

21

by Perpustakaan Stikesyo Admin

Submission date: 24-Nov-2022 09:17AM (UTC+0500)

Submission ID: 1962418206

File name: 21. JIK_Vol.7_No.S2_2022_2023_1.pdf (627.2K)

Word count: 4375

Character count: 24238



Covid-19 risk perception and anxiety of third-semester pregnant mothers in facing childbirth during the time of covid-19 pandemic in 2022

Sri Handayani ¹, Sartika Dwi Yolanda Putri ²

¹STIKES Jakarta, Indonesia

²Master of Midwifery Science, Faculty of Health Sciences, Aisyiah University Yogyakarta, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 15 July 2021
Accepted 29 October 2022
Published 10 November 2022

Keyword:

COVID-19 risk perception
Anxiety
and Pregnancy

ABSTRACT

Pregnant women have the most anxiety during the COVID-19 pandemic because they are vulnerable and at high risk. Excessive anxiety raises stress hormone levels in the body, which inhibits cervical dilatation and causes labor to take longer. Long delivery is one of the causes of Indonesia's high maternal mortality rate. The purpose of this study is to identify the factors that influence third-trimester pregnant women's worry about childbirth during the COVID-19 pandemic at the Kasihan I Community Health Center in 2022. The research design used was Cross-Sectional with an analytical survey method. Sampling was done by purposive sampling technique where the sample amounted to 74 respondents. Data were analyzed using univariate, bivariate, and multivariate logistic regression. The findings revealed a link between the perceived risk of COVID-19 and the anxiety of pregnant women in their third trimester about giving birth at the Kasihan I Community Health Center in 2022. The study result was the varying perception of COVID-19 risk and the anxiety of pregnant women in their third trimester.

This open access article is under the CC-BY-SA license.



Kata kunci:

persepsi risiko COVID-19
Kecemasan dan Kehamilan

*) corresponding author

Sri Handayani

STIKES Yogyakarta, Indonesia
Housing Area Baleasri Blok P3 Balecatur,
Gamping, Sleman

Email: handayanis359@gmail.com

DOI: 10.30604/jika.v7iS2.1546

Copyright @author(s)

ABSTRAK

Kecemasan yang dirasakan paling tinggi pada populasi rentan dan berisiko tinggi dimasa pandemi COVID-19 yaitu pada ibu hamil. Kecemasan yang berlebihan menyebabkan kadar hormon stres dalam tubuh meningkat dan menghambat dilatasi serviks, mengakibatkan persalinan lama. Persalinan lama merupakan salah satu penyebab tingginya angka kematian Ibu di Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kecemasan ibu hamil trimester III dalam menghadapi persalinan di masa pandemi COVID-19 di Puskesmas Kasihan I tahun 2022. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah Cross-Sectional dengan metode survey analitik. Pengambilan sampel dengan teknik purposive sampling, sampel berjumlah 74 responden. Data dianalisis secara univariat, bivariat dan multivariat menggunakan regresi logistik berganda. Penelitian terdapat hubungan antara persepsi risiko COVID-19 dengan kecemasan ibu hamil Trimester III dalam menghadapi persalinan di Puskesmas Kasihan I Tahun 2022. Simpulan penelitian ini variabel persepsi risiko COVID-19 dengan kecemasan ibu hamil trimester III

This open access article is under the CC-BY-SA license.



INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 is a highly contagious respiratory disease that is caused by an unprecedented pandemic (Provenzi *et al.*, 2020). COVID-19 infected more than 300 million people worldwide in December 2021, leading to death, a lack of medical resources, unemployment, economic hardship, and changes in daily life (WHO, 2021). By January 2022, more than 4 million people in Indonesia had been infected (Johns Hopkins University, 2022). The first COVID-19 case in Yogyakarta happened in March 2020, prompting several existing programs and efforts aimed at rescuing the people of Yogyakarta by limiting the spread of COVID-19 (Dinas Kesehatan Yogyakarta, 2021).

The virus's impact causes health and economic consequences (Serafini *et al.*, 2020). Many workers have been laid off, and employers have been impacted. COVID-19 pandemic is not only an epidemiological catastrophe but also a psychological crisis, with women being one of the negative psychological crises (Yassa *et al.*, 2020). Pregnant women are a vulnerable and high-risk demographic for anxiety (Hessami *et al.*, 2020). Pregnant women's worry and panic intensified during the COVID-19 epidemic (Mortazavi *et al.*, 2021). Pregnancy and childbirth are physiological events that can become pathological (Putri & Kurniati, 2021). Pregnant women's anxiety is a new complication of the pandemic, with major ramifications for the mother's physical health (Timircan *et al.*, 2021).

