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# LAPORAN

## KULIAH PAKAR : ESSENTIAL POSSITIVE CHILDBIRTH EXPERIENCE



14 DESEMBER 2023

SEMESTER GANJIL 2023/2024  
PROGRAM STUDI KEBIDANAN



**UNIVERSITAS**  
**FORT DE KOCK**  
BUKITTINGGI

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## VISI DAN MISI

## PROGRAM STUDI

### VISI

“Mewujudkan Bidan professional  
dengan keunggulan berjiwa  
entrepreneur dan mampu bersaing  
di era global tahun 2033

”

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# TEMA

“Essential Possitive Childbirth Experience”

# NARASUMBER

dr. I Made Pariartha, M.Med.Ed., SpOG

# JADWAL

Waktu : Kamis, 14 Desember 2023

Pukul : 09.00 s/d selesai

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# PROFIL NARASUMBER

## 1. Data Narasumber

Nama : I Made Pariartha  
Nama dan Gelar : dr. I Made Pariartha, M.Med.Ed., Sp.OG  
Tempat, Tanggal Lahir : Gianyar, 21 November 1984  
Agama : Hindu  
Jenis Kelamin : Laki-Laki  
Status Pernikahan : Kawin  
Hobi : Tenis, berenang, membaca  
Alamat sesuai KTP : Jln. Apel No.1 Lingkungan Candi Baru Gianyar, Bali 80511  
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Instagram : @MadePariartha



## 2. Identitas Pekerjaan

Status Pekerjaan/Kepegawaian : Pegawai Tetap  
Jabatan : Dosen Tetap Yayasan  
Tempat bekerja : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Warmadewa Denpasar Bali  
Instansi pengusul masuk PPDS : Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Warmadewa Denpasar Bali  
Alamat Instansi Asal/Pengirim : Jln. Terompong No.24 Tanjung Bungkak, Denpasar Bali

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## 3. Riwayat Pendidikan

No.	Jenjang Pendidikan	Tempat Pendidikan	Jurusan	Tahun Lulus
1.	TK	TK Kemala Bhayangkari Gianyar	-	1991
2.	SD	SD No.6 Gianyar	-	1997

3.	SMP	SMPN 1 Gianyar	-	2000
4.	SMA	SMAN 1 Gianyar	IPA	2003
5.	S1 dan Profesi	FK UGM Yogyakarta	Kedokteran Umum	2009
6.	S2	FK UGM Yogyakarta	Ilmu Pendidikan Kedokteran	2014
7.	Spesialis	Bagian Obstetri dan Ginekologi FKKMK UGM - RSUP Dr. Sardjito	Obstetri dan Ginekologi	2020

#### 4. Riwayat Jabatan

No.	Nama Jabatan	Nama Instansi	Kota/Propinsi	Tahun
1.	Kepala Unit Keterampilan Klinik	Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Warmadewa	Denpasar/Bali	2011 - 2012
2.	Kepala Medical Education FKIK Unwar	Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Warmadewa	Denpasar/Bali	2020 - sekarang

#### 5. Riwayat Pekerjaan

No.	Nama Instansi Tempat Bekerja	Jabatan	Kota/Propinsi	Tahun
1.	RSU Premagana Gianyar	Dokter Umum	Gianyar Bali	2009 - 2011
2.	Discovery Kartika Plaza Hotel	Dokter Umum	Denpasar Bali	2009-2011
3.	FK Universitas Warmadewa	Dosen tetap	Denpasar Bali	2011 - sekarang
4.	RSU Family Husada	Dokter Spesialis Tetap	Gianyar Bali	2020 - sekarang
5.	RSU Premagana Gianyar	Dokter Spesialis Tetap	Gianyar Bali	2020 - sekarang

#### 6. Riwayat Organisasi dan Keanggotaan

No.	Nama Organisasi	Skala Organisasi (Lokal/Nasional/Internasional)	Tempat Kedudukan (Kota/Propinsi/Negara)	Jabatan Sebagai	Tahun
1.	CIMSA	Lokal	Yogyakarta	Local Officer	2005

2.	CIMSA - IFMSA	Nasional/Internasional	Jakarta	National Officer	2006
3.	KMHD	Lokal	Yogyakarta	Ketua Litbang	2006
4.	Ikatan Dokter Indonesia	Nasional		Anggota	2009 - sekarang
5.	Kolegium Obstetri dan Ginekologi Indonesia	Nasional		Anggota	2020 - sekarang

#### 7. Kegiatan Seminar / Simposium

No.	Tahun	Nama Kegiatan	Tempat Kegiatan (Kota/Propinsi)	Partisipasi Sebagai
1.	2014	Jakarta Medical Education Meeting	Jakarta	Presentasi Oral
2.	2014	Pertemuan dan Ekspo Pendidikan Kedokteran Indonesia VII	Palembang, Sumatra Selatan	Peserta
3.	2014	Lokakarya Penyusunan Modul Blok	Denpasar	Narasumber
4.	2017	Mini Simposium "Endometriosis Update"	Yogyakarta	Peserta
5.	2017	PIT POGI Makassar	Makasar, Sulawesi Selatan	Presentasi Oral
6.	2018	PIT KOGI Semarang	Semarang, Jawa Tengah	Presentasi Oral

#### 8. Kegiatan Workshop/Kursus/Pelatihan/Seminar

No.	Tahun	Nama Kegiatan	Tempat Kegiatan (Kota/Propinsi)	Partisipasi Sebagai
1.	2009	Advanced Trauma Life Support	Yogyakarta	Peserta
2.	2009	Advanced Cardiac Life Support	Yogyakarta	Peserta
3.	2009	Pelatihan Hiperkes dan Keselamatan Kerja	Yogyakarta	Peserta

4.	2012	Penyusunan Kurikulum Skill Laboratory	Yogyakarta	Peserta
5.	2013	Pengembangan E-Learning Dalam Pendidikan Kedokteran dan Profesi Kesehatan dalam KBK	Yogyakarta	Peserta
6.	2015	Basic Surgical Skill I	Semarang Jateng	Peserta
7.	2017	Basic Surgical Skill II	Denpasar Bali	Peserta
8.	2017	Pelatihan Resusitasi Neonatus	Yogyakarta	Peserta
9.	2017	Pelatihan Penatalaksanaan Robekan Perineum untuk PPDS I	Yogyakarta	Peserta
10.	2017	The Ultrasound Training for Resident of Obstetrics and Gynecology	Yogyakarta	Peserta
11.	2017	Kursus Metodologi Penelitian TKP PPDS FK-UGM	Yogyakarta	Peserta
12.	2017	Pelatihan Dasar Wajib Bagi Karyawan RSUP Dr. Sardjito	Yogyakarta	Peserta
13.	2018	Standardization Of Competency Electronic Fetal Monitoring Examination On High Risk Pregnancy For Obstetrician	Yogyakarta	Peserta
14.	2023	In-ALARM	Bandung	Peserta
15.	2022	Pelatihan Pembelajaran Interaktif	FK Unizar NTB	Nara sumber
16.	2023	Pelatihan Memfasilitasi Pembelajaran Klinis	FK Universitas Ganesha	Nara sumber
17.	2023	Tata Laksana Kehamilan Risiko Tinggi dengan Kondisi Preeklampsia	Stikes Hamzar NTB	Nara sumber

