

GAMBARAN KEJADIAN ANEMIA PADA IBU HAMIL
BERDASARKAN PARITAS DI PUSKESMAS
PLERET BANTUL YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar belakang: Kehamilan yang normal dapat disertai penyulit atau berkembang menjadi kehamilan patologi. Faktor risiko terjadinya penyulit yang menyertai kehamilan salah satunya adalah kejadian anemia. Anemia dapat didefinisikan sebagai kondisi dengan kadar Hb berada dibawah normal (<11gr%). Faktor yang mempengaruhi terjadinya anemia pada ibu hamil yaitu meliputi umur, pendidikan, pekerjaan dan paritas. Ibu hamil dengan status paritas ≥ 3 beresiko tinggi terjadi anemia karena seorang ibu yang sering melahirkan akan mengalami peningkatan volume plasma darah yang lebih besar sehingga menyebabkan *hemodilusi* atau pengenceran darah yang lebih besar pula, oleh sebab itu perlu diteliti tentang gambaran kejadian anemia pada ibu hamil berdasarkan paritas di Puskesmas Pleret Bantul Yogyakarta.

Tujuan: Diketahui Gambaran Kejadian Anemia Berdasarkan Paritas di Puskesmas Pleret Bantul Yogyakarta.

Metode penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *retrospective study*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah semua data ibu hamil dengan anemia di Puskesmas Pleret Bantul Yogyakarta pada 1 tahun terakhir (Januari-Desember 2014) yaitu sebanyak 246 orang yang diambil dari data rekam medis. Teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah *total sampling*. Teknik analisa data yang digunakan adalah analisa *univariat*.

Hasil penelitian: Didapatkan gambaran kejadian anemia pada ibu hamil di Puskesmas Pleret Bantul Yogyakarta mayoritas dengan status *Nullipara* sebanyak 120 responden (48.8%).

Kesimpulan: Gambaran kejadian anemia di Puskesmas Pleret Bantul menunjukkan sebanyak 246 ibu hamil yang mengalami anemia, persentase terbanyak yaitu ibu hamil dengan status *Nullipara* sebanyak 120 responden (48.8%).

Kata kunci: Anemia, Paritas

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THE DESCRIPTION OF ANEMIA OCCURRENCE AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN BY THE PARITY IN COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICE OF PLERET BANTUL YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background: A normal pregnancy may be accompanied by complications or develops into a pregnancy of pathology. One of risk factors for complications that accompany pregnancy is anemia. Anemia can be defined as a condition with hemoglobin level is below normal (<11gr%). Factors that influence the occurrence of anemia in pregnant women are including age, education, occupation, and parity. Pregnant women with parity status ≥ 3 are at high risk for anemia because a woman who gives birth often will experience greater blood plasma volume increasing, resulting in hemodilution or greater blood dilution. Therefore, it is necessary to study about the description of the anemia occurrence among pregnant women by parity in Community Health Service of Pleret Bantul Yogyakarta.

Objective: To get to know the description of anemia occurrence by parity in Community Health Service of Pleret Bantul Yogyakarta.

Research method: This research is quantitative descriptive research with retrospective study approach. The populations in this research are all of pregnant women data with anemia in Community Health Service of Pleret Bantul Yogyakarta in the past year (January-December 2014) that consist of 246 women taken from their medical record data. The sampling technique used is total sampling. The data analysis technique used is univariate analysis.

Research result: It is obtained the description of anemia occurrence among pregnant women by parity in Community Health Service of Pleret Bantul Yogyakarta which majority are with *Nullipara* status as many as 120 respondents (48.8%).

Conclusion: The description of anemia occurrence in Community Health Service of Pleret Bantul Yogyakarta shows that 246 pregnant women experience anemia. The biggest percentage is those with *Nullipara* status, as many as 120 respondents (48.8%).

Key words: Anemia, Parity

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