



Influence Of Health Services And Characteristics On The Utilization Of Postpartum Family Planning In Serdang Bedagai District

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Abstract

Childbirth is an important period for a mother and her baby. Using contraception after childbirth, also known as KBPP (postpartum family planning), is an effort to reduce maternal and newborn mortality rates. Contraceptive or family planning services are strategic steps to reduce MMR and IMR. This research aims to study and explore the influence of characteristics and health services on the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Bedagai district. This research uses quantitative research, with analytical survey research using a

cross-sectional design. This research was conducted in Serdang Bedagai Regency with research starting in May 2024 until completion. The population in this study were mothers who gave birth in 2023 in Serdang Bedagai Regency. The sampling technique in this study was systematic sampling, namely sampling by sorting the percentage of postpartum family planning participants in 2023. The sample for this study was proportionate stratified random sampling, namely 269 mothers who gave birth in 2023 in Serdang Bedagai Regency. The data collection process for this research was divided into 2 stages, observation and interviews. The research results show that access/distance to services has an influence on the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Bedagai Regency. Belief has an influence on the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Bedagai Regency. Service costs have an influence on the utilization of post-natal family planning in Serdang Bedagai Regency. Service costs have the greatest influence on the use of post-natal family planning. It is hoped that the people of Serdang Bedagai Regency can increase community participation in this matter, including community organizations in Serdang Bedagai Regency, posyandu cadres, family planning cadres and others to jointly provide education to all communities about the importance of using family planning after childbirth .

keywords : birth control; Labor; health services; Mother and child

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Introduction

Childbirth is an important period for a mother and her baby. Childbirth can have unpredictable complications that can be dangerous life Mother And the baby. Wrong One reason Still its height AKI is caused by four too, namely too young, too much, too close and too old. Wrong One method For prevent death consequence complications childbirth and stunting is maintaining the distance between childbirth by using contraception.

As reported by World Health Organization (WHO, 2019) there are 303,000 death Mother in all over world, with number BATTERY in ASEAN as big as 235 per 100,000 birth life. Number Death Mother (BATTERY) And Number Death Baby (IMR) is indicator important For evaluate level health One country. Maternal Mortality Rate, also known as maternal mortality rate, is the number of maternal deaths during pregnancy, during childbirth, and after delivery.

Based on the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (SDKI , 2017) figures death Mother as big as 305 per 100,000 birth life, And as much In 14,623 cases the causes were bleeding and preeclampsia. And based on Population Survey (SP) year 2020 number death Mother year 2020 is 189 per 100,000 live births. The Indonesian government is committed to reducing maternal and infant mortality rates, as stated in the 2019-2024 RPJMN (Permenkes, 2020). thereby, fulfil target Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030, that is BATTERY 70/100,000 KH, AKN 7/1,000 KH, And IMR 12/1,000 KH, will become challenge.

One of the most popular approaches is *safe motherhood* , which consists of four pillars to reduce maternal mortality, namely family planning, standard pregnancy checks, clean and safe childbirth, and PONEK and PONEK. Contraceptive or family planning services are strategic steps to reduce MMR and IMR.

The percentage of modern contraceptive use or (*modern contraceptive prevalence rate* (*mCPR*) fell from 57.9 % (SDKI, 2012) to 57.2% (SDKI, 2017). According to data from family data collection (PK21) conducted by BKKBN, Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in 2021 is 2.24, down compared with TFR year 2019 as big as 2.45, And TFR in Indonesia amounting to 2.1 in 2022



(BKKBN, 2022).

Post family planning Childbirth and reproductive health are two interrelated things. The results of the 2021 family data collection (BKKBN, 2021) show that the prevalence rate for couples of childbearing age (PUS) participating in family planning (KB) in Indonesia in 2021 is 56.4%. Additionally, data BPS year 2022 show that 55.36 percent partner age fertile (PUS) in Indonesia are currently using birth control or conventional methods. As showed by Method Information Index (MII) Indonesia Family Report Planning 2020 (FP, 2020) from year 2015 until 2017, percentage The quality of family planning counseling received by clients was 30.4 percent. This index is to assess the quality of family planning counseling received by clients which includes information about alternative family planning methods that clients do not know or want (57.6 percent), and information about contraceptive side effects (36.8 percent).