Adjustment to motherhood is one of the causes of anxiety during pregnancy (Ravaldi *et al.*, 2021). Pregnant women in their third trimester are more likely to suffer from anxiety problems than those in their first and second trimesters (Saadati *et al.*, 2021). Third-trimester pregnant women become more protective of the baby they are carrying; mothers avoid crowds they believe would be dangerous; they experience physical discomfort; and they feel awkward, ugly, and untidy (Walyani, 2015).

Third-trimester pregnancy is an alert period for pregnant women because they are impatient to have a baby, concerned that the baby will be born improperly, and tormented by the fear of agony throughout the delivery process (Dewi & Sunarsih, 2014). If untreated, antenatal anxiety can result in postpartum depression, suicidal behavior, preeclampsia, early birth, low birth weight, and impaired neurobehavioral and socioemotional development in children (Tikka *et al.*, 2021). Mothers who are not prepared to give birth will be more worried (Putri & Kurniati, 2021).

Excessive anxiety in the mother causes stress hormone levels in the body to rise, inhibiting cervical dilatation and leading to protracted labor, tiredness, and Fetal Distress to IUFD (Intra Uterine Fetal Death) (Putri & Kurniati, 2021). Excessive anxiety raises blood pressure and may be a factor in the development of hypertension in pregnant women (Dewi & Sunarsih, 2014). Anxiety disorders affect around 264 million people globally (WHO, 2022). In the United States, 36% of pregnant women suffer from anxiety disorders (Liu *et al.*, 2021). Anxiety was reported by 36.77% of pregnant women in Guangxi Zhuang, China (Ge *et al.*, 2021), 72% of pregnant women in Canada (Ahmad & Vismara, 2021), 43.6% of pregnant women in China (Wang *et al.*, 2021), and 42.4% of pregnant women in Indonesia (Putri & Kurniati, 2021). According to these findings, the prevalence of anxiety disorders among pregnant women remains relatively high.

Social support, anticipated risk of COVID-19, education level, maternal age, maternal parity, and family income are

all factors that can influence anxiety (Grumi *et al.*, 2021; Kajdy *et al.*, 2020; Mei *et al.*, 2021; Mortazavi *et al.*, 2021; Racine *et al.*, 2021; Wang *et al.*, 2021; Yue *et al.*, 2021). Most people still believe that a pregnancy would progress properly and result in a healthy baby born at full term through the birth canal; yet, many unexpected events occur. It is tough to understand that pregnancy can be a risk problem that cannot be foreseen to be problematic until the birth procedure. The dread of catching the virus in healthcare settings has raised public fear during this COVID-19 outbreak; as a result, the availability of antenatal services helps to monitor and maintain the health of pregnant women, discover early difficulties in pregnancy, and check the mother's psychology (Saifuddin, 2017).

The Yogyakarta Health Office has prepared a Strategic Plan (Renstra) program "Improving the Degree of Public Health" by improving the quality of health facilities and increasing healthy families, namely increasing basic and referral health services, increasing health service efforts, regulation and development of health resources, community health improvement, and disease prevention and control, including maintaining maternal health in the form of physical and mental health (Dinas Kesehatan Yogyakarta, 2021).

The 5S approach by the midwife is an effort for maternal mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic, namely self-care (yoga and relaxation exercises), social support (social support/husband), stepped care (collaborative care steps with health workers), systems integration and smartphone enable service (activation of mobile-based health services) (Shidhaye *et al.*, 2020). Midwives must address pregnant women's requirements in terms of birth preparedness. This is stated in the decision of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (Kepmenkes RI) No. 369/MENKES/III/2007 concerning the professional standards of midwives in carrying out their profession. In 2007, the government launched the P4K program, namely the delivery planning program in the prevention of complications, which aims to improve coverage of deliveries by midwives, form a blood donor group in case of bleeding at any time, and plan for delivery (Depkes RI, 2016). With the holding of these programs, it is hoped that pregnant women will be helped in their pregnancy until the delivery process, including reducing the anxiety of third-trimester pregnant women in dealing with childbirth.

Based on the results of a preliminary study conducted at the Bantul Regency Health Office on January 20, 2022, data obtained from January to November 2021 the number of pregnant women in Bantul Regency was 14,234 pregnant women. The Puskesmas with the highest number of pregnant women is the Kasihan I Community Health Center (Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Bantul, 2021). According to the findings of a survey conducted on January 31, 2022, at the Kasihan I Community Health Center in Bantul Regency, the number of pregnant women covered in 2021 was 819, with 216 pregnant women in the third trimester in March. Researchers conducted additional preliminary study on March 7 and 10, 2022, using direct interviews with 5 third-trimester pregnant women at the Kasihan I Community Health Center in Bantul Regency. During the COVID-19 pandemic, mothers were afraid of contracting COVID-19, especially if the mother was positive for COVID-19, the mother did not want to give birth alone without being accompanied by their husbands, mothers were afraid of the birth process, and mothers were worried that bad things would happen during delivery.

