

DESCRIPTION OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF MONTHLY INJECTABLE CONTRACEPTIVE USERS REGARDING ACCEPTANCE AND COMPLIANCE WITH THE BOOSTER SCHEDULE

Bernadetta Ambarita¹, Lely Maria Hutapea², Merlina Sinabariba³, Aprilita Br Sitepu⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Program Studi Diploma 3 Kebidanan, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Santa Elisabeth
Medan, Indonesia

E-Mail; hutapealelymaria@gmail.com

Abstract

Knowledge is the result of a person's understanding of a particular thing. Perception occurs through the five human senses, namely sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Most human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. 1-month injectable contraceptive injection has an important role in ensuring the effectiveness and sustainability of the use of this contraceptive method. This study aims to determine the description of knowledge and attitudes of 1-month injectable contraceptive acceptors with adherence to the repeat injection schedule at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic in 2025. This study is a descriptive study with an accidental sampling method by distributing questionnaires. The sample of this study was 30 respondents. Based on the results of this study, data was obtained that: knowledge of KB acceptors who were respondents was 30 people, the most knowledgeable was 15 people with a percentage of 50%, Attitude of 1-Month Injectable KB Acceptors at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic in 2025, it was found that most respondents had an attitude of agreement as many as 15 people (50%). Compliance of 1 Month KB Injection Acceptors at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic in 2025 was found that most respondents were in accordance with the repeat injection schedule, while 17 people (57%) were not on the repeat injection schedule. The description of mothers' knowledge about injectable contraception showed that 15 respondents (50%) had sufficient knowledge, 15 respondents (50%) agreed with injectable contraception every 1 month, and 17 respondents (57%) complied with injectable contraception every 1 month.

Keywords: *Knowledge; Attitude; Compliance*

INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization (WHO) states that family planning is a mechanism that allows individuals to achieve the number of children they desire and determine the spacing of pregnancies, which can be achieved through the use of contraceptive methods and infertility. The family planning program is an effort to regulate child birth, the ideal age for childbirth, and regulate pregnancy through the promotion of assistance and protection in line with reproductive rights in order to create a quality family (Siregar et al., 2021).

The WHO defines family planning as a method of helping individuals or couples avoid unwanted births. In 2020, WHO data showed that the global use of IUDs remains below that of other contraceptive methods, such as pills, condoms, injections, and implants, generally in developing countries. The percentage of IUDs is below 10%, at 7.3%, and other contraceptives is around 11.7%. Currently, IUD/IUD users are 30% in the UK, 13% in Europe, 5% in the US, and 6.7% in other developing countries. (Manulu, 2023)

Injectable contraception is a form of contraception that prevents the release of an egg or ovulation each month. It also thickens cervical mucus, making it difficult for sperm to move through the cervix. This contraceptive thins the uterine lining, making it more difficult for a fertilized egg to implant. Side effects of injectable contraception include changes in menstrual patterns, nausea, headaches, and mild breast tenderness. These symptoms usually disappear on the second or third day after the injection. (Ambarita & Hura, 2021). Knowledge is the result of "knowing" and is realized after an individual senses a particular object. This sensing occurs through the five human senses: hearing, sight, taste, smell, and touch. Most human insight is acquired through the eyes and ears. Based on experience and research, it has been proven that actions based on understanding are more lasting than those not based on understanding (Dewi, Faridah, & Suharti, 2019). Lack of knowledge can lead to individuals becoming overly stressed. A lack of understanding of something perceived as stressful can lead to a crisis and anxiety. Both can occur in individuals with limited knowledge due to a lack of information. (Ambarita & Hura, 2021)

Lack of knowledge can also be a problem because it can affect the use and continued use of the 1-month injectable contraceptive. Mothers with limited knowledge may not fully understand how the 1-month injectable contraceptive works, its benefits, and its side effects. Factors influencing this lack of understanding include information/media, education, age, and experience (Taufik, 2022). Various factors influence compliance among injectable contraceptive users, including occupation, education, level of knowledge, number of children, and attitudes. Health facilities, public facilities, support from health workers, and the husband's role are also important. The husband's role in family planning significantly influences participation and supports the couple's use of contraception. The monthly injectable contraceptive is a combination injection containing the hormones estrogen and progesterone: 25 mg medroxyprogesterone acetate and 5 mg estrogen cypionate, administered once a month (cyclofem) by IM injection.

According to the WHO, follow-up visits after the monthly contraceptive injection have important benefits that directly impact the success of the contraceptive method. One of the main purposes of follow-up visits is to ensure that the injection is administered on time. Delays in injection can reduce the effectiveness of the contraceptive and increase the risk of unplanned pregnancy. Furthermore, follow-up visits allow health workers to evaluate the user's physical and psychological condition, including early identification and treatment of side effects such as changes in menstrual patterns, mood disorders, or other complaints that may interfere with the user's comfort (World Health Organization, 2016).

