

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Anemia dalam kehamilan disebut sebagai “*potential danger to mother and child*” (potensi membahayakan ibu dan anak) sehingga menjadi hal yang perlu diperhatikan karena berdampak bagi kesehatan ibu dan juga anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apa saja determinan kejadian anemia defisiensi zat besi dalam kehamilan di Puskesmas Aur Duri Kota Jambi tahun 2024.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 80 ibu hamil yang ditentukan dengan tektik *accidental sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan pada bulan Juni-Juli 2024. Analisis data dilakukan dengan 2 tahap, yaitu analisis univariat dan bivariat.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 56,3% ibu hamil mengalami anemia. Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan ($p\text{-value} = 0,014$), dan kepatuhan mengonsumsi TTD/tablet Fe ($p\text{-value} = 0,001$) dengan kejadian anemia. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara paritas ($p\text{-value} = 0,252$), umur ibu ($p\text{-value} = 0,335$), dan jarak kehamilan ($p\text{-value} = 0,332$).

Kesimpulan: Adanya hubungan antara pengetahuan dan kepatuhan mengonsumsi TTD/tablet Fe dengan kejadian anemia. Tidak ada hubungan antara paritas, umur ibu, dan jarak kehamilan dengan kejadian anemia. Diharapkan ibu hamil dapat memperbaiki pengetahuan dan kepatuhannya dalam mengonsumsi TTD/tablet Fe selama kehamilan.

Kata Kunci: Anemia, Paritas, Umur Ibu, Jarak Kehamilan, Pengetahuan, Kepatuhan mengonsumsi TTD/tablet Fe.

ABSTRACT

Background : Anemia in pregnancy is referred to as a "potential danger to mother and child" so it is something that needs to be considered because it has an impact on the health of the mother and child. This study aims to determine the determinants of the incidence of iron deficiency anemia in pregnancy at the Aur Duri Health Center, Jambi City in 2024.

Research Methode: This study is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional research design. The number of samples was 80 pregnant women determined by accidental sampling techniques. Data collection was carried out in June-July 2024. Data analysis was carried out in 2 stages, namely univariate and bivariate analysis.

Research Result: The results showed that 56.3% of pregnant women had anemia. There is a relationship between knowledge ($p\text{-value} = 0.014$), and compliance in consuming TTD/Fe tablets ($p\text{-value} = 0.001$) with the incidence of anemia. There is no relationship between parity ($p\text{-value} = 0.252$), maternal age ($p\text{-value} = 0.335$), and pregnancy spacing ($p\text{-value} = 0.332$).

Conclusion: There is a relationship between knowledge and compliance in consuming iron tablets/Fe tablets with the incidence of anemia. There is no relationship between parity, maternal age, and pregnancy spacing with the incidence of anemia. It is expected that pregnant women can improve their knowledge and compliance in consuming iron tablets/Fe tablets during pregnancy.

Keywords: Anemia, Parity, Maternal Age, Pregnancy Spacing, Knowledge, Compliance in consuming iron tablets/Fe tablets.