

**HUBUNGAN KETERATURAN KUNJUNGAN *ANTENATAL CARE* (ANC)
DENGAN KEJADIAN ANEMIA PADA IBU HAMIL DI WILAYAH UPTD
PUSKESMAS CIPATUJAH KABUPATEN TASIKMALAYA 2026.**

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ABSTRAK

Anemia pada ibu hamil masih menjadi masalah kesehatan yang berdampak terhadap meningkatnya risiko komplikasi pada ibu dan janin. Salah satu upaya pencegahan anemia adalah melalui keteraturan kunjungan *Antenatal Care* (ANC) sesuai standar K8. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara keteraturan kunjungan ANC dengan kejadian anemia pada ibu hamil di wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Cipatujah Kabupaten Tasikmalaya. Penelitian menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain cross sectional. Populasi penelitian berjumlah 96 ibu hamil dan seluruhnya dijadikan sampel menggunakan teknik total sampling. Data diperoleh dari buku KIA, rekam medis, dan hasil pemeriksaan kadar hemoglobin (Hb), kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* dengan tingkat signifikansi 0,05. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebanyak 61 responden (63,5%) melakukan kunjungan ANC secara teratur sesuai standar K8, sedangkan 35 responden (36,5%) tidak teratur. Sebanyak 31 responden (32,3%) mengalami anemia dan 65 responden (67,7%) tidak mengalami anemia. Hasil uji *Chi-Square* menunjukkan nilai $p = 0,001$ ($p < 0,05$), sehingga terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara keteraturan kunjungan ANC dengan kejadian anemia pada ibu hamil. Disimpulkan bahwa keteraturan kunjungan ANC berperan penting dalam menurunkan kejadian anemia selama kehamilan melalui deteksi dini, pemantauan kesehatan, dan pemberian intervensi yang tepat.

Kata kunci: *Antenatal Care (ANC), anemia, ibu hamil, keteraturan kunjungan.*

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE REGULARITY OF ANTENATAL CARE (ANC) VISITS AND THE INCIDENCE OF ANEMIA AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN AT UPTD CIPATUJAH PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, TASIKMALAYA REGENCY, 2026.

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ABSTRACT

NURLAELA JAKIAH. *The Relationship between the Regularity of Antenatal Care (ANC) Visits and the Incidence of Anemia among Pregnant Women at UPTD Cipatujah Public Health Center, Tasikmalaya Regency, 2026.*

Anemia during pregnancy remains a significant public health problem that increases the risk of maternal and fetal complications. One of the preventive strategies is regular Antenatal Care (ANC) visits according to the K8 standard. This study aimed to determine the relationship between regular ANC visits and the incidence of anemia among pregnant women at the UPTD Cipatujah Public Health Center, Tasikmalaya Regency. This research employed a quantitative method with a cross-sectional design. The study population consisted of 96 pregnant women, all of whom were included as samples using the total sampling technique. Data were collected from maternal and child health books, medical records, and hemoglobin (Hb) examination results, then analyzed using the Chi-Square test with a significance level of 0.05. The results showed that 61 respondents (63.5%) attended ANC visits regularly according to the K8 standard, while 35 respondents (36.5%) did not. A total of 31 respondents (32.3%) were diagnosed with anemia, whereas 65 respondents (67.7%) were not anemic. The Chi-Square test revealed a p-value of 0.001 ($p < 0.05$), indicating a significant relationship between regular ANC visits and the incidence of anemia among pregnant women. It can be concluded that regular ANC visits play an important role in reducing anemia during pregnancy through early detection, continuous health monitoring, and appropriate interventions.

Keywords: antenatal care, anemia, pregnant women, regular ANC visits.