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THE ROLE OF MIDWIFERY IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROGRAMS IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

This study aims to evaluate the role of midwifery in reproductive health programs in Indonesia, focusing on community-based maternity care models. The research utilizes a comprehensive literature review approach to gather and analyze studies published in the last 5-10 years, examining the effectiveness of midwifery services in improving maternal and child health outcomes. The review highlights the critical role of midwives in delivering essential reproductive health services, including antenatal care, childbirth assistance, postnatal care, and family planning, particularly in underserved areas. The findings suggest that community-based models, which involve midwives and local healthcare providers, significantly improve access to and quality of care, reduce maternal and infant mortality rates, and empower women and communities. The study also identifies challenges such as limited resources, cultural barriers, and the need for continued education and training for midwives. The research provides recommendations for strengthening midwifery education, enhancing community involvement, and improving healthcare infrastructure to further reduce disparities in reproductive health outcomes.

Keywords: *Midwifery, reproductive health, maternal health.*

INTRODUCTION

The field of reproductive health has garnered considerable international attention since the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt, in 1994, underscoring the global recognition of its significance (Fuadi, 2019). This heightened focus stems from the widespread prevalence of diseases affecting reproductive organs, including the escalating rates of HIV/AIDS in Indonesia, particularly among adolescents and young adults (Fuadi, 2019). It is also caused by a lack of awareness and understanding among the general population, especially teenagers, regarding reproductive health issues (Fuadi, 2019). Reproductive health is a crucial aspect of overall well-being, necessitating comprehensive attention and proactive interventions, especially for teenagers (Ingrit et al., 2022). Reproductive health problems among Indonesian teenagers are a major concern, particularly for women who are at risk of reproductive cancers like ovarian and cervical cancer, and men with prostate cancer (Yuniarti et al., 2020). These alarming statistics underscore the urgent need for targeted interventions to improve reproductive health outcomes and reduce the incidence of related diseases (Kurniasih & Komalawati, 2022). Furthermore, ensuring women's health is one of the 12 critical issues stipulated in the Declaration and Action Plan of the Fourth International Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995 (Nurlatifah, 2020).

Adolescence represents a pivotal transitional phase characterized by significant physical, mental, and social changes, thereby necessitating dedicated attention, notably in the realm of reproductive health education (Ichwan et al., 2021; Nasution & Manik, 2020). In Indonesia, the rising cases of teenage pregnancies underscore the critical need for interventions that promote responsible sexual behavior and access to accurate information (Ahi & Rahman, 2023). The

role of midwives is pivotal in providing reproductive health services, particularly in antenatal care, childbirth, and postnatal care, as well as family planning and reproductive health education. Midwives serve as essential healthcare providers, especially in rural and underserved areas, where they offer a spectrum of services encompassing maternal and child health (Andriani et al., 2021). They are crucial in delivering reproductive health services to adolescents, including education, counseling, and access to contraception. Midwives are also crucial in supporting mothers through their pregnancies, births and postpartum periods. Moreover, midwives play a crucial role in educating adolescents about safe sexual practices, contraception, and the prevention of sexually transmitted infections, thus promoting responsible decision-making and safeguarding their reproductive well-being (Armani, 2021; Violita & Hadi, 2019).

Midwives are at the forefront of delivering essential health services, particularly in areas with limited access to medical facilities (Liu et al., 2023). They are critical to achieving better sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adolescent health results, and their potential should be acknowledged and harnessed. Enhancing the reproductive health knowledge of adolescents through education is crucial for addressing issues such as early pregnancy and promoting responsible behaviors. The rise in teenage pregnancies in Indonesia calls for a concerted effort to educate and empower young individuals with accurate information about reproductive health. Reproductive health education aims to provide teenagers with the knowledge and skills necessary to protect themselves from reproductive health risks, make informed decisions about their sexual behavior, and promote healthy relationships. Reproductive health education for teenagers is critical for promoting safe sexual practices, preventing unintended pregnancies, and reducing the spread of STIs. Therefore, it is important for midwives to increase their knowledge and skills in reproductive health education in order to provide comprehensive and effective care for adolescents.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Midwives are essential to achieving universal health care because they embody the numerous health policies and programs implemented at the national and local levels (Antonio, 2023). These medical professionals frequently offer services, such as assistance during pregnancy, delivery, and the postpartum period, especially in rural and underserved areas. The idea of having enough trained and supported midwives is essential to meeting the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, particularly those that deal with the health of mothers and newborns (Felipe-Dimog et al., 2024). Midwifery education has been shown to correlate with the provision of high-quality midwifery care, which is essential for the health and well-being of women, children, and families. If midwives are fully trained to international standards, function in encouraging environments, and are supported by interdisciplinary teams, they can administer about 90% of essential sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adolescent health interventions throughout their lives. This highlights the significance of giving midwives the tools they need to carry out their jobs efficiently and to their full potential.

