

# An Opportunity to use TeamSTEPPS® to prevent Neonatal Mortality in Emergency C-section for Fetal Distress: A Case Report

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## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** We describe a case of neonatal mortality after emergency C-section for fetal distress and discuss the opportunity to use teamSTEPPS® to improve team work between obstetrics, anaesthetic and paediatric team and C-section response time. **Case Report:** A GIP0A0, 28 year-old, 40+3 weeks of pregnancy was sent from district hospital for fetal compromised and premature rupture of the membrane for 24 hours. During vaginal exam, the cervix was found to be 1 cm dilated with 50% effacement and meconium stained amniotic fluid. It took 106 minutes upon arrival to decide to do emergency C-section. The interval between decision to incision took another 134 minutes. The baby was born with Apgar score of 1 in 1 minute and 4 in 5 minutes. Fourteen and 24 minutes later the baby died because of severe meconium aspiration. **Conclusion:** There was an opportunity to use crew resource management approach using teamSTEPPS® to improve team work between obstetrics, anaesthetic and paediatric team and to decrease response time for emergency C-section. This training used communication, leadership, situational monitoring and mutual support skill to improve patient safety. By practising brief, huddle and debrief that was introduced in teamSTEPPS®, we may work more effectively and safely.

# The Association between Pregnancy Weight Gain and Infant Birth Weight

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## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** The study was conducted to find out the association between pregnancy weight gain and infant birth weight. **Method:** This is a cross-sectional study conducted at Sardjito and 7 affiliated hospitals in the Province of Central Java. A total of 944 pregnant women meeting the eligibility criteria were recruited. Pregnancy weight gain (PWG) was calculated as pre-labor mother weight subtracted by her pre-pregnancy body weight or body weight during the first 12 weeks of pregnancy. Infant birth weight (IBW) was taken during the first hour after delivery using the similar baby scale. Simple regression was used for statistical analysis. **Results:** PWG and IBW ranged from 2 to 24 kg with the mean and standard deviation  $11.35 \pm 4.51$  kg and 1450 to 4880 grams with the mean and standard deviation  $3048.01 \pm 390.60$  grams respectively. The association between PWG and IBW was shown with the following equation  $Y = 2693.65 + 31.20 X$ , where Y was IBW in grams, X was PWG in kg. The R square was 0.129 meaning that the ability of the test to predict the IBW was 13%. **Conclusion:** The association between PWG and IBW was relatively low.