

ABSTRACT

Anaemia is one of nutrition problem which often happen in pregnancy and as micro problem in the world. If haemoglobin in pregnant women here below 6 g/dL, it can cause significant complication to mothers and foetus. Data from Directorate of Family Health showed that 40% cause of death in pregnant women was haemorrhagic and this risk would be higher in anaemic pregnant women. Several tradition rules which prohibited women consuming nutritious food, inadequate consumption, excessive need, inadequate information, communication and health facility contributed to anaemia. Not food which contained Fe is factor of anaemia, but not consuming Fe supplementation is the dominant factor of anaemia in pregnancy. This study aims to know factors which related to anaemia in pregnant women.

This study was analytic observational study with cross sectional approach. The population was 187 pregnant women who did antenatal care, the respondents were 98 pregnant women who were suitable with inclusion and exclusion criteria. Sampling was done using *random sampling*. Independent variables in this study were knowledge, education, age, parity, and nutritional status (mid upper arm circumference/MUAC), while dependent variable was anaemia in pregnant women. Primary data was collected using interview, questionnaire, and haemoglobin examination using stick. This study used chi-square test with $\alpha=0,05$ to know significance of data..

The result of study showed that most of respondents had anaemia (64,9%), almost all of respondents were not in risky age (20-35 years old) (91,9%), most of respondents had sufficient knowledge (62,24%), average education (56,1%), most of respondents were multipara (60,2%), most of respondents had good nutritional status (MUAC > 23,5 cm) (81,6%). *Chi-square test showed value in variable knowledge (p=0,735), education (p=0,000), age (p=0,719), parity (p=0,287), and nutritional status (MUAC) (p=0,155).*

Conclusion of this study was factor which related to anaemia in pregnant women was education, while the other factors (knowledge, age, parity, and nutritional status did not related to anaemia in pregnant women in Sidotopo Wetan PHC.

Keyword: Anaemia, Knowledge, Education, Age, Parity, Nutritional Status (Middle Upper Arm Circumference), pregnant women.