

**GAMBARAN PENGETAHUAN AKSEPTOR KB SUNTIK 3 BULAN
BERDASARKAN KARAKTERISTIK DI PMB BIDAN A
KECAMATAN BINONG KABUPATEN SUBANG
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ABSTRAK

Peningkatan jumlah penduduk menjadi tantangan global, sehingga program Keluarga Berencana (KB) sangat penting untuk mengendalikan laju pertumbuhan penduduk. KB suntik 3 bulan adalah metode kontrasepsi yang paling banyak digunakan di Indonesia, termasuk di PMB Bidan A Kabupaten Subang. Meskipun demikian, studi pendahuluan menunjukkan banyak akseptor mengeluhkan efek samping seperti gangguan pola haid, perubahan berat badan dan sakit kepala. Hal ini menunjukkan adanya kebutuhan untuk memahami lebih lanjut pengetahuan akseptor KB suntik 3 bulan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan akseptor KB suntik 3 bulan berdasarkan usia, pendidikan dan paritas di PMB Bidan A Binong, Subang pada tahun 2025. Metode yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif deskriptif dan pendekatan cross-sectional, melibatkan 52 akseptor KB suntik 3 bulan sebagai sampel dengan menggunakan teknik random sampling. Data dikumpulkan langsung menggunakan kuesioner. Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa setengahnya responden memiliki pengetahuan kurang sebanyak 50,0% responden, sebagian besar yang berpengetahuan kurang sebanyak 80,0% responden dalam kategori usia >35 tahun, sebagian besar berpengetahuan kurang sebanyak 88,9% responden dalam kategori pendidikan dasar, dan lebih dari setengahnya berpengetahuan kurang dalam kategori ibu grandemultipara sebanyak 66,7% responden. Diharapkan penelitian ini dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan ibu terkait efek samping serta penanganan efek samping dalam penggunaan kontrasepsi suntik 3 bulan.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Akseptor KB, Kontrasepsi Suntik, Karakteristik, Paritas.

**KNOWLEDGE OVERVIEW OF 3-MONTH INJECTABLE
CONTRACEPTIVE ACCEPTORS BASED ON
CHARACTERISTICS AT PMB BIDAN A
BINONG DISTRICT, SUBANG
REGENCY IN 2025**

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ABSTRACT

Population growth is a global challenge, making Family Planning (FP) programs crucial for controlling the rate of population growth. The 3-month injectable contraceptive is the most widely used contraceptive method in Indonesia, including at PMB Bidan A in Subang Regency. However, preliminary studies indicate that many acceptors complain of side effects such as menstrual pattern disturbances, weight changes, and headaches. This highlights the need for a deeper understanding of the knowledge of 3-month injectable contraceptive acceptors. This study aims to determine the knowledge overview of 3-month injectable contraceptive acceptors based on age, education, and parity at PMB Bidan A Binong, Subang in 2025. The method used is quantitative descriptive with a cross-sectional approach, involving 52 3-month injectable contraceptive acceptors as samples using a random sampling technique. Data were collected directly using questionnaires. The results of the study showed that half of the respondents had insufficient knowledge as much as 50.0%, most of those who had insufficient knowledge as much as 80.0% of respondents in the age category >35 years, most of those who had insufficient knowledge as much as 88.9% of respondents in the basic education category more than half of those who had insufficient knowledge in the grandemultiparous mother category as much as 66.7% of respondents. It is hoped that this study can increase mothers' knowledge about 3-month injectable contraception.

Keywords: Knowledge, FP Acceptors, Injectable Contraception, Characteristics, Parity.

