THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THIRD-TRIMESTER PREGNANT WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE OF ANEMIA AND THE INCIDENCE OF ANEMIA AT JENAR PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, SRAGEN

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ABSTRACT

Background: Anemia in pregnant women remains a significant health problem that can increase the risk of complications for both mother and fetus. One of the factors associated with the incidence of anemia is the level of pregnant women's knowledge about anemia. ***Objective:*** This study aimed to determine the relationship between third-trimester pregnant women's knowledge of anemia and the incidence of anemia at Jenar Public Health Center, Sragen. ***Methods:*** This study employed a quantitative method with a *cross-sectional* design. The sample consisted of 37 third-trimester pregnant women selected using a *total sampling* technique. Knowledge data were collected using a questionnaire, while anemia incidence data were obtained from hemoglobin (Hb) examination results. Data were analyzed using the Chi-Square test. ***Results:*** The findings showed that most respondents had a moderate level of knowledge (40.5%) and experienced anemia (56.8%). The Chi-Square test yielded a *p-value* of 0.024 (<0.05), indicating a significant relationship between third-trimester pregnant women's knowledge of anemia and the incidence of anemia at Jenar Public Health Center, Sragen. ***Conclusion:*** There is a significant relationship between third-trimester pregnant women's knowledge of anemia and the incidence of anemia. Improving pregnant women's knowledge is necessary as an effort to prevent anemia during pregnancy.

Keywords: knowledge, third-trimester pregnant women, anemia.