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Retrospective Review of Contextual Factors Associated with Maternal Deaths in 12 Hospitals in 9 districts in Indonesia

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Getting into the Mindset



- Who could this women be?
- What are the contextual factors, especially in hospital, associated with maternal deaths?



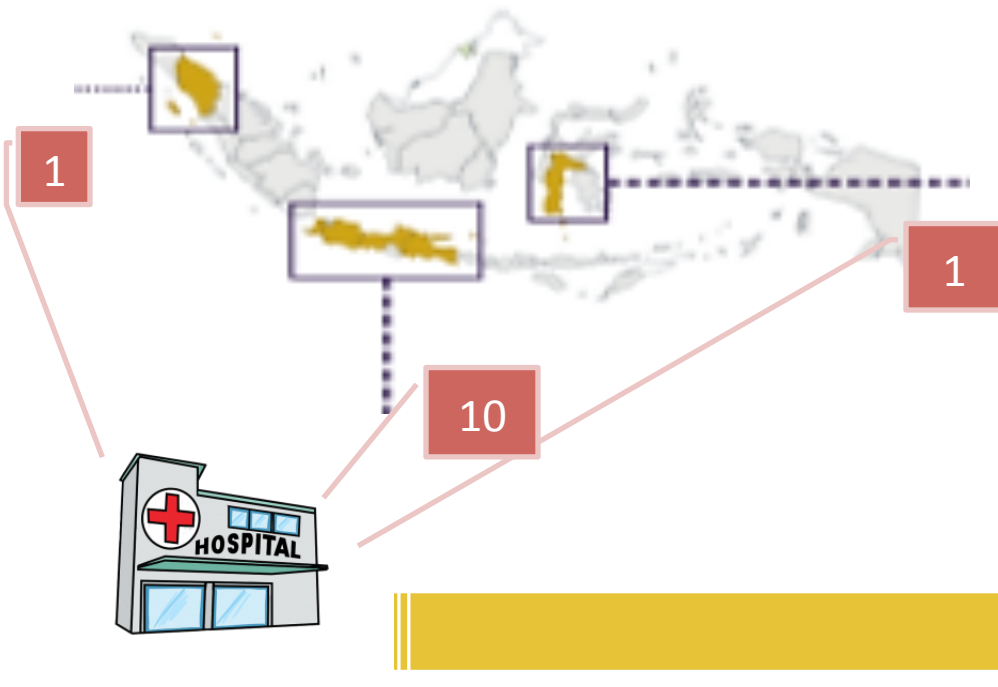
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Sources for the Cases

INDONESIA



49 EMAS
Hospitals

217 Maternal In-Hospital
Deaths January – June 2014

Prioritized by Ratio
of In-Hospital
Maternal Deaths to
Live Births

Dropped 3 Due to
Low Number of
Cases

Targeted the 15
Hospitals with the
Highest Ratio

12 Hospitals across 9 Districts
and
6 Provinces

112 Cases Reviewed after
exclusion of cases with missing
charts (about 90% yield)



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Case Review and Analysis Process

Permission

- approval from Hospital leaders

Data Collector

- physician and midwives collect the medical record
- Hospital staff helps with access to charts and occasional clarification of content

Data Collection

- **Standardized** data recording form used
- Data are blinded
- A **secure privacy key** can connect a case back to the record if needed for further research

Review & Analysis

- 112 records cleaned
- Review & Analysis performed of the 112 cases
- Analyze by 24 Ob/gyn (representatives from Professional Organization)

Limitation

1. The number of cases is limited and supports overall directional and descriptive summaries and does not allow detailed comparisons across age groups, geographies, diagnoses
2. All cases were limited to EMAS affiliated hospitals, and mostly public type B hospitals and cannot necessarily be extrapolated to the broader environment
3. The review is retrospective and based on chart documentation
4. Clinical assessments are dependent on accurately understanding the clinical course and rely on the judgment of the reviewer.



