

THE CORRELATION OF SECTIO-CAESAREA IN COVID-19 PATIENTS WITH COVID-19 EVENTS IN NEWBORN BABIES AT WATES HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pregnant women are identified at increased-risks from Covid-19 infection and may result in less-fortunate challenge for them and their infants. Eighty-four percent of pregnant women suffering from the Covid-19 infection, gave birth through sectio-caesarea operation procedure. At the time of writing, further studies towards pregnant women with Covid-19 in Indonesia are still very few and limited.

Method: The research used observational method with cohort historical approach. The population is medical records of Covid 19 infected-pregnant women and their babies giving birth through sectio-caesarea or pervaginam. There are 128 sample respondents. The data analysis used is chi-square statistical test with significant level α (0.05).

Result: There was no characteristic differentiation based on these mother's age, education, occupation, parities, PCR, Igg, other symptoms and sign as well as the RO Thorax result between sectio-caesarea and pervaginam. ($p < 0,05$). Mother conducting antigen-swab test are found more in pervaginam (43,8%) rather than in sectio-caesaria delivery (15,6 %) with significant point of difference $p = 0,014$.

Most new born babies in sectio-cesarea operation are male (64.5%) while most babies in pervaginam are female (61,3%) with significant point of difference $p = 0,042$. One minute APGAR on sectio-caesarea is 7.75 higher compared to pervaginam delivery which is 7.37, with significant point of difference $p = 0,004$. The signs and symptoms are found more in pervaginam babies (21,9 %) compared to sectio-caesaria delivery (3,1%) with significant point of difference $p = 0,023$. While babies characteristic based on their weight, Low Birth Weight, length, 5 minutes apgar and Ro Thorax result shows no significant differences between sectio-caesarea and pervaginam ($p > 0,05$)

Conclusion: There is no strong correlation between sectio-cesarea operation with Covid-19 towards new born with Covid-19 case.

Keywords : *covid-19 pregnancy , sectio-cesarean , covid-19 vaginal delivery*

HUBUNGAN *SECTIO-CAESAREA* PADA PENDERITA COVID-19 DENGAN KEJADIAN COVID-19 PADA BAYI BARU LAHIR DI RSUD WATES

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Ibu hamil rentan terinfeksi Covid-19 dan dapat mengakibatkan keadaan yang kurang menguntungkan bagi ibu dan bayi. Ibu hamil penderita virus Covid-19, 84% melahirkan dengan operasi *sectio-caesarea*. Hingga saat ini penelitian tentang ibu hamil dengan Covid-19 di Indonesia masih sangat sedikit dan terbatas.

Metode: Observasional dengan pendekatan historikal kohort. Populasi dokumentasi catatan medis ibu hamil dan bayi baru lahir dari ibu dengan Covid-19 yang melahirkan dengan cara *sectio-caesarea* maupun pervaginam. Jumlah sampel 128. Uji statistic chi-square dengan tingkat signifikan α (0,05).

Hasil: Tidak ada perbedaan karakteristik ibu berdasarkan umur, pendidikan, pekerjaan, paritas, PCR, Igg, tanda dan gejala maupun hasil rontgen thorax antara *sectio-caesarea* dan pervaginam ($p>0,05$). Ibu dengan swab antigen lebih banyak pada persalinan pervaginam (43,8%) dibandingkan *sectio-caesarea* (15,6%) dengan perbedaan bermakna $p=0,014$.

Bayi yang dilahirkan *sectio-caesarea* lebih banyak laki-laki (64,5%) dan pervaginam lebih banyak perempuan (61,3%) dengan perbedaan bermakna $p=0,042$. Apgar 1 menit pada bayi dengan persalinan *sectio-caesarea* 7,75 lebih tinggi dibandingkan pervaginam 7,37 dengan perbedaan yang bermakna $p=0,004$. Tanda dan gejala pada bayi pervaginam (21,9%) lebih banyak dibandingkan *sectio-caesarea* (3,1%) dengan perbedaan yang bermakna $p=0,023$. Sedangkan karakteristik bayi berdasarkan berat lahir, BBLR, panjang badan apgar 5 menit, dan hasil Ro Thorax tidak menunjukkan perbedaan bermakna antara persalinan *sectio-caesarea* dan pervaginam ($p>0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara operasi *sectio-caesarea* pada penderita Covid-19 dengan kejadian Covid-19 pada bayi baru lahir. $p=0,412$ ($p>0,05$).

Kata kunci: kehamilan Covid-19, *sectio-caesarea*, persalinan pervaginam Covid-19