

The Risk of Pregnancy and Labour during the Covid19 Pandemic Relationship to Children's Health Insurance Related To Law No 35 of 2014 Concerning Child Protection and Law No 36 of 2009 about Health

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Abstract

Pregnancy and childbirth are happy moments for every mother-to-be in the world. However, pregnancy and childbirth during a pandemic have risks for transmission to both the mother and the fetus. Thus, giving attention to children is given since the child is conceived, during the delivery process and after delivery. During the COVID-19 pandemic, mothers can check their pregnancy 6 times during pregnancy. Preparing to give birth during the COVID-19 pandemic needs to be considered. The choice of place to give birth, be it at home, clinic, or hospital, taking into account the risks and benefits. After the baby is born it is important to continue to do consultations, including undergoing routine immunizations. Every mother should be more active in asking about safe ways to make appointments for consultations and immunizations in the midst of a pandemic. Given the bad impact, the government pays special attention to child protection by issuing Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection in Article 1 it is stated that children are given special protection, namely a form of protection received by children in certain situations and conditions to get guarantees. a sense of security against threats that endanger themselves and their lives in their growth and development. Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health states that maternal health efforts must be aimed at maintaining maternal health so that they are able to give birth to a healthy and quality generation and reduce maternal mortality. Therefore, the role and alertness of the government and health workers as the front line in handling Covid-19 can provide peace to pregnant women through pregnancy and childbirth in the midst of a pandemic. Pregnant women need to pay more attention to complying with health protocols even though they have made an agreement to consult with health workers when preparing for pregnancy and childbirth during the COVID-19 pandemic

Keywords

Pregnancy;labour; children's health insurance; covid19



I. Introduction

An indicator of the ability of health services in a country can be seen from the number of maternal mortality rates. Pregnancy and childbirth are happy moments for every mother-to-be in the world. It is undeniable that going through pregnancy and preparing to give birth during the COVID-19 outbreak can add to the mother's anxiety. This is because the preparations made have become more mature and there are more procedures that must be carried out.

The pandemic necessitates the importance of breaking the chain of transmission and protecting the population from risk. Breaking the chain of transmission of the virus can be done individually by doing personal hygiene, especially washing hands and in groups by means of social distancing. Likewise, pregnancy checks during the COVID-19 outbreak can be carried out as long as you follow health protocols, such as using a mask when leaving the house, applying proper sneezing and coughing etiquette, and washing hands using soap and running water both while in the hospital environment and when arriving at the hospital.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the government appealed to the movement to wear masks in healthy or sick conditions, with this appeal resulting in restrictions for pregnant women to leave the house. Thus the fertility rate during the pandemic continues to increase, the reason is that some couples of childbearing age are reluctant to access health facilities.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, mothers can check their pregnancy 6 times during pregnancy, namely 2x Trimester I, 1x in Trimester II, and 2x in Trimester II. After the baby is born, it is important to continue to do consultations, including undergoing routine immunizations. Every mother should be more active in asking about safe ways to make appointments for consultations and immunizations in the midst of a pandemic.

Related to this problem, pregnant women have a risk of contracting COVID-19 considering that conditions during pregnancy are more vulnerable due to hormonal changes and weak immune systems. If a pregnant woman has COVID-19, then this will have an impact on the baby who will be infected from the mother. Thus, the government plays an important role in preventing the spread of the disease and in the form of developing it as a child from birth to adulthood. This means that the government focuses on mothers and children who must be protected by issuing Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning child protection and Law No. 36 of 2009 concerning Health.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Definition of Covid19

Corona virus disease 2019 is an infectious disease caused by SARS-CoV-2, a type of coronavirus. This disease resulted in the 2019–2020 coronavirus pandemic. People with COVID-19 may experience fever, dry cough, and difficulty breathing. Sore throat, runny nose, or sneezing is less common. In the most susceptible patients, this disease can lead to pneumonia and multiorgan failure.

2.2 Caus of Covid-19

The world health agency (WHO) has also announced that the corona virus, also called COVID-19, is a global threat worldwide. The outbreak of this virus has an impact especially on the economy of a nation and globally. These unforeseen circumstances automatically revised a scenario that was arranged in predicting an increase in the global economy. (Ningrum, P. et al. 2020)

The cause of Covid-19 is a virus belonging to the coronavirus family. Coronavirus is a positive single-strain RNA virus, encapsulated and unsegmented. There are 4 main protein structures in Coronavirus, namely: protein N (nucleocapsid), glycoprotein M (membrane), spike glycoprotein S (spike), protein E (sheath). Coronavirus belongs to the order Nidovirales, family Coronaviridae. This coronavirus can cause disease in animals or humans. There are 4 genera, namely alphacoronavirus, betacoronavirus, gammacoronavirus, and deltacoronavirus. Prior to COVID-19, there were 6 types of coronavirus that could infect humans, namely HCoV-229E.

