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**ABSTRAK**

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**Literatur Review : Gambaran Kejadian Anemia pada Ibu Hamil**

**Latar Belakang** : Ibu hamil sangat rentan mengalami anemia karena cadangan makanan kurang dan pada saat sebelum hamil sudah mengalami anemia. Ibu hamil membutuhkan asupan zat besi yang lebih banyak dibandingkan saat sebelum hamil. Permasalahan pada ibu hamil adalah masalah – masalah dalam kehamilan yang dapat menimbulkan anemia.

**Tujuan** : *Literatur Review* ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Gambaran Kejadian Anemia Pada Ibu Hamil dari berbagai artikel.

**Metode** : Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan *literature review*. Pencarian artikel melalui PubMed dan Google Scholar sesuai dengan kata kunci kemudian dianalisa sesuai dengan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi dan ditemukan 5 artikel dan di review menggunakan Instrument Joanna (*JBI*).

**Hasil** : Gambaran kejadian Anemia pada ibu hamil didapatkan hasil anemia sebanyak 258 responden (35,3%) dan yang mengalami tidak anemia sebanyak 472 responden (64,7%).

**Simpulan** : Dalam penelitian *literature review* ini disimpulkan bahwa sebagian besar ibu hamil tidak mengalami anemia.

Kata kunci : Anemia, Ibu Hamil

## **A Literature Review : an Overview of Anemia on Pregnancy**

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### ***ABSTRACT***

**The Backgrounds:** Pregnant women are very susceptible to anemia due to lack of food reserves and before pregnancy, they were already anemic. Pregnant women need more iron intake than before pregnancy. Problems in pregnant women are problems in pregnancy that can cause anemia.

**The Purposes:** This literature review aimed to describe the incidence of anemia in pregnant women from various articles.

**The Methods:** This study used a descriptive method with a literature review approach. The articles were searched through Pubmed and Google Scholar using keywords and then analyzed according to inclusion and exclusion criteria. There were 5 articles matched and reviewed using the Joanna Instrument (JBI).

**The Results:** The results showed that there were fewer respondents who suffered from anemia (35.3% or 258 respondents) than the respondents who did not suffer from anemia (64.7% or 472 respondents).

**The Conclusions:** It can be concluded that, in this literature review, most of the pregnant women did not suffer from anemia.

**Keywords:** *Anemia, Pregnant Women*

