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THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION WITH BOOKLET MEDIA ON CADRE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT AKDR CONTRACEPTION

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ABSTRAK : PENGARUH EDUKASI DENGAN MEDIA BOOKLET TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN KADER TENTANG KONTRASEPSI AKDR

Latar Belakang: Pada tahun 2021-2024 data pengguna kontrasepsi AKDR tidak bertambah di Puskesmas Jejangkit ditunjukkan dari data 1.262 pasangan usia subur (PUS) hanya ada 11 akseptor yang menggunakan kontrasepsi AKDR. Kurangnya pengetahuan kader tentang KB AKDR/IUD, menyebabkan wanita usia subur (WUS) tidak teredukasi membuat penggunaan kontrasepsi AKDR/IUD masih rendah. Pengaruh edukasi dengan media Booklet diharapkan lebih efektif memiliki pengaruh dari pada media edukasi lain seperti ceramah atau video.

Tujuan: Mengetahui pengaruh edukasi melalui media booklet terhadap pengetahuan kader tentang kontrasepsi AKDR di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Jejangkit Kabupaten Barito Kuala.

Metode: Penelitian ini berjenis kuantitatif menggunakan teknik random sampling 30 orang responden dengan desain pre eksperimen yang rancangannya menggunakan RCT Pretest-posttest. Pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis data penelitian menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat T-Test untuk mengetahui efektifitas dari variabel penelitian.

Hasil: Hasil uji Wilcoxon didapatkan nilai $sig = < 0,001$ dimana $p < 0,05$ artinya ada pengaruh antar variabel. Hasil ini menyatakan ada edukasi melalui media booklet terhadap pengetahuan kader tentang kontrasepsi AKDR di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Jejangkit Kabupaten Barito Kuala.

Simpulan: Hasil penelitian edukasi melalui media booklet terhadap pengetahuan kader tentang kontrasepsi AKDR di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Jejangkit Kabupaten Barito Kuala yaitu diketahui adanya pengaruh edukasi dengan media booklet terhadap pengetahuan kader tentang kontrasepsi AKDR di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Jejangkit Kabupaten Barito Kuala.

Kata Kunci: AKDR/IUD, Booklet, Edukasi, Kader

ABSTRACT

Background: Lack of knowledge of cadres about AKDR/IUD contraception, causing women of childbearing age (WUS) to be uneducated, making the use of IUD contraception still low.

Objective: To determine the influence of education through booklet media on cadres' knowledge about AKDR contraception in the working area of the Jejangkit Health Center, Barito Kuala Regency.

Method: This study was quantitative using a random sampling technique of 30 respondents with a pre-experimental design whose design used RCT Pretest-posttest. Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire. The analysis of research data used univariate and bivariate T-Test analysis to determine the effectiveness of the research variables.

Results: The results of the Wilcoxon obtained a $sig = < 0,001$ where $p < 0.05$ meaning that there is an influence between variables. This result states that there is education through booklet media on the knowledge of cadres about AKDR contraception in the work area of the Jejangkit Health Center, Barito Kuala Regency.

Conclusion: The results of educational research through booklet media on cadre knowledge about AKDR contraception in the working area of the Jejangkit Health Center, Barito Kuala Regency, are the average results of knowledge before/pretest (1.13) and after/posttest (2.47) where there is an increase in the number of pretest scores to posttest scores, which means that there is an increase in knowledge from cadres after being given education through booklet media.

Keywords: AKDR/IUD, Cadre, Booklet, Education

INTRODUCTION

Users of IUD contraception are still low compared to other contraception in non-MKJP from the results of the data that has been obtained, indicating that the low use of IUD contraception is caused by various factors, one of which is knowledge. Lack of knowledge about IUD contraception where understanding, benefits, side effects, the right time for installation, makes KB acceptors afraid to use IUD.

