

ABSTRACT

Anaemia is one of indirect cause of maternal mortality and morbidity. The prevalence of anaemia during pregnancy ranged 20 to 80%, but incidence of anaemia is unknown. It is believed that anaemia could increase frequency of complication during pregnancy and delivery.

The purpose of this study was to identify incidence and prevalence of anaemia during pregnancy, to analyze factors influencing anaemia and the complications caused by anaemia. The study was cross sectional and longitudinal design, conducted in Trenggalek Regency. Using 255 respondent pregnant women in first trimester, data such as socioeconomic factors, nutrition, reproductive characteristics, haemoglobine concentration and complications during pregnancy, delivery and post partum were collected.

The result of the the study showed that the highest incidence (86,3%) and prevalence (92,4%) of anaemia were found in the second trimester and the lowest haemoglobine concentration was also in that trimester (9,94 g%). Based on logistic regression, there were significantly relationship between anaemia in first trimester and pregnancy interval, age of pregnancy and mother's education. However, in the second and third trimesters, factors which influence anaemia were ferrous tablet consumption and haemoglobine concentration in previous trimesters. The major complications caused by anaemia were post partum infection, bleeding during delivery and prolonged labor.

It was suggested to increase the coverage of maternal visit of pregnant women in first trimester for identifiyng anaemia and distributing ferrous tablet to prevent anaemia in next trimester and post partum.

Keywords : anaemia during pregnancy - prevalence - incidence - complications