

**Hubungan Karakteristik dan Kondisi Kesehatan Pasien dengan Kejadian
Anemia (D50-D64) Berdasarkan Rekam Medis Pasien Rawat Inap
di Rumah Sakit X** (*The Relationship Between Patient Characteristics and Health
Conditions with the Occurrence of Anemia (D50-D64) Based on Inpatient
Medical Records at the Hospital X*)
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ABSTRACT

Anemia is a condition characterized by a hemoglobin level below the normal range, often indicating an underlying disease. At Hospital X, anemia consistently ranked among the top ten most common diagnoses from 2021 to 2023. This study aims to analyze the association between age, sex, upper gastrointestinal bleeding (UGIB), family history, kidney disease, liver disease, cancer, HIV, and tuberculosis, and the occurrence of anemia in hospitalized patients. A cross-sectional study design was employed, involving 120 inpatient medical records selected through simple random sampling. Univariate analysis reveals that anemia affects 40.8% of patients, with a higher prevalence observed among female patients (57.5%) and those aged 60 years or older (57.1%). The distribution of comorbidities reveals upper gastrointestinal bleeding in 16.7% of cases, liver disease in 10%, kidney disease in 13.3%, cancer in 10%, HIV in 2.5%, and tuberculosis in 3.3% of anemic patients. Notably, the study finds no cases with a family history of anemia. Bivariate analysis demonstrates statistically significant associations between anemia and female gender ($p=0.022$), upper gastrointestinal bleeding ($p=0.008$), liver disease ($p<0.001$), kidney disease ($p=0.007$), and cancer ($p=0.003$). While advanced age (≥ 60 years) shows a marginal association ($p=0.060$), the data reveal no significant relationship with HIV ($p=0.566$) or tuberculosis ($p=1.000$). These findings indicate that anemia correlates most strongly with female sex, active bleeding conditions, and specific organ system pathologies, suggesting the need for targeted screening and intervention in these high-risk populations.

Keywords: *anemia, chronic disease, hospitalization*