

**Description of Characteristics and Level of Knowledge of Pregnant Women
About Consuming Pregnant women, Blood-boosting Tablets, knowledge,
characteristics, anemia.in Argosari Village**

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ABSTRACT

Background. Anemia in pregnant women is a serious health problem, with a high prevalence in Indonesia, including in Argosari Village. Iron supplementation tablets are the main intervention to prevent anemia, but their effectiveness depends on the knowledge and compliance of pregnant women.

Objective. This study aims to determine the characteristics and level of knowledge of pregnant women about iron supplements consumption in Argosari Village.

Methods. Observational descriptive research with cross-sectional design was conducted on 31 pregnant women in Argosari Village. Data were collected through a questionnaire covering respondent characteristics (age, education, gestational age, pregnancy history) and level of knowledge about iron supplements. Data analysis was performed univariately to describe the distribution of variables.

Results. Most respondents were aged 21-35 (83.9%), had a high school education (80.6%), were in their third trimester of pregnancy (48.4%), and had experienced multigravida (67.7%). Their knowledge of iron-deficiency iron (TTD) was classified as good (87.1%) and fair (12.9%). Good knowledge was most common among mothers with a high school education (84%), first trimester (100%), and grandemultiva experience (100%).

Conclusion. Most pregnant women in Argosari Village have good knowledge about TTD consumption, supported by characteristics such as productive age, secondary education, and previous pregnancy experience. TTD education and supplementation programs need to be maintained and improved to ensure optimal coverage.

Keywords. Pregnant women, blood-boosting tablets, knowledge, characteristics, anemia.

Gambaran Karakteristik dan Tingkat Pengetahuan Ibu Hamil Tentang Konsumsi Tablet Tambah Darah di Kelurahan Argosari

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang. Anemia pada ibu hamil merupakan masalah kesehatan yang serius, dengan prevalensi tinggi di Indonesia, termasuk di Kelurahan Argosari. Tablet tambah darah (TTD) adalah intervensi utama untuk mencegah anemia, namun efektivitasnya bergantung pada pengetahuan dan kepatuhan ibu hamil.

Tujuan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik dan tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang konsumsi TTD di Kelurahan Argosari.

Metode. Penelitian deskriptif observasional dengan desain *cross-sectional* dilakukan pada 31 ibu hamil di Kelurahan Argosari. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner yang mencakup karakteristik responden (usia, pendidikan, usia kehamilan, riwayat kehamilan) dan tingkat pengetahuan tentang TTD. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat untuk mendeskripsikan distribusi variabel.

Hasil. Sebagian besar responden berusia 21-35 tahun (83,9%), berpendidikan SMA (80,6%), berada pada trimester III kehamilan (48,4%), dan memiliki pengalaman multigravida (67,7%). Tingkat pengetahuan tentang TTD tergolong baik (87,1%) dan cukup (12,9%). Pengetahuan baik paling banyak ditemukan pada ibu dengan pendidikan SMA (84%), usia kehamilan trimester I (100%), dan pengalaman grandemulti (100%).

Kesimpulan. Sebagian besar ibu hamil di Kelurahan Argosari memiliki pengetahuan yang baik tentang konsumsi TTD, didukung oleh karakteristik seperti usia produktif, pendidikan menengah, dan pengalaman kehamilan sebelumnya. Edukasi dan program suplementasi TTD perlu dipertahankan dan ditingkatkan untuk memastikan cakupan yang optimal.

Kata Kunci. Ibu hamil, tablet tambah darah, pengetahuan, karakteristik, anemia.