To fulfill reproductive health needs and rights, people must be able to get quality family planning services. This includes the right to obtain information about method contraception Which effective, safe, affordable, and acceptable or acceptable. In the process of choosing a contraceptive method, people should consult a health professional to obtain information about the contraceptive method. Factors that influence the choice of contraceptive method include age , health condition, level of knowledge, and level of education.

Serdang Bedagai Regency has 121 family planning instructors (PKB) and family planning field officers (PLKB) consisting of PKB and PLKB ASN 30 person And PLKB Area 32 person And the rest 32 person is PLKB Contract and P3K 6 people. Serdang Bedagai Regency has 6 hospitals, 20 Public health center Which spread in 17 Subdistrict. 5 among them there are Poned and 12 non-Poned health centers . Of the 20 Community Health Centers, there are only 5 inpatient health centers and 226 Independent Midwife Practices (PMB) (Serdang Bedagai District Health Service , 2023).

From data Which collected And survey beginning Which done there is a phenomenon achievements KB Post Labor in regency Serdang Different still low, not yet reached the target and the phenomenon of pregnant and giving birth mothers not getting postpartum family



planning counseling, information on family planning and birth control can only be obtained from midwife Where Mother pregnant check it out her pregnancy , Which All pregnant and postpartum women should receive family planning/postpartum family planning counseling during pregnancy and childbirth. This prompted the author to conduct research on the influence of characteristics and health services on the use of postpartum family planning.

Methods

Study This use study quantitative, with study analytical survey that uses a *cross-sectional design* . This research was conducted in Serdang Bedagai Regency with research starting in May 2024 until completion. The population in this study were mothers who giving birth in 2023 in Serdang Bedagai Regency. Technique taking sample on study This with *systematic sampling* , namely sampling by sorting the percentage of postpartum family planning participants in 2023. The sample for this study is *proportionate stratified random sampling* , namely 269 mother who give birth to year 2023 in the Regency Serdang Different. Process collection data study This shared become 2 stages namely observation and interviews.

Results

The description of the characteristics of respondents in this study is that the frequency distribution of mothers in Serdang Berdagai district in terms of age characteristics is mostly 230 respondents aged 20-35 years (85.5 %). Educational characteristics were more numerous in the high school category, namely 184 respondents (68.4 %). Job characteristics were more in the category of not working or being a housewife, namely 229 respondents (85.1 %). The characteristics of monthly income were greater in the category smaller than Rp. 2,869,292, namely 210 respondents (78.1 %). Characteristics of health insurance: 259 respondents (96.2 %) have health insurance (BPJS). Characteristics: The number of children is greater than having one child, namely 115 respondents (42.8 %). The most recent age characteristics of children



were those younger than one year old, namely 135 respondents (50.2 %). The characteristics of the place where mothers give birth are more common in PMB, namely 105 respondents (39.0 %).

Maternal use of post-natal contraceptives was measured by whether the mother used post-natal contraceptives in the yes and no categories. The frequency distribution of postpartum contraceptive use was greater in the non-use category, namely 184 respondents (68.4 %). The type or method of postpartum family planning use in Serdang Berdagai district was measured by asking what type or method of family planning was used. The frequency distribution of the type or method of family planning used was more in the implant category, namely 34 respondents (12.6 %). Category age Mother post-copy in regency Serdang Trade showed that there were more in the low risk category, namely 240 respondents (89.2 %). The maternal education category in Serdang Berdagai district shows that more are in the high category, namely 202 (75.1 %). The employment category of mothers giving birth in Serdang Berdagai district shows that there are more people in the non-working category, namely 229 respondents (85.1 %). The parity category of mothers giving birth in Serdang Berdagai district shows that there are more in the low risk category, namely 259 respondents (96.3 %).

The income category of maternity mothers in Serdang Berdagai district shows that there are more in the lower UMK category, namely 210 respondents (78.1 %). Postpartum knowledge of mothers in Serdang Berdagai district was measured using a questionnaire. Based on the results of measuring the postpartum mother's knowledge variable in regency Serdang Trade more Lots on category Good that is as much 142 respondents (52.8 %). Postpartum attitudes of mothers in Serdang Berdagai district were measured using a questionnaire. Based on the results of measuring the attitude variable of postpartum mothers in Serdang Berdagai district, there were more in the good category, namely 137 respondents (50.9 %). Based on the results of measuring postpartum maternal health insurance variables in Serdang district Trade more Lots on category having BPJS, namely 259 respondents (96.3 %).