The WHO also recommends that each visit be used as an opportunity to strengthen counseling, increase the user's understanding of the chosen method, and discuss potential alternative contraceptive options if needed. This additional counseling also includes education on the importance of adherence to the injection schedule and monitoring individual risk factors. These routine visits are part of a sustainable and responsive health care approach to the acceptor's needs, and support the long-term goals of the Family Planning program, namely improving reproductive well-being and preventing unplanned pregnancies (World Health Organization, 2019).

The impact of non-compliance with injectable contraceptives can lead to the recipient experiencing pregnancy. This is because the hormones in the injectable contraceptives are not working optimally. As a result, the recipient may experience an unwanted pregnancy. This situation can cause the recipient to panic and even undergo high-risk miscarriage procedures, such as abortion. (Muslima & Herjanti, 2019). According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health, follow-up visits after the monthly injectable contraceptive injection play a crucial role in ensuring the effectiveness and continued use of the contraceptive method. Follow-up visits allow healthcare professionals to monitor the user's condition, address potential side effects, and provide additional counseling on proper contraceptive use. Furthermore, these visits provide an opportunity to evaluate the user's contraceptive needs and provide information on other contraceptive method options that may be more suitable. (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2023).

If follow-up visits are not conducted, there is a risk of decreased contraceptive effectiveness due to delayed injections, which can increase the likelihood of an unplanned pregnancy. Furthermore, missing follow-up visits can hinder early detection of potential side effects or complications and reduce the opportunity for users to obtain the necessary information and support in contraceptive use (Ferina et al., 2019). Factors contributing to inappropriate follow-up visits for 1-Month Injectable KB Acceptors include mothers' lack of understanding of follow-up visits and economic constraints that hinder them from following them. This can negatively impact the overall success of the Family Planning program. (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2023)

Health Profile Opinion of active KB participants who use active KB who use KB Pills around 64,404 individuals (31.405%), Injections 77,711 individuals (35.15%), IUDs 29,249 individuals, Implants 16,025 individuals (7.25%), Condoms 13,127 individuals (5.94), WOW 12,414 individuals (6.07%). Active KB participants based on the Health Profile of the Republic of Indonesia (2020), show that the most widely used contraceptive method is injections, which is 72.9%, followed by KB pills 19.4%, then KB implants around 8.5%, then KB IUD 8.5% while the contraceptive methods that are used least are the Female Surgical Method around 2.6%, condoms 1.1%, Male Surgical Method is around 0.6%. (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2023)

According to the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) for North Sumatra Province in 2017, approximately 20,564 people used condoms, 103,619 used injections, 83,609 used pills, 13,578 used intrauterine devices (IUDs), 51,173 used implants, 9,268 used female surgical methods, and 677 used male surgical methods. (Siregar, 2021a). Family planning coverage in North Sumatra remains below the standard. The minimum service standard (SPM) target for family planning coverage in North Sumatra is 80%. Data from the North Sumatra Health Office shows that in 2019, the coverage rate for long-term contraceptive methods (MKJP) was 57% and for short-term contraceptive methods (MKJP) was 42.9%. This indicates that family planning coverage is still below the target in North Sumatra. Family planning coverage in Medan Tembung District is still below the minimum service target of 62.5%. The Health Office targets a minimum

service target of 80% for family planning coverage. Therefore, the incidence of mothers not using contraception in Medan Tembung District is still 37.5%. (Siregar, 2021a)

Despite widespread implementation of the Family Planning program in Indonesia, a significant number of acceptors still do not use contraception. One of the main reasons is a lack of knowledge about family planning methods, including how to use them and their benefits. They do not receive sufficient information from health workers, the media, or their surroundings, so they do not understand the importance of contraceptive use in family planning (Ratnaningsih, 2019).

Furthermore, fear of side effects is also a dominant reason why many couples are reluctant to use birth control. Some acceptors worry about potential menstrual irregularities, weight gain, or hormonal changes resulting from hormonal birth control, particularly injectables or the pill. These fears are often not based on sound medical evidence, but rather on negative perceptions prevalent in society. Lack of motivation from partners or families, especially husbands, is also a significant factor. In the patriarchal culture that remains strong in some regions of Indonesia, the decision to use family planning often hinges on the husband's approval. If the husband doesn't support or even rejects it, the wife is less likely to use contraception, even if she desires to space her pregnancies. (Fahreza, 2021)

On the other hand, limited access to health services, both due to geographic and economic factors, presents a unique obstacle. For people in remote areas, family planning services may be difficult to access. Even where available, not all locations have a complete stock of contraceptives or trained staff, making potential users hesitant or reluctant to start using them. (Pahlawan, 2021).