52

METHOD**Characteristics of Sample and Research Design**

This study employed a method, namely a cross-sectional method. The total number of responders was 74. Healthy pregnant women (no comorbidities/complications in pregnancy, third-trimester pregnant women (28-40 weeks) being assessed at the Kasihan 54 Community Health Center, Bantul Regency. Mothers who could read and write well and were willing to be respondents were sample in 20 inclusion criteria. Pregnant women who experience problems during pregnancy at the Kasihan I Community Health Center in Bantul Regency are excluded.

Sampling procedure

Data was collected from third-trimester pregnant women who had pregnancy check-ups at the Kasihan I Community Health Center, beginning at the start of the study and continuing until there were a sufficient number of responders. The researcher will then explain to the responder the purpose, benefits, title, and confidentiality of the respondent. After getting an explanation and pregnant women agreeing to be research subjects, the researcher offered the responder a page in the form of an Informed Consent to sign before filling out the questionnaire. Completeness of data will be checked on questionnaires completed by respondents. If it is unfinished, the researcher invites the respondent to finish it. Following the completion of the questionnaire, the researcher collected the questionnaire and compensated the responders.

Sample size, power, and precision

Sampling for this research 36 was conducted using a purposive sampling technique. The formula for calculating the sample size is the sample size formula for testing the one-proportion hypothesis (Lemeshow, et al., 1997), namely:

$$n = \frac{N \cdot Z^2 \cdot \alpha/2 \cdot P(1-P)}{d^2(N-1) + Z^2 \cdot \alpha/2 \cdot P(1-P)}$$

$$n = \frac{216 \cdot (1,96)^2 \cdot 0,5(1-0,5)}{(0,1)^2 \cdot (216-1) + (1,96)^2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 0,5}$$

$$n = \frac{216 \cdot (3,8416) \cdot 0,25}{0,01(215) + 3,8416 \cdot 0,25}$$

$$n = \frac{207,4}{3,11}$$

$$n = 66,68$$

$$n = 67$$

Table 1

5
Frequency Distribution of Pregnant Women's Anxiety in the Third Trimester and COVID-19 Risk Perception at Kasihan I Community Health Center in 2022

No	Variable	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Anxiety		
	Not experiencing anxiety	31	41,9
	Experiencing anxiety	43	58,1
2.	Perception of COVID-19 Risk		
	Low	14	18,9
	Medium	48	64,9
	High	12	16,2

The minimum sample size is 67 respondents. To anticipate the possibility of dropouts, an additional 10% was added so that the total number of samples became 74 respondents.

Measurements and Covariates

In this study, primary data were collected using the COVID-19 perception questionnaire, which was adapted from (Yue *et al.*, 2021) and validated for validity. The valid test on 50 respondents Cronbach's α achieved in their research is 0.867, indicating good reliability results. Meanwhile, the Perinatal Anxiety Screening Scale (PASS) scale is used in the third-trimester pregnant women's anxiety questionnaire in dealing with childbirth during the COVID-19 pandemic, which already has consistent criteria with high-reliability values (Cronbach's α ranges from 0.86-0.90), namely (Cronbach's α 0.96), the sensitivity value is 0.7, and the specificity is 0.3 (Somerville *et al.*, 2014).

Data analysis

Chi-Square is the statistical test, which tests the correlation between two categorical variables 51 at a significant level of 95% with the conclusion condition if the p-value is < 0.05.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The highest percentage of the 74 responders experiencing anxiety was 43 (58.1%), and the perception of moderate COVID-19 risk was 48 (68.9%) (Table 1). Furthermore, pregnant women who had greater anxiety were discovered in the moderate perception of COVID-19 risk group with a total of 32 people (43.2%), whereas pregnant women with a low perception of COVID-19 risk were 20 more likely to feel no anxiety with a total of 10 people (13.5%). The results of statistical tests using Chi-Square yielded p-value = 0.040 < 0.05, indicating that there is a correlation between the perception of COVID-19 risk and the anxiety of pregnant women in their third trimester about delivering during the COVID-19 pandemic at the Kasihan I Community Health Center in 2022. C = 0.283 was found to be the value contingency coefficient. As a result, the contingency coefficient correlation is low (0.20-0.399) (Table 2).

