

ABSTRAK

GAMBARAN KARAKTERISTI KEJADIAN ANEMIA PADA IBU HAMIL TRIMESTER III DI KLINIK BERSALIN NURAINI MEDAN TAHUN 2023

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Latar belakang: Anemia merupakan penyebab utama terjadinya perdarahan. Dan kekurangan zat besi merupakan penyebab utama terjadinya anemia. Ibu hamil mempunyai risiko yang tinggi untuk mengalami anemia defisiensi besi. Penanggulangan anemia defisiensi besi dilakukan melalui program pemberian suplemen zat besi dengan dosis pemberian sehari sebanyak 1 tablet berturut-turut minimal selama 90 hari selama kehamilan. **Jenis penelitian:** yang digunakan Deskriptif Kuantitatif. Populasi sebanyak 19 ibu hamil dengan Anemia di Klinik Nuraini dengan Teknik pengambilan sampel yaitu *total population* sebanyak 19 sampel. **Hasil penelitian:** Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas ibu hamil berusia 20-35 tahun sebanyak 12 responden (63.2%) dan minoritas ibu hamil berusia > 35 tahun sebanyak 7 responden (36.8%). Berdasarkan paritas mayoritas ibu multigravida (47.4%) yang mengalami anemia, berdasarkan pendidikan Ibu hamil trimester III dengan anemia mayoritas memiliki pendidikan tinggi (SMA-PT) sebanyak 17 orang (89.5), Ibu hamil trimester III dengan anemia mayoritas tidak bekerja sebanyak 13 orang (68.4%). Ibu hamil trimester III yang anemia mayoritas tidak teratur pada kunjungan ANC sebanyak 14 orang (73.7%). Ibu hamil trimester III yang anemia mayoritas berpengetahuan kurang sebanyak 14 orang (73.7%). **Kesimpulan:** dalam penelitian ini terlihat gambaran pengetahuan, umur, paritas, pekerjaan, pendidikan dan kunjungan dengan anemia pada ibu hamil, Saran diharapkan kepada ibu hamil agar meningkatkan pengetahuan dan kunjungan ANC.

Kata kunci : Anemia, Ibu Hamil
Sumber : 33 (2015-2020)

ABSTRACT

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OCCURRENCE OF ANEMIA IN THE IIIRD TRIMESTER OF PREGNANT WOMEN AT THE NURAINI MATERNITY CLINIC, MEDAN, 2023

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Background: Anemia is the main cause of bleeding. And iron deficiency is the main cause of anemia. Pregnant women have a high risk of experiencing iron deficiency anemia. Management of iron deficiency anemia is carried out through an iron supplement program with a daily dose of 1 tablet in a row for a minimum of 90 days during pregnancy. **Type of research:** used analytical survey with a cross sectional approach. The population was 30 pregnant women at the Nuraini Clinic using the sample collection technique, namely a total population of 30 samples. The data used is primary data with chi-square test analysis. **Research results:** Quantitative Descriptive used. The population was 19 pregnant women with anemia at the Nuraini Clinic using the sample collection technique, namely a total population of 19 samples. **Research results:** The results of this study show that the majority of pregnant women aged 20-35 years were 12 respondents (63.2%) and the minority of pregnant women aged > 35 years were 7 respondents (36.8%). Based on parity, the majority of multigravida mothers (47.4%) have anemia, based on education, the majority of pregnant women in the third trimester with anemia have higher education (SMA-PT) as many as 17 people (89.5), the majority of pregnant women in the third trimester with anemia do not work as many as 13 people (68.4%) The majority of pregnant women in the third trimester who were anemic had irregular ANC visits as many as 14 people (73.7%). The majority of pregnant women in the third trimester who were anemic had less knowledge as many as 14 people (73.7%). **Conclusion:** in this study we can see a picture of knowledge, age, parity, employment, education and visits with anemia in pregnant women. Suggestions are expected for pregnant women to increase their knowledge and ANC visits

Keywords: Anemia, Pregnant Women

Source: 33 (2015-2020)