

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS RELATED TO THE INCIDENCE OF ANEMIA IN PREGNANT WOMEN IN THE WORKING AREA OF THE KROMENGAN HEALTH CENTER

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ABSTRACT

Background: Anemia in pregnant women is a public health condition that occurs in low- and middle-income countries. In mothers, anemia can increase the risk of bleeding, postpartum depression and postpartum maternal mortality. Anemia can also increase the risk of miscarriage, stillbirth, preterm birth and low birth weight (BBLR) in babies. **Research Objective:** To find out the factors related to the incidence of anemia in pregnant women. **Research Method:** The design of this study uses a quantitative research method with a cross sectional approach which is carried out with a data collection technique using questionnaires. Sampling was carried out by total sampling technique. The statistical tests used were *chi-square tests* and multiple logistic regression. **Study Results:** The results of *the chi-square test* showed that there was a relationship between age ($p\text{-value} = 0.028$), education ($p\text{-value} = 0.037$), knowledge ($p\text{-value} = 0.023$), nutritional status ($p\text{-value} = 0.022$), and compliance with Fe tablet consumption ($p\text{-value} = 0.024$) with the incidence of anemia in pregnant women. The results of the double logistics regression test showed that pregnant women who had poor nutritional status had a 0.105 times greater chance of developing anemia than pregnant women who had a good nutritional status. **Conclusion:** Nutritional status is the dominant factor that affects the incidence of anemia in pregnant women. It is hoped that pregnant women pay more attention and meet their nutritional needs to avoid anemia during pregnancy.

Keywords: Anemia, Pregnant Women, Nutritional Status