## 9. Riwayat Publikasi

No	Tahun	Judul Publikasi	Jenis Publikasi (Oral/Poster/Buku/Jurnal Prosiding/dll)	Tempat Publikasi (Jurnal/Penerbit/Tempat)	Sebagai
1.	2014	Perbedaan Efektivitas Diskusi Kelompok, Motivasi Intrinsik Dan Nilai Modul Dari Mahasiswa Yang Difasilitasi Dosen Dan Tutor Sebaya	Jurnal	Jurnal Pendidikan Kedokteran Indonesia/AIPKI/Jakarta	Penulis utama

2.	2017	Perbandingan rasio neutrophil/limfosit (NLR), rasio platelet/limfosit (PLR) dan volume platelet rata-rata (MPV) pada preeklampsia berat awitan dini ( <i>early onset preeclampsia</i> ) dengan preeklampsia berat awitan lanjut ( <i>late onset preeclampsia</i> )	Prosiding	Indonesian Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology/ Jakarta	Penulis utama
3.	2018	Advanced ligamentary pregnancy with live fetus and severe preeclampsia: a case report	Prosiding	Indonesian Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology/ Jakarta	Penulis utama
4.	2020	Faktor-faktor yang Mendukung dan Menghambat Dilakukannya Versi Luar pada Kehamilan dengan Presentasi Bokong di Yogyakarta	Jurnal	Jurnal Kesehatan Reproduksi Indonesia	Penulis Utama

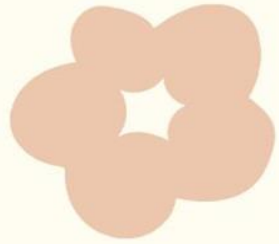
#### 10. Riwayat Penghargaan

No.	Tahun	Nama Penghargaan	Pemberi Penghargaan	Sebagai
1.	1996	Siswa Teladan I Tk. SD Provinsi Bali	Gubernur Kepala Daerah Bali	Juara I
2.	1999	Siswa Teladan I Tk. SMP Provinsi Bali	Gubernur Kepala Daerah Bali	Juara I
3.	2002	Siswa Teladan III Tk. SMA Provinsi Bali	Gubernur Kepada Daerah Bali	Juara III
4.	2002	Juara I Olimpiade Matematika	Bupati Kepala Daerah Tk II Gianyar	Juara I
5.	2003	Siswa Berprestasi III Kuis Digital LG Prima Jakarta	Indosiar	Juara III
6.	2003	Juara II Olimpiade Biologi Provinsi Bali	Rektor Universitas Undiksha	Juara II

7.	2014	<i>Best research in Medical Education - Best Oral Presentation HPEQ-DIKTI</i>	HPEQ Project - World Bank - Dirjen Pendidikan Tinggi	<i>Best oral presentation</i>
	2014	<i>Awardee LPDP Kemenkeu RI</i>	Kemenkeu RI	<i>Awardee</i>
8.	2016	<i>Certificate of Appreciation</i>	BkkbN - UGM - UNFPA	<i>Committee</i>
9.	2016	Penghargaan	FK UGM - RSUP Dr. Sardjito	Panitia
	2020	Lulusan Terbaik Program Studi Obstetri dan Ginekologi FKMK UGM	FK-KMK UGM	Lulusan terbaik
10	2022	Penerima Matching Fund Kedaireka Kemenristekdikti 2022	Kemenristekdikti	Penerima

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# HAND OUT MATERI



GRIYA KAMINI

# Essential Positive Childbirth Experience

dr. I Made Pariartha, M.Med.Ed., Sp.OG  
GRIYA KAMINI – FKIK UNIVERSITAS WARMADDEWA



*Disampaikan pada Workshop Positive Childbirth Experience  
Prodi Kebidanan – Profesi Bidan  
Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani*





# Kasus 1

- Seorang perempuan 24 tahun, G1P0A0, UK 39 minggu datang ke RS dengan keluhan nyeri perut hilang timbul. Pemeriksaan obstetric TFU 32 cm, janin tunggal, memanjang, preskep, puki, DJJ 138 kpm, kepala teraba 3/5 bagian, His 1x/10'/15"/L. Pemeriksaan dalam vulva normal, vagina normal, serviks agak lunak, di belakang, penipisan 50%, dilatasi 2 cm, kepala di H2, selaput ketuban teraba. Pasien didiagnosis PK 1 fase laten, diputuskan diobservasi di kamar bersalin. Setelah evaluasi 8 jam, tidak ada kemajuan persalinan. Pasien diputuskan stimulasi oksitosin. Tidak ada kemajuan persalinan, pasien akhirnya dilakukan seksio sesarea.

## Kasus 2

- Seorang perempuan 25 tahun, G1P0A0, UK 39 minggu datang ke RS dengan keluhan nyeri perut hilang timbul. Pemeriksaan obstetric TFU 32 cm, janin tunggal, memanjang, preskep, puki, DJJ 138 kpm, kepala teraba 3/5 bagian, His 1x/10'/15"/L. Pemeriksaan dalam vulva normal, vagina normal, serviks agak lunak, di belakang, penipisan 50%, dilatasi 2 cm, kepala di H2, selaput ketuban teraba. Pasien didiagnosis PK 1 fase laten. Pasien dipulangkan dengan KIE yang adekuat. Dua hari kemudian pasien datang kembali, evaluasi bukaan 6 cm. Pasien dievaluasi dan partus spontan.