Table 2
The Correlation between COVID-19 Risk Perception and Anxiety of Third Trimester Pregnant Women Facing Childbirth during the COVID-19 Pandemic Period at Kasihan I Community Health Center in 2022

Perception of COVID-19 Risk	Anxiety				f	Total %	p-value	C
	Not experiencing anxiety		Experiencing anxiety					
	f	%	f	%				
Low	10	13,5	4	5,4	14	18,9	0,040	0,283
Medium	16	21,6	32	43,2	48	64,9		
High	5	6,8	7	9,5	12	16,2		
Total	31	41,9	43	58,1	74	100		

COVID-19 risk perception refers to a mother's assessment or comprehension of the COVID-19 danger. In the continuation of the current pandemic, it causes various anxiety in pregnant women, particularly about the impact of the risk of COVID-19. A lot of news circulating about the impact of COVID-19 makes pregnant women feel uncomfortable, afraid, and worried about the mother's health all at the same time. Adrenocortical hormone secretion rises, causing pregnant women to suffer anxiety (Yue *et al.*, 2021).

Anxiety is more common in third-trimester pregnant women, especially during the pandemic, because of lifestyle changes that occur suddenly during the lockdown policy, forcing pregnant women to stay at home by leaving activities outside the home that pregnant women normally do, causing pregnant women to constantly think about the impact of COVID-19 as a result, causing high anxiety in pregnant women (Mei *et al.*, 2021).

Knowing or thinking about the effects of COVID-19 regularly will affect the anxiety of pregnant women in their third trimester (Wang *et al.*, 2021). Although the probability of vertical transmission has not been confirmed with clear evidence, especially during the present pandemic, the mother will feel apprehensive about the risk of being exposed to the COVID-19 virus to herself and her unborn baby when performing all activities (Kajdy *et al.*, 2020).

The increased anxiety about the consequences of COVID-19 is the trigger for anxiety in pregnant women. Previously, pregnant women suffered a lot of anxiety in the absence of a pandemic due to mothers' views of pregnancy difficulties; but, during the pandemic, anxiety rose due to dread of the impact of COVID-19 (Mortazavi *et al.*, 2021).

Anxiety is associated with the stress of daily events. Individuals learn to be aware, which leads to an increase in perception and creative learning. Pregnant women who suffer from anxiety have a higher perception of stress in everyday life (Asmariyah *et al.*, 2021).

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

One disadvantage of this study is that numerous pregnant women declined to fill out the questionnaire because of the COVID-19 outbreak during the time of the investigation. Another constraint is that data collection occurs three times a week, on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, yet what researchers experience frequently occurs on the same day, coinciding with national holidays, when the time for data collection is less than optimal.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The study concludes that there is a correlation between pregnant women in their third trimester's anxiety about childbirth during the COVID-19 pandemic at the Kasihan I Community Health Center in 2022 and their perception of the risk of COVID-19. Midwives are expected to be able to encourage mothers to include their husbands or families in pregnancy checks for pregnant women, as well as provide information about factors that cause anxiety so that pregnant women can prepare for their physical and psychological health as early as possible prevent anxiety.

Acknowledgment

We would like to thank the University of Aisyiyah Yogyakarta and the Kasihan I Community Health Center in Bantul Regency for making this research possible by offering convenience, assistance, and numerous facilities.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Approval to conduct this study from the institution's research ethics committee. This research was conducted an ethical worthy test at the ethics commission of the University of Aisyiyah Yogyakarta with the results of an ethical worthy statement, with No. 1463/KEP-UNISA/IV/2022.

Funding Statement

The author did not receive any support from any organization for the submitted work and no funding was received to carry out this research, all funding came from personal funds.

Conflict of Interest

No conflict of interest.

REFERENCES

Ahmad, M., & Vismara, L. (2021). The psychological impact of COVID-19 pandemic on women's mental health during pregnancy: A rapid evidence review. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 18(13). <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18137112>

Asmariyah., Novianti., & Suryati. (2021). Pregnant Women Anxiety Levels in the Pandemic Time Covid-19 Inthe City of Bengkulu. *Journal of Midwifery*, 9(1), 1–8.

