

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

1. Imtiaz A, Mustafa S, Masroorudin, ul Haq N, Ali SH, Imtiaz K. Effect of spinal and general anaesthesia over APGAR score in neonates born after elective cesarean section. *J Liaquat Univ Med Heal Sci.* 2010;9(3):151–4.
2. Jauniaux E, Grobman willian a. *Textbook of Caesarea Section.* 1st ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 2016. 37,102-103.
3. Cunningham FG, Leveno KJ, Bloom SL, Dashe JS, Hofman BL, Casey BM, et al. *Williams Obstetrics.* 25th ed. New York: The McGraw-Hill Companies; 2018. 567–568 p.
4. Afolabi B, Lesi A, Merah N. Regional versus general anaesthesia for caesarean section. *cochrane Collab.* 2010;35(4):40–8.
5. Patel SD, Habib AS, Phillips S, Carvalho B, Sultan P. The effect of glycopyrrolate on the incidence of hypotension and vasopressor requirement during spinal anesthesia for cesarean delivery: A meta-analysis. *Anesth Analg.* 2018;126(2):552–8.
6. Kee WDN, Ch MBB, Khaw KS. Placental Transfer and Fetal Metabolic Effects of Phenylephrine and Ephedrine during Spinal Anesthesia for. *Am Soc Anesthesiol.* 2009;111(3):506–12.
7. Mancuso A, Vivo A De, Giacobbe A, Priola V, Savata LM, Guzzo M, et al. General versus spinal anaesthesia for elective caesarean sections: effects on neonatal short-term outcome. A prospective randomised study. *J Matern Neonatal Med.* 2010;23(10):1114–8.
8. Mylonas I, Friese K. Indications for and Risks of Elective Cesarean Section. *Dtsch Arztebl Int.* 2015;112(29–30):489–95.
9. Angsar M. *Ilmu Kebidanan Sarwono Prawirohardjo.* 4th ed. Jakarta: PT Bina Pustaka Sarwono Prawirohardjo; 2010. 530–561 p.
10. Algert CS, Bowen JR, Giles WB, Knoblanche GE, Lain SJ, Roberts CL. Regional block versus general anaesthesia for caesarean section and neonatal outcomes: A population-based study. *BMC Med.* 2009;7(5):1–7.
11. Thi N, Ngoc N, Merialdi M, Abdel-aleem H, Carroli G, Purwar M. Causes of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths : data from 7993 pregnancies in six

- developing countries. Bull World Health Organ. 2006;84(9):699–705.
12. Roberts James M, Druzin Maurice, August Phyllis A, Gaiser Robert R, Bakris George, Granger Joey P, Barton John R, Jeyabalan Aurun, Bernstein Ira M JDD. hypertension in Pregnancy. Hypertension in Pregnancy. washington DC: ACOG; 2013. 37 p.
 13. Jeyabalan A. Epidemiology of preeclampsia: impact of obesity. Nutr Rev. 2013;71(1):S18-25.
 14. Departemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia 2014. Profil Kesehatan Indonesia. 2015.
 15. Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Sumatera Barat. Profil Kesehatan Provinsi Sumatera Barat 2014. 2015.
 16. Dinas Kesehatan Kota Padang. Laporan Tahunan Tahun 2015. 2016.
 17. Wahidayat I, Sastroasmoro S. Pemeriksaan Klinis pada Bayi dan Anak. 3rd ed. Kresnawati W, editor. Jakarta: sagung seto; 2017. 153–154 p.
 18. Ehrenstein V. Association of Apgar scores with death and neurologic disability. Clin Epidemiol. 2010;9(1):45–53.
 19. Schenone MH, Miller D, Samson JE, Mari G. Eclampsia Characteristics and Outcomes: A Comparison of Two Eras. J Pregnancy. 2013;2013(1):1–6.
 20. Maryam. Hubungan antara preeklampsia dengan persalinan prematur di RSUD Sukoharjo. skripsi Univ muhammadiyah surakarta. 2009;
 21. Flora L, Redjeki IS, Wargahadibrata AH. Perbandingan Efek Anestesi Spinal dengan Anestesi Umum terhadap Kejadian Hipotensi dan Nilai APGAR Bayi pada Seksio Sesarea. Anestesi Perioper. 2014;2(024):105–16.
 22. Silvia P. Gambaran Luaran Perinatal pada Ibu Preeklampsia-eklampsia di RSUP DR M Djamil Padang. skripsi Univ andalas. 2016;
 23. Latief said a., Suryadi kartini a., Dachlan m. ruswan. Petunjuk Praktis Anestesiologi. 2nd ed. Jakarta: FKUI; 2002. 1,106-107.
 24. Barras P, McMasters J, Grathwohl K, Blackbourne LH. Total intravenous anesthesia on the battlefield. US Army Med Dep J. 2009;68–72.
 25. Butterworth JF, Mackey DC, Wasnick JD. Morgan & Mikhail's Clinical

