

**HUBUNGAN STATUS ANEMIA DALAM KEHAMILAN DENGAN
KEJADIAN PERDARAHAN POST PARTUM DI WILAYAH
KERJA PUSKESMAS SEI PANCUR
KOTA BATAM TAHUN 2026**

Suci Aprilia

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Kata Kunci : Anemia dalam Kehamilan, Perdarahan Postpartum, Ibu Nifas.

INTISARI

World Health Organization (WHO) melaporkan bahwa penyebab terbanyak kematian ibu di dunia adalah perdarahan post partum (25%). Anemia dalam kehamilan ialah kondisi ibu dengan kadar hemoglobin dibawah 11 gr% pada trimester satu dan tiga atau kadar < 10,5 gr% pada trimester dua. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan status anemia dalam kehamilan dengan kejadian perdarahan postpartum pada ibu nifas di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sei Pancur Kota Batam Tahun 2026. Penelitian menggunakan desain cross-sectional dengan populasi 1.112 ibu nifas dan sampel 65 ibu nifas melalui stratified random sampling. Hasil univariat menunjukkan 35 ibu (53,8%) mengalami anemia dan 34 ibu (52,3%) tidak mengalami perdarahan postpartum. Uji Chi-Square menunjukkan p-value = 0,000 dan OR = 7,169, sehingga terdapat hubungan signifikan antara anemia dalam kehamilan dengan kejadian perdarahan postpartum. Disarankan kepada tenaga kesehatan untuk meningkatkan deteksi dini dan pencegahan anemia selama kehamilan melalui pemeriksaan kadar hemoglobin, edukasi gizi, serta kepatuhan konsumsi tablet tambah darah sebagai upaya mengurangi risiko perdarahan postpartum.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANEMIA STATUS DURING
PREGNANCY AND THE INCIDENCE OF POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE
IN THE WORKING AREA OF SEI PANCUR PUBLIC
HEALTH CENTER, BATAM CITY, 2026**

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Mothers.

ABSTRACT

The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that postpartum hemorrhage is one of the leading causes of maternal death worldwide, accounting for 25% of maternal deaths. Anemia during pregnancy is defined as a condition in which the maternal hemoglobin level is below 11 g/dL in the first and third trimesters or below 10.5 g/dL in the second trimester. This study aimed to determine the relationship between anemia status during pregnancy and the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage among postpartum mothers in the working area of Sei Pancur Public Health Center, Batam City, in 2026. This study used a cross-sectional design with a population of 1,112 postpartum mothers and a sample of 65 postpartum mothers selected using stratified random sampling. The univariate results showed that 35 mothers (53.8%) experienced anemia and 34 mothers (52.3%) did not experience postpartum hemorrhage. The Chi-Square test showed a p-value of 0.000 and an Odds Ratio (OR) of 7.169, indicating a significant relationship between anemia during pregnancy and the incidence of postpartum hemorrhage. Health workers are advised to improve early detection and prevention of anemia during pregnancy through hemoglobin testing, nutritional education, and adherence to iron supplementation to reduce the risk of postpartum hemorrhage