

PROCEEDING OF POSTER PRESENTATION
The 48th Asia Pacific Academic Consortium for Public Health Conference
Teikyo university, Japan – 2016 (1-191-P)

1-191-P Overview of Communication, Information and Education on Family Planning during Ante Natal Care in Hospital and Clinic at Sidoarjo-Indonesia

Annisa Ullya Rasyida¹, Muhammad Ardian²

¹*Department of Public Health, Medical Faculty, University of Hang Tuah,* ²*Department of Obstetric & Gynecology, Medical Faculty, University of Airlangga*

Indonesia has TFR (Total Fertility Rate) 2.6 stagnant during the period 2002-2012 and CPR (Contraceptive Prevalence Rate) a modern contraceptive in 2002-2007 stagnant 57%, rising slightly to 58% in the period 2007-2012 (SDKI,2012). One cause is Communication, Information, Education (CIE) and Family Planning (FP) counseling was not implemented as intended, including by health workers (Ministry of Health,2015).

The general objective of this study is to describe CIE of FP by health workers in Soerya Hospital and Graha Amani Clinic. The specific objective is to determine the patient's understanding of FP, where patients receive information about FP, whether the patient asks about FP information to health workers.

The study design was cross-sectional. Samples are pregnant women who has antenatal care (ANC) in Soerya Hospital and Graha Amani Clinic. Total sample of 40 people who came from Soerya Hospital are 30 people and Graha Amani Clinic are 10 people. Respondents were given a questionnaire.

The results of this study provide an overview of CIE by health workers by 60% does not address information about FP, during ANC pregnant women had never asked about FP by 60%, which is understood FP by 40%, which played a role in information of FP is a doctor 27.5% and 27.5% families, midwives 22.5%, the mass media and social media 10%, do not know 10%, from friends 2.5%. Conclusion of this study health workers do not provide CIE on FP to pregnant woman during ANC and pregnant women still do not have an adequate understanding of FP. It is challenging to improve Family Planning Program in Indonesia.
Keywords : Communication, Information, Education (CIE) of Family Planning (FP), Pregnant Woman, Ante Natal Care (ANC)

CERTIFICATE

10317 reg-648

Certificate of Attendance

This is to certify that

Annisa Ullya Rasyida

*has participated in the
48th Asia-Pacific Academic Consortium
for Public Health Conference
held in Tokyo, Japan, September 16 to 19, 2016*



*Eiji Yano, MD, MPH, DMSc
Chair of the 48th APACPH Conference
Professor, Teikyo University Graduate School of Public Health*

POSTER PRESENTATION

Overview of Communication, Information and Education on Family Planning during Ante Natal Care in Hospital and Clinic at Sidoarjo-Indonesia

Anisa H. Riyadi, Muhammad Anison***

*Medical Faculty-University of Hong Tsuh, **Medical Faculty / General Hospital -University of Airangga

BACKGROUND

Indonesia has TFR (Total Fertility Rate) 2.6 stagnant during the period 2002-2012 and CPR (Contraceptive Prevalence Rate) a modern contraceptive in 2002-2007 57%, rising slightly to 58% in the period 2007-2012 (SDKI,2012). The cause is Communication, Information, Education (CIE) and Family Planning (FP) counseling was not implemented as intended, including by health workers (Ministry of Health, 2015).

OBJECTIVE

The general objective of this study is to describe CIE of FP by health workers in Soerya Hospital and Graha Amani Clinic. The specific objective is to determine the patient's understanding of FP, where patients receive information about FP, whether the patient asks about FP information to health workers.

METHOD

The study design was cross-sectional. Samples are pregnant women who visited antenatal care (ANC) in Soerya Hospital and Graha Amani Clinic. Total sample are 40 people consist of 30 from Soerya Hospital, and 10 patients recruited from Graha Amani Clinic. Respondents were given a questionnaire.

RESULT

60% samples not given information of FP by medical staffs nor they asked about FP. Only 40% samples understood about it. The source of FP information came from doctors (27,5%), relatives (27,5%), midwives (22,5%), media (10%) and friends (2,5%).

Exposed on Family Planning Education during ANC Visit

Category	Percentage
Not given information	60%
Understood about it	40%

Source of information

Source	Percentage
Doctors	27,5%
Relatives	27,5%
Midwives	22,5%
Media	10%
Friends	2,5%

CONCLUSION

Inadequate FP information delivered during ANC visit by health workers will have impact to client understanding of FP. This situation is challenging in term of improving on FP Program in Indonesia.