

ABSTRACT

CORRELATION BETWEEN FOOD INTAKE AND INCIDENCE ANEMIA IN PREGNANT WOMAN IN RAJABASA INDAH PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER BANDAR LAMPUNG

By

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Background: Anemia in pregnancy is a condition hemoglobin levels below 11 g/dl. Based on data from Health Office of Bandar Lampung in 2014 that claimed 1 from 5 pregnant woman suffer from anemia. Research in 2013 about anemia in pregnant woman in Rajabasa states that 55% of pregnant woman suffer from anemia. The factor that correlation with anemia in pregnant women are the low Fe, folic acid, and B12 intake. The aim of this research is to identify the correlation of Fe, folic acid, and B12 intake with incidence of anemia in pregnant women in Rajabasa Public Health Center Bandar Lampung.

Methods: This research is an analytic correlative with cross-sectional. Total population is 138 pregnant women, with 103 pregnant women to be a sample in Rajabasa Public Health Center during November until Desember 2015.

Result: The result showed that there are correlation between Fe intake ($p=0,001$, Coefficient contingency 0,429), folic acid ($p=0,001$, coefficient contingency=350), and B12 ($p=0,001$, coefficient contingency=0,310) to anemia incidence pregnant woman in Rajabasa Indah Public Health Center.

Conclusions: There is a significant correlation of Fe, folic acid, and B12 intake with incidence anemia in pregnant women in Rajabasa Public Health Center.

Keywords: Anemia, Fe, Folic acid, B12 intake, pregnant woman.