- Anesthesiology. 5th ed. new york: McGraw-Hill Education, LCC; 2013. 855–856 p.
26. Mangku G, Senapathi IG. Buku Ajar Ilmu Anastesi dan Reanimasi. Jakarta: Indeks Jakarta; 2010.
 27. Malamed SF. Handbook of Local Anesthesia, 6th Edition. Anesthesia Progress. elsevier; 2013.
 28. Dobson michael b. penuntun praktis anestesi. Dharma A, editor. Jakarta: EGC; 1994. 81 p.
 29. Russel R. Anaesthesia for Obstetrics and Gynaecology. 1st ed. Fundamentals of Anaesthesia and Acute Medicine. London: BMJ Books; 2000.
 30. Griffiths SK, Campbell JP. Placental structure, function and drug transfer. Contin Educ Anaesthesia, Crit Care Pain. 2015;15(2):84–9.
 31. Lai HY, Tsai PS, Fan YC, Huang CJ. Anesthetic practice for Caesarean section and factors influencing anesthesiologists' choice of anesthesia: A population-based study. Acta Anaesthesiol Scand. 2014;58(7):843–50.
 32. McGlennan A, Mustafa A. General anesthesia for caesarean section. Contin Educ Anaesthesia, Crit Care Pain. 2009;9(5):148–51.
 33. Gan GS, Setiabudy R, Nafrialdi, Istianty. Farmakologi dan Terapi. 6th ed. Jakarta: FKUI; 2016. 123–124 p.
 34. Chestnut David H., Wong Cynthia A., Tsen Lawrence C., Kee Warwick D., Ngan Beilin Y., Mhyre Jill M. Chestnut's Obstetric Anesthesia. 5th ed. Philadelphia: Elsevier; 2014. 545,562.
 35. Robins K, Lyons G. Intraoperative awareness during general anesthesia for cesarean delivery. Anesth Analg. 2009;109(3):886–90.
 36. Ratno Samodro, Doso Sutiyono HHS. Mekanisme Kerja Obat Anestesi Lokal. J Anestesiol Indones. 2011;III(1):48–59.
 37. Dresner MR, Freeman JM. Anaesthesia for caesarean section. Best Pract Res Clin Obstet Gynaecol. 2001;15(1):127–43.
 38. Magee LA, Pels A, Helewa M, Rey E, von Dadelszen P, Audibert F, et al. Diagnosis, Evaluation, and Management of the Hypertensive Disorders of Pregnancy: Executive Summary. J Obstet Gynaecol Canada.

