ABSTRACT

Post partum contraceptive is contraceptive that used 0-42 days after childbirth (BKKBN, 2011). Ovulation can occur in 28 days after birth, or before menstruation period. So, the mother requires postpartum contraception to adjust birth spacing. The purpose of this research was to determine what factors affecting postpartum contraceptive use.

This research was an analytic observational study and design research was cases control. Sample was 49 respondents with 24 cases and 25 control were taken by simple random sampling. The dependent variable in this study was status of the use of post partum contraceptives. The independent variables were family income, maternal work status, age, length of education, distance to health facilities, access to information, knowledge, poor reproductive history, the number of children, birth spacing desired, husband support, family support and health insurance ownership.

The results showed that the significant factor were the ease of getting information ($\rho=0.009; \text{OR}=0.062$), birth spacing desired ($\rho=0.013; \text{OR}=0.165$), the number of children ($\rho=0.077; \text{OR}=0.089$), family support ($\rho=0.040; \text{OR}=0.050$) and health insurance ownership ($\rho=0.024; \text{OR}=0.100$).

The conclusion of this study is the most significant factor use of contraceptives post pastum is family support. Based on research results, it is suggested to improve information, education and communication (IEC) for mother, her husband and family. Adding media information about postpartum contraception, improve health insurance coverage and services free contraception.

Keywords: contraception, postpartum, family support, access to information