Based on the results of measuring the variable access or distance to post-maternal services labor in regency Serdang Trade more Lots on category easy, namely 178 respondents (61.7 %).



Maternal postpartum intentions in Serdang Berdagai district were measured using a questionnaire and the measurement results can be seen in more categories, there were 145 respondents (53.9 %). Postpartum maternal confidence in Serdang Berdagai district was measured using a questionnaire and there were more measurement results in the category of 162 respondents (60.2 %). The number of postpartum maternal health workers in Serdang Berdagai district was measured using a questionnaire which can be seen in the good category with more than 264 respondents (98.2 %) . Completeness facility service Mother post labor in regency Serdang Berdagai be measured by using questionnaire And results measurement can seen more in the good category by 234 respondents (87.0 %). Postpartum attitude of maternal health workers in Serdang Berdagai district be measured by using questionnaire And results measurement can seen more in the good category as many as 258 respondents (95.9 %). Cost service Mother post labor in regency Serdang Trade measured using a questionnaire and the measurement results can be seen more in the paid category as many as 214 respondents (79.6 %).

To determine whether there is a correlation between the variables age, education, income, work, parity, knowledge, attitude, access or distance to service, insurance health, intention, And confidence to utilization KB post childbirth in Serdang Berdagai district using the *Chi Square test* as follows:

The relationship between age and the use of postpartum family planning in the district Serdang Trade . Analysis connection between age with The use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district can be seen in the low risk category and 75 respondents (31.3%) used family planning . The results of statistical analysis obtained *p value* as big as 0.887 ($p > 0.05$), it can be concluded that There isn't any connection age with utilization KB post labor in regency Serdang Berdagai.

The relationship between education and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district . Analysis of the relationship between education and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district can be seen in the high category and 64 respondents (31.7%) used family planning . The results of statistical analysis obtained *a p value*



of 1.000 ($p > 0.05$), it can be concluded that there is no relationship between education and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district.

The relationship between employment and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district. Analysis of the relationship between income and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district can be seen in the category No Work And No use KB as many as 157 respondents (68.6 %). Results analysis statistics obtained p value as big as 1.000 ($p < 0.05$), can be concluded that There is income relationship with postpartum use of family planning in Serdang Berdagai district.

The relationship between income and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district. Analysis of the relationship between income and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district can be seen in the $\geq$ UMK category and 27 respondents (45.8%) used family planning. The results of statistical analysis obtained a p value of 0.013 ($p < 0.05$), it can be concluded that there is a relationship between income and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district.

The relationship between insurance and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district. Analysis of the relationship between employment and the use of family planning after childbirth in Serdang Berdagai district can be seen in the category of having insurance and using family planning as many as 82 respondents (31.7 %). The results of statistical analysis obtained a p value of 1.000 ($p < 0.05$), it can be concluded that there is no relationship between insurance and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district.

Connection between parity with utilization KB post labor in Serdang Berdagai district. Analysis of the relationship between parity and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district can be seen in categories risk low And use KB as much 76 respondents (29.5 %). Analysis results statistics obtained p value as big as 0.002 ($p < 0.05$), can be concluded that There is connection parity with utilization KB post labor in Serdang Berdagai district.



The relationship between knowledge and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district . Analysis of the relationship between education and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district can seen category Good And use KB as much 54 respondents (38.0 %). The results of statistical analysis obtained a *p value* of 0.023 ($p < 0.05$) , it can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district.

The relationship between attitudes and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district . Analysis of the relationship between attitudes and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district can be seen in categories Good And use KB as much 39 respondents (28 .5 %). Results statistic analysis obtained *p value* as big as 0.320 ($p < 0 .05$), can concluded that There is n't any connection attitude with utilization KB post labor in regency Serdang Berdagai.

Connection between access or distance to service with use of family planning post labor in regency Serdang Trade . Analysis connection Between access or distance to services and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district, it can be seen that the easy category and 67 respondents (40.4%) used family planning . The results of statistical analysis obtained a *p value* of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) , it can be concluded that there is a relationship between access or distance to services and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district.

The relationship between intention and use of postpartum family planning in the district Serdang Trade . Analysis connection between intention with use of family planning post labor in regency Serdang Trade can seen category There is and use KB as much 57 respondents (39 .3 %). Analysis results statistics obtained *p value* as big as 0.005 ($p < 0 .05$), can concluded that There is connection intentions regarding the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district.