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RESULT



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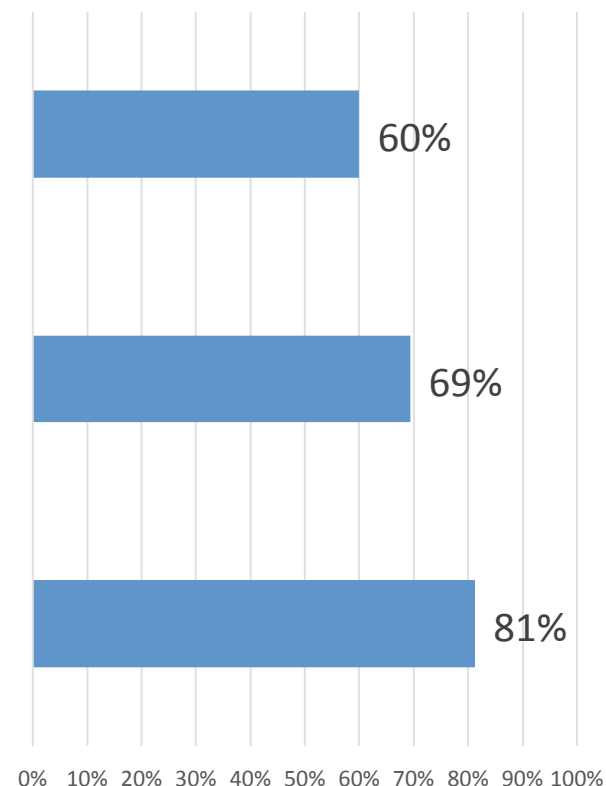
Basic Demographics

Median Age	31 years old
Payment source	
BPJS	60%
self pay/out of pocket	30%
Type Hospital	
Public, type B	109 cases
Private, type C	3 cases
Patterns of referral to RS	
Medical source	80% of all
Private midwife	26% of all
Primary Health Care	37% of all
Within same district	95% of those that were referred and had yes/no response to district

