

DESCRIPTION OF KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND ATTITUDE ABOUT PREVENTION OF ANEMIA IN PREGNANT WOMEN AT PUSKESMAS UMBULHARJO II

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ABSTRACT

Background: The incidence of anemia in pregnant women in Yogyakarta is dominated by the City of Yogyakarta at 24.43% with the highest incidence of anemia at the Public Health Center in the City of Yogyakarta is the Umbulharjo 2 Public Health Center at 53.1%. One of the risks of anemia in pregnant women will give birth to a generation that is vulnerable to stunting, so this is a public health problem that must be resolved immediately.

Research Methods: The population in the form of all pregnant women who were examined during the period 11-19 April 2022 and continued 9-17 May 2022, this type of research was descriptive with a cross sectional study design, accidental sampling technique, univariate analysis, using a questionnaire instrument.

Research Results: The majority of pregnant women are multigravida, nulliparous, and only accept from 1 information medium. The majority of the knowledge level is categorized as good (50.00%), having a positive attitude (52.18%). The level of knowledge of pregnant women based on the characteristics of multigravida (55.55%) is categorized as good, multipara (61.11%) is categorized as good, and dominantly pregnant women who choose 3-4 information media (71.42%) have a good level of knowledge. The attitude of pregnant women based on the characteristics of primigravida (60.00%) is negative, multipara (61.11%) is negative, and pregnant women who choose 3-4 information media (85.71%) have a positive attitude.

Conclusion: The results showed that experience (gravida/parity status), and media information received could affect the level of knowledge and attitudes regarding the prevention of anemia in pregnant women.

Keywords: Anemia, Knowledge, Attitude, Pregnant Women

GAMBARAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP TENTANG PENCEGAHAN ANEMIA PADA IBU HAMIL DI PUSKESMAS UMBULHARJO II

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Kejadian anemia pada ibu hamil di DIY didominasi oleh Kota Yogyakarta sebesar 24,43% dengan kejadian anemia tertinggi pada puskesmas di wilayah Kota Yogyakarta adalah Puskesmas Umbulharjo 2 sebesar 53,1%. Salah satu risiko anemia pada ibu hamil akan melahirkan generasi yang rentan berisiko stunting sehingga hal ini merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat yang harus segera dituntaskan.

Metode Penelitian: Populasi berupa seluruh ibu hamil yang diperiksa dalam kurun waktu 11-19 April 2022 dan dilanjut 9-17 Mei 2022, jenis penelitian ini deskriptif dengan desain cross sectional study, teknik sampling accidental sampling, analisis univariat, menggunakan instrumen kuisioner.

Hasil Penelitian: Karakteristik ibu hamil mayoritas multigravida, nulipara, dan hanya menerima dari 1 media informasi. Mayoritas tingkat pengetahuan dikategorikan baik (50,00%), memiliki sikap positif (52,18%). Tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil berdasarkan karakteristik multigravida (55,55%) dikategorikan baik, multipara (61,11%) dikategorikan baik, dan dominan ibu hamil yang memilih 3-4 media informasi (71,42%) memiliki tingkat pengetahuan yang baik. Sikap ibu hamil berdasarkan karakteristik primigravida (60,00%) negatif, multipara (61,11%) negatif, dan ibu hamil yang memilih 3-4 media informasi (85,71%) memiliki sikap positif.

Kesimpulan: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengalaman (status gravida/ paritas), dan media informasi yang diterima dapat mempengaruhi tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap mengenai pencegahan anemia pada ibu hamil.

Kata kunci: Anemia, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Ibu Hamil