The Covid-19 pandemic caused everyone to behave beyond normal limits as usual. One of the behaviors that can change is deciding the decision to choose a college. The problem that occurs in private universities during covid 19 is the decrease in the number of prospective students who come to campus to get information or register directly to choose the department they want. (Sihombing, E and Nasib, 2020)

2.3 Signs of symptoms of Covid-19

According to the CDC (2020) states that the signs and symptoms of COVID-19 can be seen from various conditions of the suspect's body part. Signs of these symptoms include.

2.4. Patogenesis Covid-19

The pathogenesis of COVID-19 infection is not fully understood. At first it was known that this virus may have similarities with SARS and MERS CoV, but from the results of genomic evaluation of isolation from 10 patients, it was found that the similarity reached 99% which indicated a new virus, and showed similarities (88% identical) with batderived severe acute respiratory syndrome (IDR). SARS)-like coronaviruses, bat-SL-CoVZC45 and bat-SLCoVZXC21, taken in 2018 in Zhoushan, Eastern China, proximity to SARS-CoV was 79% and furthermore to MERS-CoV (50%). Phylogenetic analysis shows that COVID-19 is part of the subgenus Sarbecovirus and genus Betacoronavirus.

The immunologic process of the next host is not widely known. From the existing case data, examination of cytokines that play a role in ARDS shows the occurrence of cytokine storms as in other ARDS conditions. From the research so far, several cytokines have been found in high amounts, namely: interleukin-1 beta (IL-1 β), interferon-gamma (IFN- γ), inducible protein/CXCL10 (IP10) and monocyte chemoattractant protein 1 (MCP1) and possibly activate T-helper-1 (Th1).

2.5. Covid-19 syintoms

The symptoms experienced are usually mild and appear gradually. Some infected people do not show any symptoms and still feel well. The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are fever, fatigue, and a dry cough. Some patients may experience aches and pains, nasal congestion, runny nose, headache, conjunctivitis, sore throat, diarrhea, loss of smell and smell or skin rash.

According to data from countries affected early in the pandemic, 40% of cases will develop mild illness, 40% will develop moderate illness including pneumonia, 15% of cases will develop severe illness, and 5% of cases will develop critical condition. Patients with mild symptoms reported recovering after 1 week. In severe cases, they will experience Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS), sepsis and septic shock, multi-organ failure, including kidney failure or acute heart failure which can lead to death. Elderly people (elderly) and people with pre-existing medical conditions such as high blood pressure, heart and lung disorders, diabetes and cancer are at greater risk of developing severe.

Based on the WHO Global Surveillance Guidelines for the novel Corona-virus2019 (COVID-19) 2020, this definition of covid-19 is classified as follows:

a. Suspect case

Patients with acute respiratory distress (fever and at least one sign/symptom of respiratory illness, such as cough, shortness of breath), and a history of travel or living in an area reporting community transmission of COVID-19 disease during the 14 days prior to symptom onset. Probable case Suspected cases whose test results from COVID-19 are inconclusive; or Suspected cases whose test results cannot be performed for any reason

b. Confirmed cases are patients with positive laboratory results for Covid-19 infection, regardless of the presence or absence of clinical signs and symptoms.

2.6. Pregnancy

According to the International Federation of Obstetrics and Gynecology, pregnancy is defined as the fertilization or union of a spermatozoa and an ovum and subsequent nidation or implantation. When calculated from the time of fertilization to the birth of the baby, a normal pregnancy will take place within 40 weeks or 10 lunar months or 9 months according to the international calendar. Pregnancy is divided into 3 trimesters, where the first trimester lasts for 12 weeks, the second trimester is 15 weeks (weeks 13 to 27), and the third trimester is 13 weeks (weeks 28 to 40).

ANC is a service provided by nurses to women during pregnancy, for example by monitoring physical and psychological health, including fetal growth and development as well as preparing for labor and birth so that mothers are ready to face their new role as parents.

