

ABSTRACT

The condition of pregnant women with Hb levels below 11g/dl is called anemia in pregnancy. This is due to iron deficiency and this reflects the socioeconomic value of society. Socioeconomic status is usually determined by the elements of knowledge, education, employment and income. The low socio-economic status causes bad nutrition. Iron requirement during pregnancy increases, while the iron content in food is insufficient so that iron tablet supplementation is needed. This study aims to analyze the relationship between socioeconomic status, Fe intake and Fe supplementation tablet with Hb concentration of pregnant mother.

Design of the research was analytic observational with Cross Sectional approach. Large sample of 64 respondents from the population of 186 pregnant women, the sample was taken by Consecutive Sampling. The research time was in May-June 2015. The data were analyzed by Spearman and Pearson correlation test.

The correlation test results showed significant results when $P=0.000$. The results of the correlation test of Hb trimester III showed significant results in socioeconomic status indicated at knowledge level ($P=0,004$), Fe intake ($P=0,001$), Fe tablet supplementation ($P=0,017$). And the result of correlation test with the change of Hb level showed significant result on socioeconomic status indicated at employment ($P=0,018$) and income ($P=0,026$), Fe intake ($P=0,008$).

There is relationship between Hb levels in pregnant women with socioeconomic status of education, employment and income, and Fe intake during pregnancy and supplementation of Fe tablets consumed during pregnancy.

Key words: Hb (hemoglobin) levels, sosioeconomic, Fe intake, supplementation of Fe tablets, pregnant women