The results of the study (Tika Indah Purnamasari, Wijayanti, 2023) showed that providing midwife counseling with booklet media about IUD contraception was effective in increasing the knowledge of primigravida mothers at Nirmala Suri Hospital, Sikoharjo. The low percentage of women of childbearing age (WUS) of 3.8% in choosing IUD contraception in the Jejangkit Health Center work area was caused by several factors including the lack of knowledge of cadres about IUD contraception, so that women of childbearing age (WUS) were not educated and remained afraid of the installation process and the side effects of IUD contraception. As an extension of health workers, it is necessary to increase education for cadres regarding IUD/IUD contraception.

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in conducting research on the influence of education using booklet media on cadres' knowledge about IUD contraception in the Jejangkit Health Center work area, Barito Kuala Regency.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a quantitative research type with a Pre-experimental research design (pre-post test design one group). This research design uses one group because this study aims to compare the results of the pretest of the intervention group and the posttest of the intervention group. The sample was selected using a random sampling technique consisting of 30 posyandu cadres in the treatment group. This sampling was carried out by drawing the names of the Villages whose cadres would be taken as samples.

The research instrument used in this study was a questionnaire, the questionnaire used consisted of three parts, namely demographic data, questions to determine respondents' knowledge of IUD contraception. The analysis in this study was used to see the effect of education about IUD contraception to cadres at the Jejangkit Health Center. Then to find out whether the data was normally distributed or not, the data was regressed and the Shapiro Wilk test was carried out because

the sample was 100 and tested using a paired t-test if the pre-test and post-test score data met the parametric test requirements, namely the data must be normally distributed. If the data obtained does not meet the parametric test requirements, then the alternative hypothesis test is carried out with the Wilcoxon test. This hypothesis test is carried out to determine the effect of the level of knowledge after being given education.

RESEARCH RESULTS

UPTD Jejangkit Health Center, Barito Kuala Regency is located at Jl. Pendidikan No. 02, Jejangkit Pasar Village, Jejangkit District, Barito Kuala Regency with a working area of 7 (seven) villages in the sub-district area supported by a network below it of 1 Pustu, 6 Poskesdes, and 12 Posyandu for Toddlers and 12 Posyandu for the Elderly with a total number of 60 cadres.

This research uses a quantitative type of research with a pre-experimental research design (pre-post test design one group). This research design uses one group because this research aims to compare the results of the pretest of the intervention group and the posttest of the intervention group.

The sample in this study were cadres at the Jejangkit Community Health Center. The research uses a minimum sample size of 30 people, using the Random Sampling technique, namely a sample collection method by taking existing or available respondents in a place according to the research context.

The data collection technique in this research previously carried out a pre-test to measure cadres' knowledge, then intervention was given through booklet media to cadres in the Jejangkit Community Health Center working area, Barito Kuala Regency, then a post-test was carried out. The statistical analysis used was univariate and bivariate with the SPSS Statistical Test Wilcoxon Statistical Test

Table 1 Distribution of respondent characteristics by age

Age Category	Amount	Percentage
17-25 years	3	10,0 %
26-35 years	7	23,3 %
36-45 years	16	53,3 %
46-50 years	4	13,3 %

Based on the Results of Table 1 Distribution of respondent characteristics by age, in terms of age, the majority group aged 36-45 years was 16 people

(53.3%). While the remaining respondents aged 26-35 years were 7 people (23.3%), and those aged 40-50 years were 4 people (13.3%) and the minority group aged 17-25 years were 3 people (10%).

Table 2
Distribution of respondent characteristics based on education

Education	Amount	Percentage
Elementary School	8	26,7 %
Junior High School	8	26,7 %
High School	11	36,7 %
Diploma/Bachelor	3	10,0 %

Based on the results of table 2, the distribution of respondent characteristics based on education, the majority of respondents in the intervention group were high school graduates (11 people) (36.7%), junior high school graduates (8 people) (26.7%) and elementary school graduates (8 people) (26.7%), and the minority were diploma/bachelor's graduates (3 people) (10.0%).

