

HUBUNGAN PENCAPAIAN KADAR HEMOGLOBIN HARAPAN IBU HAMIL TRIMESTER III DENGAN BERAT BAYI LAHIR DI RUMAH SAKIT UMUM PELAYANAN KESEJAHTERAAN UMAT (PKU) MUHAMMADIYAH DELANNGU KABUPATEN KLATEN

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Ibu hamil merupakan salah satu kelompok yang rentan terhadap anemia gizi besi. Anemia gizi besi pada ibu hamil menyebabkan bayi lahir dengan berat bayi lahir rendah (BBLR) yang disebabkan karena kebutuhan zat gizi besi yang meningkat dan ditandai dengan menurunnya kadar hemoglobin sehingga dibutuhkan suplemenasi tablet besi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui adanya hubungan pencapaian kadar hemoglobin harapan ibu hamil trimester III dengan berat bayi lahir. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Rumah sakit Umum Kesejahteraan Umat (PKU) Muhammadiyah Delanggu Kabupaten Klaten tahap pertama pada bulan Pebruari sampai Maret 2005, tahap kedua bulan Juni sampai Agustus 2005. Jenis penelitian ini termasuk *Explanatory Research* dengan metode *survey* dan pendekatan *cross sectional*, pengambilan sampel secara *Non Random Sampling* dengan teknik *Purposive Sampling*. Sampel dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 40 ibu hamil dan 40 bayi. Hasil penelitian diperoleh bayi dengan Berat Bayi Lahir Normal (BBLN) yang dilahirkan dari ibu hamil yang sukses dalam pencapaian kadar hemoglobin harapan sebesar 100% dan yang gagal dalam pencapaian kadar hemoglobin harapan sebesar 61,5%. diperoleh bayi dengan Berat Bayi Lahir Rendah (BBLR) yang dilahirkan dari ibu hamil yang sukses dalam pencapaian kadar hemoglobin harapan sebesar 0% dan yang gagal dalam pencapaian kadar hemoglobin harapan sebesar 38,5%. Analisis menggunakan korelasi *Pearson Product Moment* dengan 1-tablet diperoleh $r=0,675$; $p=0,1000$ ($p < 0,05$). Kesimpulannya adalah semakin tinggi pencapaian kadar hemoglobin harapannya maka semakin berat bobot bayi lahirnya.

Kata Kunci: kadar hemoglobin harapan, ibu hamil trimester III, berat bayi lahir

A STUDY CORRELATION BETWEEN THE ACHIEVEMENT OF
EXPECTED HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL BY PREGNANT MOTHER AND BABY
BORN WEIGHT IN PUBLIC HOSPITAL, PKU MUHAMMADIYAH KLATEN
REGENCY

Pregnant mother is a group with a high risk to Ferrum Anemic. Ferrum Anemic on pregnant woman tends to cause baby born with a low weight that has a risk in increasing the death rate on the mothers and the babies. Ferrum Anemic on pregnant women is caused by increasing Ferrum Anemic and can be detected by the decrease of hemoglobin level. The research is designed to know the achievement of hemoglobin level expected by a pregnant mother on 3 trimester with baby born weight. The research is carried out in Public Hospital, PKU Muhammadiyah Delanggu Klaten Regency a level one on February to March 2005 and level two on June to August 2005. This research is included in Eplanatory Research by survey method and cross sectional Approach, the sample taking technique by non random sampling, purposive sampling technique. The sample consists of 40 pregnant mothers and 40 babies. The result of the research is babies with baby born normally weight from succesful pregnant mother is achieving expected hemoglobin that 100% and fail pregnant mother in achieving 61,5%. Its fielded baby born with low weight from succesful pregnant mother in achieving expected hemoglobin that 100% and fail pregnant mother in achieving hemoglobin that 38,5%. The data is analyzed used Pearson Product Moment with 1-tailed, obtained that $r=0,675$, $p=0,000$ ($p < 005$). The conclusion is the higher the achievement of hemoglobin level expectation, the baby tends to have higher weight.

Keyword: *hemoglobin level expected, pregnant Woman third trimester, low baby-born weight, low baby-born weight.*