Midwives, with their comprehensive education and training, are equipped to deliver approximately 90% of essential sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adolescent health interventions (Shikuku et al., 2022). By increasing the coverage of midwife-delivered interventions, health systems can more effectively provide essential health services (Nove et al., 2020). The role of midwives extends beyond providing medical care; they also offer emotional support, guidance, and education to women and their families. This holistic approach addresses the physical, emotional, and social needs of women during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period. Reproductive health services, including family

planning, are fundamental human rights that empower individuals to make informed decisions about their reproductive choices (Harrington et al., 2021). By providing access to these services, midwives contribute to gender equality, women's empowerment, and improved health outcomes. Furthermore, midwives can contribute to lowering maternal and newborn mortality rates, improving women's health, and promoting healthier families by offering thorough care, teaching, and support.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a comprehensive literature review approach to collect and evaluate previous studies relevant to the topic of midwifery's role in reproductive health programs in Indonesia. The selected studies must meet inclusion criteria that include a focus on community-based childbirth service models, where the roles of the community, midwives, and local health workers are prioritized, as well as community-based interventions aimed at improving access, quality, and outcomes of childbirth, including reducing maternal and infant mortality rates. In addition, the selected studies must provide empirical data on the effectiveness of this model in improving maternal and child health outcomes, as well as factors influencing the success of its implementation. The literature reviewed comes from reliable sources, including academic databases such as PubMed, Google Scholar, and ScienceDirect, as well as policy reports from international health organizations. The literature search was conducted to include studies published in the last 5-10 years to ensure the relevance of the findings to current reproductive health conditions and policies. Data collection methods involved selecting studies that used robust evaluation methods, such as surveys, experiments, or longitudinal studies. Literature analysis was conducted to assess the impact of community-based service model implementation on improving maternal and child health, as well as to identify challenges and barriers faced, such as sociocultural factors and limited access to health facilities. After relevant literature was collected, data were extracted and synthesized to provide a comprehensive overview of the effectiveness of the service model and to provide recommendations for better health policies and programs in the future.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Midwives in Indonesia face numerous challenges in providing quality care, including resource shortages, limited access to continuing education, insufficient evidence-based practice, cultural barriers, and difficulties in teaching students (Nagamatsu et al., 2017). Midwives need to stay abreast of the latest advancements in reproductive health, and continuing education programs play a vital role in equipping them with the knowledge and skills necessary to provide evidence-based care (Tarrahi et al., 2022). Factors such as health workforce capacity, health system readiness, and access to care influence the standard and quality of intrapartum care provided by midwives (Moller et al., 2021). Midwives' contributions to reproductive health extend beyond clinical care; they also serve as advocates for women's health rights, promoting policies and practices that support women's autonomy and well-being (Wau & Razella, 2020). Addressing these challenges requires a multi-faceted approach involving investments in infrastructure, training, and support systems (Khakbazan et al., 2022; Nurlaili et al., 2020). Moreover, facility-based childbirth in Indonesia is influenced by factors such as women's education, autonomy, wealth, and utilization of antenatal care services (Efendi et al., 2019). Midwives play a critical role in promoting facility-based childbirth and ensuring that women receive the care they need during labor and delivery. Continuous support during labor and childbirth can improve physiological birth, reduce the risk of complications, and enhance women's experiences of childbirth.

Indonesia faces a significant challenge in reducing maternal mortality rates, necessitating strong governmental efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals target of 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030 (Lestari et al., 2022). The Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey in 2015 indicated a maternal mortality rate of 305 deaths per 100,000 live births (Iswari et al., 2019; Nuraina, 2020). Key strategies to address this include improving access to and quality of maternal health services, particularly in rural and remote areas, and empowering women through education and access to reproductive health information and services. Data integration and analysis are crucial for monitoring maternal and child health, enabling informed decision-making and targeted interventions (Iswari et al., 2019). Bleeding, hypertension, and stroke are major causes of maternal deaths in Indonesia, highlighting the need for improved emergency obstetric care and management of pregnancy-related complications (Yulis et al., 2022). Approximately 358,000 maternal deaths occur worldwide each year, with a disproportionate 99% occurring in developing countries like Indonesia, where the maternal mortality rate remains among the highest (Maryuni & Kurniasih, 2017). Addressing maternal mortality requires a focus on preventing and managing obstetric complications such as postpartum hemorrhage, infection, unsafe abortion, eclampsia, and prolonged labor (Komariah & Wahyuni, 2021). The Ministry of Health has implemented programs such as Delivery Planning and Complication Prevention to reduce maternal mortality rates, which involve registering pregnant women, providing antenatal care, and placing stickers in homes with pregnant women (Widiasih et al., 2018).