The relationship between beliefs and the use of postpartum family planning in regency Serdang Trade. Analysis connection between Confidence in the use of postpartum



family planning in Serdang Berdagai district can be seen category Certain And use KB as much 64 respondents (39 .5 %). The results of statistical analysis obtained *a p value* of 0.001 ($p < 0.05$), it can be concluded that there is a relationship between belief and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district.

Relationship between number of health workers using postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district . Analysis of the relationship between the number of health workers and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district can be seen in the good category and 83 respondents used family planning. (31 .4 %). Results analysis statistics obtained *p value* as big as 0.653 ($p < 0.05$), it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the number of health workers and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district.

Connection between completeness facility with utilization KB postpartum in Serdang Berdagai district . Analysis of the relationship between the completeness of facilities and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district can be seen in the good category and 84 respondents (35.9%) used family planning . The results of statistical analysis obtained *a p value* of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) , it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the completeness of facilities and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district.

The relationship between the attitudes of health workers and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district . Analysis of the relationship between the attitude of health workers and the use of family planning after childbirth in Serdang Berdagai district can be seen in the good category and 80 respondents used family planning. (31.0 %). Results analysis statistics obtained *p value* as big as 0.332 ($p < 0.05$) , can concluded that There is connection attitude officer health with the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district.

The relationship between service costs and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district . Analysis of the relationship between health costs and the use of



postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district can be seen in the category of not paying and using family planning as many as 31 respondents (14.5 %). The results of statistical analysis obtained a *p value* of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), it can be concluded that there is a relationship between service costs and the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district.

The multivariate analysis used aims to analyze the influence of age, education, income, employment, access or distance to services, health insurance, knowledge, attitudes, intentions, beliefs, type of service, number of health workers, attitudes of health workers, completeness of facilities, and service costs. in postpartum mothers in Serdang Berdagai district.

Variable Table Independent Which Enter Model Analysis Multivariate to Predict the Use of Family Planning after Childbirth in Serdang Bedagai Regency

Independent Variable	<i>P value</i>
Income	0.013
Parity	0.002
Knowledge	0.023
Access/Distance	0,000
Completeness Service	0,000
Cost Service	0,000
Intention	0.005
Confidence	0.001

Table Analysis Regression Logistics Multiple Utilization KB post childbirth in Serdang Bedagai Regency

Model	Variable	B	EXP B	95% CI for EXP B		<i>P value</i>
				Lower	Upper	
1	Constant	-3,789				
	Income	,065	1,067	,365	3,120	,906
	Parity	-1,736	,176	.014	2,247	,181
	Knowledge	- .058	,944	,375	2,378	,903
	Access/Distance	1,420	4,135	1,549	11,039	,005
	Intention	- .194	,824	,330	2,058	,678
	Confidence	1,295	3,650	1,178	11,305	,025



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2	Completeness	2,199	9,012	1,019	79,724	,048
	Facility					
	Cost Service	5,439	230,259	28,694	1847,772	,000
	Constant	-3,772				
	Parity	-1,743	,175	.014	2,232	,180
	Knowledge	- .051	,950	,380	2,376	,913
	Access/Distance	1,426	4,162	1,568	11,047	,004
	Intention	- , 200	,819	,329	2,038	,668
3	Confidence	1,296	3,654	1,181	11,309	,025
	Completeness	2,184	8,878	1,024	77,000	,048
	Facility					
	Cost Service	5,453	233,495	29,453	1851.108	,000
	Constant	-3,755				
	Parity	-1,754	.173	.014	2,198	,176
	Access/Distance	1,422	4,145	1,567	10,969	,004
	Intention	- , 198	,820	,330	2,040	,670
4	Confidence	1,271	3,565	1,262	10,069	.016
	Completeness	2,167	8,730	1,030	74,002	,047
	Facility					
	Cost Service	5,456	234,209	29,547	1856,480	,000
	Constant	-3,793				
	Parity	-1,762	.172	.014	2,175	,174
	Access/Distance	1,404	4,070	1,543	10,735	,005
	Confidence	1,174	3,235	1,270	8,238	.014
5	Completeness	2,185	8,894	1,044	75,772	,046
	Facility					
	Cost Service	5,419	225,702	28,845	1766.064	,000
	Constant	-5,295				
	Access/Distance	1,317	3,733	1,454	9,583	,006
	Confidence	1,208	3,347	1,322	8,475	.011
	Completeness	1,993	7,337	,942	57,158	,057
	Facility					
6	Cost Service	5,469	237,202	30,504	1844,507	,000
	Constant	-3,441				
	Access/Distance	1,209	3,349	1,319	8,498	.011
	Confidence	1,244	3,468	1,387	8,672	,008
	Cost Service	5,699	298,586	38,588	2310.418	,000



