

**PENGARUH PEMBERIAN EDUKASI KONSELING ANEMIA DENGAN
MEDIA *BOOKLET* TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP
IBU HAMIL DI PUSKESMAS SEYEGAN**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Anemia adalah masalah kesehatan dengan frekuensi tertinggi pada ibu hamil. WHO melaporkan bahwa 36,5% ibu hamil di negara berkembang menderita anemia. Berdasarkan data hasil Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Riskesdas) tahun 2018 menunjukkan bahwa prevalensi anemia ibu hamil adalah 48,9%, meningkat 11% dibandingkan tahun 2013.

Tujuan : Mengetahui perbedaan skor pengetahuan dan sikap sebelum dan sesudah diberikan edukasi konseling Anemia dengan media *Booklet* pada ibu hamil.

Metode penelitian : Jenis penelitian ini adalah *pre eksperimental*, dilaksanakan di wilayah kerja puskesmas seyegan, pengambilan data secara *door to door*, dengan responden sebanyak 19 orang.

Hasil : Hasil uji *Wilcoxon* nilai $p < 0,05$ yang berarti bahwa terdapat perbedaan signifikan sebelum dan sesudah diberikan edukasi konseling menggunakan media *Booklet* sehingga memberikan pengaruh terhadap pengetahuan responden. Hasil uji *Paired T test* nilai $p < 0,05$ yang berarti bahwa terdapat perbedaan signifikan sebelum dan sesudah diberikan edukasi konseling menggunakan media *Booklet* sehingga memberikan pengaruh terhadap sikap responden.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat perbedaan signifikan antara pengetahuan dan sikap ibu hamil sebelum dan sesudah diberikan edukasi konseling menggunakan media *Booklet*.

Kata kunci : Anemia, *Booklet*, Ibu Hamil, Konseling.

**THE EFFECT OF PROVIDING ANEMIA COUNSELING EDUCATION
WITH BOOKLET MEDIA ON THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF
PREGNANT WOMEN AT SEYEGAN HEALTH CENTER
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ABSTRACT

Background: Anemia is a health problem with the highest frequency in pregnant women. WHO reports that 36.5% of pregnant women in developing countries suffer from anemia. Based on data from the Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) in 2018, the prevalence of anemia among pregnant women was 48.9%, an increase of 11% compared to 2013.

Objective: Knowing the difference in knowledge and attitude scores before and after being given Anemia counseling education with Booklet media in pregnant women.

Research method: This type of research is pre-experimental, carried out in the work area of the Seyegan health center, door to door data collection, with 19 respondents.

Results: The results of the Wilcoxon test p value <0.05 which means that there is a significant difference before and after being given counseling education using Booklet media so that it gives an influence on the knowledge of respondents. Paired T test results p value <0.05 which means that there is a significant difference before and after being given counseling education using Booklet media so that it gives an influence on the attitude of respondents.

Conclusion: There is a significant difference between the knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women before and after being given counseling education using Booklet media.

Keywords: Anemia, Booklet, Pregnant Women, Counseling.