ABSTRACT

Anemia in pregnant women is one of the problems that until now still exist in Indonesia which may increase the risk of morbidity and mortality of mothers and babies. According to WHO in 2007, 20% of the 515,000 maternal deaths worldwide are caused by anemia. Examination of erythrocyte indices useful to support laboratory diagnosis of anemia in classifying morphologically. This study aimed to find the index overview of erythrocytes in pregnant women suffering from anemia in RSUD Dr. Soetomo, Surabaya.

This study has been analyzed with descriptive methods by collecting data from medical record at poli hamil 1 RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya in period of January to July 2015. Total pregnant women suffering from anemia obtained results of 170 patients, but by using the Slovin formula only 63 patients in accordance with the rigorous inclusion criteria passage and exclusion.

Results showed that pregnant women who suffer from anemia have hemoglobin ranges from 3.37 to 10.94 g/dl. MCV has an average value of 80.2748 fl (the value range from 55.88 to 110.50 fl), MCH has an average value of 25.9695 pg/cell (the value range from 13.09 to 35.22 pg/cell), and MCHC has an average of 32.1838 g/dl (the value range from 23.42 to 36.10 g/dl). The resulting distribution of index erythrocytes pregnant women suffer from anemia obtained more than 50% of pregnant women have a value of MCV (32 pregnant women) and MCH (39 pregnant women) is less than the normal value, but results different obtained by MCHC which shows more than 50% (35 pregnant women) had normal values.

Most pregnant women with anemia in poli hamil 1 RSUD Dr. Soetomo, Surabaya has MCV and MCH below the normal range while MCHC normal. Anemia most often found in pregnant women is microcytic hypochromic anemia (50.79%). Many factors, one of them is less of consumption iron, folate, vitamin B12 and vitamin A.

Keywords: Anemia, Pregnancy, Mean Corpuscular Volume (MCV), Mean Corpuscular Haemoglobin (MCH), Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentration (MCHC).