

THE EFFECT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE ANXIETY LEVELS OF THIRD TRIMESTER PREGNANT WOMEN: SCOPING REVIEW

Scoping Review

Fanny Anggiastuti Fatima¹, Punik Mumpuni Wijayanti²

1Medical Student, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Islam Indonesia

2Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Islam Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Background: Covid-19 is a type of Coronavirus that transmissible. The disease is easy to infect risk populations, such as pregnant women. They have a susceptibility because of the decrease in blood lymphocytes. Mainly, the third trimester is a concern because this gestation week approaches the give-birth time and hormone changes. This situation can be a predictor of anxiety.

Objective: To know about the effect of the pandemic on anxiety levels and associated factor because of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Methods: This research uses the guidance of PRISMA-ScR with sources in Indonesian and English literature from 2019-2022. The article topics related to the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic and the third trimester of pregnancies. The database sources by Portal Garuda, Pubmed, Science Direct, Research Gate, Sage Journal, Springer Link, Wiley Online Library, and Google Scholar using Boolean Formula. Articles selected, data extraction, notes based on the data item, and results synthesis based on research questions.

Results: Eight articles show significant *p*-value on increases in anxiety levels in the third trimester with the detailed, five articles on severe anxiety, one article on moderate, and two articles on mild anxiety. This condition is a risk of influencing anxiety symptoms. It is associated with the Covid-19 perception, afraid of pregnancy checkups, economic problems, history of previous illness, gestation age, family support, education, and marital relationship. In contrast, four articles indicate there is no significance.

Conclusion: The effect of the Covid-19 pandemic can influence anxiety in variation levels starting from no anxiety level until severe. The factors may overlap with each other to stimulate anxiety symptoms. The results can applicate to further research.