ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kejadian perdrahan postpartum primer di Indonesia 70% disebabkan oleh atonia uteri, anemia merupakan salah satu penyebab atonia uteri, angka kejadian anemi pada ibu hamil di Indonesia pada athun 2013 sebesar 37,1% dan terjadi peningkatan pada tahun 2018 sebesar 48,9%. **Tujuan:** Mengetahui hubungan kadar hemoglobin ibu yang rendah dengan kejadian atonia uteri. **Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian sekunder menggunakan telaah sistematis dengan batasan waktu artikel yang diambil tahun 2015-2019. Pencarian artikel ditinjau secara sistematis melalui database ScienceDirect, Google Scholar, SINTA. Didapatkan hasil akhir 10 artikel sesuai dengan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Perhitungan hasil menggunakan Meta-analisis dengan bantuan software *Comprehensive Meta-Analysis (CMA)* **Hasil:** Membandingkan *odd ratio* serta *confidence interval* dari kadar Hb dibandingkan dengan kejadian atonia uteri.

Didapatkan hasil OR 4,966 (95% CI 3,842 − 6,418) dan *p-Value* 0,000 **sehingga**

terdapat hubungan kadar hemoglobin ibu hamil ≤ 11gr/dL dengan

kejadian atonia uteri. Pada hasil uji heterogenitas sampel, didapatkan hasil *I-Squared* sebesar 62,592% yaitu menandakan nilai heterogenitas *I-squared*

> 50% sehingga sampel yang digunakan heterogen.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan kadar hemoglobin dengan kejadian atonia uteri

KATA KUNCI: Kadar Hemoglobin Ibu hamil, Anemia, Atonia uteri

ABSTRACT

Background: The incidence of low birth weight is estimated at more than 20 million babies worldwide 15.5% of all births, born with low birth weight, 95.6% of them in many developing countries (1,2) **Objective:** To determine the relationship between low levels of hemoglobin in pregnant women with the incidence of low birth weight. **Mehods:** This study was a secondary study using a systematic review. Studies published between 2015 and 2019. Search for articles was reviewed systematically through Scopus, ScienceDirect, Cochrane, and PubMed databases. The final results obtained 10 articles following the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Calculation result using Meta-Analysis with help of Comprehensive Meta-Analysis (CMA) software **Results:** Compare the odds ratio and confidence interval of Hb levels compared to LBW events. The results obtained OR 1,449 (95% CI 0,964 – 2,177) and p-Value 0,074 so that there is no relationship of hemoglobin levels in pregnant women ≤ 11gr / dL with the incidence of low birth weight babies. In the heterogeneity test results, I-Squared results obtained by 79.191%, which indicates the value of I-squared heterogeneity> 50% so that the sample used is heterogeneous. This is one of the reasons why the hypothesis is not proven, and other factors affect the results. Other factors that can influence LBW events such as, maternal age less than 20 years or more than 35 years, number of parity, pregnancy spacing, and number of problems in the assessment of pregnancy and previous labor. **Conclusions:** There is no correlation between low maternal hemoglobin levels with the incidence of low birth weight babies because there are other factors that can affect outcomes such as different respondent characteristics, number of samples, different research countries, and other factors that can cause research bias.

KEY WORDS: Maternal Hemoglobin ; Anemia ; Low Birth Weight