- 2014;36(5):416–38.
39. Roccella EJ. Report of the National High Blood Pressure Education Program Working Group on High Blood Pressure in Pregnancy. *Am J Obstet Gynecol*. 2000;183(1):1–22.
 40. Rebahi H, Elizabeth Still M, Faouzi Y, Rhassane El Adib A. Risk factors for eclampsia in pregnant women with preeclampsia and positive neurosensory signs. *J Turkish Soc Obstet Gynecol*. 2018;15(4):227–34.
 41. Solomon CG, Seely EW. Preeclampsia — Searching for the Cause. *N Engl J Med*. 2004;350(7):641–2.
 42. Powe CE, Levine RJ, Karumanchi SA. Preeclampsia, a disease of the maternal endothelium: The role of antiangiogenic factors and implications for later cardiovascular disease. *Circulation*. 2011;123(9):2856–69.
 43. Uzan J, Carbonnel M, Piconne O, Asmar R, Ayoubi J-M. Pre-eclampsia: pathophysiology, diagnosis, and management. *Murray Nadel's Textbook of Respiratory Medicine 2-Volume Set*. 2011;7(24):467–74.
 44. Duley L, Gülmezoglu AM, Chou D. Magnesium sulphate versus fenitoin for eclampsia. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2010;1(10):1–12.
 45. Chaturvedi S, Randive B, Mistry N. Availability of treatment for eclampsia in public health institutions in Maharashtra, India. *J Heal Popul Nutr*. 2013;31(1):86–95.
 46. Department of Reproductive Health and Research. WHO Statement on Caesarean Section Rates Caesarean section rates at the hospital level and the need for a universal classification system. Geneva; 2015.
 47. Departemen Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. Riset Kesehatan Dasar. Indonesia; 2013.
 48. Dinas Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. Riset Kesehatan Dasar. Jakarta, Indonesia; 2010.
 49. Ananta D. Perbandingan Indikasi Persalinan Seksional Sesarea di RSUP DR.M. Djamil pada Tahun 2012 dan 2013. skripsi unand [Internet]. 2015; Available from: <http://scholar.unand.ac.id/1709/>
 50. Pernoll ML. Benson & Pernoll's *Obstetrics & Gynecology*. 10th ed. New York: The McGraw-Hill Companies; 2001. 494–495 p.

51. Bari saifuddun abdul. Pelayanan Kesehatan Maternal Dan Neonatal. Jakarta: bina pustaka; 2008. 144 p.
52. Mochtar R. Sinopsis Obstetri Jilid I. Jakarta: EGC; 2008. 201–202 p.
53. K.S S. Comparison of Apgar Score in Neonates: Spinal Versus General Anaesthesia for Elective Caesarean Section. *J Evol Med Dent Sci*. 2014;03(03):538–43.
54. Cloherty JP, Eichenwald EC, Hansen AR, Stark AR, editors. Manual of Neonatal Care. 7th ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2012. 52 p.
55. AAP, ACOG. The Apgar Score. *Am Coll Obstet Gynecol*. 2017;(644):4.
56. Antonucci R, Porcella A, Pilloni MD. Perinatal asphyxia in the term newborn. *J Pediatr Neonatal Individ Med*. 2014;3(2):1–14.
57. Khaw KS, Kee WDN, Lee SWY. Hypotension during spinal anaesthesia for caesarean section: Implications, detection prevention and treatment. *Fetal Matern Med*. 2006;17(2):157–83.
58. Haider HS, Mahdi FA, Kadhim MA. Comparison of the effects of general and spinal anaesthesia on APGAR score of the neonates in patients undergoing elective caesarean section. *IRAQI Postgrad Med J*. 2013;12(4):46–9.
59. Zuhri S. Perbandingan Skor Apgar Bayi Yang Lahir Melalui Bedah Besar dengan Pemberian Anestesi Umum dan Analgesi Spinal. Univ Diponegoro. 2010;1–15.
60. Sugiyono PD. Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta; 2016. 187–191 p.
61. Dahlan MS. Besar Sampel dan Cara Pengambilan Sampel dalam Penelitian Kedokteran dan Kesehatan. Jakarta: Salemba Medika; 2010.
62. Madan B. Feto maternal outcome in eclampsia after 28 weeks of pregnancy: vaginal delivery versus caesarean section. *Int J Reprod Contraception, Obstet Gynecol*. 2017;6(9):3875.
63. Mahran A, Fares H, Elkhateeb R, Ibrahim M, Bahaa H, Sanad A, et al. Risk factors and outcome of patients with eclampsia at a tertiary hospital in Egypt. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2017;17(1):1–7.

