

Universitas Ngudi Waluyo
Program Studi Kebidanan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan
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Gisella Alifia Saputri, Masruroh
152231003

HUBUNGAN ANTARA UMUR IBU, USIA KEHAMILAN, DAN PARITAS DENGAN KEJADIAN ANEMIA PADA IBU HAMIL DI PUSKESMAS BANYUBIRU TAHUN 2024

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Anemia dalam kehamilan adalah kondisi ibu dengan kadar hemoglobin (Hb) <11 gr% pada trimester I dan III sedangkan pada trimester II kadar hemoglobin <10,5 gr%. Ibu hamil yang hamil pada umur beresiko lebih berpotensi mengalami anemia, semakin meningkatnya usia kehamilan ibu maka risiko untuk menderita anemia menjadi semakin besar. Selain itu paritas >3 merupakan paritas yang berisiko tinggi untuk terjadinya anemia. Didapatkan hasil survei lapangan, jumlah ibu hamil yang diperiksa di puskesmas banyubiru pada Januari-Mei 2024 sebanyak 193 orang, dan 47 orangnya mengalami anemia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara umur ibu, paritas, dan usia kehamilan dengan kejadian anemia pada ibu hamil di Puskesmas Banyubiru.

Metode : Dalam penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian kuantitatif, data yang digunakan yaitu data sekunder yang berupa data register pelayanan ruang KIA puskesmas banyubiru bulan januari-mei 2024. Jumlah sampel dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 193 ibu hamil. Rancangan penelitian ini adalah cross sectional dengan pendekatan retrospektif.

Hasil : Hasil uji statistik hubungan umur ibu dengan kejadian anemia di Puskesmas Banyubiru didapatkan p- value sebesar 0.000. Hasil uji statistik hubungan usia kehamilan dengan kejadian anemia di Puskesmas Banyubiru didapatkan p-value sebesar 0.730. Hasil uji statistik hubungan paritas dengan kejadian anemia di Puskesmas Banyubiru didapatkan p-value sebesar 0.006. Artinya umur ibu dan paritas memiliki hubungan yang bermakna dengan kejadian anemia pada ibu hamil di Puskesmas Banyubiru, sedangkan umur kehamilan tidak memiliki hubungan yang bermakna dengan kejadian anemia pada ibu hamil di Puskesmas Banyubiru

Simpulan: Kejadian anemia pada ibu hamil di puskesmas Banyubiru pada bulan Januari-Mei 2024 disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor salah satunya adalah faktor usia ibu dan juga paritas. Ibu hamil dengan usia <20 tahun dan >35 tahun lebih beresiko mengalami anemia. Selain itu ibu hamil dengan paritas >3 juga memiliki resiko lebih besar untuk mengalami anemia.

Kata kunci : anemia, umur ibu hamil, usia kehamilan, paritas

Ngudi Waluyo University
Midwifery Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences
Thesis, August 2024
Gisella Alifia Saputri, Masrurroh
152231003

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTHER'S AGE, GESTATIONAL AGE, AND PARITY AND THE INCIDENCE OF ANEMIA IN PREGNANT WOMEN AT THE BANYUBIRU HEALTH CENTER IN 2024

ABSTRACT

Background: Anemia in pregnancy is a condition in which a mother has a hemoglobin (Hb) level <11 gr% in the first and third trimesters, while in the second trimester the hemoglobin level is <10.5 gr%. Pregnant women who become pregnant at a risky age are more likely to experience anemia. As the gestational age of the mother increases, the risk of suffering from anemia becomes greater. Apart from that, parity >3 is a parity that is at high risk for anemia. The results of the field survey showed that the number of pregnant women who were examined at the Banyubiru health center in January-May 2024 was 193 people, and 47 of them had anemia. This study aims to determine the relationship between maternal age, parity and gestational age with the incidence of anemia in pregnant women at the Banyubiru Community Health Center.

Method: In this research, quantitative research is used, the data used is secondary data in the form of MCH room service register data at the Banyubiru Community Health Center for January-May 2024. The number of samples in this study was 193 pregnant women. The design of this research was cross sectional with a retrospective approach.

Results: The results of statistical tests on the relationship between maternal age and the incidence of anemia at the Banyubiru Community Health Center showed a p-value of 0.000. The results of statistical tests on the relationship between gestational age and the incidence of anemia at the Banyubiru Community Health Center showed a p-value of 0.730. The results of statistical tests on the relationship between parity and the incidence of anemia at the Banyubiru Community Health Center showed a p-value of 0.006. This means that maternal age and parity have a significant relationship with the incidence of anemia in pregnant women at the Banyubiru Health Center, while gestational age does not have a significant relationship with the incidence of anemia in pregnant women at the Banyubiru Community Health Center.

Conclusion: The incidence of anemia in pregnant women at the Banyubiru health center in January-May 2024 is caused by several factors, one of which is the mother's age and parity. Pregnant women aged <20 years and >35 years are more at risk of experiencing anemia. Apart from that, pregnant women with parity >3 also have a greater risk of experiencing anemia.

Key words: anemia, age of pregnant women, gestational age, parity