

**POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNG KARANG JURUSAN
KEBIDANAN PROGRAM STUDI SARJANA TERAPAN KEBIDANAN
KAMPUS METRO SKRIPSI, 29 MEI 2025**

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**HUBUNGAN ANEMIA KEHAMILAN DAN JENIS PERSALINAN DENGAN
KEJADIAN ASFIKSIA DI RSUD JENDERAL AHMAD YANI METRO**

xiii + 42 Halaman, 10 Tabel, 2 Gambar, 8 Lampiran

RINGKASAN

Asfiksia pada bayi baru lahir masih menjadi masalah kesehatan yang serius karena dapat menyebabkan kematian maupun kecacatan jangka panjang. Angka kejadian asfiksia dalam tiga tahun terakhir di Kota Metro menunjukkan fluktuatif, yaitu sebanyak 83 kasus (34%) pada tahun 2021, meningkat 98 kasus (40%) pada tahun 2022, dan sebanyak 85 kasus (39,7%) pada tahun 2023 dari total kelahiran. Penyebab asfiksia dapat dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor, namun anemia pada kehamilan dan jenis persalinan diduga berperan penting dalam meningkatkan risikonya. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan antara anemia pada kehamilan dan jenis persalinan dengan asfiksia.

Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan *Cross Sectional*. Data diperoleh melalui dokumentasi rekam medis ibu bersalin. Pengambilan menggunakan rumus estimasi proporsi di dapat 68 responden. Variabel independen yaitu anemia kehamilan dan jenis persalinan, sedangkan variabel dependen yaitu kejadian asfiksia. Analisis data meliputi analisis univariat untuk menggambarkan proporsi variabel, serta analisis bivariat menggunakan Uji *Chi-Square* dengan tingkat signifikansi $\alpha = 0,05$

Hasil penelitian, proporsi bayi baru lahir dengan asfiksia sebesar 54,4%. Sebanyak 75,6% dari 60,3% ibu dengan anemia, bayi mengalami asfiksia. Sebanyak 62,7% dari 75% jenis persalinan tidak normal, bayi mengalami asfiksia. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara anemia kehamilan dengan kejadian asfiksia ($p = 0,000$), dan terdapat hubungan antara jenis persalinan dengan kejadian asfiksia ($p = 0,017$).

Simpulan penelitian, terdapat hubungan antara anemia kehamilan dan jenis persalinan dengan asfiksia di RSUD Jenderal Ahmad Yani Metro. Peneliti berharap agar pihak rumah sakit dapat melakukan upaya pemantauan pencegahan melalui deteksi dini asfiksia pada kehamilan, pemantauan kondisi ibu dan janin secara ketat, serta memberikan edukasi kepada ibu hamil terkait anemia pada kehamilan dan jenis persalinan guna meminimalkan risiko asfiksia pada bayi baru lahir.

Kata Kunci : Anemia Kehamilan, Jenis Persalinan, Asfiksia
Daftar bacaan : 74 (2018-2025)

**TANJUNG KARANG HEALTH POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT OF
MIDWIFERY BACHELOR'S APPLIED MIDWIFERY STUDIES
PROGRAM METRO THESIS, MAY 29, 2025**

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PREGNANCY ANEMIA AND TYPE OF WITH THE
INCIDENCE OF ASPHYXIA IN RSUD JENDERAL AHMAD YANI METRO

xiii + 42 Pages, 10 Tables, 2 figures, 8 appendices

SUMMARY

Asphyxia in newborns remains a serious health problem as it can lead to death or long-term disabilities. The incidence of asphyxia over the past three years has shown a fluctuating trend, with 83 cases (34%) in 2021, increasing to 98 cases (40%) in 2022, and slightly decreasing to 85 cases (39.7%) in 2023 out of the total number of births. The causes of asphyxia can be influenced by various factors; however, anemia during pregnancy and the type of delivery are suspected to play an important role in increasing its risk. This study generally aims to determine the relationship between anemia during pregnancy and the type of delivery.

This study generally aims to determine the relationship between anemia during pregnancy and the type of delivery. The study employed a cross-sectional approach to examine the relationship between maternal anemia and delivery type. Data were obtained through observation and documentation of medical records of mothers who gave birth and their newborns, involving a total sample of 68 respondents. The independent variables studied were maternal anemia and the type of delivery, while the dependent variable was the occurrence of asphyxia. Data analysis included univariate analysis to describe the proportion of variables, and bivariate analysis using the Chi-Square test with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$.

The results of the study on 68 postpartum mothers, through univariate analysis, showed that the proportion of newborns experiencing asphyxia was 54.4%. Pregnancy anemia was found in 60.3% of the mothers, of whom 75.6% of their babies experienced asphyxia. Meanwhile, among mothers without anemia, only 22.2% of their babies experienced asphyxia. Abnormal deliveries occurred in 75% of cases, with 62.7% of the babies experiencing asphyxia, whereas in normal deliveries (25%), only 29.4% of babies experienced asphyxia. Bivariate analysis using the Chi-Square test showed a significant relationship between pregnancy anemia and the incidence of asphyxia ($p = 0.000 < 0.05$), as well as between the type of delivery and the incidence of asphyxia ($p = 0.017 < 0.05$).

The conclusion of the study indicates that there is a relationship between maternal anemia and the type of delivery with the incidence of asphyxia at RSUD Jenderal Ahmad Yani Metro. The researchers hope that the hospital will take preventive measures through early detection of anemia during pregnancy, close monitoring of the mother's and fetus's condition, and providing education to pregnant women regarding the appropriate choice of delivery method to minimize the risk of asphyxia in newborns.

Keywords : Pregnancy Anemia, Type Of Delivery, Asphyxia

Reading List : 74 (2018-2025)