

Prevalence of Third Trimester Pregnant Women with Covid-19 Confirmation at Mayong II Jepara Community Health Centre in 2021

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Abstract

Covid-19 is a virus that spreads very quickly in the world community, including Indonesia, so it is called a pandemic. Corona virus is characterized by several symptoms, such as fever, cough, and shortness of breath. In severe conditions, this viral infection can cause acute respiratory failure, severe pneumonia (lung infection), pulmonary edema, organ failure, and even death. The incidence of Covid-19 infection in pregnancy is increasing, therefore pregnant women must be extra careful in maintaining their pregnancy. This study aims to determine the prevalence of confirmed Covid-19 TM III pregnant women at the Mayong II Health Center Jepara. The research method used a descriptive study with a population of all pregnant women who were examined at the Mayong II Jepara Health Center in 2020. The research subjects were pregnant women TM III in September-December 2020 with PCR Swab, totaling 80 respondents. The results showed that of the 80 respondents who carried out PCR Swabs, there were 7 respondents who were confirmed positive for Covid-19, with an average age of 20-28 years. Based on the results of this study, pregnant women need to continue to carry out health protocols. Pregnant women with confirmed Covid-19 are expected to be able to self-isolate and if severe symptoms arise, they should contact health workers. As health workers, it is hoped that they can monitor pregnant women with confirmed Covid-19, to take quick action in case of pregnancy-related complications.

Keywords: *third trimester, pregnant women, swab PCR, covid-19*

INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy is something that mothers and families look forward to. All mothers hope that their pregnancy will run safely, smoothly and healthily, but at this time the world has been shocked by the Corona or Covid-19 virus. This virus makes everyone worried because the impact of this virus is so big, it can even lead to death. (Kashte, Gulbake, El-Amin, & Gupta, 2021) This Corona virus attacks all ages and the high death rate due to this virus is why the current condition is called a pandemic.

Coronavirus infection is characterized by several symptoms, such as fever, cough and shortness of breath. In severe conditions, this viral infection can cause acute respiratory failure, severe pneumonia (lung infection), pulmonary edema, failure of body organs, and even death. Coronavirus or SARS-CoV-2 is a virus that attacks the respiratory



system. This virus is transmitted from human to human. Transmission from animals is possible, but there have been no definite animals that can transmit this virus. (Dashraath et al., 2020)(Rasmussen, Smulian, Lednicky, & Wen, 2020)(Mose, Obstetri, Kedokteran, & Padjadjaran, 2019)

The Covid-19 pandemic has changed the habit patterns of humans on this earth, who previously worked at the office or outside the home required doing activities at home. The enactment of work from home (WFH) and limitation of activities outside the home causes the intensity of togetherness of couples of reproductive age which increases significantly, which affects the high pregnancy rate. At the start of the Covid-19 pandemic, almost all access to health services experienced obstacles, causing difficulty in accessing fertile-aged couples to get contraceptive services or family planning counseling. In addition, people are afraid of contracting the Coronavirus.(Azanella, 2020)(Chairani, 2020)

Data from the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) shows that limited access to contraceptive services can lead to an increase in the number of unplanned pregnancies. In Indonesia, the BKKBN predicts an additional 370,000-500,000 births by early 2021. A recent global study looking at the effects of the pandemic on reproductive health in 132 poor and developing countries estimated that there would be an additional 15 million unplanned pregnancies..(Riani, 2020)

Pregnancy during the Covid-19 pandemic makes pregnant women extra careful in maintaining their pregnancy. Through regular examinations and following recommendations from health workers, both doctors and midwives, pregnant women can go through their pregnancy safely and safely. Corona virus infection in pregnant women can not only cause severe symptoms in the mother, but risk harming the fetus she is carrying.

Based on the Health Protocol of the COVID-19 Handling Acceleration Group, all pregnant women prior to delivery require a Rapid Test or Swab-PCR examination. Both can be used in the context of diagnosing Covid-19. The rapid test is recommended for the public for a screening test who wants to independently find out their condition related to Covid-19, however the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends the Swab-PCR examination because the results are more accurate, although currently many hospitals are able to provide rapid services comprehensive and practical test. Referring to these rules, every minimum health service at the Public Health Centre requires pregnant women aged 36-38 weeks to do a PCR-Swab, to find out early exposure to the Covid-19 virus in pregnant women so that they can determine whether pregnant women are included as patients under surveillance (PDP) or person in monitoring (ODP).(Gugus Tugas percepatan penanganan Covid-19, 2020)

If pregnant women are confirmed by the Corona virus, they are required to be self-isolated, if at delivery they do not show severe symptoms, delivery assistance can be done at the Public Health Centre, if there are severe symptoms or complications, then referral to a higher health facility in this case is the hospital. (Aziz et al., n.d.)

The importance of Swab-PCR examinations in pregnant women to detect the presence of Covid-19 symptoms in pregnant women, besides that it is safe for helpers in

the process of helping mothers and babies deliveries. So big is the impact that the Corona virus has on the mother and fetus, so this study aims to determine the results of the PCR-Swab examination in trimester III pregnant women at Mayong II Jepara Community Health Center.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research method use descriptive research methods to determine the description of an event in a place. The research was conducted in December 2020 at the Mayong II Jepara Community Health Center. The population is all of the pregnant women at third trimester (36-38 weeks) who carried out examinations at the Mayong II Jepara Community Health Center. The data collected by healthcare in Mayong II Jepara Community Health Center. Previously, researchers obtained permission from the Mayong II Community Health Center to conduct research. The data used in this study is secondary data. Secondary data was obtained from the result pregnancy examination and selected by criteria such as pregnancy at third trimester, was screened covid 19 tes at the Mayong II Jepara community health center, did not have any complication during pregnancy. The instrument or tool that used is questionnaire the pregnancy examanitaion report. There were 80 respondents and all of them were used as research samples. The researcher uses research ethics principles which include Respect for human dignity, Respect for privacy and confidentiality and beneficence. This research only used univariate analysis to explained the prevalence of covid 19.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research conducted in Mayong community health center Jepara, Central Java. The amount of woman pregnant from January to December 2020 is 985. For the last year of 2020, Jepara Public Health office applied their policy to screening all woman pregnant in third trimester with Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test. About 7 between 80 woman pregnant in third trimester had positive Covid-19.