- Depkes RI, 2016. *Pedoman Pelaksanaan Kelas Ibu Hamil*. Jakarta: Departemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia.
- Dewi, V. N. L. & Sunarsih, T., 2014. *Asuhan Kehamilan Untuk Kebidanan*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.
- Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Bantul, 2021. *Profil Kesehatan Kabupaten Bantul 2021 data 2020*, s.l.: s.n.
- Dinas Kesehatan Yogyakarta, 2021. *Profil Kesehatan Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta 2021 Data 2020*, s.l.:s.n.
- Ge, Y., Shi, C., Wu, B., Liu, Y., Chen, L., & Deng, Y. (2021). Anxiety and Adaptation of Behavior in Pregnant Zhuang Women During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Mixed-Mode Survey. *Risk Management and Healthcare Policy*, 14, 1563–1573. <https://doi.org/10.2147/RMHP.S303835>
- Grumi, S., Provenzi, L., Accorsi, P., Biasucci, G., Cavallini, A., Decembrino, L., Falcone, R., Fazzi, E. M., Gardella, B., Giaccherio, R., Guerini, P., Grossi, E., Magnani, M. L., Mariani, E. M., Nacinovich, R., Pantaleo, D., Pisoni, C., Prefumo, F., Sabatini, C., ... Borgatti, R. (2021). Depression and Anxiety in Mothers Who Were Pregnant During the COVID-19 Outbreak in Northern Italy: The Role of Pandemic-Related Emotional Stress and Perceived Social Support. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 12, 716488. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsy.2021.716488>
- Hessami, K., Romanelli, C., Chiuazzini, M., & Cozzolino, M. (2020). COVID-19 pandemic and maternal mental health: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *The Journal of Maternal-Fetal & Neonatal Medicine: The Official Journal of the European Association of Perinatal Medicine, the Federation of Asia and Oceania Perinatal Societies, the International Society of Perinatal Obstetricians*, 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14767058.2020.1843155>
- Johns Hopkins University, 2022. *Statistik Kasus Baru dan Kematian Penyakit Coronavirus (COVID-19) di Indonesia*, s.l.: s.n.
- Kajdy, A., Feduniw, S., Ajdacka, U., Modzelewski, J., Baranowska, B., Sys, D., Pokropek, A., Pawlicka, P., Kazmierczak, M., Rabijewski, M., Jasiak, H., Lewandowska, R., Borowski, D., Kwiatkowski, S., & Poon, L. C. (2020). Risk factors for anxiety and depression among pregnant women during the COVID-19 pandemic: A web-based cross-sectional survey. *Medicine*, 99(30), e21279. <https://doi.org/10.1097/MD.00000000000021279>
- Lemeshow, et al., 1997. *Besar Sampel dalam Penelitian Kesehatan*. Yogyakarta: Gadjahmada University Press.
- Liu, J., Hung, P., Alberg, A. J., Hair, N. L., Whitaker, K. M., Simon, J., & Taylor, S. K. (2021). Mental health among pregnant women with COVID-19-related stressors and worries in the United States. *Birth*, 48(4), 470–479. <https://doi.org/10.1111/birt.12554>
- Mei, H., Li, N., Li, J., Zhang, D., Cao, Z., Zhou, Y., Cao, J., & Zhou, A. (2021). Depression, anxiety, and stress symptoms in pregnant women before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, 149, 110586. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpsychores.2021.110586>
- Mortazavi, F., Mehrabadi, M., & KiaeeTabar, R. (2021). Pregnant women's well-being and worry during the COVID-19 pandemic: a cross-sectional study. *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth*, 21(1), 59. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12884-021-03548-4>
- Provenzi, L., Grumi, S., Giorda, R., Biasucci, G., Bonini, R., Cavallini, A., Decembrino, L., Drera, B., Falcone, R., Fazzi, E., Gardella, B., Giaccherio, R., Nacinovich, R., Pisoni, C., Prefumo, F., Scelsa, B., Sparta, M. V., Veggiotti, P., Orcesi, S., & Borgatti, R. (2020). Measuring the Outcomes of Maternal COVID-19-related Prenatal Exposure (MOM-COPE): study protocol for a multicentric longitudinal project. *BMJ Open*, 10(12), e044585. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2020-044585>
- Putri, S. D. Y., & Kurniati, N. (2021). *Husband's Support for Pregnant Women Facing Childbirth at Kalasan Public Health Center, Sleman, Indonesia*. 3(Ahms 2020), 208–211. <https://doi.org/10.2991/ahsr.k.210127.046>
- Racine, N., Hetherington, E., McArthur, B. A., McDonald, S., Edwards, S., Tough, S., & Madigan, S. (2021). Maternal depressive and anxiety symptoms before and during the COVID-19 pandemic in Canada: a longitudinal analysis. *The Lancet Psychiatry*, 8(5), 405–415. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366\(21\)00074-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366(21)00074-2)
- Ravaldi, C., Wilson, A., Ricca, V., Homer, C., & Vannacci, A. (2021). Pregnant women voice their concerns and birth expectations during the COVID-19 pandemic in Italy. *Women and Birth: Journal of the Australian College of Midwives*, 3(4), 335–343. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wombi.2020.07.002>
- Saadati, N., Afshari, P., Boostani, H., Beheshtinasab, M., Abedi, P., & Maraghi, E. (2021). Health anxiety and related factors among pregnant women during the COVID-19 pandemic: a cross-sectional study from Iran. *BMC Psychiatry*, 21(1), 95. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12888-021-03092-7>
- Saifuddin, 2017. *Pelayanan Kesehatan Maternal Dan Neonatal*. Jakarta: Bina Pustaka sarwono Prawirohardjo.
- Serafini, G., Parmigiani, B., Amerio, A., Aguglia, A., Sher, L., & Amore, M. (2020). The psychological impact of COVID-19 on the mental health in the general population. *QJM: Monthly Journal of the Association of Physicians*, 113(8), 531–537. <https://doi.org/10.1093/qjmed/hcaa201>
- Shidhaye, R., Madhivanan, P., Shidhaye, P., & Krupp, K. (2020). An Integrated Approach to Improve Maternal Mental Health and Well-Being During the COVID-19 Crisis. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 11(November), 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsy.2020.598746>
- Somerville, S., Dedman, K., Hagan, R., Oxnam, E., Wettinger, M., Byrne, S., Coe, S., Doherty, D., & Page, A. C. (2014). The Perinatal Anxiety Screening Scale: development and preliminary validation. *Archives of Women's Mental Health*, 17(5), 443–454. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00737-014-0425-8>
- Tikka, S. K., Parial, S., Pattojoshi, A., Bagadia, A., Prakash, C., Lahiri, D., Jaiswal, J., Puri, M., Kukreti, P., Behera, R. N., Agrawal, S., Garg, S., Dubey, S., Gupta, V., Bajaj, A., Agrawal, A., Singour, C., Patel, G., Maghade, M., ... Chandra, P. S. (2021). Anxiety among pregnant women during the COVID-19 pandemic in India - A multicentric study. In *Asian journal of psychiatry* (Vol. 66, p. 102880). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajp.2021.102880>
- Timircan, M., Bratosin, F., Vidican, I., Suci, O., Turaiche, M., Bota, A. V., Mitrescu, S., & Marin, I. (2021). Coping Strategies and Health-Related Quality of Life of Pregnant Women with SARS-CoV-2 Infection. *Medicina (Kaunas, Lithuania)*, 57(10). <https://doi.org/10.3390/medicina57101113>
- Walyani, E., 2015. *Asuhan Kebidanan pada Kehamilan*. 1 ed. Yogyakarta: Baru Press.
- Wang, Q., Mo, P. K. H., Song, B., Di, J.-L., Zhou, F.-R., Zhao, J., Wu, Y.-L., Tian, H., Qiu, L.-Q., Xia, J., Wang, L., Li, F., & Wang, L.-H. (2021). Mental health and preventive behaviour of pregnant women in China during the early phase of the COVID-19 period. *Infectious Diseases of Poverty*, 10(1), 37. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40249-021-00825-4>
- WHO, 2021. *Dasbor WHO coronavirus (COVID-19)*, s.l.: s.n.
- WHO, 2022. *Health Topics*, s.l.: s.n.

