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Print-ISSN:0973-9122 Electronic - ISSN: 0973-9130

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Complaints in Workers of Surabaya Printing Industry	3278
<i>Pradita Sekar Ayu, Abdul Rohim Tualeka, Shintia Yunita Arini, Syamsiar S Russeng, Pudji Rahmawati, Ahsan Ahsan, Indri H Susilowati</i>	
532. The Relationship among Technology Utilization, Obedience to Law and Smoking Culture In Community with Smoking Behavior in Male Adolescents in Semarang Indonesia	3285
<i>Retno Indarwati, Kristiawati Woespinto, Inas Husnun Hanifah</i>	
533. Detection of Multidrug-Resistant (MDR) <i>Escherichia coli</i> Isolated from Raw Milk in East Java Province, Indonesia	3292
<i>Ribby Ansharieta, Mustofa Helmi Effendi, Hani Plumeriastuti</i>	
534. First Report of Protein and Fat Level of Alabio Duck (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> Borneo) Eggs in Hulu Sungai Utara, Indonesia for Improving Human Health.....	3297
<i>Rini Fajarwati, Arif Nur Muhammad Ansori, Sri Pantja Madyawati</i>	
535. Anxiety Level Assessment to Primigravidae Women (28-40 week) with Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HARS) Method	3301
<i>Ruqaiyah, Nusratuddin Abdullah, Mochammad Hatta, Nasrudin A Mappeware, Ayatullah Harun, Fatmawati Amir, Alfina Baharuddin</i>	
536. Validation of Horizontal Genes Transfer Using Selected Clinical Strain of <i>P. Mirabsilis</i> for Swarming Activity	0
<i>Rusul Idan Mohsin Ali, Muslim Idan Mohsin, Abbas Al-Muhna</i>	
537. Awareness of Patient Rights and Practice at Fayoum University Hospital	3313
<i>Safaa Khamis Hassan, Marwa Ali Mwaheb</i>	
538. Carbon Dioxide Laser in the Treatment of Oral and Craniofacial Soft Tissue Lesions, Pros and Cons	3321
<i>Sahar Abdulkader Ismaeel, Saif Saadedeen Abdulrazaq, Alaaaldeen Abass Alani</i>	
539. Profile of Multidrug Resistance (MDR) and Methicillin Resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA) on Dairy Farms in East Java Province, Indonesia	3328
<i>Sancaka Chasyer Ramandinianto, Aswin Rafif Khairullah, Mustofa Helmi Effendi, Eka Pramyrtha Hestiana</i>	
540. Questionnaire Study on Knowledge, Attitude and Practice on Factors Associated with Initiation and Cessation of Tobacco Among Patients Using Tobacco Products	3335
<i>J. Manju, C. Krithika, Mutum Sangeeta Devi, P. Saranya, R. Saravanan BDS, N. Sanjana</i>	
541. The Perspective of Puritan Moslem on the Family Planning Program: The Case of Salafimovement in Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia	3341
<i>Saratri Wilonoyudho, Lutfi Agus Salim, Ayis Muhtaram</i>	
542. Forensic Application of ATP6 Gene Haplogroups in a Cohort of Obese Saudis	3346
<i>Sayed A. M. Amer, Abdulaziz S. Asiri, Ziad F. Al-Shalaan, Ahmed Ch. Kassab, Ahmed M. Refaat</i>	
543. Bidan Lewu as Local Determinant Factors in Pregnancy and Childbirth Care (Study in the Dayak Ngaju Tribe in Kotawaringin Timur District).....	3352

Anxiety Level Assessment to Primigravidae Women (28-40 week) with Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HARS) Method

Ruqaiyah^{1,2}, Nusratuddin Abdullah³, Mochammad Hatta⁴, Nasrudin A Mappeware⁵, Ayatullah Harun², Fatmawati Amir², Alfina Baharuddin⁶

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Abstract

Background: the prevalence of pregnancy anxiety varies in the different trimesters of pregnancy with high levels in the first and third trimesters. Anxiety in pregnancy is a strong predictor of poor birth processes and infant outcomes.