Table 3
Distribution of respondent characteristics based on occupation

Work	Amount	Percentage
IRT	24	80,0 %
Private	1	3,3 %
Kindergarten Teacher	3	10,0 %
Honorary	2	6,7 %

Based on the results of table 3 Distribution of respondent characteristics based on occupation, the majority of respondents' occupation intervention group were housewives as many as 24 people (80.0%), kindergarten teachers as many as 3 people (10.0%), honorary as many as 2 people (6.6%) and a minority of private as many as 1 person (3.3%).

Based on table 4 Level of Knowledge Level before (Pretest) Intervention of Cadre Knowledge About IUD Contraception in the Work Area of Jejangkit Health Center, Barito Kuala Regency. A total of 26 people (86.7%) were categorized as having poor knowledge, 4 people (13.3%) were categorized as having sufficient knowledge and 0 people (0%) were categorized as having good knowledge.

Table 4
Frequency Distribution of Knowledge Level before (Pretest) Intervention of Cadre Knowledge About IUD Contraception in the Working Area of Jejangkit Health Center, Barito Kuala Regency

Knowledge Category	Amount	Percentage
Less	26	86,7 %
Enough	4	13,3 %
Good	0	0,00 %

Table 5
Frequency Distribution of Knowledge Level after (Posttest) Intervention of Cadre Knowledge About IUD Contraception in the Work Area of Jejangkit Health Center, Barito Kuala Regency

Knowledge Category	Amount	Percentage
Less	0	0 %
Enough	16	53,3 %
Good	14	46,7 %

Based on table 5 Level of knowledge before (posttest) intervention of cadre knowledge about IUD contraception in the Jejangkit Health Center working area of Barito Kuala Regency. A total of 16 people (53.3%) were categorized at a sufficient level of compliance, 14 people (46.7%) were categorized at a good level of compliance and 0 people (0%) were categorized at a poor level of knowledge. And based on the results of interviews with cadres during the last 2 (two) years, they did not receive education about IUD contraception.

Table 6
Results of SPSS Statistical Test Wilcoxon Statistical Test The Effect of Education with AKDR Booklets on the Knowledge of Cadres in the Work Area of Jejangkit Health Center, Barito Kuala Regency

Posttest – Pretest	
Z	-4,858 ^b
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001

Tabel 7

Persentase pengetahuan sebelum (*pretest*) dan sesudah (*posttest*) Pengaruh Edukasi Dengan *Booklet* AKDR Terhadap Pengetahuan Kader di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Jejangkit Kabupaten Barito Kuala

Knowledge	Before	After	Nilai Mean Sebelum	Nilai Mean Sesudah	Significance
Less	26 (86,7%)	0 (0%)	1,13	2,47	<.001
Enough	4 (13,3%)	16 (53,3%)			
Good	0 (0%)	14 (46,7%)			

Based on table 7, the data obtained is that. The results of the Wilcoxon statistical test obtained a significance value of $.001$ where $p < 0.05$ so that the significance value is smaller than the p-value which means H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted and that there is an influence of education through the AKDR Booklet on the knowledge of cadres in the Jejangkit Health Center work area, Barito Kuala Regency, and the results of the mean value or average value of knowledge before/*pretest* (1.13) and after/*posttest* (2.47) where there is an increase in the number of *pretest* results to the *posttest* value meaning there is an increase in knowledge from cadres after being given education through the booklet media.

DISCUSSION

Age greatly influences the development and knowledge of cadres, because the older the cadre, the easier it is to receive the information they have. This study shows that the youngest cadre is 23 years old and the oldest cadre is 53 years old, while education shows that cadres

Based on the results of this study, it is known that the intervention group, the majority of respondents' education, namely 11 high school graduates (36.7%) and 8 junior high school graduates (26.7%) and 8 elementary school graduates (26.7%) minority respondents' education, namely 3 S1 graduates (10.0%).

