

The Relationship between Knowledge Level of Pregnant Women about the Importance of Hemoglobin Examination (Hb) with Anemia Incident in Desa Mlaras, Sumobito, Kabupaten Jombang

Azizah, Ninik

Prodi DIII Kebidanan Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan
Universitas Pesantren Tinggi Darul Ulum, Jombang
arifin.azizah@gmail.com
081 331 993 419

ABSTRACT

Background

Anemia in pregnancy is a health problem that often goes untreated, especially in developing countries, where it can be most dangerous. Anemia is a condition when hemoglobin level (Hb) lower than normal standard. Impact of anemia in pregnancy is affecting both mother and baby, such as: abortion, premature birth, hemorrhage post partum and embryonic death. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that an average of 56% of pregnant women in developing countries are anemic. This percentage ranges from 35% to 75% in specific areas, and is much higher than the 18% of anemic pregnant women in developed countries. Incident of anemia in pregnant woman is 20-80% per year in Indonesia. In prenatal care, there are 7T standard, one of the acts is routinely antenatal care at least 4 times, including hemoglobin examination.

Objective

The purpose of this study was to analyze relationship between knowledge level of pregnant woman about the importance of hemoglobin examination (Hb) with anemia incident in Desa Mlaras, Sumobito, Kabupaten Jombang.

Methods

The design in this study was analytical method with cross sectional approach. Population of pregnant women were 28 respondents, and sample of pregnant women were 20 respondents with inclusion criteria. Sampling technique was *probability sampling*, used *stratified random sampling* technique. Instrument research used a questionnaire and *Mann Whitney* data analyze test. Knowledge level of respondents studied through their education, age, occupation, information, activities, culture, and environment.

Results

The study result showed that 10 respondents with good knowledge level and 10 incident of anemia in pregnancy. From 7 respondents with enough knowledge level, 6 respondents occurred anemia in pregnancy, and all of 3 respondents with less knowledge level occurred anemia in pregnancy. Data analyze used *Mann Whitney* test with a significance level of $\alpha < 0.05$, showed $z_h = -3.442 < -1.96$ and *Asymp z* tabel sig. $0.001 < 0.05$. Analyze showed H_0 rejected and H_1 accepted.

Recommendation

It could be noted that health care workers, especially midwives can provide antenatal class, routinely antenatal examination, health promotion and prevention about pregnancy and complication to improve quality care of obstetric reducing anemia in pregnancy

Keywords: Knowledge, hemoglobin, anemia, pregnancy