

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN ANEMIA PADA IBU HAMIL DI PUSKESMAS BAMBANGLIPOURO BANTUL DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Anemia dalam kehamilan merupakan masalah kesehatan yang berkontribusi terhadap morbiditas dan mortalitas. WHO menyebutkan bahwa 40% kematian ibu di negara berkembang berkaitan dengan anemia kehamilan. Kejadian anemia pada ibu hamil di Yogyakarta tahun 2019 mengalami peningkatan mencapai 15,69%, di Kabupaten Bantul sebesar 17,13%. Sedangkan prevalensi anemia di Puskesmas Bambanglipuro tahun 2020 sebesar 23,66%.

Tujuan: Mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian anemia pada ibu hamil di Puskesmas Bambanglipuro Bantul Tahun 2021.

Metode: Jenis penelitian adalah survey analitik korelasional desain *cross-sectional*. Sampel sebanyak 30 orang yang diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Faktor yang diteliti adalah status gizi, keteraturan minum tablet besi, dan pengetahuan tentang gizi dan variabel terikatnya adalah kejadian anemia pada ibu hamil. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuisioner. Data dianalisis dengan uji *chi square* dan uji regresi logistik.

Hasil: Responden sebagian besar adalah tidak mengalami KEK (76,7%), minum tablet FE teratur (73,3), berpengetahuan baik tentang gizi ibu hamil (80,0%), dan tidak anemia (83,3%). Hasil uji *chi square* menunjukkan bahwa semua variabel bebas berhubungan dengan kejadian anemia $p-v= 0,000$ dan pengetahuan tentang gizi ibu hamil dominan mempengaruhi kejadian anemia dengan $p-v=0,000$ dan nilai Exp. B: 45.000 (CL: 3,333-634,8883).

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan antara status gizi, keteraturan minum tablet besi, dan pengetahuan tentang gizi ibu hamil dengan kejadian anemia. Faktor yang paling dominan mempengaruhi adalah pengetahuan.

Kata Kunci: Faktor-faktor, anemia, ibu hamil.

FACTORS RELATED TO ANEMIA IN PREGNANT WOMEN IN PUSKESMAS BAMBANGLIPURO BANTUL SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Anemia in pregnancy is a major public health problem worldwide and contributes to morbidity and mortality. WHO states that 40% of maternal deaths in developing countries are related to anemia in pregnancy. The results of the recapitulation of the incidence of anemia in pregnant women in Yogyakarta in 2019 it reached 15,69%, in Bantul Regency in 2019 was 17,13%. While the prevalence of anemia at the Bambanglipuro Health Center in 2020 was 23.66%.

Objective: To determine the factors associated with the incidence of anemia in pregnant women at the Bambanglipuro Health Center Bantul in 2021.

Methods: Type of research is a correlational analytic survey with a cross-sectional design. A sample of 30 people were taken by purposive sampling technique. The factors studied were nutritional status, regularity of taking iron tablets, and knowledge about nutrition and the dependent variabel was the incidence of anemia in pregnant women. The research instrument used a questionnaire. Data were analyzed by *chi square* test and logistic regression test.

Results: Most of the respondents did not experience CED (76.7%), took regular FE tablets (73,3%), had good knowledge of nutrition for pregnant women (80.0%), and were not anemic (83.3%). The results of the *chi square* test showed that all independent variabels were associated with the incidence of anemia with p-v = 0.000 and knowledge about nutrition of pregnant women dominantly affected the incidence of anemia with p-v = 0.000 and the Exp value. B: 45,000 (CL: 3,333-634,8883).

Conclusion : There is a relationship between nutritional status, regularity of taking iron tablets, and knowledge about nutrition of pregnant women with the incidence of anemia. The most dominant factor influencing is knowledge about nutrition of pregnant women.

Keywords: Factors, anemia, pregnant women