

## Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi anemia pada ibu trimester II dan III di Indonesia (Riskesdas 2013) = Associated factors to anemia among pregnant women in second and third trimester in Indonesia (Basic Health Survey 2013)

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### Abstrak

Anemia merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat, prevalensi di Indonesia berdasarkan Riskesdas 2013 sebesar 37,1%. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui prevalensi anemia pada ibu hamil trimester II dan III di Indonesia, beserta faktor - faktor yang mempengaruhi. Menggunakan data sekunder hasil Riskesdas 2013. Waktu penelitian bulan september - desember 2015. Desain penelitian cross sectional, total sampling dengan jumlah 392 responden. Prevalensi anemia pada ibu hamil trimester II dan III di Indonesia sebesar 32,7%. Faktor - faktor yang berhubungan dengan anemia ibu hamil adalah; antenatal care ( nilai p 0,001, PR 2,6), Usia Kehamilan (nilai P 0,001, PR 3,7). Tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara usia ibu, pendidikan, pekerjaan, status ekonomi, jumlah anak, jarak kelahiran, gejala penyakit infeksi, konsumsi tablet tambah darah dan wilayah tempat tinggal. Perlu dibentuk program pengawas minum tablet tambah darah, untuk memantau agar setiap ibu hamil meminum tablet tambah darah dengan benar.

.....Anemia is one society health issue in Indonesia which number of its prevalence according to Riskesdas 2013 reached 37,1%. This research aimed to find out the anemia prevalence on Indonesian pregnant women during the 2nd and 3rd quarter of their pregnancy, as well as the factors influencing the anemia. This research used secondary data obtained from Riskesdas 2013. This research was held on September until December 2015. This research used cross-sectional research design; with total sampling was 392 respondents. In Indonesia, the anemia prevalence on pregnant women during 2nd and 3rd quarter reached level of 32,7%. The factors which influenced the anemia on pregnant women were antenatal care (with value of 0,001; PR 2,6), and pregnancy age (with value P 0,001; PR 3,7). There was no significant relation between mother age, education, job, economic status, number of children, birth range, infectious illness symptom, blood increasing tablet consumption and residential area. It needs to create monitoring programme for blood increasing tablet consumption, to monitor that all pregnant women drink the tablet appropriately.