

ABSTRAK

Pandemi COVID-19 telah menyebabkan banyak pergeseran dari standar praktik kedokteran, salah satunya mencakup proses persalinan. Secara statistik, tingginya angka operasi caesar yang dilakukan secara global pada masa awal pandemi COVID-19 disebabkan oleh kurangnya pemahaman mengenai patologi COVID-19. Hal ini menjadi perhatian utama pada hasil peripartum berupa Skor APGAR pada bayi baru lahir dari ibu hamil yang menjalani operasi caesar. Terlebih lagi saat ini di Yogyakarta dan seluruh Indonesia, data mengenai tingkat operasi caesar sebelum dan selama pandemi masih terbatas. Dikarenakan semua faktor tersebut, penelitian ini diusulkan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan tentang angka operasi caesar sebelum dan selama pandemi COVID-19 di Indonesia khususnya di RSUP Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta serta melihat APGAR Score sebagai pengukuran hasil peripartum.

Kata Kunci: COVID-19, ibu hamil, operasi caesar, hasil partus, Skor APGAR

ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has been the cause of many shifts from the standard norms of medical practices, one of which includes the process of labor or childbirth. Statistically, a high rate of caesarean sections (C-sections) was performed globally during the early waves of the COVID-19 pandemic due to a lack of understanding on the pathology of COVID-19. This brings the key concern of the peripartum outcomes in the form of the APGAR Score of the newborns from pregnant mothers who underwent C-sections. Moreover as of currently in Jogjakarta and as a whole Indonesia, there is limited analyzed data regarding the rates of C-sections before and during the pandemic. Due to all of these factors, the following study is proposed to increase the knowledge of the rates of C-sections before and during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, specifically at RSUP Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta, as well as observe the APGAR Scores as a measurement of peripartum outcomes.

Keywords: COVID-19, pregnant women, caesarean section, peripartum outcome, APGAR Score