Anemia in pregnant women is a significant risk factor for postpartum hemorrhage, increasing the likelihood by 5.1 times compared to non-anemic women (Karemoi et al., 2020). Therefore, screening for anemia during antenatal care is essential to allow for early treatment and prevention of postpartum bleeding. The postpartum period is crucial for maternal health, with many women experiencing concerns that are often under-addressed due to poor education, poverty, and limited access to healthcare. Effective strategies to reduce maternal deaths include interventions to address postpartum hemorrhage, pre-eclampsia/eclampsia, and sepsis, which are major causes of maternal mortality in Indonesia (Yuriah & Kartini, 2022). Improving the quality of care during childbirth, including access to skilled birth attendants and emergency obstetric services, can significantly reduce maternal deaths. Midwives play a pivotal role in the success of reproductive health initiatives in Indonesia, serving as vital healthcare providers and educators for pregnant women. Midwives are critical to providing antenatal care, helping with deliveries, and offering postnatal care, all of which lower the risk of pregnancy-related issues.

The integration of midwives into the healthcare system is especially significant in developing nations like Indonesia, where they are essential in offering reproductive health services in isolated and underserved regions (Mumtaz et al., 2015). Midwives are essential to raising knowledge of reproductive health, encouraging healthy behaviors, and giving women and their families the tools they need to make wise decisions regarding their health (Siregar et al., 2021). Indonesia's efforts to lower the maternal mortality rate have placed a strong emphasis on the role of midwives in offering complete pregnancy care (Azyanti et al., 2022). Midwives are essential to offering antenatal care, assisting with deliveries, and giving postnatal care, all of which help to lower the risk of pregnancy-related problems.

The role of midwifery in reproductive health programs in Indonesia is crucial in improving the health quality of mothers and children, as well as preventing various health risks that may arise during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period. Midwives, as healthcare professionals who interact directly with pregnant women, play a dual role as healthcare providers and educators who deliver important information on reproductive health, antenatal care, safe childbirth, and postpartum care. Through government-run reproductive health programs, such as the Maternal and Child Health Program (KIA), midwives play an

active role in ensuring that pregnant women receive adequate care and in educating the community about the importance of antenatal care and early detection of danger signs during pregnancy. In addition, midwives are also involved in providing family planning services, which help married couples plan the number and spacing of their children, as well as provide counseling on appropriate contraceptive methods. The success of reproductive health programs in Indonesia heavily depends on the involvement of midwives at various levels, both in primary healthcare facilities such as community health centers (puskesmas) and village health posts (posyandu), as well as in communities through community-based approaches. By involving midwives in reproductive health programs, it is hoped that maternal and infant mortality rates can be reduced, and the overall well-being of mothers and children can be improved.

CONCLUSION

Midwives in Indonesia have demonstrated that they are essential to providing reproductive health care, particularly for family planning, antenatal care, and delivery assistance. To handle problems including difficulties with healthcare access, cultural beliefs, and resource constraints, their competence and scope of practice must be strengthened through ongoing education and training. To successfully address the diverse demands of women's health, collaborative strategies involving midwives, healthcare institutions, and governmental organizations are crucial. Midwives are essential to encouraging healthy behaviors, increasing service utilization, and enhancing maternal and child health outcomes because of their community-based approach. For maternal and child health outcomes to improve generally, midwives must be empowered, have access to resources, and be completely integrated into Indonesia's healthcare system. To assess how well various midwifery techniques work and how they affect maternal and child health outcomes in Indonesia, more study is required. More research is needed to determine the most efficient ways to deliver reproductive health services in remote or underserved regions in order to close the disparities in healthcare access. Future research can explore ways to involve communities and stakeholders to create culturally sensitive reproductive health programs that are in line with the demands and beliefs of the local populace.

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