64. Tuffnell DJ, Jankowicz D, Lindow SW, Lyons G, Mason GC, Russell IF, et al. Outcomes of severe pre-eclampsia/eclampsia in Yorkshire 1999/2003. *BJOG An Int J Obstet Gynaecol.* 2005;112(7):875–80.
65. Chappell LC, Enye S, Seed P, Briley AL, Poston L, Shennan AH. Adverse perinatal outcomes and risk factors for preeclampsia in women with chronic hypertension: A prospective study. *Hypertension.* 2008;51(4):1002–9.
66. Mahulae ADC. Distribusi Kasus Penyulit Persalinan sebagai Indikasi dari Tindakan Seksio Sesarea di RSUP. M. Djamil Padang Tahun 2017-2018. skripsi Univ andalas. 2019;
67. Schneider S, Freerksen N, Maul H, Roehrig S, Fischer B, Hoeft B. Risk groups and maternal-neonatal complications of preeclampsia - Current results from the national German Perinatal Quality Registry. *J Perinat Med.* 2011;39(3):257–63.
68. Hernández-Díaz S, Toh S, Cnattingius S. Risk of pre-eclampsia in first and subsequent pregnancies: Prospective cohort study. *BMJ.* 2009;339(7711):34.
69. Asmana SK, Yahredi, Hilbertina N. Hubungan Usia dan Paritas dengan Kejadian Preeklampsia Berat di Rumah Sakit Achmad Mochtar Bukittinggi Tahun. *Kesehat Andalas.* 2016;5(3):640–6.
70. Patki VK, Antin J V. Maternal antenatal profile and immediate neonatal outcome in very low birth weight babies. *Int J Med Pediatr Oncol April* 20173(2)64-70. 2017;3(2):64–70.
71. Mutmainnah. ANALISIS FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI TERjadinya ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM PADA KEHAMILAN ATERM DI RSUD (Analysis Of Factors Affecting Asphyxia Neonatorum In Pregnancy Aterm In General Hospital). *Heal J.* 2017;1(1):15–20.
72. Chiabi A, Nguefack S, Mah E, Nodem S, Mbuagbaw L, Mbonda E, et al. Risk factors for birth asphyxia in an urban health facility in Cameroon. *Iran J Child Neurol.* 2013;7(3):46–54.
73. Foumane P, Nkomom G, Mboudou ET, Sama JD, Nguefack S, Moifo B. Risk factors of clinical birth asphyxia and subsequent newborn death

- following nuchal cord in a low-resource setting. *Open J Obstet Gynecol.* 2013;03(09):642–7.
74. Mohan K, Mishra PC, Singh DK. Clinical profile of birth asphyxia in newborn. 2013;3(1):10–9.
 75. Abalos E, Cuesta C, Carroli G, Qureshi Z, Widmer M, Vogel JP, et al. Pre-eclampsia, eclampsia and adverse maternal and perinatal outcomes: a secondary analysis of the World Health Organization Multicountry Survey on Maternal and Newborn Health. *BJOG.* 2014;121(1):14–24.
 76. Casey BM, McIntire DD, Leveno KJ. The Continuing Value of the Apgar Score for the Assessment of Newborn Infants. *Obstet Gynecol Surv.* 2001;56(7):406–7.
 77. Rainaldi MA, Perlman JM. Pathophysiology of Birth Asphyxia. *Clin Perinatol.* 2016;43(3):409–22.