Discussion

Influence Characteristics Mother And Service Health to Utilization of postpartum family planning in Serdang Bedagai district

Influence age to utilization KB post labor in Serdang Bedagai district. Based on the results of the multivariate test carried out by researchers in table 40 above, that variable age Mother No own influence significant to use of family planning post labor with mark significant that is 0.887. Matter This Also means age mothers do not significantly influence the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Bedagai Regency. The results of this research are in line with the results of research conducted by DB Sukma (2018) and reinforced by research conducted by NP Putri, et al (2023), namely that there is no relationship between age and education on the choice of postpartum family planning. The mother's age is the age that counted since born until moment Mother asked Which shared become High risk age category : > 35 years and low risk: < 35 years, because age > 35 years is considered to be at high risk if pregnant and giving birth. The research results show that the age of mothers who use birth control after delivery is in the low risk category and 75 respondents (31.3%) use birth control after delivery. while that utilise KB postpartum with risk as high as 34.5%. Based on the results of interviews with mothers, it is known that those at a low risk age understand more about family planning, this is also related with experience Mother using contraception previously thus causing mothers to use birth control after delivery.

The influence of education level on the use of *postpartum family planning* in Serdang Bedagai Regency. Based on the results of multivariate tests conducted by researchers on table 40 on, that variable level education Mother No has a significant influence on the use of postpartum family planning with a significant value of 1,000. This also means that the mother's education level does not affect it in a way significant utilization KB post labor in Serdang district Different.Results study This in line with study Which done by JB Sembiring, et al (2019) and reinforced by research by NP Putri et, et al (2023) that education is not a factor in the



willingness to become a postpartum family planning acceptor . Education level is the highest graduation rate in the formal learning process that the mother has ever participated in. According to the researchers' assumptions, based on the results of this study, it shows that the level of maternal education in the Regency Serdang Different is Wrong One variable Which No This has an effect on the use of post-natal family planning because it can be seen from the research results that the percentage of mothers who use post-natal family planning does not differ much between higher education, 31.7% and low education, namely 31.3%.

The influence of work on the use of *family planning postpartum* in Serdang Bedagai Regency. Based on the results of the multivariate test carried out by researchers in table 40 above, the mother's employment variable does not have a significant influence on utilization KB post labor with mark significant that is 1,000. This also means that maternal employment does not significantly influence the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Bedagai district. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Tita Afriambarwati (2018) and reinforced by research conducted by Sumarsih, et al (2023) that there is no relationship between the job characteristics of postpartum mothers and their choice of contraceptive method. Based on research results, the majority of people who use family planning after childbirth are mothers who do not work, namely 72 mothers (31.4 %) while Mother Which Work only 13 (32.5 %) Mother Which utilise KB postpartum . From the interview results, 85% of mothers do not work or are housewives and focus on raising children at home.

The influence of income on the use of *postpartum family planning* in Serdang Bedagai Regency. Based on the results of the multivariate test carried out by researchers in table 40 above, the mother's income variable has a significant influence on utilization KB post labor with mark significant i.e 0.013. Matter This also means that maternal income significantly influences the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Bedagai district. Based on the results of research that utilizes KB post labor is Mother Which income < MSE (district minimum wage) or < Rp. 2,869,292 From the results of interviews with mothers who use postpartum family planning, most of them are willing to go to the clinic, PMB closest to their house to get



postpartum family planning services such as pills or injections by paying the cost of postpartum family planning services .

The influence of parity on the use of *postpartum family planning* in Serdang Bedagai Regency. Based on the results of the multivariate test carried out by researchers in table 40 above, the variable parity or number of children has a significant influence on utilization KB post labor with mark significant i.e 0.002. Matter This also means that parity (number of children) significantly influences utilization KB post labor in regency Serdang Different.Results This research is in line with research conducted by J Jainatun, et al (2022) and confirmed by NP Putri, et al (2023) that there is a relationship between parity and the choice of birth control contraception, while other factors such as age and education have no relationship with the choice of birth control contraception. postpartum . Parity is the number of children born alive to a mother. From the research results, it can be seen that mothers whose parity is low risk use more, namely 76 Mother compared to with Mother with parity risk tall only 8 Mother who use birth control after delivery. Based on the results of interviews, it was found that mothers were at low risk and used birth control after giving birth because they didn't want to have children yet, were afraid of being pregnant and were afraid of getting pregnant again because their children were still small.

