

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH TASIKMALAYA
FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN
PROGRAM STUDI S1 ILMU KEPERAWATAN

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**HUBUNGAN ANEMIA PADA KEHAMILAN DENGAN KEJADIAN
PERDARAHAN POSTPARTUM DI RSUD Dr. SOEKARDJO KOTA
TASIKMALAYA**

ABSTRAK

xiii halaman + 49 halaman + 8 tabel + 1 bagan + 8 lampiran

Prevalensi kematian ibu di Indonesia masih tinggi salah satunya disebabkan karena perdarahan postpartum, salah satu penyebab perdarahan postpartum adalah anemia. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis hubungan anemia pada kehamilan masih tinggi dengan kejadian perdarahan postpartum di RSUD Dr. Soekardjo Kota Tasikmalaya. Metode penelitian ini yaitu menggunakan jenis penelitian Korelasional dengan pendekatan *retrospektif*. Populasi penelitian ini adalah ibu bersalin di ruang kenanga RSUD Dr. Soekardjo Kota Tasikmalaya dari bulan januari – maret 2023 dengan menggunakan *total sampling* didapatkan sebanyak 69 responden. Data di analisis menggunakan distribusi frekuensi dan *Uji- Chi square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ibu bersalin yang mengalami anemia sebanyak 37 orang (53,6%) dan yang tidak mengalami anemia sebanyak 32 orang (46,4%), sedangkan kejadian perdarahan postpartum sebanyak 44 orang (63,8%), tidak perdarahan postpartum yaitu sebanyak 25 orang (36,2%). Hasil uji Chi-square didapatkan $p = 0,000 < \alpha 0,05$. Kesimpulan: H_0 diterima artinya ada hubungan antara Anemia pada kehamilan dengan kejadian perdarahan *postpartum* di RSUD Dr. Soekardjo Kota Tasikmalaya Kesimpulan ada hubungan anemia pada kehamilan dengan kejadian perdarahan postpartum di RSUD Dr. Soekardjo Kota Tasikmalaya. Disarankan bagi ibu hamil untuk memeriksakan kehamilan minimal 4 kali dan mengkonsumsi tablet Fe selama hamil.

Kata kunci: Anemia, Perdarahan postpartum,

Kepustakaan: 24 (2015-2021)

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANEMIA IN PREGNANCY AND
POSTPARTUM haemorrhage in Dr. SOEKARDJO, TASIKMALAYA CITY**

ABSTRACT

xiii pages + 49 pages + 8 tables + 1 chart + 8 appendices

The prevalence of maternal mortality in Indonesia is still high, one of which is caused by postpartum hemorrhage, one of the causes of postpartum hemorrhage is anemia. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between anemia in pregnancy which is still high and the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage at Dr. Soekardjo City of Tasikmalaya. This research method is to use a type of correlational research with a retrospective approach. The population of this study were mothers giving birth in the ward of RSUD Dr. Soekardjo Tasikmalaya City from January - March 2023 using a total sampling obtained as many as 69 respondents. Data were analyzed using frequency distribution and Chi-square test. The results showed that 37 women (53.6%) had anemia and 32 women (46.4%) did not have anemia, while the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage was 44 people (63.8%), no postpartum hemorrhage. namely as many as 25 people (36.2%). Chi-square test results obtained $p = 0.000 < \alpha 0.05$. In conclusion: H_a is accepted, meaning that there is a relationship between anemia in pregnancy and the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage at Dr. Soekardjo, Tasikmalaya City. In conclusion, there is a relationship between anemia in pregnancy and the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage at Dr. Soekardjo City of Tasikmalaya. It is recommended for pregnant women to check their pregnancies at least 4 times and consume Fe tablets during pregnancy.

Keywords: Anemia, postpartum bleeding,

Literature: 24 (2015-2021)