The prevalence of pregnant woman who confirmed Covid-19 is 8.75%. Although, this prevalence shown that Covid-19 transmission very rapidly and the treatment for woman pregnant are required. Pregnant woman will face severity infection if they didn't know how to prevent this transmission.(Rizkia et al., 2020)(Dewi, Widowati, & Indrayani, 2020)

Yanti et all reported that 80% pregnant woman had good information about Covid-19 and do the health protocol. Increasing knowledge of community especially pregnant woman about health optimization of pregnant woman and how to prevent transmission Covid-19 is needed to increased implementation prevention transmission of Covid-19. If the all pregnant woman had a good protocol

Pregnant woman knowledge about health optimization pregnancy and preventing transmission of Covid-19 very needed to increase implementation preventive transmission so it can decreased incidence rate of Covid-19. If the policy applied to pregnant woman who confirmed Covid-19 or not, it can decrease transmission of Covid-19 or if they had confirmed Covid-19 pregnant woman can early detection and get the best treatment. Rosmala research shown that third trimester pregnant woman who had a

good knowledge they will have good behavior to applied health protocol during pandemic.(Dewi et al., 2020)(Alan, Vurjec, Cevik, Gozuyesil, & Surucu, 2020)

Since the beginning of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) pandemic, special attention has been given to pregnant women because the impact is heavier than women who are not pregnant. Covid-19 in pregnant women is more often treated in intensive care units or requiring mechanical ventilation than non-pregnant women with Covid-19, besides pregnancy has a high risk of exposure to the Corona virus compared to non-pregnant women, but there are no specific recommendations addition to avoid necessary exposure in pregnancy. (Mazur-Bialy, Kołomańska-Bogucka, Tim, & Oplawski, 2020)(Di Mascio et al., 2021)

Population-based cohort studies have shown that Covid-19 during late pregnancy is associated with an increased risk of adverse birth outcomes, including iatrogenic preterm birth and cesarean delivery. Our data provide little evidence for vertical maternal-fetal transmission of SARS-CoV-2. It is important to monitor the long-term health effects of SARS-CoV-2 infection on pregnant women and their children.(Yang et al., 2020)

There is still limited knowledge about Corona virus infection in pregnancy, currently research states that most of the causes of this epidemic are due to SARS and MERS. Coronavirus infection in pregnancy can lead to adverse clinical outcomes including life-threatening maternal illness which in some cases requires hospitalization, intensive care and ventilation. Both coronaviruses can cause small but significant maternal deaths, but specific risk factors for fatal outcomes during pregnancy have not been clarified.(Schwartz & Graham, 2020)

Pregnant woman is the vulnerable subject to had health problem included infection Covid-19 because the changes of body system during pregnant and immunologist system response. The risk of pregnant woman who confirmed Covid-19 is abortion, preterm labor, fetal death and growth retardation. (Rohmah & Nurdianto, 2020) (Boushra, Koyfman, & Long, 2020)

Shaousa de Lopes reporting that the potension deteriorate of pregnant woman who confirmed SARS CoV-2 can not to be rouled out, whatever the pregnant woman had the chronic illness or not. Pregnant woman will had respiratory disorders or heart rhythm diorders or imbalance acid base and the risk of hemorrhagic postpartum and preterm labor, and it caused section caesar. (Francisco et al., n.d.)

The psychological change and mechanist during pregnant increased infection and compound intubation and mechanical ventilation. The symptom of Covid-19 in pregnant woman is cough and fever, although there are asymptomatic. Pregnant woman who diagnosed Covid-19 have a slight symptom and doesn't require termination, but the risk of critical illness and require mechanic ventilation is increased than general population.(Dashraath et al., 2020)(Boushra et al., 2020)

High concern in pregnant woman who confirmed Covid-19 can caused problems for their pregnancy and health system. Pregnant woman must be controlled their health and their pregnancy if they are confirmed Covid-19. To preventing transmission of virus,

pregnant woman must keep their health protocols such as use a mask, washing hands, social distancing, avoid the crowd and reduce mobility. (Gugus Tugas percepatan penanganan Covid-19, 2020)

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted at the Mayong II Jepara Community Health Center on Third Trimester pregnancy, a total of 80 respondents using the PCR Swab examination, there were 7 pregnant women who were confirmed positive for Covid-19.

Of the seven respondents who were confirmed Covid-19 were between 20-28 years old. Management of respondents in handling cases that were confirmed positive for Covid-19 was carried out by independent isolation, visits during self-isolation when symptoms arose, then a referral was made to the Covid-19 Referral Hospital.

Prevention of the transmission of the Covid-19 virus can carry out strict health protocols, namely by wearing masks, maintaining distance, washing hands, avoiding crowds and reducing mobility. By implementing good health protocols, it is hoped that it can reduce the increase in Covid-19 cases.

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