

**HUBUNGAN KADAR HEMOGLOBIN PADA IBU HAMIL TRIMESTER  
III DENGAN KEJADIAN PREEKLAMPSIA  
DI RSIA WIDANINGSIH KOTA TASIKMALAYA TAHUN 2025**

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**ABSTRAK**

**Pendahuluan :** Preeklampsia merupakan salah satu komplikasi kehamilan yang berkontribusi terhadap morbiditas dan mortalitas ibu serta janin. Kadar hemoglobin yang tidak normal, baik anemia maupun hemokonsentrasi, diduga berhubungan dengan kejadian preeklampsia. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan kadar hemoglobin ibu hamil trimester III dengan kejadian preeklampsia. **Metode :** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan metode analitik observasional menggunakan desain cross sectional, dan pengumpulan datanya secara retrospektif melalui rekam medis. Sampel sebanyak 663 ibu hamil trimester III diperoleh dengan teknik total sampling. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji Chi-Square dengan  $\alpha = 0,05$ . **Hasil :** Sebanyak 624 responden (94,1%) memiliki kadar hemoglobin normal dan 39 responden (5,9%) tidak normal. Sebanyak 146 responden (22,0%) mengalami preeklampsia dan 517 responden (78,0%) tidak mengalami preeklampsia. Hasil uji Chi-Square menunjukkan p-value  $< 0,001$ , sehingga terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara kadar hemoglobin ibu hamil trimester III dengan kejadian preeklampsia. **Kesimpulan :** Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara kadar hemoglobin ibu hamil trimester III dengan kejadian preeklampsia. Pemantauan kadar hemoglobin selama kehamilan penting dilakukan sebagai bagian dari deteksi dini komplikasi kehamilan.

**Kata Kunci :** kadar hemoglobin, ibu hamil trimester III, preeklampsia.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEMOGLOBIN LEVELS IN THIRD-  
TRIMESTER PREGNANT WOMEN AND THE INCIDENCE OF  
PREECLAMPSIA AT WIDANINGSIH MATERNITY AND CHILD  
HOSPITAL, TASIKMALAYA CITY, IN 2025**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction :** Preeclampsia is one of the pregnancy complications contributing to maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality. Abnormal hemoglobin levels, including anemia and hemoconcentration, are suspected to be associated with the occurrence of preeclampsia. This study aimed to determine the relationship between hemoglobin levels in third-trimester pregnant women and the occurrence of preeclampsia. **Methods :** This study used a quantitative analytical observational method with a cross-sectional design. Data were collected retrospectively from medical records. A total of 663 third-trimester pregnant women were selected using total sampling. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analyses with the Chi-Square test at a significance level of  $\alpha = 0.05$ . **Results :** A total of 624 respondents (94.1%) had normal hemoglobin levels, while 39 respondents (5.9%) had abnormal levels. Among the respondents, 146 (22.0%) experienced preeclampsia, while 517 (78.0%) did not. The Chi-Square test showed a p-value  $< 0.001$ , indicating a statistically significant relationship between hemoglobin levels in third-trimester pregnant women and the occurrence of preeclampsia. **Conclusion :** There was a significant relationship between hemoglobin levels in third-trimester pregnant women and the occurrence of preeclampsia. Monitoring hemoglobin levels during pregnancy is important as part of the early detection of pregnancy complications.

**Keywords :** hemoglobin levels, third-trimester pregnant women, preeclampsia.