ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN UMUR, PARITAS, STATUS GIZI, PERAN TENAGA KESEHATAN DAN KEPATUHAN KONSUMSI TABLET FE TERHADAP KEJADIAN ANEMIA PADA IBU HAMIL

PENELITIAN *CROSS SECTIONAL*

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Pendahuluan: Anemia selama kehamilan menjadi salah satu penyebab angka kesakitan dan kematian ibu di seluruh dunia. Sampai saat ini anemia masih belum bisa diatasi dan dicegah secara maksimal. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui hubungan umur, paritas, status gizi, peran tenaga kesehatan dan kepatuhan konsumsi tablet Fe dengan kejadian anemia pada ibu hamil.

Metode: Rancangan penelitian menggunakan metode *cross sectional*. Besar sampel 107 ibu hamil. Pengambilan sampling dengan metode *Purposive Sampling*. Variabel independen: umur, paritas, status gizi, peran tenaga kesehatan dan kepatuhan konsumsi tablet Fe. Variabel dependen: anemia pada ibu hamil. Instrumen menggunakan kuisioner. Analisis menggunakan regresi logistik berganda dengan signifikasi $p < 0,05$.

Hasil: Berdasarkan hasil uji regresi logistik berganda didapatkan hubungan antara umur ($p=0,003$), peran tenaga kesehatan ($p=0,031$) dan kepatuhan konsumsi tablet Fe ($p=0,019$) dan tidak didapatkan hubungan antara paritas ($p=0,437$) dan status gizi ($p=0,345$) dengan kejadian anemia pada ibu hamil. Faktor yang paling dominan yang mempengaruhi terjadinya anemia pada ibu hamil adalah umur.

Kesimpulan: Umur, peran tenaga kesehatan dan kepatuhan konsumsi tablet Fe memiliki hubungan bermakna dengan kejadian anemia pada ibu hamil. Paritas dan status gizi tidak memiliki hubungan yang bermakna dengan kejadian anemia pada ibu hamil.

Kata Kunci: Anemia, umur, paritas, status nutrisi, tablet, tenaga kesehatan, kejadian dan ibu hamil.

ABSTRACT

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN AGE, PARITY, NUTRITIONAL STATUS, ROLE OF HEALTH WORKERS AND COMPLIENCE OF IRON TABLET CONSUMPTION WITH ANEMIA IN PREGNANT WOMEN

CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

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Introduction: Anemia during pregnancy is one of the causes of maternal morbidity and mortality worldwide. Until now anemia it has not been fully overcome and prevented. The purpose of this study was to determine the correlations between age, parity, nutritional status, the role of health workers and compliance of iron tablets consumption with the incidence of anemia in pregnant women.

Method: The research design used the method cross sectional. The sample size was 107 pregnant women. The sampling method Purposive Sampling. Independent variables: age, parity, nutritional status, role of health workers and compliance of iron tablet consumption. Dependent variable: anemia in pregnant women. The research instrument used a questionnaire. The analysis used multiple logistic regression with a significance of $p < 0.05$.

Result: Based on the results of the multiple logistic regression, there were correlations between age ($p = 0.003$), the role of health workers ($p = 0.031$) and compliance of iron tablet consumption ($p = 0.019$) and there were no correlations between parity ($p = 0.437$) and nutritional status ($p = 0.345$) with the incidence of anemia in pregnant women. The most dominant factor that affects the occurrence of anemia in pregnant women was age.

Conclusion: Age, the role of health workers and compliance of iron tablet consumption had a significant relationship with the incidence of anemia in pregnant women. Parity and nutritional status had no significant relationship with the incidence of anemia in pregnant women.

Keywords: Anemia, age, parity, nutritional status, tablets, health workers, incidence and pregnant women.