

# Faktor faktor yang memengaruhi efektivitas hematinik pada pasien hamil di Puskesmas Kecamatan Matraman periode Maret Mei 2015 = Factors influencing hematinic effectiveness in pregnant patient at matraman primary health care in the period of March May 2015

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Abstrak

## **ABSTRAK**

Pemerintah melalui Departemen Kesehatan telah memberikan secara gratis hematinik yang mengandung 200 gram ferro sulfat dan 0.25 gram asam folat sejak tahun 1970, namun prevalensi anemia pada pasien hamil di Puskesmas Kecamatan Matraman masih 30% pada tahun 2014. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang dapat memengaruhi efektivitas dari hematinik yang dikonsumsi oleh pasien hamil di Puskesmas Kecamatan Matraman periode Maret-Mei 2015. Metode penelitian menggunakan rancangan studi cross-sectional dengan teknik pengambilan data purposive sampling. Data diperoleh dari hasil pemeriksaan kadar hemoglobin pasien dan hasil wawancara pasien dengan menggunakan kuesioner yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya. Responden adalah pasien hamil yang mengonsumsi hematinik dari pemerintah dan telah melakukan pemeriksaan kadar hemoglobin minimal 2 kali. Jumlah sampel yang masuk kriteria inklusi pada penelitian sebanyak 85 pasien. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, terdapat hubungan bermakna antara pengaruh kebiasaan konsumsi teh dengan kadar hemoglobin pasien ( $p=0,000$ ) dan pengaruh keteraturan konsumsi hematinik dengan kadar hemoglobin pasien ( $p=0,004$ ). Namun tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara pengaruh pola makan dengan kadar hemoglobin pasien ( $p=0,105$ ) dan pengaruh cara mengonsumsi hematinik dengan kadar hemoglobin pasien ( $p=0,684$ ). Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi efektivitas penggunaan hematinik adalah kebiasaan konsumsi teh dan keteraturan konsumsi hematinik.

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## **ABSTRACT**

The government through Health Department has been giving hematinic that contains 200 gr of ferro sulfas and 0.25 gr of folic acid to pregnant patient since 1970, but anaemia prevalence in pregnant patient at Matraman primary health care still 30%. This research aimed to analyze factors that were influencing hematinic effectiveness that has been used by pregnant patient at Matraman primary health care in the period of March-May 2015. The method used for this research was cross-sectional study with purposive sampling technique. Data was obtained from the result of laboratory test for haemoglobin level and interview using valid and reliable questionnaire. Respondents of this research were pregnant patient who used hematinics that were given from government and their haemoglobin level had been measured at least twice during their pregnancy. Total respondent who met the inclusion criteria were 85 patients. Based on the result, there were significant association between tea consumption habits and haemoglobin level ( $p=0.000$ ) and also significant association between patient compliance on hematinic consumption and haemoglobin level ( $p=0.004$ ). But there were no significant association between dietary habit and haemoglobin level ( $p=0,105$ ) and between how to consume hematinic and haemoglobin level ( $p=0,684$ ). This study showed factors influencing hematinic effectiveness were tea consumption habits and patient compliance on hematinic consumption.