

**FACTORS AFFECTING ANEMIA IN TRIMESTER III PREGNANT
WOMEN IN TEGALREJO PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER YOGYAKARTA
CITY 2021**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Anemia in pregnant women can be bad for the condition of the mother and fetus if it is not handled properly. The incidence of anemia in pregnant women can be influenced by many factors, including age, education level, parity, KEK's status, frequency of ANC. The incidence of anemia in pregnant women in DIY in 2019 has increased, the highest in the city of Yogyakarta, which is 30.65%.

Objective : To know the factors that influence the incidence of anemia in third trimester pregnant women at the Tegalrejo Health Center, Yogyakarta City in 2021

Methods: Analytical research with case control research design in third trimester pregnant women as many as 106 respondents using simple random sampling technique including maternal age, education level, parity, KEK's status and frequency of ANC using secondary data from the register and medical records from January-March 2021. Analysis using chi-square test followed by logistic regression.

Results : There is a significant relationship between maternal age p -value = 0.031, parity p -value = 0.013, KEK's status p -value = 0.024, and ANC frequency p -value = 0.006 there is a statistical relationship with the incidence of anemia in third trimester pregnant women at Tegalrejo Health Center Yogyakarta City in 2021. There is no significant relationship between maternal education level and the incidence of anemia in third trimester pregnant women at the Tegalrejo Public Health Center, Yogyakarta City in 2021 p -value = 0.577. Logistic regression test analysis of the factors that most influence the incidence of anemia is parity p -value 0.006 with the risk of experiencing anemia is 4,485 times.

Conclusion: There is an influence between age, parity, KEK's status and frequency of ANC with the incidence of anemia

Keywords: anemia, pregnancy, frequency of anc, parity

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMENGARUHI KEJADIAN ANEMIA PADA IBU HAMIL TRIMESTER III DI PUSKESMAS TEGALREJO KOTA YOGYAKARTA TAHUN 2021

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Anemia pada ibu hamil dapat berakibat buruk bagi kondisi ibu dan janin yang dikandungnya jika tidak ditangani dengan baik. Kejadian anemia pada ibu hamil dapat dipengaruhi oleh banyak faktor antara lain umur, tingkat pendidikan, paritas, status KEK, frekuensi ANC. Angka kejadian anemia ibu hamil di DIY tahun 2019 mengalami peningkatan, tertinggi di Kota Yogyakarta yaitu sebesar 30,65%.

Tujuan: Diketuainya faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi kejadian anemia pada ibu hamil trimester III di Puskesmas Tegalrejo Kota Yogyakarta Tahun 2021

Metode: Penelitian analitik dengan desain penelitian *case control* pada ibu hamil trimester III sebanyak 106 responden menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling* meliputi umur ibu, tingkat pendidikan, paritas, status KEK dan frekuensi ANC menggunakan data sekunder dari register KIA dan rekam medis dari bulan Januari-Maret 2021. Analisis menggunakan uji *chi-square* dilanjutkan dengan regresi logistik.

Hasil: Ada hubungan bermakna antara umur ibu $p\text{-value}=0,031$, paritas $p\text{-value}=0,013$, status KEK $p\text{-value}=0,024$, dan frekuensi ANC $p\text{-value}=0,006$ ada hubungan secara statistik dengan kejadian anemia pada ibu hamil trimester III di Puskesmas Tegalrejo Kota Yogyakarta Tahun 2021. Tidak ada hubungan bermakna antara tingkat pendidikan ibu dengan kejadian anemia pada ibu hamil trimester III di Puskesmas Tegalrejo Kota Yogyakarta tahun 2021 $p\text{-value}=0,577$ Analisis uji regresi logistik faktor yang paling memengaruhi kejadian anemia adalah paritas $p\text{-value} 0,006$ dengan peluang risiko mengalami anemia 4,485 kali.

Kesimpulan: Ada pengaruh antara umur, paritas, status KEK dan frekuensi ANC dengan kejadian anemia

Kata Kunci: anemia, kehamilan, frekuensi anc, paritas