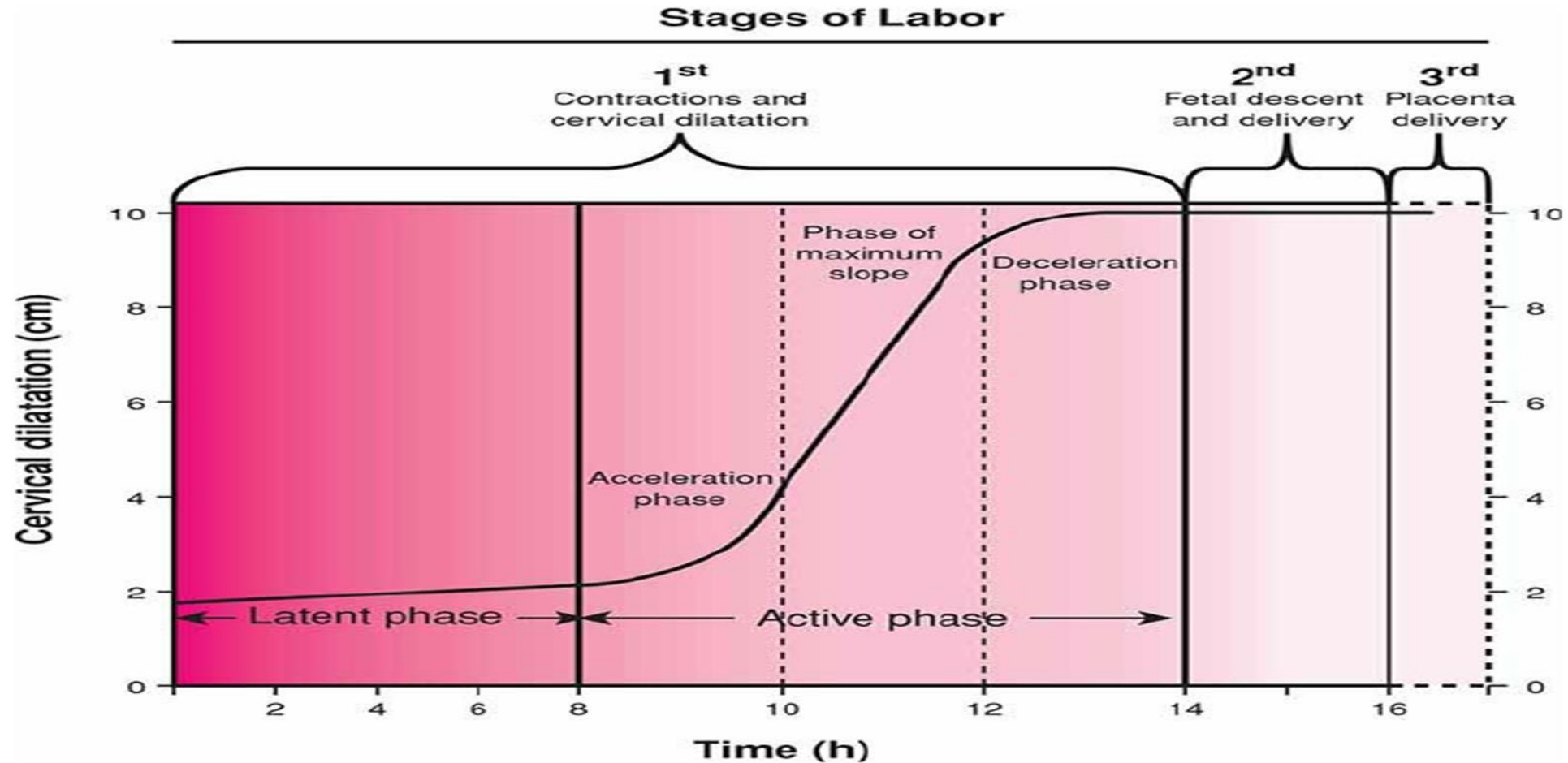
## Kasus 3

- Seorang perempuan 28 tahun, G2P1A0, UK 39 minggu dilakukan observasi di kamar bersalin dengan PK 1 fase aktif. Evaluasi terakhir pasien bukaan 4 cm. Dievaluasi 4 jam lagi pasien bukaan 5 cm. Pasien dilakukan stimulasi persalinan dengan oksitosin. Setelah habis 1 botol oksitosin 5IU/500 mL RL 40 tpm, evaluasi pasien bukaan 6 cm. diputuskan dilakukan seksio sesaria dengan diagnosis stimulasi gagal.

## Kasus 4

- Seorang perempuan 28 tahun, G2P1A0, UK 39 minggu dilakukan observasi di kamar bersalin dengan PK 1 fase aktif. Evaluasi terakhir pasien bukaan 4 cm, kondisi ibu dan janin dalam kondisi baik. Dievaluasi 4 jam lagi pasien bukaan 5 cm kondisi ibu dan janin dalam kondisi baik. Dokter memutuskan pasien evaluasi 4 jam lagi. Evaluasi bukaan 6 cm. pasien partus normal 5 jam kemudian.

# Paradigma lama



**FIGURE 21-4** Composite of the average dilation curve for labor in nulliparous

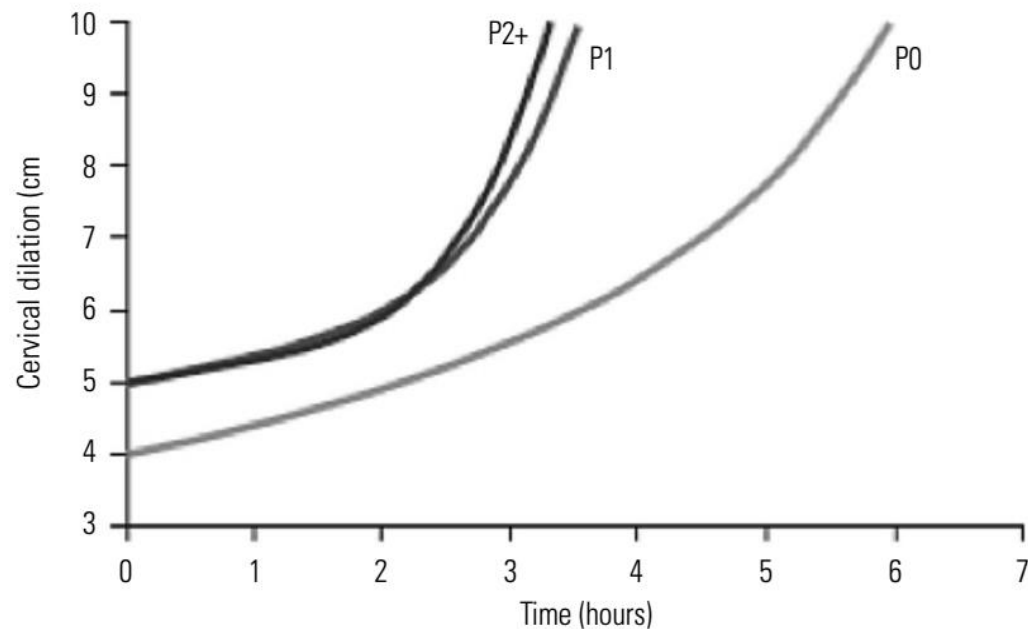
# Paradigma Baru

**Table 2.** Spontaneous Labor Progress Stratified by Cervical Dilation and Parity ↵

<i>Cervical Dilation (cm)</i>	<b>Median Elapsed Time (h)</b>		
	<i>Parity 0 (95th percentile)</i>	<i>Parity 1 (95th percentile)</i>	<i>Parity 2 or Greater (95th percentile)</i>
3–4	1.8 (8.1)	—	—
4–5	1.3 (6.4)	1.4 (7.3)	1.4 (7.0)
5–6	0.8 (3.2)	0.8 (3.4)	0.8 (3.4)
6–7	0.6 (2.2)	0.5 (1.9)	0.5 (1.8)
7–8	0.5 (1.6)	0.4 (1.3)	0.4 (1.2)
8–9	0.5 (1.4)	0.3 (1.0)	0.3 (0.9)
9–10	0.5 (1.8)	0.3 (0.9)	0.3 (0.8)

Modified from Zhang J, Landy HJ, Branch DW, Burkman R, Haberman S, Gregory KD, et al. Contemporary patterns of spontaneous labor with normal neonatal outcomes. Consortium on Safe Labor. *Obstet Gynecol* 2010;116:1281–7.

