

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE AND TRANSFORM THE HEALTH SYSTEM FOR THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

One of the Sustainable Development Goals targets is reducing the maternal mortality rate to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030. In 2021, 42 cases of maternal death were recorded in Bantul Regency, and this is the highest case in the last five years. Bantul Regent Regulation number 38 of 2021 concerning the Acceleration of Reducing Maternal and Infant Mortality Rates in Bantul Regency, health facilities are obliged to record and report on the maternal and child health information system, as well as the family health website. Utilization of information systems can anticipate delays in handling pregnant and postpartum women. One system evaluation model is assessing the level of digital maturity to identify gaps and determine improvement plans using the Stages of Continuous Improvement (SOICI) framework. Efforts to improve public health are in fact not easy with enormous problems Complex especially in reducing maternal mortality. For this reason, health information is disseminated through health education and coaching with the aim of increasing health levels to the maximum. (Indonesian Ministry of Health)

Keywords: *Efforts to improve the quality of health services, transformation of the health service system.*

INTRODUCTION

The health system is critical infrastructure in supporting community welfare, especially in terms of the quality of life of mothers and children. This quality of life does not only include physical health, but also social, economic and psychological aspects. In recent decades, efforts to improve health systems have become a major focus of governments, international health organizations, and the academic community. This article aims to explore various health system transformation efforts that have been carried out as well as

the challenges faced in achieving the goal of improving the quality of life for mothers and children. Getting adequate health services is an effort to improve and increase the quality of life for the better. The government has also made efforts to provide public services such as health services in order to improve the level of public health. This implementation is carried out by the government as a form of government responsibility in ensuring that public health is carried out as well as

possible. In Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health, the government

explains must be able to provide quality and universal health services for every community, including maternal and child health services (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2009).

METHOD

This research is descriptive research with a literature review research method, namely by reading, analyzing and drawing conclusions in a literature study related to the topic being studied. The literature review used includes journals, books and other study sources. The keywords used in this search are related to "KIA Implementation Evaluation" using references from publication years 2018 to 2022. Furthermore, the data that has been read is then analyzed and concluded to be used as material for making decisions regarding existing problems.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Increasing Health Access and Services

One of the main steps in transforming the health system is increasing the accessibility and quality of health services for mothers and children. These include:

-Health Infrastructure Development: Investment in the construction of health facilities that are accessible to all levels of society.

-Increasing the Availability of Health Personnel: Through training, recruitment and retention of competent medical personnel in the maternal and child fields.

Technological Innovation in Health Services

The development of information and communication technology has made a major contribution to increasing the

efficiency and effectiveness of the health system. Examples include:

-Telemedicine: Provides access to remote consultations for pregnant women or pediatric patients who live in remote areas.

-Health Information System: Improve patient data management and real-time health monitoring.

Public Education and Awareness

Health system transformation also requires a holistic approach that includes education and public awareness of the importance of maternal and child health care. Steps that can be taken include:

-Health Education Program: To increase understanding of nutrition, pre-natal care, and danger signs during pregnancy.

-Health Promotion: Campaigns to increase awareness of immunization, sanitation hygiene, and healthy baby care practices.

Challenges and Obstacles

Although much effort has been made, there are still several challenges that need to be overcome:

-Access Gap: There is still a large gap in access to health services between urban and rural areas.

-Quality of Service: Further efforts are needed to ensure that the health services provided comply with international standards.

-Financial Issues: High health costs and limited availability of financial resources are obstacles in achieving the goal of inclusive health system transformation.

Together for quality, equity and dignity

The Quality of Care Network is a significant part of the Every Woman Every Child (EWEC) movement, which emphasizes the importance of collaboration



among global and local partners in improving maternal, newborn, and child health. Through strong advocacy efforts at both country and global levels, the focus is on promoting Quality, Equity, and Dignity (QED) in healthcare. This broad, coordinated effort engages a wide range of stakeholders to realize the vision of quality care and to support the Quality of Care Network's initiatives.

The QED approach builds upon the foundational work of organizations aligned with the Every Woman Every Child Global Strategy, which targets ending preventable maternal, newborn, and child mortality, as well as stillbirths. The fully integrated approach of the Quality of Care Network prioritizes the alignment and consolidation of efforts from all partners under the leadership of participating countries.

This unified strategy seeks to leverage existing knowledge and resources to take bold and decisive action, with the shared goal of ending preventable deaths. The focus is on ensuring that every woman, newborn, and child receives dignified, equitable, and high-quality care across all stages of healthcare delivery.

National leadership for quality of care

The National Leadership for Quality of Care, particularly through the Network for Improving Quality of Care for Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health (MNCH), emphasizes a collaborative approach to ensure that "every mother and newborn receives quality care throughout the pregnancy, childbirth, and postnatal periods." This vision is centered on the values of Quality, Equity, and Dignity (QED).

The Quality of Care Network initially comprises nine countries at the forefront of enhancing healthcare quality: Bangladesh, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Uganda. These countries, under the leadership of their respective ministries of health, are committed to advancing the following four strategic objectives:

1. **Building and Strengthening National Institutions and Processes:** Supporting the development and fortification of national institutions to improve quality of care in the health sector.
2. **Accelerating and Sustaining Implementation:** Promoting and maintaining the implementation of quality improvement packages specifically focused on maternal, newborn, and child health.

This initiative highlights a structured approach to scaling up national quality improvement efforts, leveraging existing national plans, and emphasizing.

How can the standards of care be used to improve quality of care for mothers and newborns?