Another equally important factor is social and cultural influences. Societal norms that still view children as a source of wealth or divine blessings discourage many couples from limiting their number of children (Dwi Agustin, Aritonang, & Pane, 2020). Furthermore, traditional beliefs that discourage medical intervention in reproductive matters also hinder family planning programs in some communities (Ilma Widyatami et al., 2021).

Lia Muslima's research findings on the direct and indirect impacts, as well as the roles of midwives, husbands, and the use of health services, on the compliance of acceptors with monthly repeat injections of family planning (KB) at the Sari Mulyani Community Health Center (BPM) in Cililitan, East Jakarta, using a questionnaire, showed that the compliance of acceptors was influenced by midwives (15.6%), the role of husbands (27.3%), perception (16.7%), and the use of health services (40.8%). (Muslima & Herjanti, 2019)

The results of Natalia Nadrah's study on the level of compliance of mothers who received 1-monthly contraceptive injections at the Juliana Dalimunthe Pratama Clinic showed that the level of compliance with the 1-monthly contraceptive injection repeat injection was 16 people (45%), while those who were non-compliant were around 19 people (54.3%), with the reasons being busy with work and a lack of understanding about the importance of punctuality in injections. (Nadrah & Sartika, 2022)

Based on interviews conducted with acceptors of the 1-month injection of contraception at the Romauli Silalahi clinic in 2025, Medan Marelán District, it was found that there were 30

acceptors of contraception who did not comply with the rules or schedule of contraception injections (Eka Nur Rahayu & Fitriani Mediastuti, 2021). Based on the background above, the researcher took the title "Description of Knowledge and Attitude of Acceptors of 1 Monthly Injectable KB with Compliance with Re-injection Schedule at Romauli Silalahi Clinic in 2025".

METHOD

The research design is the core of a study. This descriptive study aims to determine the knowledge and attitudes of monthly injectable contraceptive users regarding adherence to the repeat injection schedule at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic, Medan Marelan District, in 2025. The sample in this study were mothers who received the 1-month injection of contraception at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic in 2025. The sample was part of the population with characteristics that made repeat visits. The sampling technique used was accidental sampling, namely samples that were found by chance, namely acceptors of the 1-month injection of contraception who made repeat visits at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic. Research Variables and Operational Definitions of Knowledge and Attitudes of Acceptors of 1 Monthly Injectable KB with Compliance with the KB Re-Injection Schedule at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic, Medan Marelan District in 2025 (Ernawati, Nurjanah, Adriana, Pratiwi, & Apriani, 2022).

This is a facility for obtaining and collecting research data, making it easier and more systematic to obtain results or conclusions from the study without neglecting the criteria for creating a good instrument (Rahayu, Anggasari, & Abdillah, 2021). The instrument used in conducting the study was a questionnaire. The aim was to collect data on the understanding, attitudes, and compliance with the family planning re-injection schedule at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic, Medan Marelan District, in 2025.

The study location is where the researcher can obtain the necessary data. This study was conducted at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic in Medan Marelan District in 2025. This location was chosen because the researcher had clinical practice experience starting in January 2025 and was familiar with the preliminary survey during clinical practice at the Romauli Clinic.

Research The time given for this research is May 8 – June 23, 2025 at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic in 2025.

In Data Collection, Researchers use 2 types of data, namely:

1. Primary data obtained directly from respondents via questionnaires containing questions prepared by researchers.
2. Secondary data seen from the health worker's book at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic regarding the 1-month KB injection re-injection.

This study used univariate analysis (descriptive analysis) to explain or describe the characteristics of each variable (Falciglia, Romano, & Vagliasindi, 2017). The analysis used in this study was univariate analysis, which describes the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of 1-month family planning acceptors and adherence to follow-up visits at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic, Medan Marelan District, in 2025.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Research Location Overview

This study was conducted at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic in May 2025. The Romauli Clinic is located on Jl. Payah Pasir Simpang PLN, Marelan District, Medan City, North Sumatra. In the Romauli Primary Clinic area there are several alleys, namely the Memories Alley, the Rose Alley, and the Prosperous Alley. And in front of the Romauli Silalahi Primary Clinic there is an Alfamart. This area has many residents, especially elderly mothers, children, and teenagers. The Silalahi Primary Clinic often holds elderly exercise every Sunday morning from 7:00-10:00 WIB.

Romauli Silalahi Primary Clinic has 1 general polyclinic, 1 emergency room, 1 VK room with 2 beds, 1 KIA polyclinic, 1 dental polyclinic, 2 postpartum rooms each with 1 bed, 1 TV and 1 cupboard inside, 5 inpatient rooms, 1 pharmacy room, 1 laboratory room, 1 medical records room and 3 patient bathrooms, 1 special place for elderly exercise every Sunday. The health workers are 3 doctors, 5 midwives, 8 nurses, 5 admins. This clinic has many patients seeking treatment (Ratnaningsih, 2019).