The influence of knowledge on the use of *postpartum family planning* in Serdang Bedagai Regency. Based on the results of the multivariate test carried out by researchers in table 40 above, the knowledge variable has a significant influence on the use of family planning post labor with mark significant that is 0.023. Matter This Also means that knowledge significantly influences the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Bedagai district. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by JB Sembiring, et al (2020 and reinforced by Sunesni, et al (2023) that there is a relationship between age, knowledge and attitude with the choice of postpartum contraception. There were 54 (38%) mothers with good knowledge and 31 (24.4 %) mothers with poor knowledge. From the results of the interviews, information was obtained that there were still many mothers who did not know and understand



what postpartum family planning was and what it was just method or type contraception Which can used on KB post labor. From the results of the interviews, information was obtained that the majority of mothers did not receive post-natal birth control/family planning counseling before the mother chose one of the contraceptives that the mother would use.

The influence of attitudes on the use of *postpartum family planning* in Serdang Bedagai Regency. Based on the results of the multivariate test carried out by researchers in table 40 above, that variable attitude No own influence significant to utilization Postpartum family planning with a significant value of 0.320. This also means that attitudes do not significantly influence the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Bedagai district. This is not in line with research conducted by H Halimahtussadiah (2021) and Sunesni et al (2023) that there is a relationship between age, knowledge and attitude with the choice of postpartum family planning. From the research results, the number of people who used family planning after childbirth was in the poor attitude category, namely 46 mothers, while in the good attitude category there were 39 mothers. According to assumption researcher, based on results study This show that Mother's attitude in Serdang Bedagai district is one of the variables that has no effect tightly with utilization KB post labor Because seen from research result that the more attitude Mother show not enough the more Lots Mother who take advantage of post-natal family planning and the better the mother's attitude, the fewer those who use post-natal family planning

The influence of access or distance on the use of *postpartum family planning* in Serdang Bedagai Regency. Based on the results of the multivariate test carried out by researchers in table 40 above, the access or distance variable has a significant influence on utilization KB post labor with mark significant i.e 0,000. Matter This This also means that access or distance significantly influences the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Bedagai district. Results of this research in line with research that done by Beauty Octavia Mahardany, et al (2023) and confirmed by research conducted by Setiana Tanjung Sari (2023), there is a significant relationship between distance to health facilities and the use of postpartum family planning. From the results of interviews, mothers who use postpartum family planning



receive more postpartum family planning services from PMB, the nearest clinic (easily accessible) so they don't incur large costs for public transportation, usually they use motorbikes to reach the destination facility.

The influence of intentions on the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Bedagai Regency. Based on the results of the multivariate test carried out by researchers in table 40 above, that variable intention own influence significant to utilization KB postpartum with a significant value of 0.005. This also means that intention to influence significant to utilization KB postpartum in regency Serdang Different. From results interview for moms which are already have child previously 1,2 or 3 they Already have intention to use KB post labor in accordance tool contraception previously Where Mother already feels suitable and there are no side effects such as birth control pills, pills and the injections used are breastfeeding pills which do not affect breast milk because they are still breastfeeding, whereas for other contraceptive devices such as implants and IUDs, most mothers are still afraid of the side effects that will arise after installing contraception.

The influence of beliefs on the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Bedagai Regency. Based on the results of the multivariate test carried out by researchers in table 40 above, that variable confidence own influence significant to utilization Postpartum family planning with a significant value of 0.001. This also means that belief significantly influences the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Bedagai district. The results of this study are in line with research Which done by Lisa Robinet, et al (2023) with title Research on Factors Influencing Contraceptive Choice During the Postpartum Period: A Qualitative Systematic Review Lisa with the results that the decision-making process regarding postpartum contraception is influenced by a combination of beliefs about contraception and family influence. Based on the results of interviews with mothers who have used contraception before and they already have experience of how they feel and the side effects caused by using one type of contraception. or there even is mothers who it's over change contraception from pill to



injections due to perceived side effects. This experience makes mothers confident or no longer doubtful in choosing a postpartum birth control contraceptive that is suitable for the mother.

