

**ABSTRAK**

**Hubungan Kadar Hemoglobin dengan Saturasi Oksigen pada Ibu Hamil di  
Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kesesi 2**

Tsaqilatul Afkar<sup>1</sup>, Emi Nurlaela<sup>2</sup>

**Latar Belakang:** Anemia pada ibu hamil tetap menjadi persoalan krusial di Indonesia. Pada kondisi anemia, kadar hemoglobin yang rendah dapat mengakibatkan menurunnya kemampuan dalam membawa oksigen, sehingga ibu hamil anemia dapat mengalami gangguan pernapasan. Tujuan pada penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan kadar hemoglobin dengan saturasi oksigen pada ibu hamil

**Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain korelasi menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *simple random sampling* dengan hasil sebanyak 85 ibu hamil, berada di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kesesi II. Teknik analisis data menggunakan uji regresi linear sederhana

**Hasil:** Didapatkan karakteristik ibu hamil, yaitu 73 (85,9%) usia risiko ideal kehamilan, 44 (51,8%) di trimester II kehamilan, 68 (80%) tidak memiliki kekurangan energi kronis, 42 (49,4%) memiliki berat badan normal sebelum kehamilan. Rata-rata kadar hemoglobin 12,10 g/dL, kadar hemoglobin paling rendah ibu hamil 8 g/dL. Rata-rata saturasi oksigen 97,58%, saturasi oksigen paling rendah ibu hamil 95%. Berdasarkan hasil uji regresi linier sederhana, kadar hemoglobin tidak berhubungan dengan saturasi oksigen ( $\alpha = 0,852$ ,  $p > 0,05$ ).

**Simpulan:** Tidak terdapat hubungan kadar hemoglobin dengan saturasi oksigen pada ibu hamil.

**Kata Kunci:** Kadar Hemoglobin, Saturasi Oksigen, Ibu Hamil

**Daftar Pustaka:** 66 (2016-2025)

## **ABSTRACT**

### **The Correlation Between Hemoglobin Levels and Oxygen Saturation in Pregnant Women in the Working Area of Puskesmas Kesesi 2**

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**Background:** Anemia in pregnant women remains a crucial issue in Indonesia. In conditions of anemia, low hemoglobin levels can reduce the blood's ability to carry oxygen, causing pregnant women with anemia to experience respiratory disturbances. This study aimed to determine the correlation between hemoglobin levels and oxygen saturation in pregnant women.

**Methods:** This study was a quantitative study with a correlational design using a cross-sectional approach. The sampling technique used was simple random sampling, resulting in a sample of 85 pregnant women in the working area of Puskesmas Kesesi 2. Data analysis was conducted using the simple linear regression test.

**Results:** The characteristics of the pregnant women showed that 73 respondents (85.9%) were within the ideal pregnancy risk age range, 44 respondents (51.8%) were in the second trimester of pregnancy, 68 respondents (80%) did not have chronic energy deficiency, and 42 respondents (49.4%) had normal body weight before pregnancy. The average hemoglobin level was 12.10 g/dL, with the lowest hemoglobin level recorded at 8 g/dL. The average oxygen saturation was 97.58%, while the lowest oxygen saturation recorded was 95%. Based on the results of the simple linear regression test, hemoglobin levels were not associated with oxygen saturation ( $a = 0.852$ ,  $p > 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** There was no correlation between hemoglobin levels and oxygen saturation in pregnant women.

**Keywords:** Hemoglobin Levels, Oxygen Saturation, Pregnant Women

**References:** 66 (2016-2025)