

Literature Review: The Relationship between Husband’s Knowledge and Support with The Choice of Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices (IUDs)

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Article Info	Abstract
Article History Submitted, 2025-11-01 Accepted, 2025-11-30 Published, 2025-12-31	Reproductive health, particularly birth control through contraception, is a crucial aspect of global public health development. The purpose of this literature review is to identify the relationship between husbands' knowledge and support and the choice of an intrauterine contraceptive device (IUD). This study employed a systematic review method, a search of both international and national literature using the PICO (Population, Intervention, Compare, Outcome) technique. Six articles sourced from Google Scholar, Garuda, Sinta, Pubmed, Proquest, and Science Direct were reviewed, meeting inclusion criteria: articles accessible in full text in PDF format, in Indonesian or English, and published between 2021 and 2025. The review of these six articles indicates a significant relationship between maternal knowledge and husbands' support for the choice of an IUD. The conclusion is that there is a positive relationship between knowledge of the benefits, how it works, and its safety, and husbands' support in terms of informational, emotional, and financial support for IUD use. Healthcare professionals are expected to improve comprehensive and personalized counseling approaches by ensuring the provision of accurate and complete information about contraceptive methods.
Keywords: Knowledge husband, Support, IUD	

Introduction

The Family Planning (KB) program is one of the four pillars of the Safe Motherhood initiative, aimed at reducing the maternal mortality rate. A decrease in maternal deaths serves as an indicator of improved health for mothers, children, and families. This program reduces maternal mortality through two mechanisms: (1) decreasing the total number of births, and (2) reducing high-risk pregnancies. Logically, where there is no pregnancy/birth, there is no maternal death; thus, lowering high-risk pregnancies directly reduces the risk of maternal mortality. Government efforts to control population growth are implemented through the Family Planning movement and the voluntary use of contraceptives by Couples of Childbearing Age (PUS). This movement aims to build prosperous families and optimize human resource development. Overall, family planning is one of the most effective ways to enhance family resilience and ensure the health and safety of mothers, children, and women (BKKBN, 2024).

Reproductive health, particularly regarding birth control through contraception, is a critical aspect of global public health development. Global data on the prevalence of modern contraceptive use in 2019 reveals that approximately 162.9 million women of reproductive age (15–49 years) faced an unmet need for contraception, with the highest concentration in the African region (Haakenstad et al., 2022). Meanwhile, more than 371 million women in low- and middle-income countries utilize effective family planning methods, which have successfully prevented approximately 141 million unintended pregnancies and saved nearly 150,000 maternal lives (Coulson et al., 2023).

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According to results update data collection family 2024 by BKKBN, shows that number The prevalence of PUS among family planning participants in Indonesia in 2024 was 62.38%. Based on distribution province, numbers prevalence highest use of birth control is South Kalimantan Province (72.16%), Province Bangka Belitung Islands (71.48%), and Bengkulu Province (69.39%), while lowest are Papua (22.11%), West Papua (31.53%) and Maluku (37.94%). The voting pattern type method modern contraception in 2024 shows that part big acceptor choose use inject by 35.39%, followed by pill of 7.54%, implants 6.92%, IUDs 6.08%, MOW 2.67%, condoms 2.01%, MAL 0.82% and MOP 0.08%. This pattern happens every year, where more KB participants Lots choose method contraception term short compared to Contraceptive Methods Long Term (MKJP) (BKKBN, 2024).

Family Planning (FP) is a program established by the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) aimed at controlling population growth in Indonesia. This program is implemented through the use of contraceptive methods. Etymologically, the word 'contraception' is derived from 'contra' (to prevent) and 'conception' (the fertilization of a mature egg cell by a sperm cell). Law No. 52 of 2009 regulates Population Development and Family Development, emphasizing that the program's purpose is to manage pregnancy timing, determine the appropriate age for childbirth, and safeguard reproductive rights (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2015). These population control efforts are designed to manage population density and enhance the quality of Indonesia's Human Resources (Trianziani, 2018).

According to Matahari (2019), a contraceptive acceptor is defined as a couple who has consciously decided on the number, spacing, and timing of births. These acceptors are categorized into several types: active acceptors, who are currently using contraceptive methods to space pregnancies or limit fertility; returning active acceptors, who discontinued use for at least three months but have now resumed or switched methods; and new acceptors, referring to couples of childbearing age using contraception for the first time. Additionally, early postpartum acceptors are those who begin using contraception within two weeks of delivery, while immediate post-obstetric acceptors start within 40 days of childbirth or an abortion. Finally, drop-out acceptors are individuals who have discontinued contraceptive usage for more than three months. Factors influencing the choice of contraceptive methods among couples of childbearing aged (PUS) include education, access to services, and social, cultural, and economic variables, alongside partner support, all of which significantly impact knowledge levels and decision-making. In conclusion, family planning services are most effective when nurses understand the social and individual factors that shape the knowledge of these couples. By doing so, nurses can effectively fulfill their roles as facilitators of change and advocates in the family decision-making process (Feriani et al., 2025).

