

Antenatal Care and Delivery Assistance by Health Personnel in Indonesia: The Association with the Complications during Delivery

Endah Puspitorini¹, and Sunarjo²

¹Institute of Tropical Medicine and International Health, Charité – Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany and ²Public Health Department, Medical Faculty, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia

Introduction: Maternal mortality ratio in Indonesia is the highest in the South East Asia. The coverage of antenatal care and delivery assisted by health personnel are relatively high, but there are variations in number across the province. Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) 2007 data reveals that complications during delivery remains high, with prolonged labor become the most common cause of maternal morbidity.

Objective: To analyze the association between antenatal care of women who have the delivery assisted by health personnel with complications during delivery in Indonesia during 2007 in ever married women age 15 – 49 years old, based on the characteristic of the respondents (maternal age, total children ever born, number of antenatal visits, and delivery assistance by health personnel)

Methods: Observational analytics study, with data taken from IDHS 2007. Data was analyzed with SPSS 17.0 software. Chi square test and Coefficient Contingency test were performed to analyze and identify the proximity of the association. 95% of confidence interval was set and calculated for the interpretation.

Findings: In urban respondents who received antenatal care from nurse/village midwife/midwife, maternal age and delivery assistance, separately, has a significant association with the complications during delivery ($p < 0,05$). In rural respondents who received antenatal care from nurse/village midwife/midwife, total children ever born and delivery assistance, separately, has a significant association with the complications during delivery ($p < 0,05$). For the respondents in rural area who received antenatal care from obstetrician, number of antenatal visits has a significant association with complication during delivery ($p < 0,05$).

Conclusion: There is a significant association between maternal age, total children ever born, number of antenatal visits, and delivery assistance by health personnel, separately, with complications during delivery. Further work needs to be done to achieve the MDG target. Specific interventions are needed to encourage women in high risk group to utilize maternal health services.