

Book Review 'Obstetrics and Gynecology for Midwifery Students'

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Received: March 09, 2024; **Published:** March 22, 2024

Abstract

This book was prepared in collaboration between fellow authors who come from various professional backgrounds and across regions throughout Indonesia. Apart from that, this book can be a forum for bringing together various ideas and thoughts from experts from all over Indonesia and create a medium for academic friendship. This book is organized into 12 chapters which are arranged in detail and clearly. Obstetrics is a branch of science that studies pregnancy, childbirth and delivery postpartum. its coverage starts from contraception and ends with the beginning of labor, including in this case the process of expelling the baby and uterus, and the process of recovering the instruments to reached its pre-pregnancy state while the science of gynecology to study the genital organs starting from ovary to vulva. Includes abnormalities, are clinical symptoms and structuring. Thus, becoming the object of these discipline are pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum and new baby's birth. Obstetrics to this day remains the basis which according to the World Health Organization with midwifery services, aims to ensure that every pregnant women who breastfeed their babies can maintain their health as perfectly as possible when give birth to a healthy baby without any problems and then can care for and breastfeed their baby well.

Keywords: *Obstetrics; Gynecology; Health; Childbirth; Woman; Midwifery*

Introduction

This book was prepared in collaboration of each other writers who come from various professional and cross-border regions backgrounds throughout Indonesia. Apart from that this book can be a forum for bringing together various ideas and thoughts from an expert or experts from all over Indonesia and make academic friendship media. This book is organized into 12 chapters which are arranged in detail and clearly. Chapter 1 regarding Basic Concepts of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Chapter 2 regarding Basic Concepts of Reproductive Health, Chapter 3 regarding Women's Diseases in Their Life Cycle, Chapter 4 regarding Anatomy and Physiology of Female Reproductive Organs, Chapter 5 regarding Diseases and Disorders Accompanying Pregnancy, Chapter 6 regarding Gynecological Disorders in Obstetrics Apriyanti, Chapter 7 regarding Menstrual Disorders, Chapter 8 regarding Hormonal Changes in Menopause, Chapter 9 regarding Efforts for Early Detection of Cancer in Women, Chapter 10 regarding Basic Examinations and Developments in Infertility Treatment, Chapter 11 regarding the Application of Genital Prolapse and Chapter 12 regarding Application of Obstetric Emergency.

Obstetrics is a branch of medicine that deals with pregnancy and childbirth including the processes before, during and after a woman gives birth. Reproductive health is everything in its entirety includes physical, mental and related social life with the tools, functions and

processes of reproduction, which means that reproductive health is not only free from someone disease but has a safe sexual life before and after marriage. Reproductive health is related to the reproductive system and its functions are in healthy condition of physical, mental and social well-being (Akbar Hairil, 2021). Pregnancy accompanied by heart disease will influence each other because pregnancy aggravates the heart disease which will affect growth and embryo growth. Meanwhile a normal heart will be able to adapt to all changes due to during pregnancy, the diaphragm will be pushed by the size of the pregnancy which will affect the position of the heart and blood vessels and changes in the work of the heart due to the influence of increased body hormones, occurs blood hemodilution which will increase at 28 to 32 weeks of gestation. Obstetrics is one of the branches of science learn about pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum. The coverage starts from contraception and ends with the beginning of labor, including in this case the process of expelling the baby and uterus, and the process of recovering the organs. The science of gynecology to study the genital organs starting from ovary to vulva includes disorders, clinical symptoms and arrangement. Thus, it becomes the object of discipline related to pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum and new born babies.

Obstetrics to this day remains the basis of the business which according to the World Health Organization with its midwifery services, aims to ensure that every pregnant women and women who breastfeed their babies can maintain their health as perfectly as possible give birth to a healthy baby without any problems and then be able to care for and breastfeed the baby well. Menstruation is a very normal thing experienced by a woman and is a natural event that occurs due to the shedding of the endometrial lining of the uterus in normal women, which is a sign that the woman has entered puberty. Abnormalities menstruation is a physical problem or mental problem factors that influence the menstrual cycle can causes someone to feel pain, bleeding unusually large or small in number, the delay in someone experiencing menarche or loss of menstrual cycle. In Indonesia there are several cases which indicates prolonged menstruation or disruption the menstrual cycle that women experience when they are teenagers get menstruation until the woman experiencing premenopause or the end of menstruation. The normal interval of the menstrual cycle is usually 21 to 35 days and the normal length of menstruation is five days (Khrouf and Terras, 2014). Duration of the incident experienced by para women who are teenagers are around 20% and on middle-aged women/women aged 40 years more than 40% are usually caused by stress factors (Lee, 2011). Cancer is still a quite serious health problem, which is faced by all countries including in Indonesia. Currently cancer has a high situation prevalence. Cancer is the growth of cells that are abnormal and continuous until they are uncontrollable and can damage other tissues. Cancer is malignant and can cause death. As for the most types of cancer often found in women are breast cancer and cervical cancer. Every February 4th is celebrated as a cancer day worldwide to increase our awareness in efforts to prevent cancer.

Conclusion

In conclusion human life has actually begun since still in the womb, then through the event of birth which is the beginning of life on earth. Pregnancy process, labor and the stage after delivery that is the postpartum period is always a special concern for those who are in health services. There are so many problems arising from these three stages contribute to the height of maternal mortality rate.

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Volume 13 Issue 4 April 2024

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