

ABSTRAK

Kematian ibu masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia. Infeksi merupakan salah satu penyebab langsung kematian ibu yang perlu dipantau melalui sistem surveilans yang mampu menghasilkan data secara lengkap, akurat, dan konsisten.

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis tren kematian ibu akibat infeksi di Indonesia tahun 2019–2023 serta implikasinya terhadap penguatan sistem surveilans kesehatan ibu. Penelitian menggunakan desain kuantitatif deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan studi ekologi retrospektif. Data sekunder agregat tingkat nasional diperoleh dari Profil Kesehatan Indonesia tahun 2019–2023. Analisis dilakukan terhadap total kematian ibu, jumlah dan proporsi kematian ibu akibat infeksi, perubahan tahunan, kecenderungan linear, serta konsistensi istilah kategori penyebab kematian.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa total kematian ibu berfluktuasi dari 4.221 kasus pada tahun 2019, 4.197 kasus tahun 2020, 7.389 kasus tahun 2021, 3.572 kasus tahun 2022, dan 4.482 kasus tahun 2023. Kematian ibu akibat infeksi berturut-turut sebanyak 207, 216, 207, 175, dan 86 kasus, dengan proporsi 4,9%, 5,1%, 2,8%, 4,9%, dan 1,9%. Nilai slope sebesar $-10,3$ kasus per tahun pada total kematian ibu dan $-28,3$ kasus per tahun pada kematian ibu akibat infeksi hanya menggambarkan kecenderungan deskriptif karena penelitian menggunakan lima titik waktu. Istilah “infeksi” digunakan secara konsisten dalam seluruh laporan, tetapi belum menjamin keseragaman proses identifikasi, verifikasi, dan klasifikasi penyebab kematian.

Kematian ibu akibat infeksi menunjukkan kecenderungan menurun secara deskriptif, sedangkan total kematian ibu masih berfluktuasi. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan standardisasi pencatatan dan klasifikasi, validasi data, peningkatan kelengkapan dan ketepatan waktu pelaporan, audit kematian ibu, serta integrasi sistem informasi kesehatan.

Kata Kunci: Kematian ibu, infeksi maternal, tren, data sekunder, surveilans kesehatan ibu

ABSTRACT

Maternal mortality remains a public health problem in Indonesia. Infection is one of the direct causes of maternal death that requires monitoring through a surveillance system capable of producing complete, accurate, and consistent data.

This study aimed to analyze trends in maternal deaths due to infection in Indonesia from 2019 to 2023 and their implications for strengthening maternal health surveillance. This study used a quantitative descriptive-analytical design with a retrospective ecological approach. Aggregated national secondary data were obtained from the Indonesian Health Profile reports for 2019–2023. The analysis included total maternal deaths, the number and proportion of maternal deaths due to infection, annual changes, linear tendencies, and consistency of cause-of-death terminology.

The results showed that total maternal deaths fluctuated from 4,221 cases in 2019, 4,197 in 2020, 7,389 in 2021, 3,572 in 2022, and 4,482 in 2023. Maternal deaths due to infection were 207, 216, 207, 175, and 86 cases, with proportions of 4.9%, 5.1%, 2.8%, 4.9%, and 1.9%, respectively. The slopes were –10.3 cases per year for total maternal deaths and –28.3 cases per year for maternal deaths due to infection. These values represented descriptive tendencies because the study used only five time points. The term “infection” was consistently used in all reports, although this did not ensure uniform identification, verification, and classification of causes of death.

Maternal deaths due to infection showed a descriptive downward tendency, while total maternal deaths continued to fluctuate. Therefore, standardized recording and classification, data validation, complete and timely reporting, maternal death audits, and integrated health information systems are required.

Keywords: *Maternal mortality, maternal infection, trend, secondary data, maternal health surveillance.*