18

Xie, M., Wang, X., Zhang, J., & Wang, Y. (2021). Alteration in the psychologic status and family environment of pregnant women before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. *International Journal of Gynaecology and Obstetrics: The Official Organ of the International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics*, 153(1), 71–75. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ijgo.13575>

Yassa, M., Yassa, A., Yirmibeş, C., Birol, P., Ünlü, U. G., Tekin, A. B., Sandal, K., Mutlu, M. A., Çavuşoğlu, G., & Tug, N. (2020). Anxiety levels and obsessive compulsion symptoms of pregnant women during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Turkish Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, 17(3), 155–160. <https://doi.org/10.4274/tjod.galenos.2020.91455>

10

Yue, C., Liu, C., Wang, J., Zhang, M., Wu, H., Li, C., & Yang, X. (2021). Association between social support and anxiety among pregnant women in the third trimester during the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) epidemic in Qingdao, China: The mediating effect of risk perception. *The International Journal of Social Psychiatry*, 67(2), 120–127. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0020764020941567>

ORIGINALITY REPORT

47%
SIMILARITY INDEX

42%
INTERNET SOURCES

43%
PUBLICATIONS

30%
STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	www.researchgate.net Internet Source	5%
2	link.springer.com Internet Source	2%
3	Jessica F. Sperber, Emma R. Hart, Sonya V. Troller - Renfree, Tyler W. Watts, Kimberly G. Noble. "The effect of the COVID - 19 pandemic on infant development and maternal mental health in the first 2years of life", <i>Infancy</i> , 2022 Publication	2%
4	Submitted to King's College Student Paper	2%
5	ejournalmalahayati.ac.id Internet Source	2%
6	www.journal.ppnijateng.org Internet Source	2%
7	www.revistas.uma.es Internet Source	2%