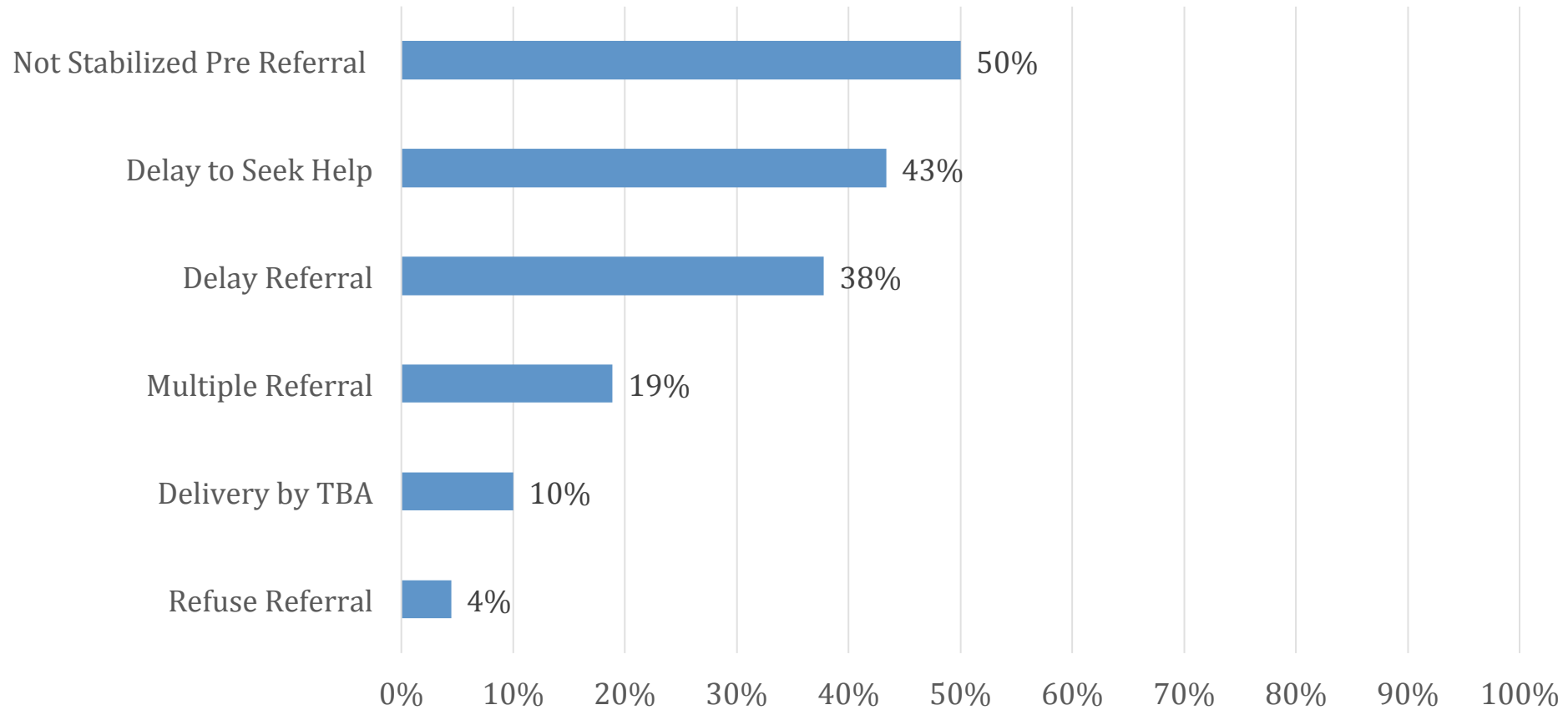
Use National Health Insurance/
BPJS

Maternal Age (20 -35 years old)

Gravida (1-3)



Quality of Care: Pre-hospital



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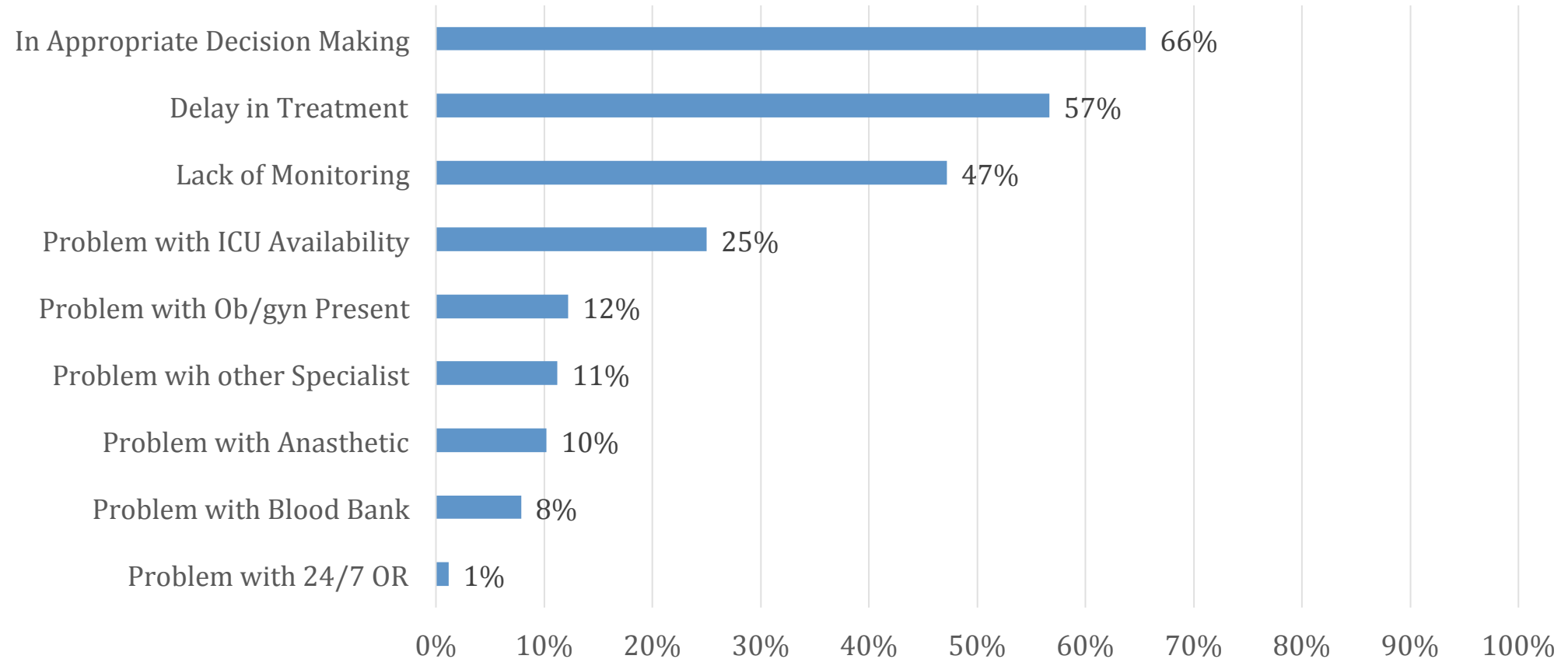