According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health in Rukiah & Yulianti defines that ANC visits are health checks carried out to check the condition of the mother and fetus on a regular basis, followed by corrections for deviations found . In essence, ANC visits are preventive care and aim to prevent unwanted things for the mother and fetus.

2.6. Pregnancy and childbirth during the covid19 pandemic

There are several things that pregnant women need to know during pregnancy and childbirth in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, namely:

a. Pregnant women can protect themselves, a number of studies show that pregnant women are not at a higher risk of contracting the corona virus than other groups of people. However, pregnant women can experience immunological and physiological changes, especially during the last months of pregnancy, which make them more susceptible to respiratory infections, including the Covid-19 virus

To reduce the risk of contracting the corona virus, it is important for pregnant women to take preventive measures, including:

- 1) Avoid contact with anyone who has symptoms of contracting the corona virus
- 2) Avoid using public transport, if possible, work from home
- 3) Avoid large and small gatherings in public spaces, especially in closed or confined spaces
- 4) Limit physical gatherings with friends and family
- 5) Call midwives, obstetricians, and other essential services online or use the phone using a mask when you have to go outside.

Additional protective measures also need to be taken, including frequent hand washing with soap and water, adopting a clean and healthy lifestyle, disinfecting frequently touched surfaces at home, self-monitoring for symptoms of the coronavirus and seeking early treatment from health care providers.

b. Consider the place of delivery, preparation for giving birth during the next covid19 pandemic is to consider the place of delivery. The choice of place to give birth, be it at home, clinic, or hospital, also needs to be carefully considered by considering the risks and benefits. It also depends on the condition of the expectant mother, the situation, and the health care system. If pregnant women have certain health problems, you should not give birth at home. The reason is, it will be safer if pregnant women give birth in hospital so that the mother's condition can be closely monitored and the baby can be protected as much as possible during the delivery process during the COVID-19 pandemic and afterward.

- c. Choosing a method of delivery, pregnant women are free to choose the method of delivery they want, be it vaginal delivery or by caesarean section. However, this choice must also be adjusted to the conditions of the mother's pregnancy. The obstetrician or midwife will provide recommendations on the best delivery method for pregnant women. If the condition of the fetus is classified as fine then the mother can give birth normally. Caesarean section is usually only performed under certain conditions, such as the condition of the baby who must be delivered immediately or pregnancy with an abnormal position. This is why, pregnancy checks still need to be carried out regularly according to schedule so that doctors can monitor the health of pregnant women and fetuses, and determine the right delivery method.
- d. Pregnant women can be accompanied by a companion during childbirth. Each birthing place may have regulatory adjustments regarding family assistance during the birthing process during the COVID-19 pandemic. Although pregnant women may be accompanied by family members, the companion as much as possible is limited to only one person. This aims to minimize the risk of direct contact. She is also required to wear a mask, always maintain hand hygiene, and maintain proper sneezing and coughing etiquette while in the delivery room. However, if the pregnant woman's companion is in an unhealthy condition or may have symptoms of Covid-19, she is not allowed to enter the delivery room. With this, the baby's mother, doctors and medical staff who assist in the delivery process are not infected with viral infections, including the covid-19 virus.
- e. Mothers can safely breastfeed their babies after delivery. The transmission of Covid-19 through breast milk (ASI) and the breastfeeding process has not been scientifically proven to date. Most importantly, mothers take precautions and continue to follow health protocols while breastfeeding, including wearing masks and washing hands both before and after contact with the baby.

2.7. Child Health Insurance in Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection

As it is known that children are the next generation of the nation who receive special attention from the government. Children are an inseparable part of the survival of human life and the sustainability of a nation and state. In order to be able to be responsible for the sustainability of the nation and state, every child needs to have the widest opportunity to grow and develop optimally, physically, mentally, and socially. For this reason, it is necessary to make efforts to protect children's welfare by providing guarantees for the fulfillment of their rights without discriminatory treatment.

The government makes special laws regarding child protection. The issue of child protection is given since the child is in the womb, after giving birth, toddlers, teenagers and adults. Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection in Article 1 states that children are given special protection, which is a form of protection received by children in certain situations and conditions to get a guarantee of security against threats that endanger themselves and their lives in their growth and development.

