Factors Related to The Event Anemia in Pregnant Women Who Visit at the Andalas Health Center Makassar City

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Abstract

Anemia is a term that indicates low red blood cell and hematocrit levels below normal values. Anemia is not a disease but a reflection of a disease or impaired body function. Physiologically, anemia occurs when there is a lack of hemoglobin to transport oxygen to all body tissues. In this study, researchers used an analytical descriptive research design that aims to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge, nutritional status, and socioeconomic level with the incidence of anemia at Puskesmas Andalas Makassar city. The approach used in this research is Cross Sectional by making measurements / observations at the same time. The place of this research was carried out at the Andalas Health Center of Makassar City. Based on the results of research conducted on October 12 to November 30, 2015 at Puskesmas Andalas Makassar City, the results of statistical tests using the chi-Square test are $p = 0.001$ with a level of significance $\alpha = 0.05$ which means $p < 0.05$ then ha is accepted and ho is rejected, thus there is a relationship between the level of understanding, the economy of pregnant women with anemia during pregnancy at Puskesmas Andalas Makassar City. So it can be concluded that the relationship between the level of understanding of pregnant women, the relationship between the nutritional status of pregnant women, the relationship between the economy of pregnant women about anemia at Puskesmas Andalas Makassar City exists.

Keywords: Andalas Health Center, Makassar City, Factors Related, Anemia, Pregnant Women.

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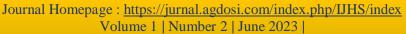Email: hilmiahemmy89@gmail.com

1. Introduction

Anemia is a condition of reduced red blood cells or commonly referred to as erythrocytes in the blood circulation or hemoglobin so that it is unable to fulfill its function as an oxygen carrier to all tissues (Astuti & Ertiana, 2018). Anemia is defined as a state of hemoglobin levels in the blood lower than the normal range according to age and gender. (Adriani & Wijatmadi, 2016).

1) Based on morphologic factors of HR and its index, among others (Wijaya & Putri, 2013).

   a) Macroscopic Anemia or Macrocytic Normocytic Having HR greater than normal (MCV>100) but normochromic normal hemoglobin concentration (normal MCHC). This situation is due to the disruption or cessation of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) synthesis found in B12 deficiency, folic acid, and in patients undergoing cancer chemotherapy due to agents that interfere with DNA synthesis.

   b) Megaloblastic anemia is related to deficiency of vitamin B12 and insufficient folic acid or insufficient absorption, folate deficiency does not normally produce symptoms if B12 is sufficient. Megaloblastic anemia is the most common cause of macroytic anemia.

   c) Pernicious anemia is an autoimmune condition that fights the parietal cells of the stomach. Parietal cells produce intrinsic factor, necessary in absorbing vitamin B12 from food. Destruction of the parietal cells leads to death of intrinsic factor and inability to absorb vitamin B12.

2) Microcytic Anemia Microscopic Hypochromic Anemia, Microscopic is small cells, hypochromic is reduced dye. These cells contain less than the normal amount of hemoglobin, this state causes iron deficiency such as iron deficiency anemia, chronic blood loss and impaired globin synthesis.

   a) Iron deficiency anemia is the most common of all types of anemia and is most commonly microytic hypochromic. Iron deficiency anemia is caused when there is insufficient absorption or input of iron. Iron is a substance in the body that is closely related to the availability of the required amount of blood and iron deficiency results in reduced hemoglobin in the red blood cells.

   b) Hemoglobinopathies are rarer. In the community, these conditions are common such as sickle cell anemia, which is a condition of crescent-shaped red blood cells, and thalassemia, which is a blood disorder.

2. Research Method

In this study researchers used descriptive analytic research design which aims to determine the relationship between knowledge level, nutritional status, and socioeconomic level with the incidence of anemia at Puskesmas Andalas Makassar city. The approach used in this study was Cross Sectional by making observations at the same time. Place and time of the research was carried out at the Andalas Health Center of Makassar City.

3. Results And Discussions

a. Result

1. Jobs

Table 1

Frequency Distribution according to the type of work of pregnant women
at Puskesmas Andalas Makassar City

No	Type of work	Frequency(n)	Percent(%)
1	Employed	13	65
2	Not working	7	35
	Total	20	100

Table 1 above shows that there are 20 respondents, 13 of whom are working (65%) while 7 respondents are not working (35%).

2. Economy

Table 2

Frequency Distribution according to the economy of pregnant women
at Puskesmas Andalas Makassar City

No	Economy	Frequency(N)	Percent(%)
1	Good	6	30
2	Less	14	70
	Total	20	100

Table 2 above shows that out of 20 respondents, 6 people (30%) have a good economy and 14 people (70%) have a poor economy.

b. Discussion

Based on the results of the analysis above, it shows that respondents who have sufficient economic work and good pregnancy anemia are 3 people (15%). While respondents who had less socioeconomic and good pregnancy anemia were 8 people (40%). And respondents who have sufficient economy and anemia during pregnancy are less as many as 3 people (15%). The results of statistical tests using the chi-Square test are $p = 0.001$ with a level of significance $\alpha = 0.05$ which means $p < 0.05$ then ha is accepted and ho is rejected, thus there is a relationship between the socio-economics of pregnant women with anemia during pregnancy at Puskesmas Andalas Makassar City. Less income will affect a person's nutritional status because there is no money to buy the food needed. Food dishes in poor families usually consist of food that is monotonous, less varied and of inadequate quality.

In general, high income levels will increase the amount and type of food available. Low income is another obstacle that causes a person not to be able to buy food in the amount needed, in this study low income is due to the husband as the backbone of the family does not have a permanent job and some are unemployed because it is difficult to find a job that suits their abilities.The level of income determines what diet is purchased, the higher the income the higher the spending presentation. Thus income is the factor that most determines the quantity and quality of food dishes.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of research that has been conducted at the Makassar City Andalas Health Center, it can be concluded as follows that there is a relationship between the level of work and the economy of pregnant women about anemia at the Puskesmas.

5. Compliance with ethical standards

Acknowledgements

Disclosure of conflict of interest
This research collaboration is a positive thing for all researchers so that conflicts, problems and others are absolutely no problem for all writers.

Statement of informed consent
Every action we take as authors is a mutual agreement or consent.

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