8	Submitted to Universitas Diponegoro Student Paper	1 %
9	safeaccess.unboundmedicine.com Internet Source	1 %
10	Submitted to Liverpool John Moores University Student Paper	1 %
11	dergipark.org.tr Internet Source	1 %
12	journals.copmadrid.org Internet Source	1 %
13	Submitted to Herzing University Student Paper	1 %
14	repository.upnvj.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
15	Ruslan Halifu, Ahmad Amiruddin, Sudirman Sudirman. "The Risk Factor of Malnutrition of Bajo's Adolescents", Jurnal Aisyah : Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan, 2022 Publication	1 %
16	assets.researchsquare.com Internet Source	1 %
17	www.mdpi.com Internet Source	1 %

18	Submitted to Royal Holloway and Bedford New College Student Paper	1 %
19	Submitted to Universitas Jember Student Paper	1 %
20	"1st Annual Conference of Midwifery", Walter de Gruyter GmbH, 2020 Publication	1 %
21	Submitted to University of Derby Student Paper	1 %
22	www.atlantis-press.com Internet Source	1 %
23	Submitted to Badan PPSDM Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan Student Paper	1 %
24	jurnal.stikeskendekiautamakudus.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
25	Submitted to Mindanao State University - IIT Student Paper	1 %
26	digilib.unisayogya.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
27	ejurnal.poltekkes-tjk.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
28	Miaomiao Xie, Xiaoyun Wang, Jingjing Zhang, Yi Wang. "Alteration in the psychologic status	1 %

and family environment of pregnant women before and during the Covid - 19 pandemic", International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics, 2021

Publication

29

journal.aisyahuniversity.ac.id

Internet Source

1 %

30

sjik.org

Internet Source

1 %

31

garuda.kemdikbud.go.id

Internet Source

<1 %

32

Triyana Harlia Putri, Djoko Priyono. "Sleep Quality and Anxiety Among College Students in West Kalimantan, Indonesia", Jurnal Aisyah : Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan, 2021

Publication

<1 %

33

Ika Nur Saputri. "The Effect of Yoga Exercises on Back Pain in Third Trimester Pregnant Women", Jurnal Aisyah : Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan, 2021

Publication

<1 %

34

repositori.usu.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

35

www.scribd.com

Internet Source

<1 %

36

Chongyu Yue, Cuiping Liu, Jing Wang, Meng Zhang, Hongjing Wu, Chunrong Li, Xiuling Yang. "Association between social support and anxiety among pregnant women in the third trimester during the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) epidemic in Qingdao, China: The mediating effect of risk perception", International Journal of Social Psychiatry, 2020

Publication

<1 %

37

[midirs.org](https://www.midirs.org)

Internet Source

<1 %

38

Submitted to Universitas Mulawarman

Student Paper

<1 %

39

ojs.uma.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

40

childcarecanada.org

Internet Source

<1 %

41

Sai Krishna Tikka, Sonia Parial, Amrit Patojoshi, Ashlesha Bagadia et al. "Anxiety among pregnant women during the COVID-19 pandemic in India- a multicentric study", Asian Journal of Psychiatry, 2021

Publication

<1 %

42

id.scribd.com

Internet Source

<1 %

43 Shinta Novelia, Rosmawati Lubis, Reni Apriyanti. "Determinant of Anxiety Levels among Pregnant Women during Covid-19 Pandemic", Asian Community Health Nursing Research, 2021
Publication <1 %

44 ejournal.poltekkesjakarta1.ac.id
Internet Source <1 %

45 eprints.umm.ac.id
Internet Source <1 %

46 id.123dok.com
Internet Source <1 %

47 M. Solikhul Huda, Asyiah Simanjorang, Megawati. "Faktor Yang Memengaruhi Perilaku Perawat Dalam Pemilahan Limbah Infeksius Dan Non Infeksius Di Ruang Rawat Inap Kelas 3 Rumah Sakit Umum Haji Medan", HEALTH CARE : JURNAL KESEHATAN, 2020
Publication <1 %

48 Si Fan, Jianping Guan, Li Cao, Manli Wang, Hua Zhao, Lili Chen, Lei Yan. "Psychological effects caused by COVID-19 pandemic on pregnant women: A systematic review with meta-analysis", Asian Journal of Psychiatry, 2020
Publication <1 %