Influence number of officers on the use of *postpartum family planning* in Serdang Bedagai Regency. Based on the results of the multivariate test carried out by researchers in table 40 above, the variable number of officers has a significant influence on utilization KB post labor with mark significant i.e 0.653. Matter This This also means that the number of officers has a significant influence on the utilization of post-natal family planning in Serdang Bedagai district. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by JB Sembiring (2020) that the role of health workers is related to the willingness to become a post-natal family planning acceptor. From the results of interviews regarding the number of officers, most of them stated that it was sufficient because according to the women, the officers who provide family planning services and education about family planning are not only at the community health centers, including Village Midwives, PLKB/PKB in each subdistrict added with cadre KB Which Keep going continuously echo about KB. And in the Regency Serdang Different almost every month done KB Case in each subdistrict Which his service in do in Public health center. So, if there is a family planning program, the family planning cadres are looking for mothers who have not used contraception For given contraception in a way free including KB post delivery, namely an implant or IUD/AKDR.

Influence attitude officer to utilization *KB postpartum* in Serdang Bedagai Regency. Based on the results of the multivariate test carried out by researchers in table 40 above, the officer attitude variable has a significant influence on the use of postpartum family planning with a significant value of 0.332. This is in line with results study H Halimahtussadiah, et al (2021) Which shows there is a significant relationship between knowledge, attitudes, husband's support, support person old And support officer health to user IUD postpartum . Influence completeness facility to utilization *KB post labor* in Serdang Bedagai Regency. Based on the results of the multivariate test carried out by researchers in table 40 above, the completeness of facilities variable has a significant influence on utilization KB post labor with mark significant



i.e 0,000. Matter This This also means that the completeness of facilities significantly influences the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Bedagai district. From the results of interviews with mothers who stated that the facilities were complete due to service KB post labor pill or inject they get from PMB or clinics that have adequate facilities and contraceptive devices that are always available, for post-natal family planning services with contraceptive implants or IUDs more Lots done in Public health center with facility Which complete And Contraceptives are also available.

The influence of officers' attitudes on the use of *postpartum family planning* in Serdang Bedagai Regency. Based on the results of the multivariate test carried out by researchers in table 40 above, that The officer's attitude variable has a significant influence on the use of postpartum family planning with a significant value of 0.332. This also means that the attitude of officers significantly influences the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Bedagai district. Research result This in line with that research done by Juliana Br. Sembiring, et al (2019) with title study Factors Which Relate with the willingness to become a postpartum family planning acceptor at Deli Serdang Lubuk Pakam Regional Hospital in 2019 with research results that the role of health workers is related to the willingness to become a postpartum family planning acceptor. From the results of the interview, according to the mother's opinion, the attitude of the officers in providing services Good. According to opinion Mother in give service attitude The officers are friendly and provide explanations patiently until the mother who wants to use family planning understands and understands.

The influence of service costs on the use of *postpartum family planning* in Serdang Bedagai Regency. Based on the results of the multivariate test carried out by researchers in table 40 above, the service cost variable has a significant influence on utilization KB post labor with mark significant i.e 0,000. Matter This This also means that service costs significantly influence the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Bedagai district. From the research results, 54 or 98.2% more people used postpartum family planning but did not pay, while 31 mothers or 14.5% used postpartum family planning but did not pay. From the results of



interviews, mothers who use post-natal family planning prefer to obtain post-natal family planning services from the PMB or the clinic closest to the mother's house or from a midwife who helps the mother give birth, so the mother has to pay for it herself because the contraceptives are purchased by the PMB and the clinic themselves. and not provided by the government, in this case the BKKBN. Based on the results of multiple logistic regression analysis, it shows that the variables income, parity, knowledge, intention, completeness of facilities are eliminated and in the final stage only 3 variables remain that are not eliminated, namely access/distance, confidence and service costs and all of these variables have a p value <0.25 . So results end analysis Multivariate can is known that variable distance access to health services (0.011), confidence (0.008), and cost of services (0.001) have an influence on the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Berdagai district. The variable that has the greatest influence on the service cost variable with an Exp (β) value of 298.586 (95% CI 38.588-2310.418).

Conclusion

Based on the research results, the researchers concluded that access/distance to services has an influence on the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Bedagai Regency. Belief has an influence on the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Bedagai Regency. Service costs have an influence on the use of postpartum family planning in Serdang Bedagai Regency. Service costs have the greatest influence on the use of postpartum family planning.



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