

GAMBARAN PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL TENTANG ANEMIA SELAMA KEHAMILAN DI PUSKESMAS MERGANGSAN YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar belakang: Anemia sangat berpengaruh terhadap kehamilan, persalinan, dan nifas. Bahaya anemia terhadap kehamilan yaitu diantaranya dapat mengakibatkan terjadinya keguguran (abortus), prematuritas, hambatan tumbuh kembang janin dalam rahim, mudah terjadi infeksi, serta dapat mengakibatkan perdarahan antepartum. Dari Ibu hamil di Puskesmas Mergangsan terdapat 893 ibu hamil yang menderita anemia (46,63%).

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang Anemia selama kehamilan di Puskesmas Mergangsan Yogyakarta.

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian *deskriptif*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah ibu hamil di Puskesmas Mergangsan Yogyakarta. Teknik sampel menggunakan *accidental sampling* yaitu 85 responden. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan kuesioner tertutup, analisis data menggunakan *Analisis Univariante*

Hasil: Gambaran pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang pengertian anemia dalam katagori baik (43.6%), gambaran pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang faktor yang mempengaruhi anemia dalam katagori baik (48.2%), gambaran pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang tanda dan gejala anemia dalam katagori cukup (44.7%), gambaran pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang diagnosis anemia dalam katagori baik (43.5%), gambaran pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang akibat anemia dalam katagori cukup (67.1%), gambaran pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang penanganan anemia dalam katagori baik (47.1%)

Kesimpulan: Sebagian besar gambaran pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang anemia selama kehamilan di Puskesmas Mergangsan Yogyakarta dalam katagori baik yaitu sebanyak 48 responden (56,5%)

Kata kunci: pengetahuan, ibu hamil, anemia

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KNOWLEDGE OF PREGNANT WOMEN ABOUT ANEMIA DURING PREGNANCY IN MERGANGSAN HEALTH CENTER YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Anemia is very influential on pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum. Danger of pregnancy is anemia which can result in miscarriage (abortion), prematurity, fetal growth barriers in the womb, easy-going infection, and can result in antepartum hemorrhage. Of pregnant women in health centers there Mergangsan 893 pregnant women with anemia (46.63%).

Objective: To reveal the knowledge of pregnant women about anemia during pregnancy in Mergangsan health center Yogyakarta.

Method: This type of research uses descriptive research. The population in this study were pregnant women in health centers Yogyakarta Mergangsan. Samples using sampling techniques accidental samples of 85 respondents. The data was collected using a closed questionnaire, analysis of data using Univariate Analysis

Result: Picture of pregnant mother's knowledge about the understanding of anemia in both categories (43.6%), picture of pregnant mother's knowledge about the factors affecting anemia in both categories (48.2%), picture knowledge of pregnant women about the signs and symptoms of anemia in enough categories (44.7%), picture of pregnant mother's knowledge about the diagnosis of anemia in both categories (43.5%), picture of knowledge about the effects of maternal anemia in enough categories (67.1%), an overview knowledge of pregnant women about the treatment of anemia in both categories (47.1%).

Conclusion: Most of the knowledge level of pregnant women about anemia during pregnancy in Yogyakarta Mergangsan health center is both categories as many as 48 respondents (56.45%).

Keywords: knowledge, pregnant women, anemia

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