ACOG. Obstetric Care Consensus Safe Prevention for Primary Cesarean Delivery. 2016.



ACOG. Obstetric Care Consensus  
Safe Prevention for Primary  
Cesarean Delivery. 2016.

**Fig. 4.** Average labor curves by parity in singleton term pregnancies with spontaneous onset of labor, vaginal delivery, and normal neonatal outcomes. Abbreviations: P0, nulliparous women; P1, women of parity 1; P2+, women of parity 2 or higher. (Modified from Zhang J, Landy HJ, Branch DW, Burkman R, Haberman S, Gregory KD, et al. Contemporary patterns of spontaneous labor with normal neonatal outcomes. Consortium on Safe Labor. *Obstet Gynecol* 2010;116:1281–7.) ↩

**Table 3.** Recommendations for the Safe Prevention of the Primary Cesarean Delivery ↩

**Recommendations**

**Grade of Recommendations**

*First stage of labor*

A prolonged latent phase (eg, greater than 20 hours in nulliparous women and greater than 14 hours in multiparous women) should not be an indication for cesarean delivery.	1B Strong recommendation, moderate quality evidence
Slow but progressive labor in the first stage of labor should not be an indication for cesarean delivery.	1B Strong recommendation, moderate quality evidence
Cervical dilation of 6 cm should be considered the threshold for the active phase of most women in labor. Thus, before 6 cm of dilation is achieved, standards of active phase progress should not be applied.	1B Strong recommendation, moderate quality evidence
Cesarean delivery for active phase arrest in the first stage of labor should be reserved for women at or beyond 6 cm of dilation with ruptured membranes who fail to progress despite 4 hours of adequate uterine activity, or at least 6 hours of oxytocin administration with inadequate uterine activity and no cervical change.	1B Strong recommendation, moderate quality evidence

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*Second stage of labor*

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A specific absolute maximum length of time spent in the second stage of labor beyond which all women should undergo operative delivery has not been identified.

1C

Strong recommendation, low quality evidence

Before diagnosing arrest of labor in the second stage, if the maternal and fetal conditions permit, allow for the following:

1B

Strong recommendation, moderate quality evidence

- At least 2 hours of pushing in multiparous women (1B)
- At least 3 hours of pushing in nulliparous women (1B)

Longer durations may be appropriate on an individualized basis (eg, with the use of epidural analgesia or with fetal malposition) as long as progress is being documented. (1B)

Operative vaginal delivery in the second stage of labor by experienced and well trained physicians should be considered a safe, acceptable alternative to cesarean delivery. Training in, and ongoing maintenance of, practical skills related to operative vaginal delivery should be encouraged.

1B

Strong recommendation, moderate quality evidence

Manual rotation of the fetal occiput in the setting of fetal malposition in the second stage of labor is a reasonable intervention to consider before moving to operative vaginal delivery or cesarean delivery. In order to safely prevent cesarean deliveries in the setting of malposition, it is important to assess the fetal position in the second stage of labor, particularly in the setting of abnormal fetal descent.

1B

Strong recommendation, moderate quality evidence

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Childbirth is one of the most challenging psychological events in a mother's life, as 10–34% of all childbearing women are faced with traumatic birth experiences.

***Taheri et al. Creating a positive perception of childbirth experience: systematic review and meta-analysis of prenatal and intrapartum interventions Reproductive Health (2018) 15:73  
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12978-018-0511-x>***

# A negative experience in childbirth

*post-traumatic stress disorder  
(PTSD)*

*disruption to interpersonal  
relationships*

*dysfunctional maternal - infancy bonding*

*reduction in rates of exclusive breastfeeding*

*fear of childbirth and in increased desire for an elective caesarean section in  
future pregnancies*





