

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL TRIMETER III TENTANG ANEMIA DENGAN KEJADIAN ANEMIA DI PUSKESMAS PAJANGAN BANTUL

INTISARI

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Latar Belakang: Menurut WHO kejadian anemia pada kehamilan (ibu hamil yang memiliki kadar Hb <11 gr%) sebanyak 40%. Angka anemia pada kehamilan di Indonesia menunjukkan nilai yang relatif tinggi yakni sebanyak 63,5%, sedangkan angka kejadian anemia pada kehamilan di daerah Bantul sebanyak 28,67%.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil trimester III tentang anemia dengan angka kejadian anemia pada kehamilan di Puskesmas Pajangan, Bantul, Yogyakarta.

Metode: Jenis penelitian kuantitatif analitik dengan rancangan penelitian *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh ibu hamil trimester III yang berkunjung di Puskesmas Pajangan Bantul Yogyakarta dalam periode antara bulan Februari-November 2014, yakni sebanyak 578 orang. Cara pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *Accidental sampling* dengan jumlah 85 orang. Analisis data menggunakan uji statistik *Chi-Square*.

Hasil: Sebagian besar ibu hamil trimester III di Puskesmas Pajangan, Bantul, Yogyakarta memiliki tingkat pengetahuan yang baik tentang anemia (64,7%), dan sebagian besar ibu hamil tersebut tidak mengalami anemia (80%). Berdasarkan uji kolerasi *Chi-Square* (χ^2) sebesar ρ . Value 0,005 ($p<0,05$) yang artinya ada hubungan tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil trimester III tentang anemia dengan kejadian anemia.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil trimester III tentang anemia dengan angka kejadian anemia di Puskesmas Pajangan, Bantul, Yogyakarta.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Anemia, Ibu Hamil

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**CORRELATION BETWEEN THE KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF
TRIMESTER III PREGNANT WOMEN ABOUT ANEMIA WITH THE
OCCURRENCE OF ANEMIA IN PREGNANCY IN COMMUNITY
HEALTH CARE CENTER OF PAJANGAN BANTUL**

ABSTRACT

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Background: According to WHO ,the occurrence of anemia in pregnancy (pregnant women who had Hb <11 g%), known that approximately as much as 40%. The rate of anemia in pregnancy in Indonesia shows a relatively high value that is as much as 63.5% while according to the occurrence of anemia in pregnancy in Bantul area as much as 28.67%.

Purpose: To determine the correlation between the knowledge level of trimester III pregnant women about anemia with the occurrence of anemia in pregnancy in community health care center of Pajangan, Bantul, Yogyakarta.

Methods: Kind of research was a quantitative analytic with cross sectional study design. The population in this study is the entire trimester III pregnant women who visit the community health care center of Pajangan, Bantul, Yogyakarta, in the period between the months of February to November 2014, as many as 578 people. The way of sampling using accidental sampling method with the number of 85 people. Analysis of data using statistical test Chi-Square.

Results: The majority of trimester III pregnant women in community health care center of Pajangan, Bantul, Yogyakarta have a good level of knowledge about anemia (64.7%), and the majority of pregnant women are not anemic (80%). Based on the Chi-Square correlation test (χ^2) obtained a yield of ρ . Value 0,005 ($\rho < 0.05$) , means there is a correlation between the knowledge level of trimester III pregnant women about anemia with its occurrence.

Conclusion: There is a correlation between the knowledge level of trimester III pregnant women about anemia with the occurrence of anemia in pregnancy in community health care center of Pajangan, Bantul, Yogyakarta.

Keywords: Knowledge, Anemia, Pregnant Women

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