Editorial

Obstetrics Service after Covid-19 Pandemic

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The coronavirus disease (covid-19) pandemic has worsened maternal and fetal outcomes, as it related to an increase in maternal death, stillbirth, ruptured ectopic pregnancies, and maternal depression. A significant discrepancy of health care services across the globe, between highresource and low-resource settings, might strongly drive their inability to cope with the pandemic.¹

A worsen maternal health is caused by an inappropriate immune response, which could lead to severe inflammation, and thus uncontrolled cell death (panaptosis).² A pathogenic maternal immune response has a pivotal role in fetal development of the central nervous system, as it may result in cerebral palsy, schizophrenia, autism, and allergy in children.³

For this reason, not only health protocol application and vaccination, but cellular health promotion should also be enforced in covid-19 prevention. However, this must be challenging, since based on The Indonesian Basic Health Research (Riskesdas 2018), there was a rise in obstetrical complications rate such as preterm birth, intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR), as well as abnormal maternal fasting blood glucose and glucose tolerance test compared to previous years.⁴ If these issues were not taken seriously by considering all aspects with a comprehensive approach, it would be impossible to achieve the 2045 golden generation with a geographic bonus.

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