# Factors Affecting Childbirth Experiences

midwife support

duration of labour

pain

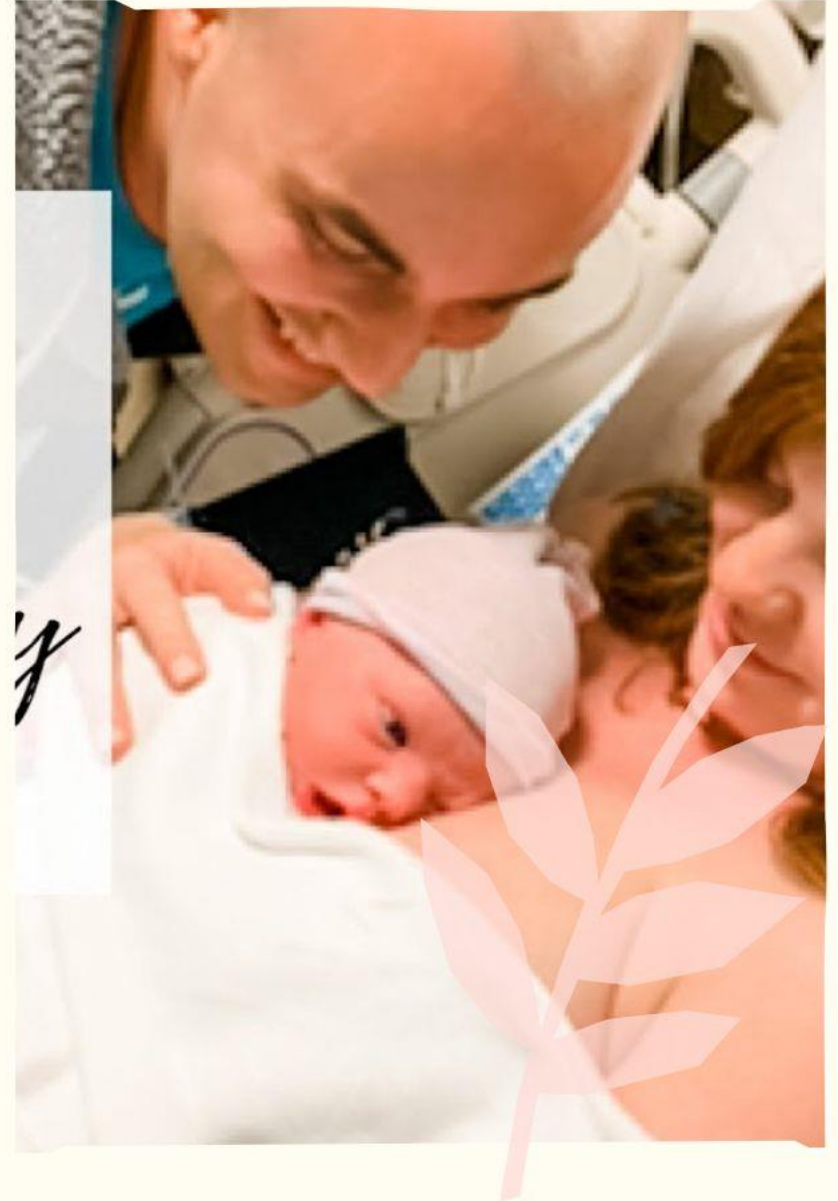
expectations of labour

involvement and participation of labour

use of invasive methods such as episiotomies,  
forceps and emergency caesarean section

**Studies show that fear of childbirth leads to reduce self-efficacy and increase negative experience of childbirth. It also makes to choose caesarean for the next delivery (Al Ahmar & Tarraf, 2014; Christiaens & Bracke, 2007).**

**Consequences of a positive experience of childbirth include increasing self-esteem, self-efficacy, skills, maternal and infant attachment and better acceptance of the maternal role (Ekström & Nissen, 2006; Goodman, Mackey, & Tavakoli, 2004).**





Women gain **essential experiences** during the labour process that remain with them throughout their lives.

The quality of these experiences affects the **health of the mother and her child, the mother-child relationship, as well as the spouse** (Bayrami, Valizadeh, & Zaheri, 2011).

