

Study of anemia prevalence and determining a connection between anemia and number of pregnancies, age of pregnancy, time of childbirth, mother's age, unwanted pregnancy, type of childbirth and the gap between last childbirth with the current pregnancy 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 83997 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% of pregnant mothers have anemia ($Hb < 11$) and there was a meaningful connection between anemia and number of pregnancies ($p < 0.0001$), age of pregnant mother ($p < 0.0001$), unwanted pregnancy ($p < 0.0001$), and the gap between previous childbirth and current pregnancy ($p < 0.0001$), but there was no particular connection between anemia prevalence and age of pregnancy at childbirth ($p = 0.056$) and type of latest childbirth ($p = 0.06$).

Conclusion: In cases that pregnancy occurred in an inappropriate age, or it's unwanted or happened so close to the previous pregnancy, anemia was more common and increases the risks of pregnancy for mothers.

Key words: Anemia, Pregnant mother, health centers