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Delays in receiving care

- The **decision to seek help** was late in 43% of cases.
- The **decision to refer** from primary care giver was made too late in more than one-third of the cases, yet only 3% of patients/families were refused to be referred.
- And the **pre referral stabilization** was not done in 50% of cases

Quality of Care: in Hospital



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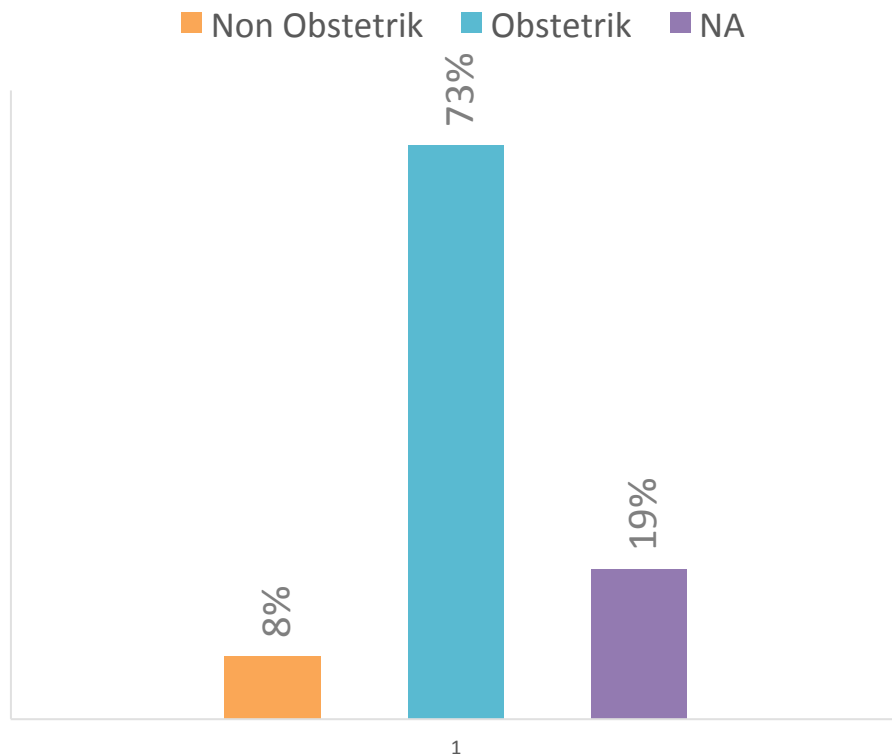
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Hospital Emergency Response