49 Submitted to St. Mary's College Twickenham
Student Paper <1 %

50 Desideria Yosepha Ginting. "Relationship Levels of Knowledge About Hepatitis B Disease with HBsAG Checking Measures on Pregnant Women at Puskesmas Dolok Masihul, Serdang Bedagai Regency", Jurnal Aisyah : Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan, 2021
Publication <1 %

51 aisyah.journalpress.id
Internet Source <1 %

52 eprints.uad.ac.id
Internet Source <1 %

53 www.researchsquare.com
Internet Source <1 %

54 Ika Septiana Saputri, Ika Yudianti. "TINGKAT KECEMASAN IBU HAMIL TRIMESTER III BERDASARKAN KELOMPOK FAKTOR RESIKO KEHAMILAN", Jurnal Midwifery Update (MU), 2020
Publication <1 %

55 Pelin Palas Karaca, Refika Genç Koyucu, Sevde Çubukçu Aksu. "The relationship between pregnant women's anxiety levels about coronavirus and prenatal attachment", Archives of Psychiatric Nursing, 2022
Publication <1 %

56 eprints.poltekkesjogja.ac.id
Internet Source <1 %

57

ira.lib.polyu.edu.hk

Internet Source

<1 %

58

www.nlm.medscape.idmu.unboundmedicine.unboundr

Internet Source

<1 %

59

Aprina Aprina, Titi Astuti. "Breast Cancer Risk Prevention Model (RICANDRA) to Determine the Risk Factors Associated with the Incidence of Breast Cancer in Women of Childbearing Age in Lampung Province", *Jurnal Aisyah : Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan*, 2022

Publication

<1 %

60

Ayseren Cevik, Cemile Onat Koroglu, Zekiye Karacam, Sule Gokyildiz Surucu, Sultan Alan. "Effects of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Prevalence of Insomnia, Anxiety, and Depression During Pregnancy: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis", *Clinical Nursing Research*, 2022

Publication

<1 %

61

Michelle L. Moulds, Madelyne A. Bisby, Melissa J. Black, Katie Jones, Virginia Harrison, Colette R. Hirsch, Jill M. Newby. "Repetitive negative thinking in the perinatal period and its relationship with anxiety and depression", *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 2022

Publication

<1 %

62 Sara Molgora, Monica Accordini. <1 %
"Motherhood in the Time of Coronavirus: The
Impact of the Pandemic Emergency on
Expectant and Postpartum Women's
Psychological Well-Being", Frontiers in
Psychology, 2020
Publication

63 [bmcpregnancychildbirth.biomedcentral.com](https://www.bmcpregnancychildbirth.biomedcentral.com) <1 %
Internet Source

64 [innovationinfo.org](https://www.innovationinfo.org) <1 %
Internet Source

65 [platcovid.com](https://www.platcovid.com) <1 %
Internet Source

66 [pubcovid19.pt](https://www.pubcovid19.pt) <1 %
Internet Source

67 repository.poltekkes-tjk.ac.id <1 %
Internet Source

68 İlknur Yeşilçinar, Gülten Güvenç, Mehmet
Ferdî Kinci, Burçin Bektaş Pardes, Gülşah Kök,
Ahmet Akın Sivaslıođlu. "Knowledge, Fear, and
Anxiety Levels Among Pregnant Women
During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Cross-
Sectional Study", Clinical Nursing Research,
2022
Publication

69

Cindy H. Liu, Amanda Koire, Natalie Feldman, Carmina Erdei, Leena Mittal. "COVID-19-related Health Worries and Generalized Anxiety Symptoms: Higher Risks in Perinatal Women Without a Pre-existing Generalized Anxiety Diagnosis", *Psychiatry Research*, 2022

Publication

<1 %

70

Lusia Asih Wulandari, Sri Nowo Retno. "Autogenic Relaxation on Anxiety Among Pregnant Women at Trimulyo Community Health Center, East Lampung", *Jurnal Aisyah : Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan*, 2022

Publication

<1 %

71

Apri Nur Wulandari, Eny Septi Wulandari Dwi Prihatin. "GAMBARAN KECEMASAN IBU HAMIL PADA MASA PANDEMI COVID DI YOGYAKARTA", *PREPOTIF : Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat*, 2022

Publication

<1 %

72

Dayu Laras Wening, Maria Ulfa, Bayu Anggileo Pramesona, Ahmad Veda Yudanto, Momoyo Azuma. "Description of SARS-CoV-2 Transmission Risk in Indonesian Nurses Due to COVID-19 Exposure", *Jurnal Aisyah : Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan*, 2022

Publication

<1 %

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography Off

FINAL GRADE

GENERAL COMMENTS

/0

Instructor

PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3

PAGE 4

PAGE 5

PAGE 6
