

## Hubungan Anemia Pada Ibu Hamil dengan Kejadian Bayi Lahir Stunting di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Ngampilan, Kota Yogyakarta

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### ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Puskesmas Ngampilan tahun 2019 memiliki persentase bayi lahir hidup stunting sebesar 4,26%. Selanjutnya, pada tahun 2020 mengalami peningkatan menjadi 12,26% dan pada tahun 2021 dari bulan Januari sampai dengan bulan Juni disebutkan bahwa Puskesmas Ngampilan memiliki persentase jumlah bayi lahir hidup stunting sebesar 9,62%.

**Tujuan :** untuk mengetahui hubungan anemia pada ibu hamil dengan kejadian bayi lahir *stunting* di Puskesmas Ngampilan.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini berjenis analitik observasional dengan desain *case-control* menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder (kohort ibu dan kohort bayi). Jumlah sampel 62 bayi lahir *stunting* dan 62 bayi lahir tidak *stunting*. Analisis data menggunakan univariat, uji *chi-square*, *odds ratio*, serta regresi logistik.

**Hasil:** Hasil uji *Chi-Square* menunjukkan ada hubungan yang bermakna antara umur ibu ( $p=0,039$ ) OR 1,218, paritas ( $p=0,032$ ) OR 2,602, status KEK ( $p=0,014$ ) OR 0,212, dan anemia ( $p= 0,031$ ) OR 2,208 dengan bayi lahir *stunting*. Sedangkan tinggi badan ( $p= 1,000$ ) OR 1,000 menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna dengan bayi lahir *stunting*. Faktor paling dominan dengan kejadian bayi lahir *stunting* yaitu paritas ( $p= 0,019$ ) OR 3,113.

**Kesimpulan:** Ada hubungan anemia pada ibu hamil dengan kejadian *stunting* pada bayi baru lahir dengan besar *Odds Ratio* sebesar 2,208 kali lebih besar pada ibu anemia daripada ibu tidak anemia di Puskesmas Ngampilan. Faktor pada ibu hamil yang paling dominan berhubungan dengan kejadian *stunting* bayi baru lahir paritas.

**Kata Kunci:** Anemia, Ibu hamil, bayi, *stunting*

***The Relationship between Anemia in Pregnant Women and the Incidence of Stunting Babies Born in the Working Area of the Ngampilan Health Center, Yogyakarta City***

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background :** *The Ngampilan Health Center in 2019 had a percentage of live births with stunting of 4.26%. Furthermore, in 2020 it increased to 12.26% and in 2021 from January to June it was stated that the Ngampilan Health Center had a percentage of 9.62% stunting live births.*

**Purpose :** *To know the relationship between anemia in pregnant women and the incidence of stunting in infants born at the Ngampilan Health Center in 2019-2021.*

**Method :** *This research is an analytical observational type with a case-control design using purposive sampling. This study used secondary data (maternal cohort and infant cohort). The number of samples was 62 babies born with stunting and 62 babies born without stunting. Data analysis used univariate, chi-square test, odds ratio, and logistic regression.*

**Result :** *The results of the Chi-Square test showed that there was a significant relationship between maternal age ( $p = 0.039$ ) OR 1.218, parity ( $p = 0.032$ ) OR 2.602, KEK status ( $p = 0.014$ ) OR 0.212, and anemia ( $p = 0.031$ ) OR 2.208 with babies born stunted. Meanwhile, height ( $p = 1,000$ ) OR 1,000 showed that there was no significant relationship with stunting in babies born. The most dominant factor with the incidence of stunting in infants was parity ( $p = 0.019$ ) OR 3.113.*

**Conclusion :** *There is a relationship between anemia in pregnant women and the incidence of stunting in newborns with an Odds Ratio of 2.208 times greater in pregnant women compared to non-anemic mothers at the Ngampilan Health Center. The most dominant factor in pregnant women is related to the incidence of stunting in parity newborns.*

**Keywords:** *Anemia, pregnant women, infants, stunting*