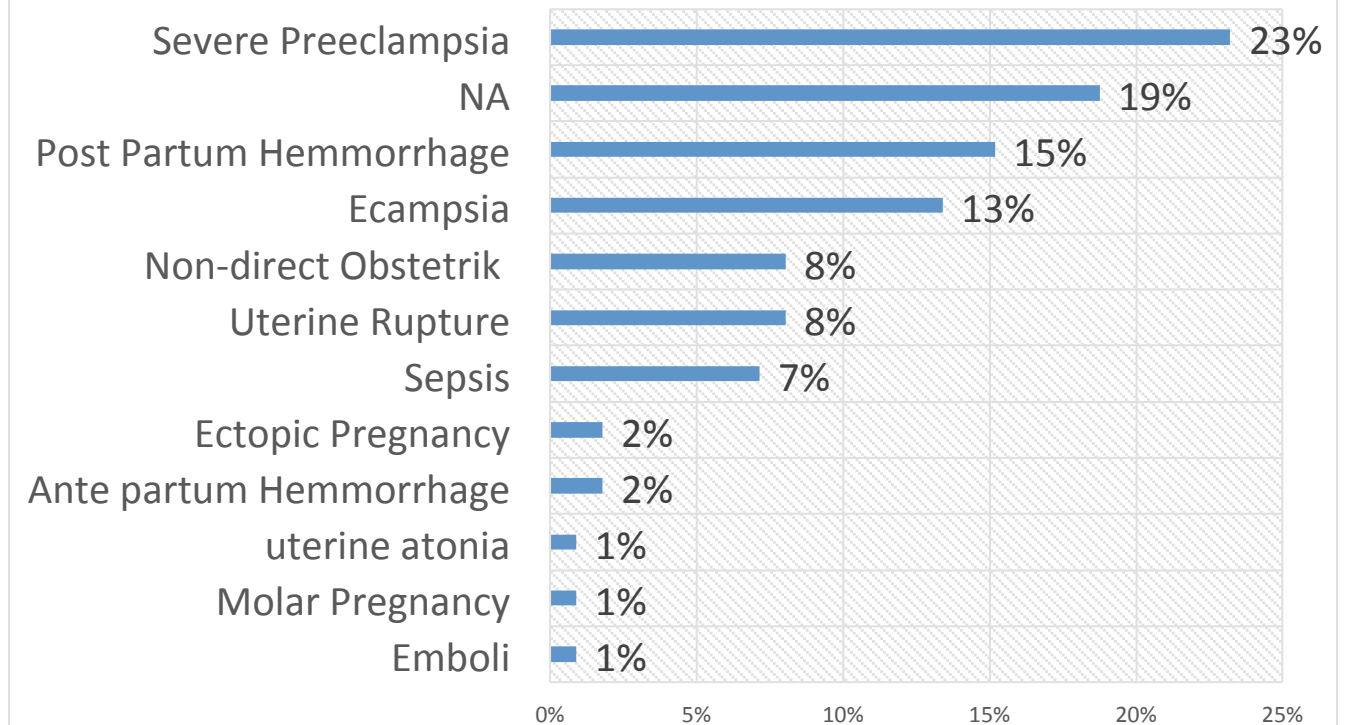
- In more than half of the deaths, the course of clinical treatment and care at the hospital was **inappropriate** or incorrect.
- In 47% of the death, **monitoring** during and after delivery were inappropriate
- These then led to **delay definitive treatment**
- Regarding hospital equipment and supply, 25% of cases couldn't get appropriate **ICU** treatment due to limited bed
- The sufficient **expert team** (ob-gyn, anaesthetic, internal-med, etc) shown to be 10-12%
- But there were less than 10% inadequacy in 24/7 OR and blood bank