Methods: This study uses quantitative research with quasi experimental / quasi experimental approaches and one group design pre and post test design with group control. This research will use the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HARS) method.

Results: There is a significant difference ($p = 0.004 < \alpha$) the average level of anxiety in the control group before (16.5 ± 0.80) and after observation (18.17 ± 1.03) this means that Yoga exercises can reduce anxiety levels in third trimester pregnant women. In the control group ($n = 12$) there was no negative rank anxiety level which meant that there was no person with an anxiety level before greater than after. Furthermore, a positive rank indicates 10 which means there are 10 pregnant women with anxiety levels after being higher than before or in other words there are 10 pregnant women who have increased anxiety in the third trimester.

Conclusion: There is a significant difference ($p = 0.004 < \alpha$) the average level of anxiety in the control group before (16.5 ± 0.80) and after observation (18.17 ± 1.03), so it can be concluded that prenatal yoga reduces anxiety levels before and after treatment.

Keywords: Anxiety, Method HARS, Primigravida, Yoga

Introduction

The period of pregnancy starts from the end of the menstrual period until the birth of the baby, around 266-280 days or 37-40 weeks¹, which consists of three trimesters. Stress and anxiety during pregnancy have been linked to premature babies and low birth weight, possibly through fetuses exposed to glucocorticoids. Anxiety is an uncertain feeling that results from anticipating a state of danger. Someone will feel anxious when faced with change and the need to take different actions. Anxiety is

a condition when someone experiences uneasy feelings of concern and worry because of a threat to a person's value or security pattern^{2,3}. Anxiety as a concern that is not clear and spread, and associated with uncertain feelings. This emotional state basically has no specific object, is experienced subjectively and communicated interpersonal^{4,5}

A prospective study among 160 Iranian third trimester pregnant women, shows a significant relationship between general anxiety and fear of childbirth. Nulliparous women reported higher levels of anxiety at 28 and 38 weeks multiparous gestational age^{6,7}. Studies among 660 low-risk pregnant women

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in the third trimester revealed a significant relationship between childbirth fears and general anxiety and higher scores of childbirth fear in nulliparous women compared to multiparous women^{8,9,10}.

Yoga has several advantages because it is more affordable, can be learned and practiced using digital video discs (DVD). Yoga is a comprehensive system between physical (asanas), breathing exercises (pranayama), concentration and meditation (dharana and dhyana) and contemplative practice¹¹. Yoga can also be interpreted as a holistic approach in the form of physical, mental and spiritual. Physiologically, yoga exercises will reverse the effects of stress involving the parasympathetic part of the central nervous system.^{12,13}

Several studies have proven the benefits of yoga in pregnancy. Hope to mediate the reduction in abnormal activity of the maternal sympathetic adrenal medullary system (SAM) and hypothalamic pituitary adrenocortical axis (HPA-axis)^{14,15}. Several studies have reported positive effects of yoga on depression and anxiety positive effects of yoga on the well-being of pregnant women and reducing stress, anxiety and reducing labor pain, the effect of yoga in overcoming discomfort in pregnant women reducing pain during labor^{16,17}

In this study, the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HARS) method will be used to measure anxiety levels so that overall anxiety levels are known. The HARS scale has been proven to have a high enough validity and reliability to measure anxiety in trial clinical studies of 0.93 and 0.97. This condition indicates that the measurement of anxiety using the HARS scale will obtain valid and reliable results^{18,19}. Therefore most interested researchers look at anxiety levels of pregnant women and the effects of yoga exercises on third trimester pregnant women.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study used quasi experimental / quasi experimental approaches and one group design pre and post test design with group control. In this study the researchers' treatment or intervention was prenatal Yoga exercises in third trimester pregnant women (UK 28-40 weeks),

The sample in this study were 11 respondents who will be intervened. Calculation of sample size needs to be considered the existence of a sample drop out then corrected by 10% the number of samples as many as

$12 \times 2 = 24$ respondent.

