

ABSTRACT

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Study Program: Public Health
Title : *Factors Associated with the Occurrence of Anemia in Pregnant Women at the Malaka Jaya Health Center East Jakarta in 2018.*

Anemia is defined as a reduction in 1 or more parameters of red blood cells, hemoglobin levels, hematocrit or the number of red blood cells. iron deficiency in women who are pregnant can lead to anemia. This can cause the death of the fetus in the womb at birth, premature, miscarriage (abortion), congenital defects and cause the labor process takes a long time which causes bleeding and shock due to weakness during uterine contractions. Based on data obtained from the Malaka Jaya Community Health Center pregnant women in 2016 amounted to 568 pregnant women, it was found that 15.02% of pregnant women had anemia. In 2017 there were 669 pregnant women with 17.15% of pregnant women having anemia. Increased anemia sufferers from 2016-2017 by 2.13%. The sample was a study design, the sample test formula was different, two proportions of pregnant women were 161 respondents. The chi-square results show that $p\text{-value} = 0.022$ ($p > 0.05$), there is a relationship between Age and Occurrence of Anemia. The chi-square result shows that $p\text{-value}$ is 0,000. there is a relationship between parity, birth distance and knowledge with the incidence of anemia. For further researchers, further research is needed regarding anemia in pregnant women with different methods and deeper analysis (Multivariate Analysis).

Keywords : Anemia, Age of Pregnant Women, Parita, Birth Distance, Knowledge

xiii + 65 pages; 2 pictures; 14 tables

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