

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND PRACTICE OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN CORRELATION WITH ANAEMIA

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ABSTRACT

Case of anaemia may be still high because most of pregnant women have low consciousness about the important of anaemia prevention and the dangerous of less iron supplement. This study examined the correlate of knowledge, attitude and practise in pregnant women about anaemia and the anaemia. Then compare several type of behaviour to decrease the anaemia risk.

This is cross sectional study that combination about quantitative and qualitative form. Location of this studi is in Purworejo district, Central Java. The instruments are the question list and Haemocue. Analyses were done using univariate, bivariate and multivariate. Multivariate analysis using logistic linier model was carried out to assess the potentials risk factors. Populations were pregnant women that have pregnant age more than 24 weeks. There were 150 sample of pregnant women fulfilled the inclusion and exclusion criteria have been taken. They were consists of 88 anaemias and 62 non anaemias. Anaemia was dependent variable and KAP (Knowledge, Attitude and Practise) about anaemia were as independent variables.

Bivariate analysis resulted that knowledge, attitude, practise and the number of pregnancy were significantly associated with anaemia. Using logistic linier model indicated that the lower knowledge about anaemia in pregnant women will be increase anaemia risk five time more than the higher (OR 5,4; 95 % CI 1,91-15,62) and the worse practise about anaemia preventive in pregnant women will be increase anaemia risk six time more than good practise (OR 6,2; 95 % CI 2,69-14,19). These is no different risk about the worse or good attitude to increase anaemia (95 % CI = 1). So the potential risk factors that indicated to increase anaemia were knowledge and practise about anaemia preventive in pregnant women.

Key word: anaemia; pregnant women; knowledge, attitude and practise (KAP)