

## ABSTRAK

### **Studi Kasus Kehamilan Dengan Faktor Risiko Anemia Di Puskesmas Dukuh Kupang Surabaya**

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**Pendahuluan :** Kehamilan adalah suatu peristiwa pertemuan dan pesenyawaan antara sel telur dan sel sperma. Anemia pada kehamilan adalah kondisi dimana tubuh memiliki sedikit sel-sel darah merah atau sel tidak dapat membawa oksigen ke berbagai organ tubuh, selama kehamilan kebutuhan oksigen lebih tinggi sehingga memicu peningkatan produksi eritopoiten. **Tujuan :** dapat mendeskripsikan Laporan Studi Kasus Pada Kehamilan dengan Faktor Risiko Anemia Di Puskesmas Dukuh Kupang Surabaya. **Metode :** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Lokasi pengumpulan data dilakukan di puskesmas Dukuh kupang Surabaya. Waktu pengumpulan data 25 maret – 26 April 2024. Subjek penelitian, dua ibu hamil dengan faktor risiko anemia. Metode pengumpulan data dengan menggunakan teknik wawancara, obeservasi, dan dokumentasi. **Hasil Penelitian dan Pembahasan :** Sesuai dengan hasil penelitian ini kepada 2 subyek Ibu hamil dengan faktor risiko anemia setelah dilakukan pengkajian didapatkan kriteria yang dimana sosial ekonomi dan pendidikan menjadi salah satu faktor yang memicu terjadinya kehamilan dengan faktor risiko anemia. **Simpulan :** Berdasarkan data pengkajian dan implementasi terhadap kedua responden ibu hamil dengan faktor risiko anemia dengan faktor risiko sosial ekonomi dan pendidikan , didapatkan hasil kedua responden tidak mengalami anemia ditinjau dari hasil labpratorium yang menunjukkan jumlah kadar Hb dalam batas normal.

**Kata Kunci :** Ibu hamil ; anemia ; sosial ekonomi ; pendidikan

## ABSTRACT

### *Case Study of Pregnancy with Risk Factors for Anemia at the Dukuh Kupang Health Center Surabaya*

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**Introduction:** *Pregnancy is an event of meeting and symmetry between egg and sperm cells. Anemia in pregnancy is a condition in which the body has few red blood cells or cells cannot carry oxygen to various organs of the body, during pregnancy the need for oxygen is higher so that it triggers an increase in erythrooiten production. Objective: to be able to describe a Case Study Report on Pregnancy with Risk Factors for Anemia at the Dukuh Kupang Health Center Surabaya. Method: This study uses a descriptive research design with a case study approach. The location of the data collection was carried out at the Dukuh Kupang Surabaya health center. The time of data collection is March 25 – April 26, 2024. The subjects of the study were two pregnant women with risk factors for anemia. The data collection method uses interview, observation, and documentation techniques. Research Results and Discussion: In accordance with the results of this study to 2 subjects of pregnant women with anemia risk factors, after an assessment was carried out, criteria were obtained where socio-economic and educational factors were one of the factors that triggered pregnancy with anemia risk factors. Conclusion: Based on the data of the assessment and implementation of the two respondents of pregnant women with risk factors for anemia with socioeconomic and educational risk factors, the results of the two respondents did not experience anemia were reviewed from the results of the labpratorium which showed the number of Hb levels within normal limits.*

**Keywords:** *Pregnant women; Anemia; socio-economic; education*