Direct Obstetric Cause of Death

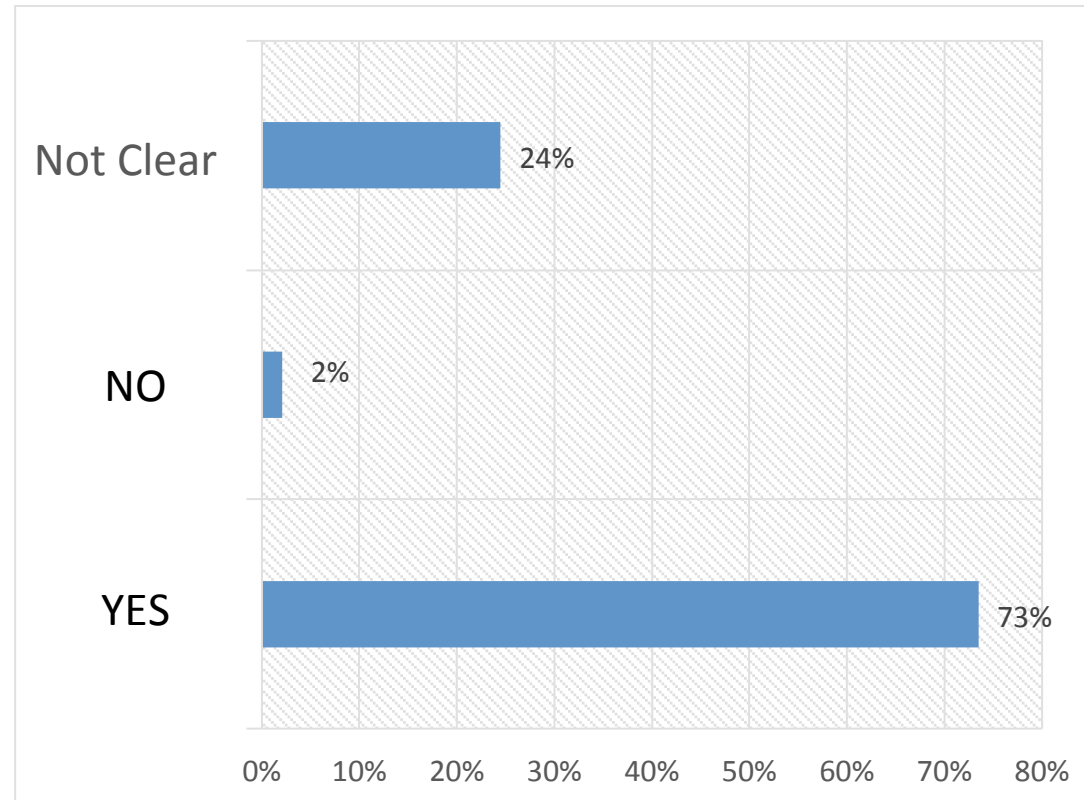
Cause Of Death



Direct Obstetrik Cause



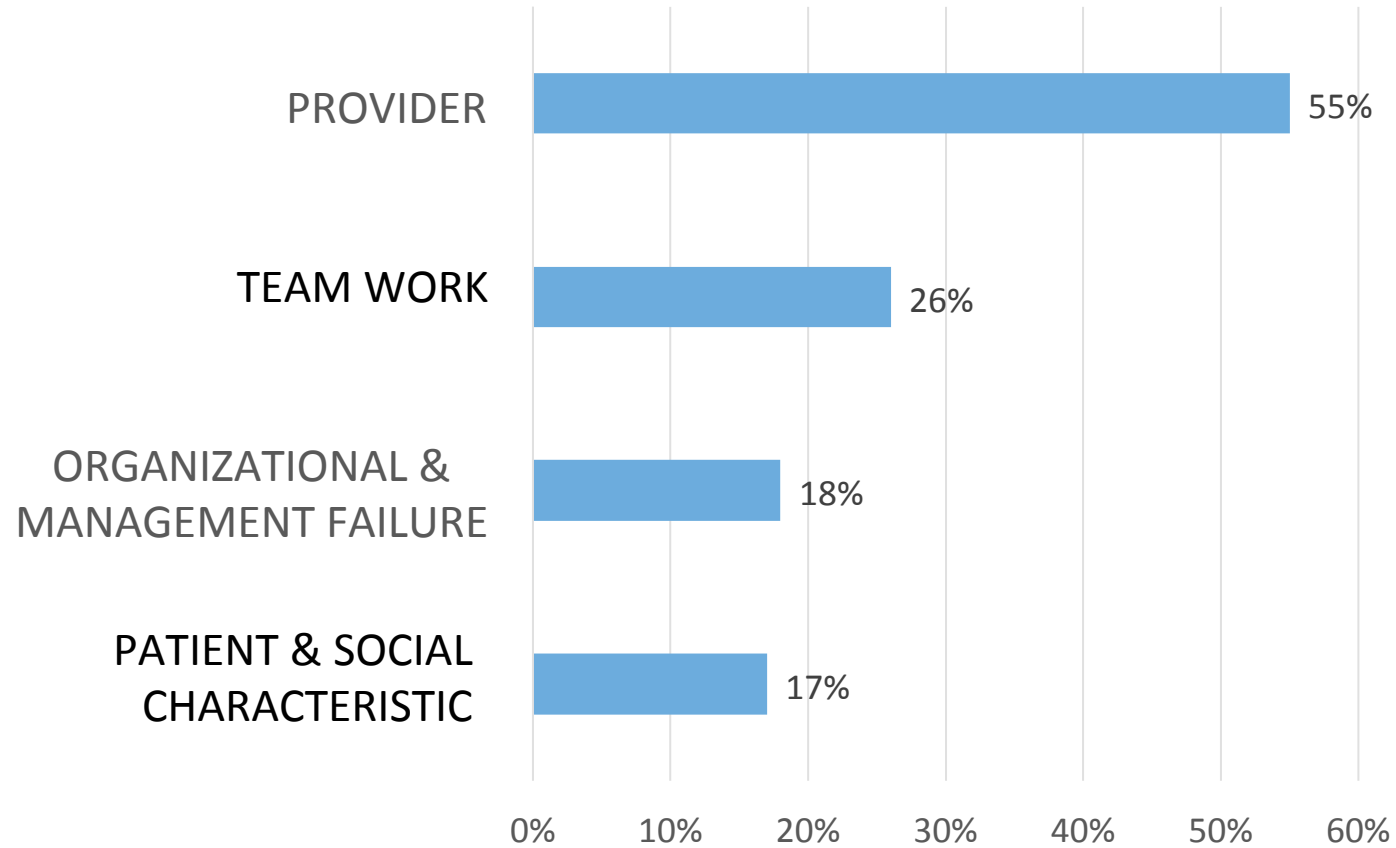
Preventable vs Not Preventable



In-Depth Analysis

- Hospitals did not use the same definition regarding the cause of death. **Determining the cause of death** mostly is not in accordance with Indonesia MPA guideline; define maternal death to: direct obstetric cause, final cause of death and contributing factors.
- Review by POGI showed **more precise diagnosis** -- The review committee determined that 73% of the deaths could and should have been prevented, and some 20% of the deaths may have been prevented with more appropriate care in the hospital.

Contextual Factors



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Conclusion

- In lieu of a more formal and comprehensive death review process, it is **possible to gain valuable insights retrospectively** from individual charts in a relatively short time period.
- The review should always be considered as an opportunity for hospital to improve their care

Acknowledgement

- Dr Nurdadi Saleh, SpOG – POGI President
- Dr Ary Kusuma, SpOG – POGI secretary general
- Dr Moh Baharuddin, SpOG
- All member of Indonesian Association of Obstetrician and Gynecologist as reviewer panel

- Thank You



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