# Intrapartum care for a positive childbirth experience (WHO, 2018)



Respectful  
maternity  
care



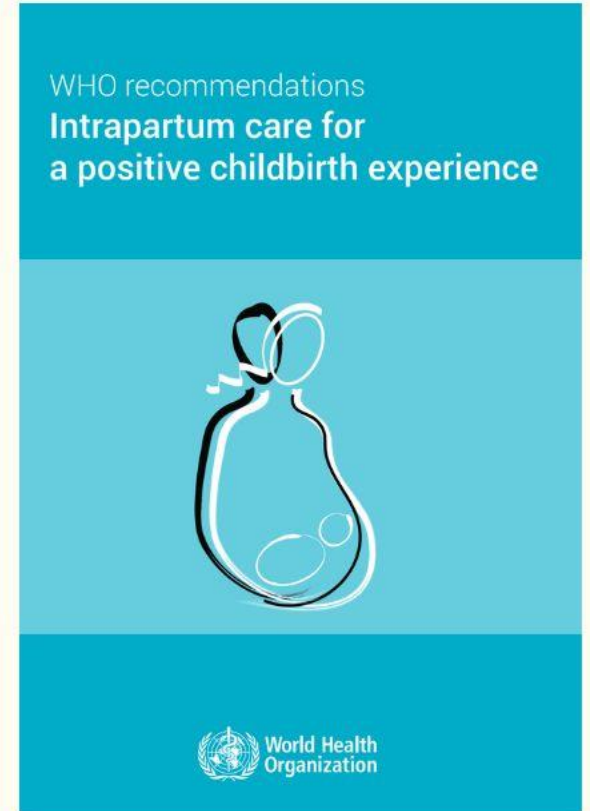
Effective  
communication



Companionship  
during labour and  
childbirth

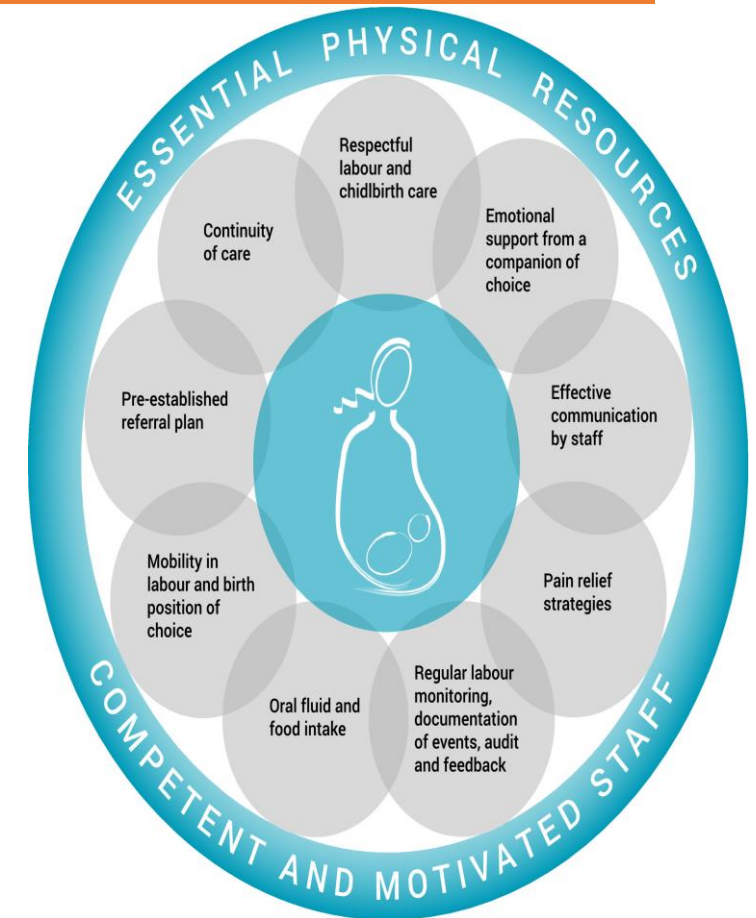


Continuity of  
care



# Intrapartum care for positive childbirth experiences

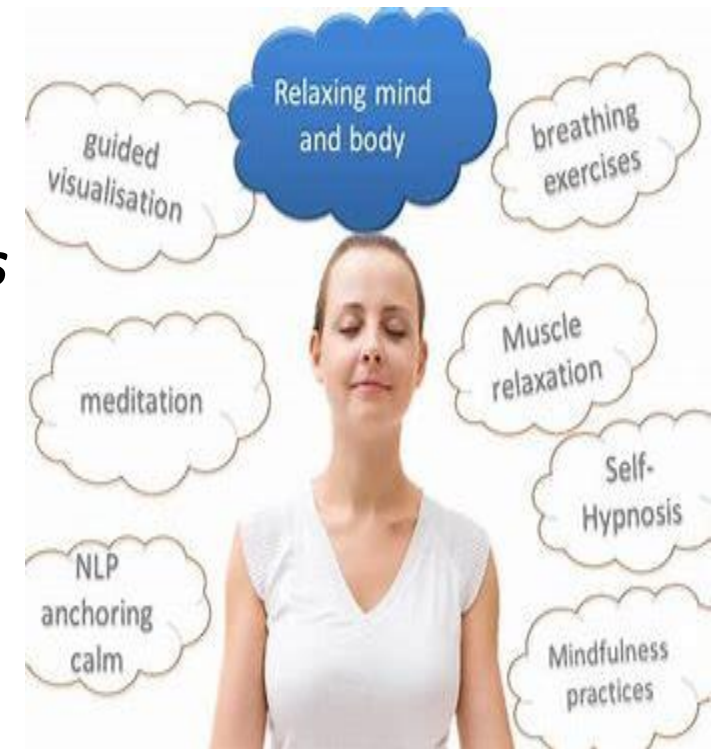
- For pregnant women with spontaneous labour onset, the cervical dilatation rate threshold of **1 cm/hour during active first stage** (as depicted by the partograph alert line) is **inaccurate** to identify women at risk of adverse birth outcomes and is therefore not recommended for this purpose.
- A minimum cervical dilatation **rate of 1 cm/hour** throughout active first stage is **unrealistically** fast for some women and is therefore **not recommended for identification of normal labour progression**. A slower than 1-cm/hour cervical dilatation rate alone should not be a routine indication for obstetric intervention.



- For healthy pregnant women presenting in spontaneous labour, a policy of **delaying labour ward admission until active first stage** is recommended only in the context of rigorous research.
- **Routine cardiotocography is not recommended** for the assessment of fetal well-being on labour admission in healthy pregnant women presenting in spontaneous labour.
- **Auscultation using a Doppler ultrasound device or Pinard fetal stethoscope** is recommended for the assessment of fetal well-being on labour admission.



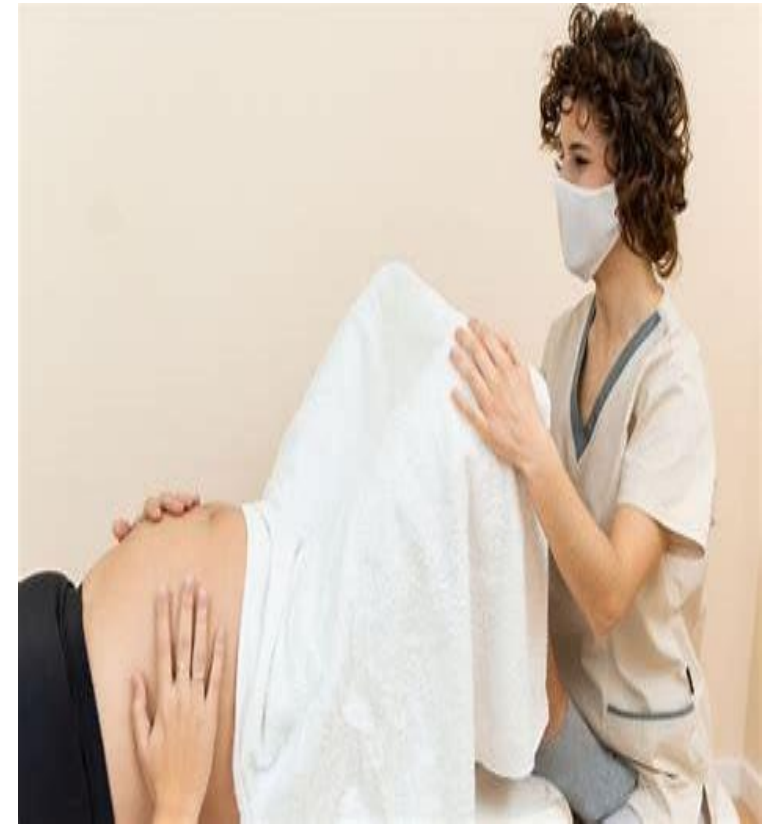
- Digital vaginal examination at intervals of four hours is recommended for routine assessment of active first stage of labour in low-risk women
- ***Relaxation techniques, including progressive muscle relaxation, breathing, music, mindfulness and other techniques, are recommended for healthy pregnant women requesting pain relief during labour, depending on a woman's preferences.***
- ***Manual techniques, such as massage or application of warm packs, are recommended for healthy pregnant women requesting pain relief during labour, depending on a woman's preferences***



- For women at low risk, ***oral fluid and food*** intake during labour is recommended.
- Encouraging the adoption of ***mobility and an upright position*** during labour in women at low risk is recommended
- Routine vaginal cleansing with chlorhexidine during labour for the purpose of preventing infectious morbidities is not recommended
- The use of ***intravenous fluids*** with the aim of shortening the duration of labour is not recommended



- Women should be informed that the duration of the second stage varies from one woman to another. In ***first labours, birth is usually completed within 3 hours*** whereas in subsequent labours, ***birth is usually completed within 2 hours***
- For women in the second stage of labour, techniques to reduce perineal trauma and facilitate spontaneous birth (including ***perineal massage, warm compresses and a “hands on” guarding of the perineum***) are recommended, based on a woman’s preferences and available options.



- Routine or liberal use of ***episiotomy*** is ***not recommended*** for women undergoing spontaneous vaginal birth.
- Application of ***manual fundal pressure*** to facilitate childbirth during the second stage of labour is not recommended.
- ***Delayed umbilical cord clamping*** (not earlier than 1 minute after birth) is ***recommended*** for improved maternal and infant health and nutrition outcomes





**INTERIM UPDATE**

# ACOG COMMITTEE OPINION

Number 814

*(Replaces Committee Opinion 684, January 2017)*

## **Committee on Obstetric Practice**

*The American College of Nurse-Midwives endorse this document. This Committee Opinion was developed by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists' Committee on Obstetric Practice in collaboration with committee members Maria A. Mascola, MD; T. Flint Porter, MD; and Tamara Tin-May Chao, MD.*

**INTERIM UPDATE:** The content in this Committee Opinion has been updated as highlighted (or removed as necessary) to reflect a limited, focused change in the data and language regarding cord milking.