Research conducted in European countries in 2020 indicates that women aged 35 and older tend to choose long-term contraceptive methods, as they are considered more effective for preventing pregnancy (Zendehdel et al., 2020). These findings are consistent with a 2021 study in Ethiopia, which highlights the influence of education, religious factors, and knowledge, alongside other variables such as attitude and spousal support, on the utilization of long-term contraception (Mare et al., 2022). Based on background behind above, the selection method contraception is very important Because matter the ensure that selected method precise, safe, and can accepted personally, socially, and culturally by individuals or couple, then researchers want to conduct a purposeful literature review for identify connection between knowledge and support husband with election tool contraception in the uterus (IUD).

Methods

Types of research is study with use method Literature Review Study with objective analyze factors that influence method contraception. Search done in a way electronic with using a database from 2021 to 2025. The keywords used are "Knowledge", "Husband support", "IUD". Search using the keywords above with Google Scholar, Garuda, Sinta, Pubmed, Proquest and Science Direct databases according to with criteria inclusion and exclusion criteria inclusion is article in Indonesian and English, articles can accessed full text in pdf and article formats publication 2021-2025. Criteria exclusion article besides speak Indonesian and English, no can accessible full text pdf and articles secondary (such as article review). Search results 21 articles were obtained and selected as many as 6 articles speak Indonesian and English English that can accessible full text in pdf format. Framework work used is PICO (Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome). Research sample This is woman age fertile. Next articles obtained in the review, compiled systematic, comparing the first article with other money, then discussed with literature others and associated so that can produce appropriate results.

Results and Discussion

Here is list of all journals that were found and described in form table:

Table 1. Jurnal Analysis Result			
No	Researchers	Research Methods	Results
1	Factors Related to Mothers ' Interest in Choosing Postpartum Contraceptives With Contraceptive Method Long Term In North Rantau District in 2021 (Pardosi et al., 2021).	Types of research descriptive analytic through approach cross-sectional . Population in study This is ma'am There were 108 people giving birth in Rantau Utara District in May -July . Using sampling technique <i>accidental sampling</i> totaling 85 respondents .. Data analysis using <i>Chi-Square</i>	1. There is a relationship between knowledge with election tool postpartum contraception copy (p=0.021) 2. There is a relationship between support husband with election tool postpartum contraception copy (p=0.000)
2	Knowledge and Husband's Support are Related with Use of Contraceptive Methods Long Term (MKJP) (Safitri, 2021)	Types of research analytic correlational with cross-sectional design . Population in study This is all over active KB acceptors at the Community Health Center The population of Pakuan Baru in January -March 2019 was 724 people. The sample in the study This A total of 42 people were selected by simple random sampling . Data analysis using <i>Chi-Square</i>	1. connection knowledge Mother to use of MKJP in Community Health Centers New Pakuan , Jambi City. (p=0.036) 2. There is a relationship support husband to use of MKJP in Community Health Centers New Pakuan , Jambi City. (p=0.000)
3	Factors Associated with Contraceptive Use in Sub-Saharan Africa (Kraft et al., 2022).	Types of research survey analytic with design cross-sectional research . Population is woman age fertile who lives in Kigoma, Tanzania. Samples taken with technique <i>Probability sampling</i> . Bivariate and multivariate data analysis	1. There is a relationship between knowledge with election tool contraception (p=0.001) 2. There is a relationship support partner with election tool contraception (p=0.007)
4	Connection Husband's Knowledge and Support with Choosing a Contraceptive Intrauterine Device (IUD) in Women of Age Fertile (WUS) at the Community Health Center Ambarawa Semarang Regency (Rahmadani & Andayani, 2024).	Types of research analytic correlational with use cross-sectional approach . 687 all Mother KB acceptors registered in Community Health Center Ambarawa from January - September 2023. Research sample totaling 87 KB acceptors . with technique taking proportional random sampling. Data analysis using <i>Chi-Square</i>	1. There is a meaningful relationship between knowledge with election tool contraception in Women Aged Fertile (WUS) at the Community Health Center Ambarawa Semarang Regency (p=0.000) 2. There is a meaningful relationship between support husband with election tool contraception in Women Aged Fertile (WUS) at

			the Community Health Center Ambarawa Semarang Regency (p=0.010)
5	Connection Mother's Knowledge and Husband's Support with Choosing a Contraceptive Method Long Term (MKJP) (Putu et al., 2025)	Types of research analytic correlational with use cross-sectional approach throughout KB acceptors , with technique taking sample using simple random sampling. Of the 100 KB acceptors registered in July-September 2024, 61 respondents chosen in a way random use tool help spinner, based on criteria inclusion and exclusion . Data analysis using <i>Chi-Square</i>	1. There is a meaningful relationship between knowledge with use method contraception term length at TPMB Ni Putu Sri Sumartini (p=0.008) 2. There is a meaningful relationship between support with use method contraception term length at TPMB Ni Putu Sri Sumartini (p=0.000)
6	Connection Husband's Knowledge and Support With Use IUD Contraception for KB Acceptors at Community Health Centers Deep Bay (Yuniarti & Kirana, 2025).	Types of research quantitative design studies <i>cross sectional</i> . Population is active KB users in the work area Community Health Center Teluk Dalam in 2024 as many as 80 respondents were taken with Simple Random Sampling method . Data analyzed with the chi square test	1. There is connection significant between knowledge with use IUD contraception (p value = 0.008) There is connection significant between support husband with use IUD contraception (p value = 0.037).

