

Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan Anemia pada ibu hamil di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Bajeng kecamatan Bajeng kabupaten Gowa tahun 2012 = Factors associated with anemia in pregnant women in the work are health centers Bajeng Gowa district 2012 years

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Abstrak

Anemia pada ibu hamil potensial membahayakan ibu dan janin. Penelitian menggunakan rancangan cross sectional dilakukan bulan maret sampai april 2012 di Puskesmas Bajeng Kecamatan Bajeng Kabupaten Gowa, sampel 100 ibu hamil. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner, wawancara dan pengukuran kadar hemoglobin. Analisis secara Univariat, Bivariat menggunakan Chi- Square dan Multivariat dengan Uji Regresi Linear Ganda. Kejadian anemia 82%.

Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara frekuensi Antenatal Care (ANC), pengetahuan ibu dan kepatuhan ibu mengkonsumsi tablet fe dengan anemia pada ibu hamil. Dalam analisis multivariat, Frekuensi ANC mempunyai pengaruh tertinggi terhadap status anemia pada ibu hamil.

Disarankan meningkatkan penyuluhan kepada ibu hamil untuk melakukan pemeriksaan kehamilan secara teratur, peningkatan pengetahuan ibu hamil dengan penyuluhan tentang bahaya anemia dalam kehamilan, pentingnya mengkonsumsi tablet fe dan makanan yang mengandung zat besi, mendistribusikan tablet fe dan memantau tablet fe yang sudah didistribusikan.

Anemia in pregnant women potentially harm the mother and fetus. Research using cross sectional design conducted in March to April 2012 at the Health Center Bajeng Bajeng Gowa District, a sample of 100 pregnant women. Collecting data using questionnaires, interviews and measurement of hemoglobin levels. Univariate analysis, using Chi-Square Bivariate and Multivariate Linear Regression with Multiple Test. 82% incidence of anemia.

There is a significant relationship between frequency of Antenatal Care (ANC), knowledge of the mother and the mother of taking tablets fe compliance with anemia in pregnant women. In multivariate analysis, the frequency of the ANC has the highest influence on the status of anemia in pregnant women.

Recommended increased outreach to pregnant women to perform regular pregnancy, increased knowledge of pregnant women with counseling about the dangers of anemia in pregnancy, the importance of taking tablets fe and foods that contain iron, distribute and monitor the tablet fe fe that has been distributed.