

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN TENTANG ANEMIA REMAJA DENGAN KEJADIAN ANEMIA PADA SISWI DI SMA NEGERI 1 GODEAN

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Anemia adalah kondisi jumlah haemoglobin kurang dari normal. Masa pubertas berisiko tinggi anemia karena kehilangan zat besi saat haid. Remaja putri yang mengalami anemia dapat terbawa saat mengalami kehamilan. Kondisi tersebut bisa menyebabkan perdarahan saat persalinan. Pengetahuan tentang anemia perlu dimiliki oleh remaja putri dalam upaya pencegahan kejadian anemia. Pengetahuan merupakan domain yang sangat penting dalam pembentukan tindakan seseorang.

Tujuan Penelitian: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan tentang anemia dengan kejadian anemia pada remaja putri di SMA Negeri 1 Godean.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan kuantitatif, desain penelitian analitik *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian ini siswi SMA Negeri 1 Godean sebanyak 81 sampel yang diambil menggunakan dua teknik yaitu *purposive sampling* dan *probability sampling*. Analisis data menggunakan Uji Statistik *Somers' d*.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pengetahuan anemia remaja pada siswi di SMA Negeri 1 Godean mempunyai pengetahuan baik sebanyak 71 orang (87,7%). Siswi di SMA Negeri 1 Godean didominasi oleh siswi yang tidak mengalami anemia yaitu sebanyak 43 orang (53,1%). Berdasarkan hasil analisis *Somers' d* diperoleh nilai $p=0,779$ ($p > 0,05$), yang berarti bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan secara statistik antara pengetahuan tentang anemia remaja dengan kejadian anemia pada siswi di SMA Negeri I Godean.

Kesimpulan: Tidak ada hubungan antara pengetahuan tentang anemia remaja dengan kejadian anemia pada siswi di SMA Negeri 1 Godean.

Kata Kunci: Anemia, Pengetahuan, Remaja Putri.

**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE ADOLESCENT'S
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ANEMIA AND THE INCIDENCE OF ANEMIA
IN FEMALE STUDENTS AT SMA NEGERI 1 GODEAN**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Anemia is a condition where the amount of hemoglobin is less than normal. Puberty has a high risk of anemia due to iron loss during menstruation. Young women who experience anemia can suffer from it later in their pregnancy. This condition can cause bleeding during delivery. Knowledge about anemia needs to be possessed by young women as an effort to prevent the incidence of anemia. Knowledge is a very important domain in shaping one's actions.

Objective: This research aims to find out the correlation between the knowledge about anemia and the incidence of anemia in adolescent girls at SMA (Senior High School) Negeri 1 Godean.

Method: This quantitative research was conducted using cross-sectional analytical research design. The sample of this research was 81 students of SMA Negeri 1 Godean taken using two sampling techniques, namely purposive sampling and probability sampling. Data analysis using Somers'd statistical test.

Results: The results show that the knowledge of the adolescent about anemia in the students at SMA Negeri 1 Godean has been good amounted to 71 people (87.7%). The students at SMA Negeri 1 Godean are dominated by those who do not experience anemia as many as 43 people (53.1%). Based on the results of Somers'd analysis, the value of $p = 0.779$ ($p > 0.05$), which means that there is no statistical correlation between the adolescent's knowledge about anemia and the incidence of anemia in the students at SMA Negeri I Godean. Conclusion: There is no correlation between the knowledge of the adolescent about anemia and the incidence of anemia in female students at SMA Negeri 1 Godean.

Keywords: Anemia, Knowledge, Young Women