In addition, the Romauli Primary Clinic has an Independent Midwife Practice located on Jl. Pasar IV Barat, Simpang Bri, Medan Marelan District, Medan City, North Sumatra. The neighborhood near BPM has a large population, especially children, teenagers, and the elderly. The Pasar IV area often holds yoga sessions for pregnant women in their third trimester, as well as senior gymnastics for all seniors, often held on the futsal field next to the BPM clinic (Graves, Ghosh, Kissinger, & Muzny, 2019).

The BPM Pasar IV Clinic has one emergency room, one VK room with two beds, one antenatal care examination room, four postpartum rooms, and one ozone room. It employs seven midwives. The BPM Clinic itself has many antenatal care (ANC) and intranatal care (INC) patients, as well as patients seeking medical treatment.

Research result

In this study, there are a number of respondents regarding the description of understanding and attitudes of 1-month injectable contraceptive acceptors with compliance with the repeat injection schedule at the Romauli Silalahi clinic, Medan Marelan sub-district in 2025.

Frequency distribution of description of knowledge and attitudes of 1-month injectable contraceptive acceptors with adherence to the repeat injection schedule .

Based on the results of respondents related to the description of knowledge and attitudes of 1-Month Injectable KB acceptors regarding compliance with the repeat injection schedule, this study has several distributions as outlined in the following table.

Table 1. Distribution of Knowledge of Acceptors of 1-Monthly Injectable KB at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic in 2025

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage%
-----------	-----------	-------------

Good	13	43%
Enough	15	50%
Not enough	2	7
Total	30	100

Based on the data in table 5.1 above, it can be stated that the description of the knowledge of 1 Monthly Injectable KB Acceptors at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic in 2025 found that most respondents had sufficient knowledge as many as 15 people (50%), Good Knowledge as many as 13 people (43%) and poor knowledge as many as 2 people (7%).

Table 2. Distribution of Attitudes of Acceptors of 1-Monthly Injectable KB at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic in 2025

Attitude	Frequency	Percentage%
Negative	4	13%
Positive	26	87%
Total	30	100

Based on the data in table 5.2 above, it can be stated that the description of the attitudes of 1-month injectable contraceptive acceptors at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic in 2025 found that the majority of respondents had negative attitudes, 4 people (13%) and positive attitudes, 26 people (87%).

Table 3. Distribution of Acceptors of 1-Month Injection KB with Re-Injection Schedule Compliance at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic in 2025.

Compliance	Frequency	Percentage%
Obedient	13	43%
Not obey	17	57%
Total	30	100%

Based on the data in table 5.3 above, it can be stated that the picture of compliance of 1 Monthly KB Injection Acceptors at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic in 2025 found that the majority of respondents were in accordance with the repeat injection schedule, as many as 13 people (43%) and those who were not on the repeat injection schedule were as many as 17 people (57%).

Discussion

Overview of Acceptors' Knowledge of 1-Monthly Injectable Contraceptives at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic in 2025

Based on the results of research on the description of the knowledge of 1-month injectable contraceptive acceptors with compliance in repeat injections at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic in 2025, it was found that the majority of mothers had sufficient knowledge, as many as 15 people (50%) and those with insufficient knowledge were 2 people (7%). Knowledge is the result of "knowing" that occurs when an individual senses a particular object. Sensing an object can occur through the human senses, namely, sight, smell, hearing, touch, and taste. Most human understanding is obtained through the ears and eyes (A. Wawan and Dewi M., 2024).

The lack of knowledge among family planning users about the monthly injectable contraceptive method stems not only from a lack of information provided by health workers but also from factors such as age, economic situation, and spacing between children. A good understanding provides a foundation for better individual action. Individuals with a good understanding of the monthly injectable method will have sufficient information to become more knowledgeable about the monthly contraceptive method.

The opposite is true for new monthly injectable contraceptive users. These users are eager to use the monthly injectable because they've learned from others that it's relatively inexpensive, easy to remember, and has minimal side effects. Consequently, these new users no longer ask health workers for details about it. This is due to the lack of interest among new users to learn more about the monthly injectable (Ginting, 2022).

The same is true for new users of the monthly injectable contraceptive method. These users are attracted to using it because they learn from others that it's relatively inexpensive, easy to remember, and has minimal side effects. Consequently, these new users no longer ask healthcare professionals for details about it. This is due to their lack of interest in learning more about it or seeking further information.

Based on a study (Nur, S, 2020) entitled "Overview of the Level of Knowledge of 1 Month Injectable KB Acceptors in the Loano Health Center Work Area, Purwoerjo Regency" shows that the level of knowledge of KB acceptors about the occurrence of injectable KB is in the good category, namely 7 people (22%), the sufficient category is 26 people (74.3%), and the poor category is 2 people (5.7%).

