

**Hubungan Karakteristik dan Pengetahuan Terhadap Kejadian Anemia di
TPMB “L” Kebonlega Bandung 2023**

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ABSTRAK

Anemia salah satu dari penyebab kematian tidak langsung yang mencakup angka kematian ibu di Indonesia. Tujuannya adalah untuk mengetahui adanya Hubungan Karakteristik dan Pengetahuan Terhadap Kejadian Anemia di TPMB “L” Kebonlega Bandung. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Peneliti menggunakan jenis data primer dan teknik pengumpulan data primer yang diperoleh secara langsung melalui pengisian kuesioner. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh ibu hamil sebanyak 31 ibu hamil. Peneliti menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat. Ibu hamil tidak anemia 48,4% dan anemia 51,6%. Pengetahuan ibu hamil baik 25,8%, cukup 35,5% dan kurang 38,7%. Ibu hamil usia risiko rendah 71,0% dan risiko tinggi 29,0%. Ibu hamil pendidikan S1 3,2%, SMA 48,4%, SMP 32,3% dan SD 16,1%. Ibu hamil primipara 32,3% dan multipara 67,7%. Uji chi square dengan p-value 0,000 (0,05), ada hubungan pengetahuan ibu terhadap kejadian anemia. Uji chi square dengan p-value 0,001 (0,05), ada hubungan usia ibu dengan kejadian anemia. Uji chi square dengan p-value 0,744 (0,05), tidak ada hubungan pendidikan ibu terhadap kejadian anemia. Uji chi square dengan p-value 0,015 (0,05), ada hubungan paritas ibu terhadap kejadian anemia. Mayoritas ibu mengalami anemia sebanyak 51,6%, karena pengetahuan kurang (38,7%). Karakteristik ibu hamil dengan usia risiko rendah (71,0%), pendidikan SMA (48,4%) dan paritasnya multipara (67,7%). Ada hubungan pengetahuan ibu terhadap kejadian anemia dengan p value 0,000. Adanya hubungan karakteristik ibu hamil usia ($p=0,001$) dan paritas ($p=0,015$) terhadap kejadian anemia pada ibu hamil dan tidak ada hubungan pendidikan ibu terhadap kejadian anemia.

Kata Kunci: Ibu hamil, pengetahuan, karakteristik, anemia, TPMB, bandung

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ABSTRACT

Anemia is one of the indirect causes of death which includes maternal mortality in Indonesia. The aim is to determine the relationship between characteristics and knowledge of the incidence of anemia at TPMB "L" Kebonlega Bandung. The type of research used is quantitative with a cross sectional approach. Researchers used primary data types and primary data collection techniques which were obtained directly through filling out questionnaires. The population in this study was all 31 pregnant women. Researchers used univariate and bivariate analysis. 48.4% of pregnant women were not anemic and 51.6% were anemic. Pregnant women's knowledge was 25.8% good, 35.5% sufficient and 38.7% poor. Pregnant women at low risk are 71.0% and at high risk are 29.0%. 3.2% of pregnant women have a bachelor's degree, 48.4% have a bachelor's degree, 32.3% have a junior high school and 16.1% have an elementary school education. Primiparous pregnant women were 32.3% and multiparous 67.7%. Chi square test with p-value 0.000 (0.05), there is a relationship between maternal knowledge and the incidence of anemia. Chi square test with p-value 0.001 (0.05), there is a relationship between maternal age and the incidence of anemia. Chi square test with p-value 0.744 (0.05), there is no relationship between maternal education and the incidence of anemia. Chi square test with p-value 0.015 (0.05), there is a relationship between maternal parity and the incidence of anemia. The majority of mothers experience anemia as much as 51.6%, due to lack of knowledge (38.7%). Characteristics of pregnant women with low risk age (71.0%), high school education (48.4%) and multiparous parity (67.7%). There is a relationship between maternal knowledge and the incidence of anemia with a p value of 0.000. There is a relationship between the characteristics of pregnant women, age (p0.001) and parity (p0.015) on the incidence of anemia in pregnant women and there is no relationship between maternal education and the incidence of anemia.

Keyword: Pregnant women, knowledge, characteristics, anemia, TPMB, Bandung.