

ABSTRACT

DIFFERENCE OF HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN ENDEMIC AND NON-ENDEMIC MALARIA AREA FROM SEPTEMBER-NOVEMBER 2016

By

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Background: The Annual Parasite Incidence (API) malaria 2014 in Hanura Public Health Center, Pesawaran Regency was 48,75‰ which is classified as high endemismity meanwhile API malaria in Rajabasa Indah Public Health Center, Bandar Lampung City was 0,00‰ which is classified as non-endemic. Malaria in pregnant women can directly causes anemia materna. The highest prevalence of anemia materna in Sumatra is Lampung Province with 25,9%. The purpose of this study is to differ mean hemoglobin level of pregnant women in endemic and non-endemic malaria from September-November 2016.

Methods: Design of this study is an comparative with cross-sectional which included 104 pregnant women in Hanura and Rajabasa Indah Public Health Center from September-November 2016. This study uses primary data which taken from pregnant women's peripheral blood.

Results: Pregnant women with low hemoglobin level are more happening in endemic malaria with 67,3% women than in non-endemic malaria with 34,6% women. The result with Mann-Whitney test shows there has diverication between mean haemoglobin level of pregnant women ($p=0,014$) who are living in endemic and non-endemic malaria.

Conclusion: There is a diverication of mean hemoglobin levels of pregnant women in endemic and non-endemic malaria from September-November 2016.

Keywords: anemia materna, endemic malaria, non-endemic malaria.

ABSTRAK

PERBEDAAN RERATA KADAR HEMOGLOBIN IBU HAMIL DI DAERAH ENDEMIS DAN NON-ENDEMIS MALARIA PERIODE SEPTEMBER-NOVEMBER 2016

Oleh

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Latar Belakang: Nilai *Annual Parasite Incidence* (API) malaria tahun 2014 di Puskesmas Hanura, Kabupaten Pesawaran adalah sebesar 48,75‰ yang tergolong dalam endemisitas tinggi sedangkan API malaria di Puskesmas Rajabasa Indah, Kota Bandar Lampung adalah sebesar 0,00‰ yang tergolong dalam non-endemis. Malaria pada ibu hamil secara langsung dapat menyebabkan anemia materna. Prevalensi tertinggi anemia materna di Sumatra adalah Provinsi Lampung, yaitu sebanyak 25,9%. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui perbandingan rerata kadar hemoglobin ibu hamil di daerah endemis dan non-endemis malaria periode September-November 2016.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian komparatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* yang melibatkan 104 ibu hamil di wilayah Puskesmas Hanura dan Rajabasa Indah selama bulan September-November 2016. Penelitian ini menggunakan data primer dengan mengambil darah tepi ibu hamil.

Hasil Penelitian: Ibu hamil dengan kadar hemoglobin di bawah normal lebih banyak terjadi di daerah endemis malaria sebanyak 67,3% ibu dibandingkan di daerah non-endemis malaria dengan persentase 34,6% ibu. Hasil penelitian dengan tes Mann-Whitney menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan rerata kadar hemoglobin ibu hamil ($p=0,014$) yang tinggal di daerah endemis dan non-endemis malaria.

Simpulan Penelitian: Terdapat perbedaan rerata kadar hemoglobin ibu hamil di daerah endemis dan non-endemis malaria periode September-November 2016.

Kata kunci: anemia materna, endemis malaria, non-endemis malaria.