The global standards of care and their corresponding quality measures provide a structured framework that can be adapted and implemented at the national and subnational levels to improve the quality of care for mothers and newborns. These standards help guide the development, assessment, and monitoring of maternal and newborn health services in healthcare facilities. Here's how these standards can be applied:

1. **Adaptation to Local Context:** The global standards and quality

measures should be tailored to suit local contexts. This ensures they are practical, relevant, and effective in addressing specific challenges faced by mothers and newborns in different regions.

2. Integration into National Strategies: The standards should be embedded within national and subnational quality-of-care strategies and frameworks, as well as within maternal and newborn health services. This integration promotes consistency and alignment with broader health system goals.
3. Use by Planners, Managers, and Providers: Healthcare planners, managers, and providers can utilize these standards to:

-Develop evidence-based national and subnational care guidelines.

-Ensure that maternal and neonatal health services during childbirth are of high quality, effective, and centered around the needs of mothers and newborns.

By streamlining these standards within existing health systems and ensuring they are evidence-based and contextually relevant, countries can significantly improve maternal and newborn health outcomes, ultimately contributing to safer childbirth experiences and reducing preve.

The standards of care and their implementation are vital for identifying areas within maternal and newborn health services that require improvement. By introducing and adhering to these standards, healthcare systems can systematically enhance service delivery and ensure high-quality care. Here are key steps involved in this process:

1. Introducing Standards of Care: Establish clear, evidence-based standards for maternal and neonatal health services. These standards help identify specific components of care that need improvement, guiding the provision of high-quality services.
2. Aligning Resources for Optimal Outcomes: Coordinate and utilize available resources effectively to achieve the best possible health outcomes. This involves improving resource allocation, enhancing service accessibility, and boosting satisfaction among individuals, families, and communities who rely on maternal and neonatal health services.
3. Monitoring and Continuous Improvement: Regularly track and assess the quality of care being provided. Monitoring service improvements ensures that high standards are consistently met, while also identifying areas where further enhancement is needed.
4. Benchmarking for Audits and Accreditation: Use these standards as benchmarks for conducting healthcare facility audits, establishing accreditation processes, and recognizing provider performance. By setting clear benchmarks, healthcare providers are incentivized to maintain high-quality care and are rewarded for exceptional service delivery.

By focusing on these actions, healthcare systems can improve care quality, optimize service delivery, and ensure that maternal and neonatal care meets the highest standards for effectiveness, accessibility, and patient satisfaction.



This study aims to analyze the impact of a working mother on various aspects of a child's overall development, including physical growth, behavioral development, educational attainment, emotional development, mental growth, economic development, cognitive development, and social development. The findings suggest that while working women provide several benefits, including fostering confidence, social awareness, and a sense of commitment in their children—along with the advantages of financial stability—they also face challenges that can affect their children's development.

On one hand, working mothers serve as positive role models for both their children and society at large. Their professional success can instill valuable traits such as independence and resilience in their children. However, the demands of their jobs may lead to reduced time spent with their children, potentially resulting in long-term consequences. Work-related stress experienced by mothers can negatively impact their children's cognitive and behavioral development, creating disruptions in their holistic growth.

Conversely, mothers who prioritize quality time with their children, possibly by taking time off from work, tend to maintain a healthier balance between professional and personal life, which can positively influence their child's development. This study highlights the complex trade-offs faced by working mothers in balancing their careers and family life, and how these choices can have lasting effects on their children's development.

Providing high-quality care for pregnant women and newborns in healthcare facilities relies on several critical factors. These include:

1. **Competent and Motivated Healthcare Professionals:** Skilled and motivated healthcare providers are essential to deliver effective and compassionate care. Proper training, ongoing education, and supportive working environments are key to maintaining high levels of competency and motivation.
2. **Availability of Essential Physical Resources:** The presence of essential resources like clean water, vital medicines, necessary equipment, and adequate supplies is fundamental. These resources are the backbone of both routine and emergency care services in maternal and newborn health.
3. **Evidence-Based Practices for Routine and Emergency Care:** Effective care requires the implementation of evidence-based practices. Adherence to guidelines and protocols ensures that both routine and emergency care are delivered consistently and effectively.
4. **Functional Referral Systems:** A well-coordinated referral system is crucial for ensuring timely and appropriate care, especially when complications arise. Efficient communication and transport between different levels of care facilities help in managing emergencies and improving outcomes.
5. **Information Systems for Review and Audit:** Robust information systems that allow for regular monitoring, review, and audit are necessary for continuous quality improvement. These systems provide data for assessing care quality, identifying gaps, and

implementing targeted interventions.

By addressing these factors, healthcare facilities can ensure that pregnant women and newborns receive the high-quality care they need, contributing to better health outcomes for both.

The paragraph you shared summarizes a review of studies on quality of life (QOL), focusing on domains like financial well-being, family support, and community interactions. Here's a refined version:

The reviewed studies employed a variety of survey methods and focused on multiple domains of quality of life (QOL), such as financial well-being, family support, and community interactions. The findings indicated a QOL ranging from good to excellent. However, most studies relied on purposive sampling and contained missing data, limiting the generalizability of their results. Given these constraints, a meta-analysis is beyond the scope of this review. Further studies are needed, especially in the area of QOL among mothers living with children with intellectual disabilities. The studies reviewed were from Australia, Kenya, Ireland, and the UK, suggesting a need for broader geographic representation and further reviews. There is also a notable evidence gap regarding the QOL of mothers in this context.

CONCLUSION

Successful health system transformation requires collaboration between governments, international institutions, the private sector and the general public. Through increasing access, technological innovation, public education, and

addressing existing challenges, it is hoped that a better quality of life can be achieved for mothers and children throughout the world. Thus, long-term investment in this transformation will not only improve health, but also improve overall social and economic well-being.

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