

PREDICTORS OF INTRA-UTERINE DEVICE UPTAKE: APPLICATION OF THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR AND PATH ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Background: Promotion of family planning – and ensuring access to preferred contraceptive methods for women and couples – is essential to securing the well-being and autonomy of women, while supporting the health and development of communities. Contrary to popular misconception, intra-uterine device (IUD) is a safe and highly effective contraceptive for women who have never been pregnant. IUDs are a great option for a woman who may want to become pregnant in the future but also desires long-term, highly effective pregnancy prevention. As many as 214 million women of reproductive age in developing countries who want to avoid pregnancy are not using a modern contraceptive method such as IUD. This study aimed to investigate predictors of intra-uterine device uptake using Theory of Planned Behavior and path analysis.

Subjects and Method: A case-control study was carried out in Boyolali, Central Java, from April to June 2018. A sample of 200 women was selected by simple random sampling. The dependent variable was IUD uptake. The independent variables were age, family income, intention, attitude, perceived behavior control, and husband support. The data were collected by questionnaire and analyzed by path analysis.

Results: Strong intention ($b = 1.14$; 95%CI= 0.36 to 1.92; $p = 0.004$), strong perceived behaviour control ($b = 2.16$; 95%CI= 1.36 to 2.97; $p < 0.001$), and higher family income ($b = 2.59$; 95%CI= 1.79 to 3.39; $p < 0.001$), positively predicted IUD uptake. The use of IUD was indirectly affected by husband support, maternal education, and attitude.

Conclusion: Strong intention, strong perceived behaviour control, and higher family income, positively predict IUD uptake. The use of IUD is indirectly affected by husband support, maternal education, and attitude.

Keywords: intra-uterine device uptake, Theory of Planned Behavior, path analysis

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