Then Article 44 reads:

1. The Government and Regional Governments are obliged to provide facilities and carry out comprehensive health efforts for children so that each child obtains optimal health degrees from the time of the womb
2. The provision of facilities and the implementation of comprehensive health efforts as referred to in paragraph (1) is supported by the participation of the community.
3. Comprehensive health efforts as referred to in paragraph (1) include promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative efforts, both for basic health services and referrals.

4. Comprehensive health efforts as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be provided free of charge for poor families.
5. The implementation of the provisions as referred to in paragraphs (1) to (4) shall be adjusted to the provisions of laws and regulations.

2.8. Law Number 36 Year 2009 concerning Health

Government policies on health contained in Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health contain policies for handling the spread of disease and protecting the rights of children and women ranging from adolescent reproductive health, pregnancy, childbirth to menopause. The sixth part of the law is on Reproductive Health.

Article 71 reads:

- (1) Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social health, not merely free from disease or disability related to the reproductive system, function, and process in men and women.
- (2) Reproductive health as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:
 - a. before pregnancy, during pregnancy, giving birth, and after giving birth;
 - b. regulation of pregnancy, contraceptives, and sexual health; and
 - c. reproductive system health.
- (3) Reproductive health as referred to in paragraph (2) is implemented through promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative activities.

Then in Chapter VII explaining the health of mothers, infants, children, adolescents, the elderly, it is mentioned in the Second Paragraph concerning Patient Protection, namely Article 56

- (1) Everyone has the right to accept or reject part or all of the relief measures that will be given to him after receiving and fully understanding the information regarding such actions.
- (2) The right to accept or reject as referred to in paragraph (1) does not apply to:
 - a. Disease sufferers whose disease can quickly spread to the wider community;
 - b. The state of an unconscious person; or
 - c. Severe mental disorder.

III. Research Method

This type of research is normative juridical. Juridical research is research on problems by looking at the the risk of pregnancy and labour during the covid19 pandemic. While the normative approach is an approach that only uses secondary data with a conceptual framework. The primary source of legal material is Law No 35 of 2014 Concerning Child Protection and Law No 36 of 2009 About Health, Secondary legal materials are legal materials that provide an explanation of primary legal materials in the form of literature. This writing is done by literature study, namely by reading books, related laws and regulations and studying the literature which is then processed and formulated systematically according to the problems presented. The analysis of legal materials in writing scientific articles uses qualitative analysis methods, in this case examining in depth the existing legal materials and then combining them with other legal materials, combined with supporting theories and then drawing conclusions to answer the existing problems.

IV. Result and Discussion

The state upholds human rights, including children's rights which are marked by the guarantee of protection and fulfillment of children's rights in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and several provisions of laws and regulations both national and international. This guarantee is strengthened through the ratification of international conventions on the Rights of the Child, namely the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child through Presidential Decree No. 36/1990 on Ratification of the Convention On The Rights Of The Child.

Attention to children is given since the child is conceived, during the delivery process and after delivery. Protection of children from the COVID-19 pandemic is shown to pregnant women as one of the groups vulnerable to respiratory infections, including the Covid-19 virus. This is because pregnant women can experience immunological and physiological changes, especially during the last months of pregnancy, which makes them more vulnerable. Thus, when performing antenatal care or prenatal care, it is recommended that in the first trimester there is no need for an examination unless there is a complaint or suspicion in the fetus. For the second trimester, it can be done via teleclinic consultation or virtual consultation with a doctor or midwife, if there are serious conditions or suspicions, you should immediately go to a gynecologist.

As for the third trimester, an examination can be done to prepare for the birth process. In addition, when pregnant women experience emergencies such as severe nausea and vomiting, high blood pressure, seizures, and diabetes mellitus. If a pregnant woman is infected with the corona virus, she must be treated in a hospital. Blood tests and urine investigations will be carried out by pregnant women. Pregnancy and ultrasound examinations will be temporarily suspended until 14 days have elapsed after confirmation of Covid-19.

After the 14 days are over, you can do an ultrasound to monitor the health of the baby and pregnant women. If the condition of the pregnant woman worsens, further examination is required by a team of doctors consisting of obstetricians, anesthetists, and disease specialists. Pregnant women are placed in isolation rooms and receive incentive treatment and therapy so that the condition of pregnant women remains stable. If Covid-19 is confirmed during delivery, the delivery process will be carried out in a negative pressure operating room and the medical team will wear level 3 personal protective equipment.

