

ABSTRAK

Pengetahuan sangat penting dalam membentuk perilaku seseorang. Salah satu upaya memotivasi akseptor kontrasepsi suntikan progestin agar tercapai program penundaan kehamilannya yaitu dengan pemberian informasi melalui *leaflet*. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menentukan pengaruh pemberian *leaflet* terhadap pengetahuan akseptor mengenai kontrasepsi suntikan progestin di Puskesmas Sungai Kakap Kabupaten Kubu Raya tahun 2015. Metode penelitian ini adalah metode *quasi experiment*, dengan rancangan *non randomized control group pretest posttest design*. Sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 62 akseptor ditentukan secara *purposive sampling* dan terbagi dua kelompok yaitu 31 akseptor kelompok kontrol dan 31 kelompok *leaflet*. Pemberian *leaflet* pada kelompok *leaflet* dilakukan setelah *pretest*, sedangkan kelompok kontrol tidak diberi perlakuan. Setelah 1 bulan dilakukan *post-test* pada kedua kelompok. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* tabel 2x2. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan jumlah responden pada kelompok kontrol dengan pengetahuan baik sebanyak 58,06% pada saat *pretest*, menurun sebesar 54,84% pada saat *post-test*. Responden kelompok *leaflet* yang memiliki pengetahuan baik pada saat *pretest* sebanyak 58,06% dan meningkat sebesar 74,19% pada saat *posttest*. Hasil uji *Chi-Square* tabel 2x2 menunjukkan adanya hubungan bermakna antara pemberian *leaflet* dengan pengetahuan responden mengenai kontrasepsi suntikan progestin ($p\ value=0,000$). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini, disimpulkan bahwa pemberian *leaflet* memberikan pengaruh terhadap pengetahuan akseptor mengenai kontrasepsi suntikan progestin.

Kata Kunci : *Leaflet*, Kontrasepsi Suntikan Progestin, Pengetahuan

ABSTRACT

Knowledge is very important in shaping a person's behavior. One of the efforts to motivate the progestogen-only injectable contraceptive acceptors to achieve the program of prevent or delay pregnancy by giving information through leaflet. The research aims to determine the effect of leaflet on the acceptors' knowledge about progestogen-only injectable contraceptive at Sungai Kakap community health center Kubu Raya regency in 2015. The research method was quasi experiment with non-randomized control group pretest posttest design. The samples were 62 acceptors who determined by purposive sampling and divided into two groups: a control group with 31 acceptors and a leaflet group with 31 acceptors. Giving leaflets on a leaflet group conducted after the pretest, whereas the untreated control group. Post-test conducted in both groups after one month. Data analysis used Chi-Square table 2x2. The results was the number of respondents in the control group with good knowledge as much as 58.06% during the pretest decreased by 54.84% during the post-test. Respondents of a leaflet group that has a good knowledge during the pretest as much as 58.06% increased by 74.19% during the post-test. Chi-Square table 2x2 test result showed a significant relationship between giving leaflet and respondents' knowledge about injectable progestogen-only contraceptive (p value = 0.000). Based on the results, it could be concluded that giving leaflet affects the acceptors' knowledge about progestogen-only injectable contraceptive.

Key words: Knowledge, Leaflet, Progestogen-only injectable contraceptive