Based on results analysis of 6 articles conducted by researchers obtained results as following:

Connection Mother's Knowledge With IUD Selection

An analysis of six articles reveals a significant relationship between knowledge levels and the choice of contraceptive methods among Couples of Childbearing Age (PUS). This is because knowledge fundamentally influences an individual's decision-making and actions. Those with sufficient or high levels of knowledge possess a better understanding of the benefits and drawbacks of various contraceptives. To avoid making incorrect choices, it is essential for PUS to have a comprehensive understanding of the methods they use, including their advantages, disadvantages, potential side effects, usage procedures, effectiveness, schedules, and contraindications (Kraft et al., 2022).

The acceptor should have knowledge moreover formerly about contraception, its benefits, and everything type the problem is, before choose and use. So that can determine which contraception is suitable and can overcome problems that occur related with the contraception they choose. The knowledge possessed by the acceptor about contraception related with how much complete and clear information obtained by the acceptor (Pardosi et al. (2021): Rahmadani &Andayani (2024).

Supported by Yuniarti et al. (2025) who stated that knowledge Mother will impact on the selection and use IUD contraception. This happens Because knowledge is base from formation behavior someone and with good knowledge will help Mother in increase use IUD contraception. Knowledge less influential to use of IUDs can caused by Because lack of knowledge about IUD causes part Mother No understand with Good benefits, methods work and safety as method contraception. Many mothers do not own sufficient information about IUDs, so that they feel doubtful or Afraid For try Because No understand potential impact negative.

Strengthened by Safitri (2021) who states that knowledge forms specific beliefs that lead individuals to behave accordingly. The cognitive domain, or knowledge, is a crucial element in the formation of actions and serves as a predisposing factor for behavior, including the use

of Long-Acting Reversible Contraception (LARC/MKJP). Knowledge significantly influences the decision-making process when adopting an innovation. A high level of knowledge reflects broader insight, which facilitates the acceptance of new innovations and the ability to make appropriate decisions. Based on results study can concluded that knowledge have connection with election tool IUD contraception. Acceptors contraception who understand and have sufficient information about IUD contraception from aspect benefits, methods work and safety as method contraception tend No Afraid For choose IUD contraception.

Connection Husband's Support in Choosing an IUD

From the results analysis of 6 journals obtained that Husband's support has positive relationship to election method contraception. Support a good husband, can in the form of support appreciation, instrumental, or involvement active in taking decision, improve possibility woman For use contraception and maintaining its use, because agreement husband often become guidelines important for wife especially in a society that upholds tall role husband, so that support the functioning as amplifier autonomy reproduction women and factors important antidote to challenge like rejection partner (Pardosi et al., 2021).

According to Kraft et al. (2022), partner approval or support is associated with up to a threefold increase in the likelihood of a woman using modern contraception, even after accounting for other factors such as accessibility and female autonomy. In the context of African cultures, where male dominance in family and fertility decision-making remains prevalent, a husband's consent and active participation are crucial, as partner rejection can pose a significant barrier to contraceptive use. Consequently, the perception of a husband's agreement is a highly influential factor in current contraceptive choices. This suggests that family planning interventions must involve men, address negative attitudes, and promote better communication between couples.

In line with the findings of Safitri (2021) and Sumartini et al. (2025), spousal support is a critical factor in a wife's choice of contraception, as users require a sense of comfort that is often derived from family support, particularly from the husband. Given that the husband often serves as the primary decision-maker regarding contraceptive use, his approval is essential. A lack of support may stem from various factors, including insufficient knowledge, limited education, a lack of participation in family planning programs, or a reluctance to accompany the wife to healthcare facilities. Furthermore, financial constraints often play a role; however, some husbands with lower levels of knowledge still participate in family planning, driven by the availability of free government programs designed to manage family size and child spacing.

Men carry significant responsibility within the family, serving not only as breadwinners but also as vital internal motivators in various decision-making processes, including family planning. This role is deeply intertwined with the quality of communication between husband and wife; a lack of dialogue can often become a major barrier to contraceptive use. Spousal support is essential in the implementation of family planning as it directly influences a wife's health behavior. If a husband does not provide his consent or support, his wife is more likely to comply with his wishes, as few women feel empowered to proceed with contraceptive use without their partner's approval (Rahmadani & Andayani, 2024; Yuniarti & Kirana, 2025).

Conclusion and Suggestion

Based on results literature review from 6 articles the can concluded that There is significant relationship between knowledge from aspect benefits, methods work and safety as method contraception with use IUD contraception. There is a relationship positive between support husband from aspect support information, emotional, financial to use IUD contraception. It is expected power health increase approach comprehensive and personalized counseling with ensure giving accurate and complete information about method IUD contraception.

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