

Hubungan antara umur kehamilan dan suplementasi tablet besi dengan status anemia ibu hamil di Puskesmas Dlingo II Bantul Yogyakarta tahun 2012

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Abstrak

Anemia dapat berdampak buruk bagi ibu, dan tingginya prevalensi anemia sebesar 33.14% di wilayah Puskesmas Dlingo II menjadi alasan dalam penelitian ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan disain cross sectional, yang meneliti hubungan antara umur kehamilan dan suplementasi tablet besi, dengan status anemia ibu hamil, terhadap 90 responden ibu hamil yang dipilih secara acak. Hasil analisis didapatkan rata-rata kadar hemoglobin responden adalah 10.5 gr% (95% CI : 10.399 - 10.735) standar deviasi 0.8 gr%. Sebanyak 54 responden yang mengonsumsi tablet besi < 90 tablet, 44 responden (78.6%) mengalami anemia. Responden yang mengonsumsi ≥90 tablet besi ada 36 responden, hanya 10 responden (29.4%) yang mengalami anemia. Hasil analisis lain, ada hubungan yang signifikan antara umur kehamilan, pemberian, dan konsumsi tablet besi, dengan status anemia.

<hr>Anaemia can be bad for the mother, the high prevalence of anaemia by 33.14% at the health center Dlingo II be the reason in this study. This study uses crosssectional design, which examined the relationship between gestational age and supplementation of iron tablet, with aenemia status of pregnant women, that 90 respondents were randomly selected. The analysis found an average haemoglobin level was 10.5 g% of respondents (95% CI: 10399-10735) standard deviation of 0.8 g%. The part of 54 respondents who took iron tablets <90 tablets, 44 respondents (78.6%) had anaemia. Respondents who consumed ≥90 iron tablets there are 36 respondents, only 10 respondents (29.4%) who endured anaemia. The results of other analyzes, there is a significant association between gestational age, delivery, and consumption of iron tablets, with anaemia status.