



Quality of Hemoglobin (Hb) Examination Services for Pregnant Women at the AMIRA Primary Clinic in the JKN Scheme

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Executive Summary

1. Hemoglobin (Hb) testing is an essential part of antenatal care (ANC) services to detect anemia in pregnant women. AMIRA Primary Clinic provides Hb testing as a routine service without additional fees under the National Health Insurance (JKN) scheme.
2. The results show that Hb testing provides significant clinical and economic benefits, but faces obstacles in adherence to Fe tablet consumption, limited counseling time, and administrative burdens.

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INTRODUCTION

Anemia in pregnancy remains a public health problem in Indonesia. Hb testing serves as an early screening tool to prevent maternal and neonatal complications. Under the National Health Insurance (JKN) scheme, Hb testing is included in the ANC service package at no additional cost to patients.

ISSUE ANALYSIS

This study used a descriptive evaluative approach. Data were sourced from reports on the quality of Hb examination services for 50 pregnant women who received ANC services at the AMIRA Primary Clinic from January to September 2025. Analysis was conducted using simple qualitative and quantitative methods, supplemented by fishbone analysis.

RESULTS

Evaluation results indicate that Hb testing offers significant benefits in early anemia detection. Cost-effectiveness, free service increases access for pregnant women. However, variations in adherence to iron tablets and limited counseling impact the effectiveness of the results.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Strengthening education on adherence to Fe tablets, adjusting the ANC service flow, and optimizing the role of midwives in interpreting indicative Hb results needs to be done.

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY & PRACTICE

Hb testing during ANC without a fee at the AMIRA Primary Clinic offers clinical and economic benefits. Improving service quality requires policy support and service management.

REFERENCE

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