

## ABSTRAK

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PREVALENSI ANEMIA DAN HIPERTENSI PADA IBU HAMIL RAWAT INAP  
DI RUMAH SAKIT HAJI TAHUN 2026

1x + 56 Halaman + 6 Tabel + 9 Lampiran

Anemia dan hipertensi merupakan dua kondisi yang sering terjadi pada ibu hamil dan dapat meningkatkan risiko komplikasi bagi ibu maupun janin. Pemeriksaan laboratorium seperti hemoglobin dan indeks eritrosit serta pemantauan tekanan darah secara rutin sangat diperlukan sebagai upaya deteksi dini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui prevalensi anemia dan hipertensi pada ibu hamil rawat inap di Rumah Sakit Haji Surabaya.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 57 ibu hamil rawat inap yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Pemeriksaan dilakukan melalui analisis nilai hemoglobin dan indeks eritrosit (MCV, MCH, MCHC) menggunakan metode *automated hematology analyzer* dan metode *tensimeter* manual untuk tekanan darah. Data disajikan dalam bentuk persentase.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 57 ibu hamil, sebanyak 23 orang (40%) mengalami anemia dan 15 orang (26%) mengalami hipertensi. Untuk memonitoring kondisi anemia dengan parameter pemeriksaan kadar hemoglobin, nilai indeks eritrosit dan tekanan darah untuk kondisi hipertensi pada ibu hamil guna menurunkan angka kematian ibu dan bayi akibat anemia dan hipertensi

Kata kunci: anemia, hipertensi, ibu hamil, indeks eritrosit, prevalensi

Daftar bacaan: 8 buku (2019 – 2024)

## **ABSTRACT**

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**PREVALENCE OF ANEMIA AND HYPERTENSION AMONG HOSPITALIZED  
PREGNANT WOMEN AT HAJI HOSPITAL IN 2026**

1x + 56 Pages + 6 Tables + 9 Appendices

Anemia and hypertension are two conditions that frequently occur in pregnant women and can increase the risk of complications for both the mother and fetus. Laboratory examinations such as hemoglobin and erythrocyte indices, as well as routine blood pressure monitoring, are essential as early detection efforts. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of anemia and hypertension among hospitalized pregnant women at Rumah Sakit Haji Surabaya.

This study used a descriptive design with a cross-sectional approach. The research sample consisted of 57 hospitalized pregnant women who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Examinations were carried out through analysis of hemoglobin levels and erythrocyte indices (MCV, MCH, MCHC) using the automated hematology analyzer method and manual sphygmomanometer method for blood pressure measurement. Data were presented in percentage form.

The results showed that out of 57 pregnant women, 23 women (40%) had anemia and 15 women (26%) had hypertension. Monitoring anemia conditions through hemoglobin level examination, erythrocyte index values, and blood pressure monitoring for hypertension in pregnant women is important in reducing maternal and infant mortality rates caused by anemia and hypertension.

**Keywords:** anemia, hypertension, pregnant women, erythrocyte indices, prevalence

**References:** 8 books (2019-2024)