Nur's research results explain that many family planning acceptors have sufficient knowledge due to access to information, education provided, and personal motivation, as well as the lack of experience of monthly injectable family planning acceptors, which involves a lack of knowledge of mothers in the Loano Community Health Center work area, Purwoerjo Regency.

According to the research (Bernadetta, 2021) entitled "Overview of Mothers' Knowledge about 1-Month Injectable Contraceptives at the Tanjung Deli Tua Primary Clinic in 2021," it shows that out of 30 respondents, 8 people (26.7%) had good knowledge, followed by 10 people (33.3%) had sufficient knowledge, and 12 people (40.0%) had poor knowledge.

Bernadetta's research results explain the lack of knowledge among mothers who accept 1-monthly injection contraception due to factors such as age, education and spacing of children.

A mature age and good education will enable a mother who accepts injectable contraception to have good knowledge. Good knowledge will enable someone to know more about the 1-month injectable contraception. According to (Mala, 2022) entitled "Description of Knowledge about 1 Monthly Injectable KB Contraception at the Village Polindes, Nglumpang Village, Mlarak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency" shows that from the results of the study of 40 respondents, 23 respondents (57.5) were knowledgeable.

The results of Mala's research said that the acceptors of 1-month injection KB in Nglumpang Village, Mlarak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency had good knowledge about information about 1-month injection KB, due to several factors, namely the acceptors of 1-month injection KB in Nglumpang Village were aware of the importance of 1-month injection KB and the midwives in the village provided counseling and education on the importance of mothers accepting 1-month injection KB knowing information about 1-month injection KB.

According to researchers' assumptions, someone with a high level of knowledge will more easily absorb the health concepts presented. As a result, that person will have a higher level of awareness to change their behavior for the better compared to those with less knowledge. The more knowledgeable a person is, the more receptive they are to information and open to new things and ideas from others. Therefore, family planning acceptors with a high level of knowledge, especially about health, will tend to improve the health of themselves, their families, and their environment. Good knowledge will form the basis for a person's actions to improve. Someone with good knowledge about monthly injectable contraceptives will have sufficient information, making them more knowledgeable about them (Muslima & Herjanti, 2019).

From the data above, many mothers who are highly educated but have sufficient knowledge about 1-monthly contraceptive injections are due to having sufficient understanding about 1-monthly contraceptive injections due to several internal factors, namely age, economy, education, and the distance between children 1 and 2, which make mothers who have a high level of education who have 1-monthly contraceptive injections not necessarily have good knowledge about 1-monthly contraceptive injections.

Attitudes of Acceptors of One-Month Injectable Contraceptives at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic in 2025

Based on the frequency distribution of the picture of the attitudes of 1-month injectable contraceptive acceptors at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic in 2025, it was found that the majority of mothers had positive attitudes, 26 people (87%) and negative attitudes, 4 people (13%).

Attitude is a crucial concept in social psychology, addressing the elements of attitudes in both individuals and groups. Numerous studies have been conducted to define attitudes, the process of attitude formation, and change. Numerous studies have also examined attitudes' effects and role in character formation, intergroup relationships, and environmental choices and their influence on change. (A. Wawan and Dewi M. 2024).

Research opinion (Sri Indah, 2020) entitled "The Relationship Between Mothers' Attitudes and Contraceptive Use Behavior in Samarinda City Community Health Centers" found that 248 mothers (64.5%) had positive attitudes, and 136 mothers (35.5%) had negative attitudes. This study shows that out of 384 people, 226 (58.9%) had good behavior. 158 respondents (41.1%) had less good behavior (Nurrasyidah et al., 2017).

The results of Sri's research explain that the attitude of KB acceptor mothers at Samarinda Community Health Centers is positive because many KB injection acceptor mothers say that the 1-month KB injection is easy to use and the price is still comfortable for the pocket and has milder side effects compared to other contraceptive methods (Siregar, 2021b).

The results of the study (Zahrotul., M, et all, 2021) entitled "Knowledge and Attitudes of Women of Childbearing Age Towards Injectable Hormonal Contraceptives at the Lowokwaru District Health Center, Malang" showed that 58% of respondents had a positive attitude and 42% had a negative attitude.

The results of Zahrotul's research said that mothers who accept injectable contraception are more positive because mothers who accept injectable contraception said that the results of Zahrotul's interview with mothers who accept 1-month injectable contraception said that 1-month injectable contraception is very effective in preventing pregnancy and the cost is relatively cheap, so from there many acceptors of 1-month injectable contraception consider 1-monthly contraception to be the safest contraceptive to prevent pregnancy.

