

**GAMBARAN KADAR HEMOGLOBIN MAHASISWA ASRAMA
FAKULTAS KESEHATAN UNIVERSITAS JENDERAL ACHMAD YANI
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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Kadar hemoglobin merupakan salah satu pemeriksaan penting untuk menentukan seseorang lolos atau tidaknya untuk melakukan donor darah. Kadar hemoglobin dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor diantaranya, nutrisi, zat besi, aktivitas fisik, jenis kelamin dan usia. Mahasiswa putri merupakan salah satu kelompok rentan mengalami anemia. Hal ini dikarenakan, mengalami menstruasi setiap bulannya. Dampak kadar hemoglobin yang rendah dapat mengakibatkan remaja mengalami penurunan konsentrasi belajar, penurunan kesegaran jasmani, dan gangguan pertumbuhan sehingga tinggi badan dan berat badan tidak mencapai normal.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kadar hemoglobin mahasiswa asrama Fakultas Kesehatan Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta.

Metode Penelitian: Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kuantitatif. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah penghuni asrama mahasiswa unjaya sebanyak 66 mahasiswa dengan teknik pengambilan sampel purposive sampling. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat.

Hasil Penelitian: Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang dilakukan dari 66 responden, responden dengan kadar hemoglobin normal yaitu 26 (39,39%). Responden dengan kadar hemoglobin rendah 40 (60,61%). Responden dengan kadar hemoglobin tinggi 0 (0%).

Kesimpulan: Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kadar hemoglobin yang paling banyak dengan kadar hemoglobin rendah atau anemia terdapat 40 (60,61%) responden.

Kata Kunci: Hemoglobin, Mahasiswa, Asrama Putri

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**DESCRIPTION OF HEMOGLOBIN LEVELS OF STUDENTS OF THE
FACULTY OF HEALTH JENDERAL ACHMAD YANI YOGYAKARTA
UNIVERSITY 2023**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hemoglobin level is one of the important tests to determine whether a person passes or not to donate blood. Hemoglobin levels are influenced by several factors including nutrition, iron, physical activity, gender and age. Female students are a group that is prone to anemia. This is because, experiencing menstruation every month. The impact of low hemoglobin levels can cause adolescents to experience decreased concentration in learning, decreased physical fitness, and impaired growth so that their height and weight do not reach normal.

Objectives: This study aims to determine the hemoglobin level of students in the dormitory of the Faculty of Health, Jenderal Achmad Yani University, Yogyakarta.

Methodes: This type of research uses quantitative descriptive. The sampel in this study were residents of the Unjaya student dormitory as many as 66 students using purposive sampling technique. Data analysis using univariate analysis.

Results: Based on the results of research conducted from 66 respondents, respondents with normal hemoglobin levels were 26 (39,39%). Respondents with low hemoglobin levels were 40 (60,61%). Respondents with high hemoglobin levels 0 (0%).

Conclusion: The results of this study showed that the most hemoglobin levels with low hemoglobin levels or anemia were 40 (60,61%) respondents.

Keywords: Hemoglobin, Students, Girls Dormitory

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