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Korelasi Feritin dengan Jenis Anemia Berdasarkan Indeks Eritrosit Pada Lansia Di Posyandu Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Rajabasa Indah Tahun 2025

xvi+ 38 halaman, 14 tabel , 4 gambar, dan 13 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Lansia merupakan kelompok yang rentan mengalami anemia, terutama akibat defisiensi zat besi. Feritin mencerminkan cadangan zat besi dalam tubuh, sedangkan indeks eritrosit seperti MCV, MCH, dan MCHC digunakan untuk menentukan jenis anemia. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan kadar feritin dengan jenis anemia berdasarkan indeks eritrosit pada lansia di Posyandu Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Rajabasa Indah tahun 2025. Penelitian menggunakan desain observasional analitik dengan pendekatan cross-sectional melibatkan 31 responden yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Pemeriksaan kadar feritin dilakukan menggunakan metode ELISA dan darah rutin dianalisis dengan hematology analyzer. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji korelasi Spearman dan Pearson. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan seluruh responden memiliki kadar feritin normal. Jenis anemia yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah anemia normokromik normositik. Tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan antara kadar feritin dengan jenis anemia berdasarkan indeks eritrosit ($p > 0,05$). Hasil uji Spearman pada parameter MCH menunjukkan $p\text{-value} = 1,000$, sementara uji Pearson pada parameter MCV menghasilkan $p\text{-value} = 0,696$, keduanya lebih besar dari 0,05 sehingga hipotesis alternatif ditolak dan hipotesis nol diterima. Kesimpulannya, tidak ditemukan hubungan yang signifikan antara kadar feritin dengan jenis anemia berdasarkan indeks eritrosit pada lansia di lokasi penelitian.

Kata kunci : Feritin, anemia, indeks eritrosit, lansia, posyandu
Daftar Bacaan :58 (2004-2025)

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Correlation between ferritin levels and the type of anemia based on erythrocyte indices in elderly individuals at the Posyandu in the working area of Rajabasa Indah Health Center in 2025.

xvi +38 pages, 14 tables, 4 images, and 13 appendices

ABSTRACT

The elderly are a group vulnerable to anemia, especially due to iron deficiency. Ferritin reflects the body's iron stores, while erythrocyte indices such as MCV, MCH, and MCHC are used to determine the type of anemia. This study aimed to examine the relationship between ferritin levels and anemia types based on erythrocyte indices in the elderly at the Posyandu Work Area of Rajabasa Indah Health Center in 2025. The study employed an analytical observational design with a cross-sectional approach, involving 31 respondents who met the inclusion criteria. Ferritin levels were measured using the ELISA method, and routine blood tests were analyzed with a hematology analyzer. Data were analyzed using Spearman and Pearson correlation tests. Results showed that all respondents had normal ferritin levels. The most common anemia type found was normochromic normocytic anemia. There was no significant relationship between ferritin levels and anemia type based on erythrocyte indices ($p > 0.05$). The Spearman test on the MCH parameter yielded a p-value of 1.000, while the Pearson test on the MCV parameter yielded a p-value of 0.696; both values were greater than 0.05, leading to the rejection of the alternative hypothesis and acceptance of the null hypothesis. In conclusion, no significant relationship was found between ferritin levels and anemia types based on erythrocyte indices in the elderly at the study site.

Keywords : Ferritin, anemia, erythrocyte index, elderly, integrated health

Reading List : 58 (2004-2025)