Based on the results of research (Randy, et all, 2020) entitled "Description of the Level of Family Planning Knowledge in the Use of Injectable Contraceptives in Kateguhan Village, Boyolali Regency", the attitude of mothers in using injectable contraceptives is positive, which is influenced by factors such as experience in using contraception and the age of the respondents (Saragih, 2020).

Randi's research results explain that many mothers who receive monthly contraceptive injections have a positive attitude which is influenced by the experience of the acceptors and age factors which involve many mothers saying that monthly injections are easy to get and effective in preventing pregnancy and have a relatively small impact on the menstrual cycle compared to other contraceptives.

According to the research assumptions, it was stated that the description of the Attitude of 1 Monthly Injectable KB Acceptors at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic in 2025 found that the majority of respondents had an attitude of strongly agreeing as many as 11 people (37%), an attitude of agreeing as many as 15 people (50%) and disagreeing as many as 4 people (13%), an attitude of strongly disagreeing as many as 0 people (0%).

The KB Injection acceptors mostly agreed to the 1 Month KB injection because the majority of 1 Month Injection Acceptors considered that the 1 Month Injection was effective and relevant and affordable and considered it very suitable to be used as a safe and cheap contraceptive (Tyaz, 2021).

In line with Attitude theory, it is the most important concept in social psychology, discussing the elements of attitudes in both individuals and groups. Numerous studies have been conducted to define attitudes, the process of attitude formation, and change. Much research has also been conducted on attitudes in relation to their effects and role in character formation and intergroup relationship systems, as well as choices determined by the environment and its influence on change. (A. Wawan and Dewi M. 2024).

KB Acceptors with 1 Monthly Injections and Adherence to the Re-Injection Schedule at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic in 2025.

Based on the frequency distribution of the description of compliance of 1 Month KB Injection Acceptors at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic in 2025, it was found that the majority of mothers were in accordance with the repeat injection schedule, as many as 13 people (43%) and those who were not on the repeat injection schedule were 17 people (57%).

The word "obedience" comes from the word "patuh," which means discipline and obedience. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, "obedience" means behavior that conforms to rules and is disciplined. (KBBI, 2023)

Knowledge level is one factor that can influence a person's adherence to their treatment. A high level of knowledge indicates that they understand, are aware of, and comprehend the treatment they are undergoing (Noriani & Rahayu, 2022).

According to research (Khofifah, M, et al, 2021) entitled "Internal and External Factors of Acceptors on Compliance of Injectable Contraceptive Acceptors" it was found that compliant contraceptive acceptors were 57.3% and non-compliant were 60.8%.

According to Khofifah's research results, many injectable contraceptive users did not follow the follow-up visit rules due to several factors, the main ones being economic factors and being busy with household chores.

According to research (Nia K, et al, 2022) entitled "Knowledge and Compliance of Re-Visit Acceptors of 1-Month Injectable KB in Denpasar" shows that the level of respondent compliance in making repeat visits is greater in the group of respondents with good education and knowledge.

The results of Nia's research show that many mothers who accept the 1-month injection of contraception attend follow-up visits. From the results of interviews conducted, mothers who accept the 1-month injection of contraception said there were no obstacles to follow-up visits because they are housewives and the distance from the repeat injection site is close and does not hinder follow-up visits.

According to research (Rahayu 2020) entitled "Level of Knowledge of Acceptors of 1 Monthly Injectable Contraceptives with Compliance with Repeat Injection Schedules"

General and Maternity Clinic in Rantauprapt in 2020" showed the results of 33 respondents who accepted 1-month injection contraception, most of whom were in accordance with the schedule, with a percentage of 81.8%, most of whom were compliant with a percentage of 90.9%, and most of whom had good knowledge with a percentage of 57.6%.

Rahayu's research results state that mothers who do not make repeat visits are due to several factors, such as age, economic factors, distance traveled, and a lack of motivation for mothers to make repeat visits (Noriani,S.Si.T., M.Kes & Rahayu, 2022).

According to the research assumption, the non-compliance of the 1 Month Injectable KB Acceptors in the repeat visit is due to the lack of understanding of the repeat visit so that many 1 Month Injectable KB acceptors do not make repeat visits and economic factors are also one of the obstacles for mothers not to make repeat visits, besides economic factors, the non-compliance of the 1 Month Injectable KB acceptors occurs because many acceptors say that 3 days before the repeat injection time they have their period so that it hinders the repeat visit and the 1 Month Injectable KB acceptor mothers choose to do the repeat injection next week.

