

Study of anemia prevalence and determining a connection between anemia and education level, job, smoking in the past 3month and nationality in pregnant mothers which attend Mashhad University of medical science (MUMS) health centers (1396)

Introduction: Anemia is one of the health problems which is causes lots of disease and death cases. In order to carry out Proper intervention to control this disease, there is a need to have knowledge about distribution of anemia. The objective of this study is to determine prevalence of anemia and related factors in pregnant women which attended health centers in 1396.

Research methodology: this research was a descriptive-analytical study of sectional kind which was carried out on 95676 chosen pregnant mothers that attended (MUMS) health centers. The tool of data collection was a standard questionnaire based on mother-caring forms. Data has been imported through "SPSS" application edition 22 and has been analyzed by K^2 test and was meaningful for $p < 0.05$.

Findings: This study showed that 12% pregnant mothers have anemia ($Hb < 11$) and there was a meaningful connection between anemia and mother's education level ($p < 0.0001$) and nationality ($p < 0.0001$). And there was no particular connection between anemia prevalence and job ($p = 0.064$) and smoking in the past 3month ($p = 0.062$).

Conclusions: In the studied subjects, it seems that to prevent and cure anemia there should be more consideration on social background of the mother such as nationality and education level.

Key words: Anemia, Pregnant mother, health centers