According to the researcher's assumption, education has a major influence on the development and knowledge of cadres because the higher the cadre's education, the easier it is to receive the information that has been conveyed to him.

The majority of cadres work as IRT (Housewives), which is 24 people (80.0%) and the minority of cadres work as Kindergarten Teachers as many as 3 people (10.0%), Honorary as many as 2 people (6.7%), Private as many as 1 person (3.3%). There is a significant relationship between work and knowledge, work only has a 32.5% impact on knowledge (Ekadipta, 2019). According to the researcher's assumption, work has an influence on the development of cadre knowledge because cadres who work as honorary or kindergarten

teachers will exchange opinions faster than cadres who are only IRT (housewives).

From the *pretest* results, it was found that out of 11 knowledge questions before being given intervention with booklet media, the most wrong answers were in questions no. 9 (IUD installation time, except:) and no. 11 (IUD examination). This was due to the lack of respondent knowledge about the installation time and about the IUD examination. Meanwhile, there was a question that did not experience a significant increase, namely in question no. 4 (Benefits of using an IUD). This was because most of the toddler *posyandu* cadres already knew the benefits of IUD/IUD contraception. And in the *posttest* results, the most wrong answers were in question no. 11 (IUD examination). This was due to a lack of understanding of the examination schedule and respondents had never received information about the correct examination schedule. In addition, respondents were also less focused in answering the last question because they were in a hurry to finish the answer. From the *posttest* results, 100% correct answers were also obtained, namely in questions no. 1, 3, and 10, in which case the respondents already knew correctly about the definition, types and methods of installation. In addition, in the *posttest* results, almost all questions with correct answers increased.

With the Shapiro Wilk test to determine the normality of the data, it is known that the data is not normally distributed with the results of the Shapiro Wilk test obtained a significance value of $.001$ where $p < 0.05$, so the test used meets the requirements for the Wilcoxon non-parametric test. The results of the Wilcoxon statistical test obtained a significance value of $.001$ where $p < 0.05$ so that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, which means that there is an effect of education with the AKDR Booklet on the knowledge of cadres in the Jejangkit Health Center work area, Barito Kuala Regency. This is in line with research (F. Wulandari et al., 2022) Wilcoxon analysis shows that at the level of significance, values are obtained for PHBS knowledge and for PHBS attitudes so that there is a significant effect of health education with booklet media on increasing knowledge and attitudes about PHBS in students at SMP Negeri I Palibelo.

There are also research results (wiwi utariningsih, 2018) there was an increase in knowledge after being given a booklet and there was also an increase in attitudes.

The results of the study (Alkalah, 2016) were analyzed using Wilcoxon to determine the effect of booklets on knowledge and paired t-test to determine the effect of booklets on respondents' blood pressure. Research (Gafi et al., 2020) shows that booklet media has an effect on knowledge and attitudes about cigarettes in students at SMA Negeri 13 Medan. This effect can be seen through the average value of students' knowledge and attitudes before being treated with booklet media obtained 4.95 and 29.81 after being treated with booklet media to 8.38 and 40.00, which means that students' knowledge and attitudes increased after being treated with booklet media.

Education provided in the form of counseling using Booklets or other methods has a major impact on increasing cadre knowledge. However, education must be provided continuously so that the information provided can be stored and always remembered by cadres because the more often cadres are exposed to information, the better it will be (Krisnagani, 2021).

CONCLUSION

The results of educational research through booklet media on cadre knowledge about AKDR contraception in the working area of the Jejangkit Health Center, Barito Kuala Regency, are the average results of knowledge before/pretest (1.13) and after/posttest (2.47) where there is an increase in the number of pretest scores to posttest scores, which means that there is an increase in knowledge from cadres after being given education through booklet media.

SUGGESTION

It is hoped that further researchers can develop research on the Influence of Education on cadres' knowledge of IUD contraception with different variables, different research methods and more respondents so that they can improve the limitations of this study.

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