

## ABSTRAK

Pencegahan anemia pada ibu hamil dilakukan dengan memberikan minimal 90 tablet tambah darah selama masa kehamilan. Berdasarkan data Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Badung cakupan pemberian Fe di wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Abiansemal III masih 78,47% dari target 100%.

Desain penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif dengan menggunakan pendekatan model evaluasi *input, process* dan *output*. Metode pemilihan informan menggunakan metode *puposive sampling*, informan berjumlah 8 orang terdiri dari petugas kesehatan, kader posyandu dan ibu hamil di wilayah kerja puskesmas Abiansemal III. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara mendalam. Uji validitas menggunakan teknik triangulasi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada aspek input pelatihan kader posyandu dilakukan hanya satu kali dalam setahun. Aspek *process*, pencatatan dan pelaporan data di puskesmas dan klinik swasta belum terintegrasi dengan baik. Aspek *output*, cakupan distribusi TTD (Tablet Tambah Darah) masih kurang dan anemia masih menjadi prioritas masalah selama dua tahun terakhir. Jadi dapat disimpulkan bahwa pelaksanaan program pemberian tablet tambah darah pada ibu hamil masih belum optimal, diharapkan UPTD Puskesmas Abiansemal III agar melakukan pelatihan kader lebih dari satu kali dalam setahun dengan edukasi program pemberian tablet tambah darah kepada ibu hamil dan menyepakati aplikasi pengintegrasian data pemberian TTD yang lebih baik.

**Kata Kunci :** Puskesmas Abiansemal III, Tablet Tambah Darah, Ibu hamil, Anemia.

## **ABSTRACT**

*Pregnant women can prevent anemia by taking a minimum of 90 blood supplement tablets during pregnancy. According to Badung Regency Health Office data, Fe administration coverage in the working area of the UPTD Puskesmas Abiansemal III is still 78.47% of the 100% target.*

*This research design is qualitative and utilizes the input, process, and output evaluation model approach. The purposive sampling method was used to select informants, resulting in a total of 8 respondents, including health workers, posyandu cadres, and pregnant women from the Abiansemal III health center's working area. It conducted in-depth interviews to collect the data. The validity test uses triangulation techniques.*

*The results showed that in the input aspect, posyandu cadre training was carried out only once a year. The integration of process aspects, recording, and reporting data at puskesmas and private clinics has not been well done. The output aspect, specifically the distribution of TTD (blood addition tablets), remains inadequate, and anemia has emerged as a priority issue. Therefore, it can be concluded that the implementation of the program for giving blood tablets to pregnant women is still not optimal. It is hoped that the UPTD Puskesmas Abiansemal III will conduct cadre training more than once a year, providing education on the program for giving blood tablets to pregnant women and agreeing on a better application for integrating TTD data.*

**Keywords :** *Puskesmas Abiansemal III, Iron Tablets, Pregnant Women, Anemia*