**Original article:**

**Maternal anaemia associated with socio-demographic factors among pregnant women of Boko-Bongaon Block Kamrup, Assam**

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**Abstract :**

**Background:** Maternal anaemia is a burning problem and most common medical disorder among micronutrients that affect shealth, education, economy, and productivity of the entire nation. Globally 20 percent of the maternal deaths are caused by anaemia. Maternal Haemoglobin level have been related to perinatal and neonatal mortality. Unfavourable socio-demographic factors are the major obstacles in preventing and treating anaemia, inspite of the availability of effective low cost iron and folic acid interventions.

**Materials and Methods:**  A total of 160 pregnant women were selected by simple random sampling and data collected by house to house visit. Information was gathered about demographic profile, educational status by conducting interview with the use of predesigned, pretestedstructured schedule.

**Observation:** The prevalence of anaemia was found to be 86.88%.Almost 92.50% of the pregnant women were Hindu by Religion,belonged to General caste andbelonging to nuclear families. There was significant association of anaemia with age, religion, education and socioeconomic status.

**Result and Conclusion:** Anaemia is a significant health problem among the pregnant women of Boko-Bongaon Block.Awareness to be generated by improving the educational status of the pregnant women and advice on dietary supplementation and consumption of iron and folic acid tablets is mandatory to prevent and treat anaemia.

**Keywords:** Anaemia, Pregnancy