Non-compliance with the 1-month injectable contraceptive method aligns with the theory of "Compliance," derived from the word "obey," which means discipline and obedience. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, "Compliance" means behavior that conforms to rules and is disciplined. (KBBI, 2023)

CONCLUSION

From the results of the study conducted on 1-Month Injectable KB acceptors at the Romauli Silalahi Clinic, Medan Marelan District in 2025 and the data processing carried out, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Based on the research results, 30 acceptors of 1 Monthly Injectable KB had good knowledge, 13 people (43%), sufficient knowledge, 15 people (50%), and insufficient knowledge, 2 people (7%).
2. Based on the research results, 26 people (87%) had a positive attitude of 30 acceptors of the 1-month injection KB, and 4 people (13%) had a negative attitude.
3. Based on the research results, 13 people (43%) of the 30 acceptors of the 1 Monthly Injectable KB were compliant and 17 people (57%) were non-compliant.

Suggestion

1. For KB Acceptor Mothers

Researchers suggest that KB Acceptors can increase their knowledge about important information about 1 month injection contraception and knowing

When is the time for a follow-up visit regarding the 1-month injection of contraception by asking health workers for information.

And those who accept the monthly injection of contraception are expected to continue to make repeat visits.

2. For Research Sites

The researchers suggested that the clinic where the research was conducted could improve services for repeat monthly injectable contraceptive acceptors and new contraceptive acceptors by providing counseling and providing detailed information about monthly injectable contraceptives.

3. For Researchers

It is hoped that researchers can convey information to mothers who accept 1- month KB injections about the importance of repeat visits for 1-month KB injections

REFERENCES

- A. Wawan Dan Dewi M. (2024). *Teori & Pengukuran: Pengetahuan Sikap Dan Perilaku Manusia* (Edisi Kedu). Yogyakarta: Nuha Medika.
- Al., I. W. Et. (2021). Analisis Faktor Kejadian Unmet Need Kb Pada Pasangan Usia Subur. *Jurnal Mahesa*, 7(1), 15–22.
- Ambarita, B., & Hura, A. (2021). Gambaran Pengetahuan Ibu Tentang Kb Suntik 1 Bulan Di Klinik Pratama Tanjung Deli Tua Tahun 2021. *Jintan: Jurnal Ilmu Keperawatan*, 1(2), 76–81. <https://doi.org/10.51771/jintan.V1i2.136>
- Dewi, I. C., Faridah, S., & Suharti, S. (2019). Asuhan Kebidanan Continuity Of Care Pada Ny A Masa Hamil Sampai Dengan Keluarga Berencana Di Praktik Mandiri Bidan Setyami Str.M.Keb Ngasinan Ponorogo. *Health Sciences Journal*, 3(1), 32. <https://doi.org/10.24269/Hsj.V3i1.226>
- Dwi Agustin, N., Aritonang, S., & Pane, M. (2020). Analisis Sistem Surveilans Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan Untuk Antisipasi Serangan Senjata Biologi Dalam Rangka Pertahanan Negara. *Jurnal Teknologi Persenjataan*, 1(2), 97–115.
- Eka Nur Rahayu, & Fitriani Mediastuti. (2021). Penguatan Bidan Dalam Pelayanan Kesehatan Reproduksi Dan Keluarga Berencana Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *J.Abdimas: Community Health*, 2(2), 35–42. <https://doi.org/10.30590/jach.V2n2.337>
- Ernawati, Nurjanah, S., Adriana, N. P., Pratiwi, E. N., & Apriani, A. (2022). The Effect Of Counseling On Family Planning Acceptors In Decision Making On Contraceptive Devices During The Postpartum Period. *Formosa Journal Of Science And Technology*, 1(5), 593–602. <https://doi.org/10.55927/fjst.V1i5.1277>
- Fahreza, P. (2021). Upaya Dinas Kesehatan Dan Keluarga Berencana Dalam Menurunkan Angka Unmet Need Kb. *Jurnal Administrasi Publik*, 9(1), 23–30.
- Falciglia, P. P., Romano, S., & Vagliasindi, F. G. A. (2017). Stabilisation/Solidification Of¹³⁷cs-Contaminated Soils Using Novel High-Density Grouts: Γ -Ray Shielding Properties, Contaminant Immobilisation And A Grs Index-Based Approach For In Situ Applicability. *Chemosphere*, 168, 1257–1266. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chemosphere.2016.10.068>
- Ferina, F., Purwara, B. H., Setiawati, E. P., Susiarno, H., Abdurrahman, M., & Sukandar, H. (2019). Pengembangan Modul Konseling Alat Kontrasepsi Dalam Rahim (Akdr) Bagi Bidan. *Media Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Kesehatan*, 29(1), 31–38. <https://doi.org/10.22435/mpk.V29i1.384>
- Ginting, B. (2022). Penerapan Supervisi Klinis Pengawas Untuk Meningkatkan Kemampuan Guru-Guru Pendidikan Agama Kristen Dalam Kbm Melalui Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe

Think Pair Share (Tps) Di Sekolah Wilayah Binaan Kec. Tanjung Morawa. *Cybernetics: Journal Educational Research And Social Studies*, 11–18.

