

ABSTRAK

Korelasi Antara Kadar Feritin Serum Ibu Hamil Aterm dengan Kadar Feritin Serum Bayi Usia Tiga Bulan di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Bantul

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Latar Belakang : Anemia defisiensi besi masih menjadi masalah defisiensi nutrisi tersering pada anak dan ibu hamil di seluruh dunia, termasuk negara-negara berkembang seperti Indonesia. Prevalensi anemia defisiensi besi di Indonesia masih tinggi, yaitu 28,1% pada anak balita dan 37,1% pada ibu hamil. Defisiensi besi pada wanita hamil dapat meningkatkan mortalitas maternal, keguguran bayi saat prenatal atau perinatal, dan kelahiran prematur.

Tujuan Penelitian : Untuk mempelajari korelasi antara kadar feritin serum ibu hamil aterm dengan kadar feritin serum bayi usia tiga bulan.

Metode Penelitian : Penelitian merupakan jenis deskriptif analitik bersifat cross sectional dengan menggunakan data primer, yaitu data hasil pemeriksaan laboratorium darah vena ibu hamil aterm dan bayi usia tiga bulan. Pemeriksaan sampel darah dilaksanakan di laboratorium Parahita dan laboratorium Patologi Klinik RSUP Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta. Kriteria inklusi adalah semua ibu hamil akhir trimester III menjelang kelahiran bayi antara bulan Mei 2013 s.d. Januari 2014 dan bayi lahir hidup.

Hasil Penelitian : Subyek penelitian terdiri dari 313 ibu hamil dan 313 bayi. Analisis statistik menunjukkan terdapat korelasi yang signifikan namun lemah ($p=0,031$; $r=0,239$) antara feritin serum ibu hamil aterm dengan feritin serum bayi usia tiga bulan.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat korelasi positif yang lemah antara kadar feritin serum ibu hamil aterm dengan kadar feritin serum bayi usia tiga bulan di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Bantul.

Kata kunci : anemia defisiensi besi, feritin serum, ibu hamil aterm, bayi tiga bulan

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ABSTRACT

Correlation of Serum Ferritin Level in Aterm Pregnancy with Serum Ferritin Level in Three Months Old Infant in PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital Bantul

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Background : Iron deficiency anemia is one of the most common nutrient deficiency in children and pregnant women in the world, including Indonesia. Prevalence of iron deficiency anemia in Indonesia is 28,1% for infant and 37,1% for pregnant women. Iron deficiency in pregnancy can increase maternal mortality, prenatal or perinatal miscarriage, and premature birth.

Objective : To study the correlation between serum ferritin level in aterm pregnancy with serum ferritin level in three months old infant in PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital Bantul.

Methods : The study use cross sectional methode with primary data, data from laboratory blood test of aterm pregnant women and three months old infants. The test of the blood samples is conducted in Parahita Laboratory and Clinical Pathology Laboratory in Dr. Sardjito Hospital, Yogyakarta. Inclusion criteria include all aterm pregnant women who gave birth in PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital Bantul between May 2013 to January 2014 and their infants.

Results : Total of subjects studied are 313 pregnant women and 313 three months old infants. Statistical analysis showed significant but low correlation ($p=0,031$; $r=0,239$) between serum ferritin level in aterm pregnancy with serum ferritin level in three months old infant.

Conclusion : There is low positive correlation between serum ferritin level in aterm pregnancy with serum ferritin level in three months old infant in PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital Bantul.

Keywords : iron deficiency anemia, serum ferritin, aterm pregnancy, three months old infant.

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