FACTORS INFLUENCING THE INCIDENT OF ANEMIA IN THIRD TRIMESTER PREGNANT WOMEN AT THE PRATAMA MITRA MULYA CLINIC

Widia Yanti Nuraini[1], Kamidah [2]
Bachelor Of Midwifery Program
Faculty Of Health Sciences, Universitas 'Aisyiyah Surakarta
E-mail: Widia.wy32@gmail.com

Abstract

Background: Anemia is defined as an Hb concentration of ≤11 gr/dL in pregnant women in the first and third trimesters, while in the second trimester the Hb level is <10.5 gr/dl. The third trimester of pregnancy is a critical period where the need for iron and oxygen increases. The cause of anemia can be caused by maternal age which is at risk of parity, education, nutritional status, frequency of Anc and also often occurs in mothers who have an inadequate diet and who do not receive prenatal iron and folate supplements. **Purpose:** This research was to determine the factors that influence the occurrence of anemia in third trimester pregnant women at the Pratama Mitra Mulya Clinic. **Methods:** This research uses analytical descriptive research with a cross sectional approach. Sampling used a simple random sampling method with a total sample of 55 pregnant women in the third trimester. The data was processed and analyzed using the chi-square test. **The results:** research shows there is a significant relationship between Age and ($P=0.001<0.05$), Parity ($P=0.034<0.05$), and Compliance with Fe Tablets $P=0.022<0.05$). There is no significant relationship between Education ($P = 0.493>0.05$, Nutritional Status ($P=1,000>0.05$) and Anc Frequency ($P=0.299>0.05$) with the incidence of anemia in third trimester pregnant women. **Conclusion:** There is a significant relationship between age, parity and adherence to consuming fe tablets, there is no relationship between education, nutritional status and frequency of Anc with the incidence of anemia in third trimester pregnant women

Keywords: risk factors, anemia in pregnancy