Preparation for childbirth aims to prepare all the needs physically, psychologically and financially during pregnancy and childbirth. Preparation for childbirth is everything that is prepared in terms of welcoming the birth of a child by pregnant women. Postpartum mothers who prepare for childbirth can be seen from the ability of the mother to prepare all the physical, psychological and financial needs during pregnancy and the delivery process.

Pregnancy and childbirth are happy moments for every mother-to-be in the world. However, it is undeniable that undergoing pregnancy and preparing to give birth during the COVID-19 outbreak can add to the anxiety of the mother. This is because the preparations made have become more mature and there are more procedures that must be carried out.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the government appealed to the movement to wear masks in healthy or sick conditions, with this appeal resulting in restrictions for pregnant women to leave the house. Thus the fertility rate during the pandemic continues to increase, the reason is that some couples of childbearing age are reluctant to access health facilities.

Based on this, according to Wiweko, the call to postpone the pregnancy program was carried out to minimize the impact of COVID-19 transmission on pregnant women and fetuses. Pregnant women who give birth in hospitals are advised not to receive guests until

their babies are allowed to go home. The move is said to be able to reduce the number of spread of Covid-19 is increasingly widespread.

The State, Government, Regional Government, Community, Family and Parents are obliged to provide protection and ensure the fulfillment of children's human rights in accordance with their duties and responsibilities. The protection of children that has been carried out so far has not provided guarantees for children to get treatment and opportunities that are in accordance with their needs in various fields of life, so that in carrying out efforts to protect children's rights by the government, it must be based on the principles of human rights, namely respect, fulfillment, and protection. On the Rights of the Child.

The government's policy regarding health insurance as stated in Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection states that every activity and effort to improve the highest public health status is carried out based on non-discriminatory, participatory, protective, and sustainable principles which are very important for the formation of Indonesian human resources, increasing the nation's resilience and competitiveness, and national development

Efforts to improve the health status as high as possible were initially in the form of efforts to cure disease, then gradually developed towards integrated health efforts for the entire community by involving the community at large which includes promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative efforts that are comprehensively integrated. and sustainable.

This is stated in Article 44 which reads that the government and local governments are obliged to provide facilities and carry out comprehensive health efforts for children so that each child obtains optimal health degrees from the time he is in the womb. Comprehensive health efforts) include promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative efforts, both for basic and referral health services.

Then it is emphasized in Article 59A which reads that Special Protection for Children is carried out through efforts: rapid treatment, including physical, psychological, and social treatment and/or rehabilitation, as well as prevention of diseases and other health disorders.

The government's policy in health is stated in Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health Article 71 reads that reproductive health is a healthy state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, not merely free from disease or disability related to the system, function, and reproductive process in men and women. Reproductive health includes: before pregnancy, pregnancy, childbirth, and after childbirth.

Furthermore, it is stated that everyone has the right to accept or reject part or all of the relief measures that will be given to him after receiving and fully understanding the information regarding the action. The right to accept or reject as referred to in paragraph (1) does not apply to patients with diseases whose diseases can quickly spread to the wider community.

The health of mothers, babies and children in Article 126 reads that maternal health efforts must be aimed at maintaining maternal health so that they are able to give birth to healthy and quality generations and reduce maternal mortality. Maternal health efforts as referred to in paragraph (1) include promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative efforts.

V. Conclusion

Pregnant women are one of the groups that are vulnerable to respiratory infections, including the Covid-19 virus. This is because pregnant women can experience immunological and physiological changes, especially during the last months of pregnancy, which makes them more vulnerable. Thus, during the pregnancy examination, it is recommended that in the first trimester there is no need for an examination unless there are complaints. Consultation can use social media, whatapp or the like. If a pregnant woman is infected with the corona virus, she must be treated in a hospital. Blood tests and urine investigations will be carried out by pregnant women. Pregnancy and ultrasound examinations will be temporarily suspended until 14 days have elapsed after confirmation of Covid-19.

After the 14 days are over, you can do an ultrasound to monitor the health of the baby and pregnant women. If the condition of the pregnant woman worsens, further examination is required by a team of doctors consisting of obstetricians, anesthetists, and disease specialists.

Looking at the problem. , the government guarantees the health of mothers and children as stipulated in Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, it is stated that every activity and effort to improve the highest level of public health is carried out based on the principles of non-discrimination, participatory, protective, and sustainable

Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health states that maternal health efforts must be aimed at maintaining maternal health so that they are able to give birth to a healthy and quality generation and reduce maternal mortality. Maternal health efforts include promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative efforts.

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