

Maternal and Neonatal Health Services in Indonesia

ANALYSIS OF SITUATION AND ISSUES

Maternal and Child Health is one of the focuses of the SDGs that globally still face complex situations. Government policies to reduce MMR and IMR are realized through maternal and child health service programs expected to meet targets and reach all targets (equity) with good quality (quality). The 2023 Indonesia Health Survey aims to provide a current picture of the maternal and child health situation, especially neonates, to support efforts to reduce MMR and IMR with more appropriate and effective strategies.

THE RESULTS OF INDONESIAN HEALTH SURVEY 2023

ANTENATAL SERVICES

The Ministry of Health's policy for pregnant women is to receive a minimum of 6 antenatal care services. There is a gap in the continuity of maternal health service utilization during pregnancy (continuum of care). There is a gap in the proportion of visits for ANC1, ANC4, and ANC6.

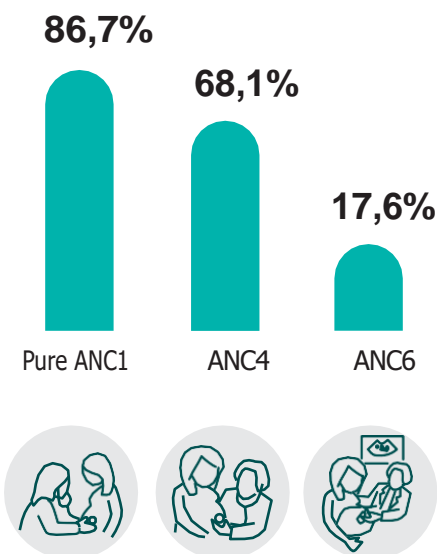


Figure 1. The proportion of Antenatal Services visit



6 of 10 (57,8%)
Pregnant women have received quality integrated ANC services

CHILDBIRTH SERVICES

Childbirth attended by healthcare providers:



Coverage is very good

96,1%



Has been conducted at the healthcare facility

Figure 2. The proportion of childbirth at healthcare facilities

POSTNATAL CARE SERVICES (POSTPARTUM)

During the postnatal period, mothers are vulnerable to complications, so it is expected that postnatal visits are conducted four times (complete ANC).



26,8%

Complete ANC proportions



83,9%

First postnatal visit (ANC1)

Just like antenatal visits, postnatal visits also have gaps in their continuity of utilization.

To maintain birth spacing, mothers are encouraged to utilize Family Planning (FP) services. The proportion of FP post-delivery is **71,9%**.

The most used method is the three-month injection (**38.4%**). Among mothers who do not use FP, the main reason is husband's disapproval (**27,7%**).



NEONATAL SERVICES

The neonatal period refers to the first 28 days after birth. During this period, neonates are expected to receive care through three Neonatal Visits.

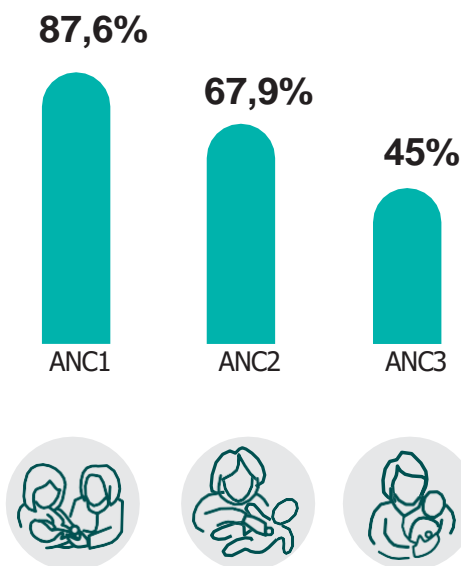


Figure 3. The Proportion of Neonatal Visits

The decreasing number of neonatal visits as the neonate ages illustrates issues with the continuum of care.



Low Birth Weight (LBW) infants are a serious issue during the neonatal period that must be addressed appropriately. Proper management of LBW infants can reduce infant mortality rates.

The proportion of LBW in SKI 2023 was **6.1%**, yet there were **23.6%** of LBW babies who did not receive specialized care. Proper management of LBW infants can reduce infant mortality rates.

The congenital anomaly screening for neonates under the Ministry of Health's program is congenital hypothyroidism screening (CHS). Based on the result of SKI 2023, the proportion of babies who received CHS is **20,7%**.



CONCLUSION



There is an issue with the continuum of care in maternal and neonatal health services, where the coverage tends to decrease as pregnancy progresses, during the postnatal period, and for neonates. This is evident from the gap between the first and last visits, which is over 40%.



There are still deliveries conducted by healthcare workers outside of healthcare facilities.



Management of risk factors contributing to neonatal mortality, such as Low Birth Weight (LBW), has not been optimally performed.

*Materials can be viewed at www.badankebijakan.kemkes.go.id