Result

Table 1 Test results for normality of age data

Group	p-value	distribusi
Control	0.038	Tidak normal
Treatment	0.417	Normal

In Table 1 based on Shapiro-Wilk test results obtained that the age data in the control group showed a p-value = 0.038, this value is smaller than the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ which means the control group is not normally distributed. While the age data in the treatment group showed a p-value = 0.417

Tabel 2 The Age characteristic

Group	rerata $\pm$ stan.dev.	p-value
Control	22.83 $\pm$ 2.86	0.177
Treatment	24.50 $\pm$ 3.37	

Based on Table 2 the Mann-Whitney test results in pregnant women showed no significant difference ($p = 0.177 > \alpha$) between the control group and the treatment group. In the control group the mean $\pm$ stan.dev value was 22.83 $\pm$ 2.86 years. While the mean value $\pm$ stan.dev in the treatment group was 24.50 $\pm$ 3.37 years.

Table 3 The Result Anxiety Scale Before And After Yoga Treatment

Group observation	Before Rerata $\pm$ SD	After Rerata $\pm$ SD	p-value
Control	16.5 $\pm$ 0.80	18.17 $\pm$ 1.03	0.004
Treatment Yoga	16.5 $\pm$ 0.67	11.75 $\pm$ 3.49	0.002

In Table 3 explains that there is a significant difference ($p = 0.004 < \alpha$) the average level of anxiety in the control group before observation (16.5 $\pm$ 0.80) with observations after (18.17 $\pm$ 1.03) Yoga exercises can reduce anxiety levels in third trimester pregnant women.

Tabel 4 The result comparison Anxiety before and After in group observation

Group observation	Post-pre	N	Rank rerata	Jmh rank
Control	Rank negative	0a	.00	0.00
	Rank positif	10b	5.50	55
	Seri	2c		
	Total	12		
Treatment Yoga	Rank negative	12d	6.50	78
	Rank positif	0e	.00	0.00
	Seri	0f		
	Total	12		

In Table 4 the explains that there is a significant difference ($p = 0.004 < \alpha$) the average level of anxiety in the control group before observation (16.5 ± 0.80) with observations after (18.17 ± 1.03) Yoga exercises can reduce anxiety levels in the third trimester pregnant women.

Discussion

There is now plenty of evidence to suggest that in utero experience is an important determinant of fetal outcomes, One factor that has been widely studied in this regard is the adverse effect of maternal prenatal pressure on birth outcomes. The term 'prenatal pressure' is often used to collectively refer to negative psychological well-being, and includes stress, anxiety, and depression. The prevalence of prenatal distress is estimated at 31%, 28% and 12% respectively for stress, anxiety and depression^{20,21}.

Based on the results of data analysis in shows that there are significant differences ($p = 0.004 < \alpha$) the average level of anxiety in the control group before observation (16.5 ± 0.80) with observations after (18.17 ± 1.03). The average anxiety level after, it appears, is greater than the average anxiety level before. So this means that in the control group anxiety levels of third trimester pregnant women will be a significant increase.

In the treatment group showed a significant difference ($p = 0.002 < \alpha$) the average level of anxiety before being treated (16.5 ± 0.67) and after being treated (11.75 ± 3.49). The average anxiety level after the value is smaller than the average anxiety level before. This means that in the treatment group the anxiety level of trimester III pregnant women experienced a significant

decrease. In other words there is the effect of Yoga exercise treatment on the anxiety level of trimester III pregnant women, namely Yoga exercises can reduce the anxiety level of trimester III pregnant women. So the first minor hypothesis has been proven, namely prenatal Yoga exercises affect the level of anxiety in primigravida trimester III.

