

## INTISARI

**Latar belakang:** Gangguan Akibat Kekurangan Iodium (GAKI) masih menjadi salah satu permasalahan di Indonesia. Gangguan ini sering berkaitan dengan anemia, yang ditandai dengan menurunnya jumlah eritrosit dan hemoglobin. Salah satu cara untuk meningkatkan jumlah eritrosit (AE) dan kadar hemoglobin (Hb) adalah dengan berolahraga. Studi ini dilakukan untuk melihat pengaruh olahraga terhadap jumlah eritrosit dan kadar hemoglobin pada siswa SD di daerah endemik GAKI.

**Metode:** Penelitian kuasi eksperimental dengan *pretest posttest group design* menggunakan 32 sampel kelompok intervensi dan 17 sampel kelompok kontrol. Kelompok intervensi melakukan olahraga 5x/minggu selama 6 minggu. Subjek merupakan anak yang lahir dan tinggal di daerah endemik GAKI sejak lahir, berumur 6-12 tahun, dan bersedia menjadi responden penelitian. Sampel darah dari kedua kelompok dinilai AE dan Hb sebelum dan sesudah olahraga di Laboratorium PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping. Data AE dan Hb dianalisis menggunakan *Paired Samples T-Test* untuk data berdistribusi normal dan Wilcoxon untuk data berdistribusi tidak normal. Hubungan antara AE dan Hb dianalisis menggunakan *product moment Pearson*.

**Hasil:** Terdapat peningkatan AE sesudah perlakuan secara tidak signifikan pada kelompok intervensi ( $p=0,601$ ) dan kontrol ( $p=0,587$ ). Terjadi peningkatan Hb pada kelompok intervensi secara signifikan ( $p=0,001$ ) dan kelompok kontrol secara tidak signifikan ( $p=0,071$ ). Terdapat hubungan sangat kuat antara peningkatan AE dengan Hb ( $r=0,798; p=0,000$ ).

**Kesimpulan:** Olahraga dapat meningkatkan jumlah eritrosit dan kadar hemoglobin pada siswa SD di daerah endemik GAKI.

**Kata kunci:** olahraga, jumlah eritrosit, kadar hemoglobin, endemik GAKI

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Iodum Deficiency Disorder (IDD) is still one of the problems in Indonesia. This disorder is often associated with anemia, which is marked by a decrease in erythrocyte counts (AE) and hemoglobin (Hb). One way to increase AE and Hb is by exercising. This study was conducted to examine the differences in AE and Hb in primary school students in IDD endemic areas.

**Methods:** The quasi experimental study with pretest posttest group design uses 32 intervention group samples and 17 control group samples. The intervention group exercised 5x/week for 6 weeks. Subjects are children born and living in IDD endemic areas from birth, aged 6-12 years, and willing to be a research respondent. Blood samples from both groups were assessed for AE and Hb before and after exercise at Laboratory of PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping. AE and Hb was analyzed using Paired Samples T-Test for normal distributed data and Wilcoxon for abnormally distributed data. The relationship between AE and Hb was analyzed using Pearson product moment.

**Results:** There was an increase in AE after treatment which was not significant in the intervention group ( $p=0.601$ ) and control group ( $p=0.587$ ). Hb were significantly increased in the intervention group ( $p=0.001$ ) and not significant in the control group ( $p=0.071$ ). There is a very strong relationship between the increase of AE and Hb ( $r = 0.798$ ;  $p = 0,000$ ).

**Conclusion:** Exercise may increase erythrocytes counts and hemoglobin levels in primary school students in IDD endemic areas.

**Keyword:** exercise, erythrocyte counts, hemoglobin levels, IDD endemic