factor influencing their decision to select this method. The perceived benefits—particularly long-term effectiveness, practicality, and convenience—strengthened women's intention to choose implants over short-acting contraceptive methods. Access to comprehensive information provided by healthcare services also played an important role in reinforcing this decision. The quantity and frequency of information received regarding contraceptive use contributed to participants' understanding and facilitated their confidence in using the method. As suggested by Berutu et al. (2019), the more information contraceptive users receive from health services, the easier it becomes for them to make informed decisions and consistently use appropriate contraceptive methods.

These findings highlight the importance of continuous education and effective communication within family planning services to promote informed contraceptive choices.

b. Spousal Support

The results of this study further demonstrate that spousal support significantly influenced women's decisions to become contraceptive implant acceptors. The presence of approval, encouragement, and mutual discussion with husbands strengthened women's confidence and determination in selecting the implant method. This finding is consistent with Nurhasibah and Munawaroh (2022), who emphasized that husband support in family planning represents a tangible expression of care and responsibility. As the head of the household, the husband often plays a central role in family decision-making, including reproductive health decisions. In many sociocultural contexts, women require not only support but also consent from their husbands when determining which contraceptive method to use.

Spousal support may manifest in various forms, including emotional encouragement, attention, reassurance, and fostering a sense of comfort and confidence. Such support enhances women's autonomy while simultaneously promoting shared responsibility in family planning decisions. Therefore, involving husbands in family planning counseling may increase acceptance and sustained use of long-term contraceptive methods.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that contraceptive implant acceptors demonstrated an adequate level of knowledge, which is consistent with findings from previous research. This was reflected in their ability to clearly explain the purpose of contraceptive implants, the insertion procedure, and the potential side effects associated with implant use. In addition, the strategies employed by implant acceptors to obtain information primarily involved participation in counseling sessions and seeking informational support from experienced implant users. These approaches contributed to enhancing their understanding and confidence in choosing the method. Furthermore, the key factors influencing the selection of contraceptive implants included the perceived advantages of the method, particularly its long-term effectiveness in preventing pregnancy and supporting birth spacing. These perceived benefits played a significant role in shaping women's intention and commitment to choosing contraceptive implants.

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