Graves, K., Ghosh, A., Kissinger, P., & Muzny, C. (2019). Trichomonas Vaginalis Virus: A Review Of The Literature. *International Journal Of Std & Aids*, 30(5), 496–504. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0956462418809767>

Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. (2023). *Profil Kesehatan Indonesia 2023*.

Manulu. (2023). Sentri : Jurnal Riset Ilmiah. *Sentri: Jurnal Riset Ilmiah*, 2(4), 1275--1289.

Muslima, L., & Herjanti, H. (2019). Pengukuran Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kepatuhan Akseptor Kb Suntik Ulang 1 Bulan. *Serambi Saintia: Jurnal Sains Dan Aplikasi*, 7(1), 39–51. <https://doi.org/10.32672/jss.v7i1.991>

Nadrah, N., & Sartika, L. (2022). Hubungan Pengetahuan Kontrasepsi Suntik Dengan Kepatuhan Jadwal Penyuntikan Ulang Di Klinik Juliana Dalimunthe Medan. *Miracle Journal*, 2(1), 12–18. <https://doi.org/10.51771/mj.v2i1.229>

Noriani, S. Si. T., M. Kes, N. K., & Rahayu, N. W. S. (2022). Pengetahuan Dan Kepatuhan Kunjungan Ulang Akseptor Kb Suntik Dmpa Pada Era Covid-19 Di Bpm Jb Denpasar Timur. *Jurnal Riset Kesehatan Nasional*, 6(1), 36–40. <https://doi.org/10.37294/jrkn.v6i1.361>

Noriani, N. K., & Rahayu, N. W. S. (2022). Pengetahuan Dan Kepatuhan Kunjungan Ulang Akseptor Kb Suntik Dmpa Pada Era Covid-19 Di Bpm Jb Denpasar Timur. *Jurnal Riset Kesehatan Nasional*, 6(1), 36–40.

Nurrasyidah, N., Purwara, B. H., Herman, H., Husin, F., Djuwantono, T., Afriandi, I., & Sukandar, H. (2017). Pengaruh Penerapan Booklet Kunjungan Pada Akseptor Kb Suntik 3 Bulan Terhadap Pengetahuan, Sikap, Dan Ketepatan Waktu Kunjungan Ulang. *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pelayanan Kebidanan Indonesia*, 3(1), 58. <https://doi.org/10.24198/ijemc.v3i1.50>

Pahlawan, J. N. U. (2021). *Faktor-Faktor Ketidakikutsertaan Pasangan Usia Subur Menjadi Akseptor Kb Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kampar Tahun 2021*. 5(2), 60–68.

Rahayu, E. N., Anggasari, M., & Abdillah, S. (2021). Pengetahuan Akseptor Tentang Kontrasepsi Iud. *Jurnal Ilmu Kebidanan (Journal Of Midwifery Science)*, 8(3), 15–24. <https://doi.org/10.36307/jik.v8i3.98>

Ratnaningsih. (2019). Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Kejadian Unmet Need Pada Pasangan Usia Subur. *Jurnal Health*, 3(1), 45–52.

Saragih, E. (2020). Hubungan Pengetahuan Dan Motivasi Akseptor Kb Suntik 3 Bulan Dengan Kepatuhan Kunjungan Ulang Di Poskesdes Desa Pandumaan. *Journal Of Midwifery Senior*, 3(1), 121–125. <https://doi.org/http://midwifery.jurnalsenior.com/index.php/ms/article/view/44>

Siregar, E. S. (2021a). Hubungan Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Akseptor Kbdengan Kb Suntik 3 Bulan Di Klinikharapan Keluargatahun 2021. *Jurnal Kesehatan*, 2(3), 38–40.

Siregar, E. S. (2021b). Hubungan Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Akseptor Kb Dengan Kb Suntik 3 Bulan Di Klinik Harapan Keluarga Tahun 2021: Nama Lengkap Penulis: Eka Sylviana Siregar, Sst, Mkm. *Evidance Based Journal*, 2(2), 37–41.

- Taufik, A. (2022). Persepsi Remaja Terhadap Perilaku Seks Pranikah (Studi Kasus Smk Negeri 5 Samarinda). *Ejournal Sosiatri-Sosiologi*, 1(1), 31–44.
- Tyaz, A. R. N. (2021). *Hubungan Persepsi Pelayanan Keluarga Berencana (Kb) Terhadap Kepatuhan Kunjungan Ulang Kb Depo Medroksiprogesteron Asetat (Dmpa) Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Di Puskesmas Kalasan. Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta.*
<https://doi.org/http://eprints.poltekkesjogja.ac.id/id/eprint/6924>
- World Health Organization. (2016). *Family Planning: A Global Handbook For Providers. Geneva: Who.*