## **Delayed Umbilical Cord Clamping After Birth**

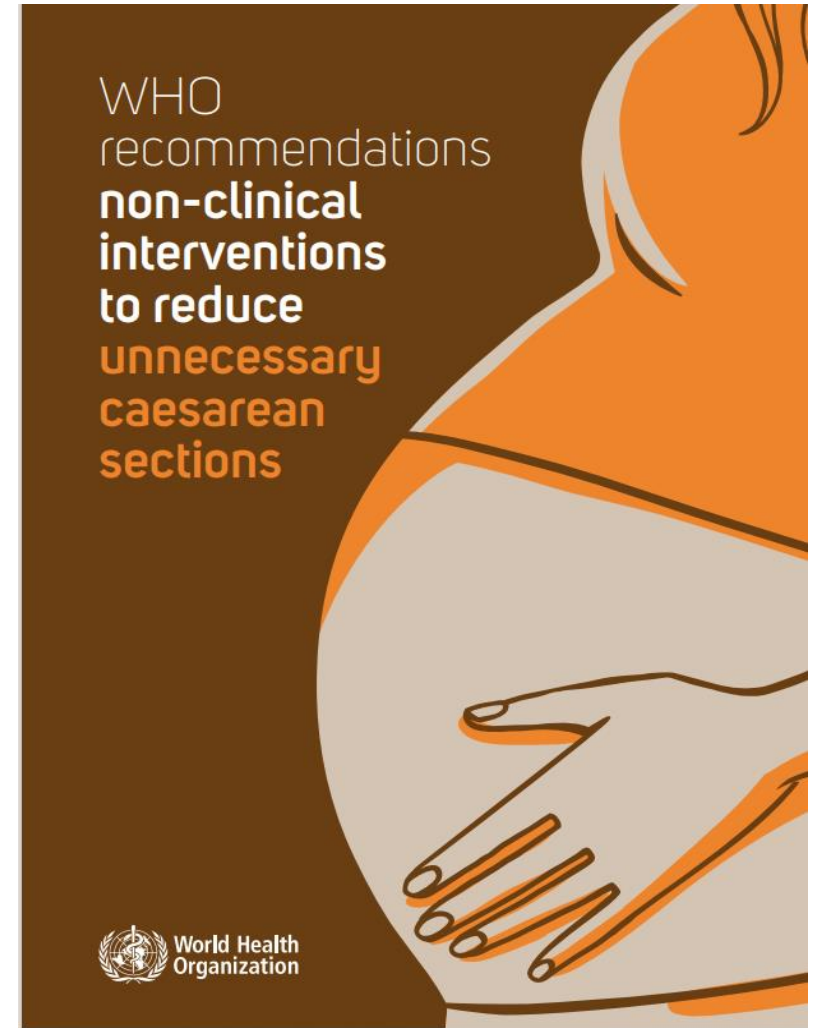
**ABSTRACT:** Delayed umbilical cord clamping appears to be beneficial for term and preterm infants. In term infants, delayed umbilical cord clamping increases hemoglobin levels at birth and improves iron stores in the first several months of life, which may have a favorable effect on developmental outcomes. There is a small increase in the incidence of jaundice that requires phototherapy in term infants undergoing delayed umbilical cord clamping. Consequently, obstetrician-gynecologists and other obstetric care providers adopting delayed umbilical cord clamping in term infants should ensure that mechanisms are in place to monitor and treat neonatal jaundice. In preterm infants, delayed umbilical cord clamping is associated with significant neonatal benefits, including improved transitional circulation, better establishment of red blood cell volume, decreased need for blood transfusion, and lower incidence of necrotizing enterocolitis and intraventricular hemorrhage. Delayed umbilical cord clamping was not associated with an increased risk of postpartum hemorrhage or increased blood loss at delivery, nor was it associated with a difference in postpartum hemoglobin levels or the need for blood transfusion. Given the benefits to most newborns and concordant with other professional organizations, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists now recommends a delay in umbilical cord clamping in vigorous term and preterm infants for at least 30–60 seconds after birth. The ability to provide delayed umbilical cord clamping may vary among institutions and settings; decisions in those circumstances are best made by the team caring for the mother–infant dyad.

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- In neonates born through ***clear amniotic fluid*** who start ***breathing on their own*** after birth, suctioning of the mouth and nose should ***not be performed***
- Newborns without complications should be kept in ***skin-to-skin*** contact (SSC) with their mothers during the ***first hour after birth*** to prevent hypothermia and promote breastfeeding
- ***All newborns***, including low-birth-weight (LBW) babies who are able to breastfeed, should be ***put to the breast as soon as possible*** after birth when they are clinically stable, and the mother and baby are ready



- ***Health education for women*** is an essential component of antenatal care. The following educational interventions and support program are recommended to reduce caesarean births only with targeted monitoring and evaluation.
  - *childbirth training workshops*
  - *nurse-led applied relaxation training program*
  - *psychosocial couple-based prevention program*
  - *psychoeducation for women with fear of childbirth*



# Menurunkan angka SC....

- Childbirth training workshop (mothers alone versus control: risk ratio **[RR] 0.55**, 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.33 to 0.89; couple versus control: RR 0.59, 95% CI 0.37 to 0.94; 60 women, Low-certainty evidence) (73).
- Psychosocial couple-based prevention program (odds ratio **0.36**, 95% CI 0.15 to 0.86; 147 women, Low-certainty evidence) (75)
- Nurse-led applied relaxation training program (**RR 0.22**, 95% CI 0.11 to 0.43; 104 women, Low-certainty evidence) (80).



# Meningkatkan persalinan vaginal....

- Childbirth training workshop (mothers alone versus control: RR 2.25, 95% CI 1.16 to 4.36; couple versus control: RR 2.13, 95% CI 1.09 to 4.16; 60 women, Low-certainty evidence) (73).
- Psychoeducation for women with fear of childbirth (RR 1.33, 95% CI 1.11 to 1.61; 371 women, Low-certainty evidence) (78).



**Table 4** Ranking of main reasons for delivery mode preference among 103 women preferring CS

Ranking	Reasons	N	%
1	CS is safer than VB	53	51.5
2	CS is less pain than VB	42	40.8
3	CS is better for baby's health than VB	25	24.3
4	CS is better for women's health than VB	23	22.3
5	CS is better for couple's life than VB	9	8.7
6	CS is of lower cost than VB	6	5.8
7	Other reasons	6	5.8