Prenatal yoga interventions in the treatment group and in the control group only did standard antenatal exercises, exercises were carried out in an integrated manner 1 hour / day in the 20-36 week gestational age range, the results showed respondents in the yoga group experienced a 15.65% reduction in anxiety, while in the control group that only did standard antenatal exercises with anxiety increased by 13.76%, so it can be concluded that regular integrated yoga exercises were more effective than antenatal exercises in reducing anxiety^{22,23}.

The effect of yoga 20 minutes per day for 12 weeks, compared with social support therapy, the results showed a decrease in anxiety levels in each group. So it can be recommended that yoga can be an effective intervention to reduce anxiety. Increased vagal activity after yoga can explain the observed effect. In another yoga study, prenatal stress decreased 32% in the yoga group and vagal activity increased in the yoga group from baseline by 64% in the 20th week of pregnancy and 150% in the

36th week, indicating increased relaxation. Increased vagal activity indicates that stress related to pregnancy can be significantly reduced by yoga^{4,18}.

Prenatal yoga reduces anxiety in pregnant women. A number of successful preventive intervention efforts targeting psychosocial and physiological risk factors for perinatal depression have utilized mind-body practices, which embody the idea that the mind interacts with the body to influence physical function, improve symptoms, and improve health⁷. Yoga has sparked a special interest because of its increased acceptance in the Western world and more evidence of its relationship with increased influence, decreased depressive symptoms and reduced cortisol in nonpregnant populations, and currently remembers the many benefits of yoga on psychophysiology so that the requester extends into pregnancy^{24,25}.

Stress during pregnancy is a unique condition, which requires physical, mental and social adaptation. Animal experiments and human studies have shown that prenatal maternal stress is associated with an increased risk of spontaneous abortion, preterm labor, fetal malformations, and asymmetrical growth retardation. Evidence of long-term functional impairment in offspring after prenatal exposure to stress is limited. Retrospective study. two prospective studies support this effect. on behavioral development with attention deficits, anxiety and disturbed social behavior.

Relationship between maternal psychological health (trait anxiety, perceived stress, and depressive symptoms) during pregnancy or postpartum and baby's visual, language, motor, and overall cognitive development. Results no significant negative consequences on cognitive development in infants from maternal anxiety, antepartum and postpartum depression symptoms, and stress^{4,26}.

Prenatal depression contributes to the incidence of prematurity, developmental delay, behavior problems in childhood and adolescence, highlighting the need for prenatal intervention. Pharmacological and non pharmacological therapy. Non-pharmacological therapy, in the form of massage and yoga therapy can be used as an alternative therapy that is also very effective^{6,14,18}. For example, moderate pressure massage therapy has been shown to reduce prenatal depression and prematurity. Yoga has the advantage of being more affordable, can be learned and practiced using DVDs.

In yoga pregnancy exercise movements contained relaxation effects that can stabilize the emotions of pregnant women, because the yoga movement focuses attention on the rhythm of breathing, prioritizing comfort and safety in practice so as to provide many benefits Yoga practice is a physical treatment that can also provide psychological effects because it provides a relaxing effect on a person's body and affects several psychological aspects of people who do it, so it is said to help reduce anxiety^{10,16,27}

Conclusion

There was a significant difference ($p = 0.004 < \alpha$) the average level of anxiety in the control group before (16.5 ± 0.80) and after observation (18.17 ± 1.03), while the treatment group showed a significant difference ($p = 0.002 < \alpha$) the mean level anxiety before being treated (16.5 ± 0.67) with after being treated (11.75 ± 3.49), it can be concluded that prenatal yoga reduces the level of anxiety before and after treatment.

Source of Funding - Self-funding

Conflict of Interest- None of the authors has competing interests

Ethical Clearance- This research was approved by the Research Ethics Commission of the Faculty of Medicine, Hasanuddin University Makassar, (No. 839/UN4.6.4.5.31/PP36/2019), and all research subjects gave written informed consent.

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