META ANALYSIS: ANXIETY DISORDER TOWARD COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN PREGNANT WOMEN

Alfi Makrifatul Azizah¹⁾, Yulia Lanti Retno Dewi²⁾, Bhisma Murti¹⁾

¹⁾Masters Program in Public Health, Universitas Sebelas Maret

²⁾Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sebelas Maret

ABSTRACT

Background: The COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions substantially altered daily lives of pregnant women, exaggerating the prevalence of anxiety compared with the pre-COVID-19 studies. The purpose of this study was to investigate anxiety disorder toward covid-19 pandemic in pregnant women.

Subjects and Method: This was a systematic review and meta-analysis. Using the PubMed and Google Scholar database, a literature search was conducted for cross-sectional full-text studies on the effect of COVID-19 pandemic on anxiety in pregnant women. The following search terms were used: “COVID-19” AND “pregnancy” AND “Anxiety”. Eligibility criteria were defined using the PICO model as follows, (1) population: pregnant women, (2) intervention: COVID-19 pandemic, (3) comparison: non pandemic, and (4) outcome: anxiety. The systematic review was carried out according to the PRISMA guidelines. Data analysis were performed using RevMan 5.3.

Results: There were 6 studies from Iran, China, and United States involved for meta-analysis. This study showed that COVID-19 pandemic increased anxiety in pregnant women 2.59 times than non pandemic (OR= 2.59; 95% CI= 1.95 to 3.45; p<0.001).

Conclusion: COVID-19 pandemic increases anxiety in pregnant women.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic, anxiety, pregnant mothers

Correspondence:

Alfi Makrifatul Azizah. Masters Program in Public Health, Universitas Sebelas Maret. Jl. Ir. Sutami 36A, Surakarta 57126, Central Java. Email: alfimakrifatulazizah@gmail.com. Mobile: 085375335480.