**Note:** Women were asked to choose at most three important reasons for their preference of delivery mode.

**Abbreviations:** VB, vaginal birth; CS, cesarean section.

## Patient Preference and Adherence

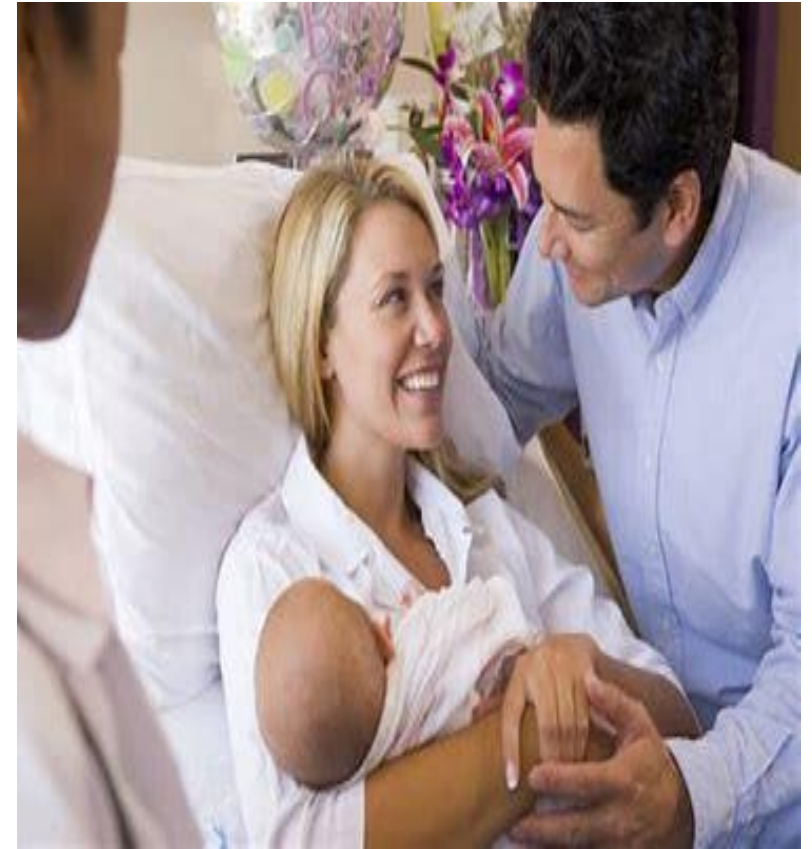
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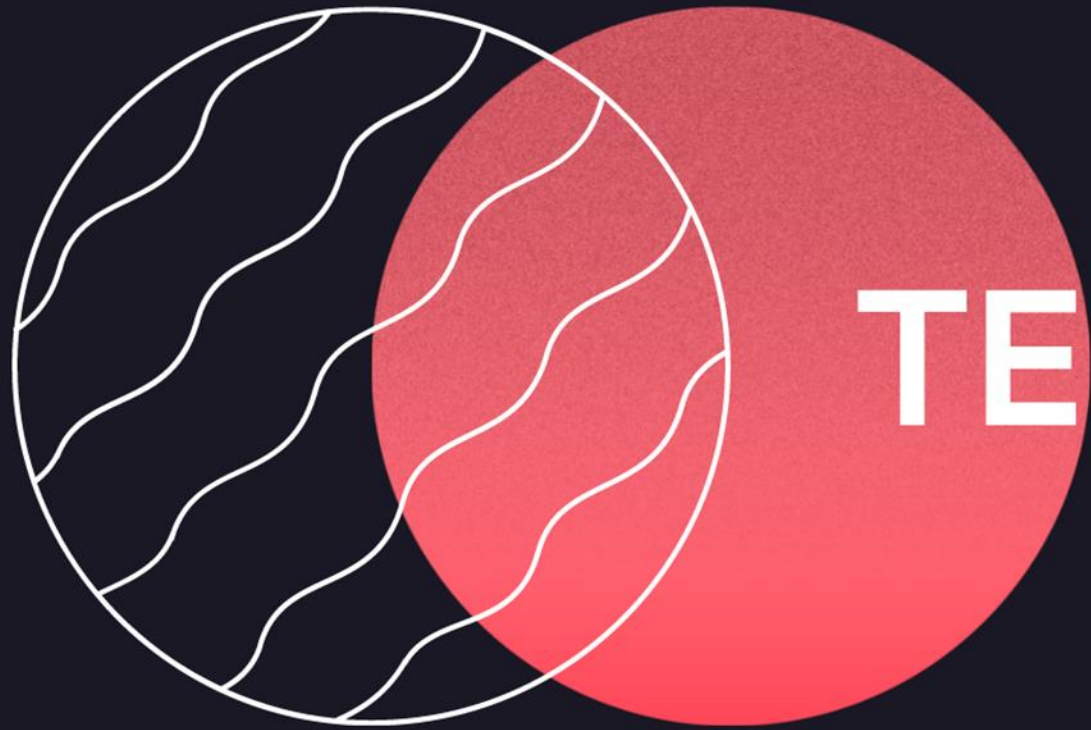
# Women's cesarean section preferences and influencing factors in relation to China's two-child policy: a cross-sectional study

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ORIGINAL RESEARCH

- ***Husband's*** and ***doctor's*** preference or suggestion influenced the preference of a woman on delivery mode
- ***Husband's preference for CS*** greatly increased ***women's preference for CS***. Consistent findings were reported in previous studies, which indicated that husband preferring CS influenced women's preference for CS delivery during pregnancy





**TERIMA KASIH**

# FOTO KEGIATAN



# UNDANGAN NARASUMBER



## YAYASAN FORT DE KOCK BUKITTINGGI UNIVERSITAS FORT DE KOCK

Jl. Soekarno Hatta, Kelurahan Manggis Ganting Kec. Mandiangin Koto Selayan Telp. 0752-31877 Fax. 0752-31878 Bukittinggi  
e-mail : [informasi@fdk.ac.id](mailto:informasi@fdk.ac.id) Website : <http://fdk.ac.id>

Bukittinggi, 20 November 2023

Nomor : 0759/ UFDK/XI/2023  
Lamp : -  
Perihal : Permintaan sebagai Narasumber

Kepada Yth:  
dr. I Made Pariartha, M.Med.Ed., SpOG

di

Tempat

Dengan Hormat,

Sebelumnya kami mendo'akan semoga Bapak dalam keadaan baik dan dalam lindungan Allah SWT, Amin Ya Rabbal 'Alamin.

Dalam rangka pemenuhan Kuliah Pakar program Studi Kebidanan Semester Ganjil Tahun Akademik 2023/2024, maka Program Studi Kebidanan Universitas Fort De Kock Bukittinggi akan melaksanakan kegiatan kuliah pakar dengan Tema "*Essential Positive Childbirth Experience*".

Oleh karena itu, Bersama surat ini kami mohon kepada Bapak untuk bersedia menjadi Narasumber kegiatan Kuliah Pakar yang akan dilaksanakan pada :

Hari/Tanggal : Kamis/ 14 Desember 2023

Waktu : 09.00 WIB s/d selesai

Tempat : Aula Gedung Rektorat Universitas Fort De Kock Bukittinggi

Demikianlah surat permohonan ini kami sampaikan, besar harapan kami agar Bapak dapat menjadi Narasumber dalam kegiatan ini. Atas perhatian dari Bapak kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Rektor



Dr. Evi Hsita, S.Pd, Ns. M.Kes

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# DAFTAR HADIR

No	Timestamp	NAMA LENGKAP	NIM
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