

THE ANALYSIS OF INFANT MORTALITY RATE (IMR) REDUCTION POLICY IN TUBAN HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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ABSTRACT

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) report can be a benchmark for determining the quality of a nation's Human Resources (HR) because the creation of a healthy, intelligent and quality future generation will start from the time when the baby is born to adulthood. In the last five years, namely 2014 to 2018, Tuban Health Department reported that the Infant Mortality Rate was still fluctuating. The IMR in 2014 was 186 cases, in 2015 there were 225 cases, in 2016 there were 219 cases, in 2017 there were 109 and in 2018 there were 158 cases. The success of development in the health sector is influenced by various aspects, one of which is the political aspect. The existence of policies, programs, implemented innovations, monitoring and evaluation will be several factors that influence the political aspect. Researchers conducted a policy analysis of reducing IMR at the Tuban Health Office Department using the Dunn method (1998). Forecasting data and recommendations are obtained through a questionnaire with 59 respondents and a recommendation questionnaire based on the criteria for effectiveness, efficiency, political feasibility, economic feasibility, and administrative feasibility that will be assessed by the main research respondents. The result was that there was a lack of effective communication between health workers who could be at risk of fluctuating IMR.

KEYWORDS: Infant Mortality Rate, Dunn Method (1998), Tuban.

INTRODUCTION

The benchmarks in determining the health quality of a nation can be seen from various things, one of which is the report on the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in an area. Efforts to maintain the health of infants and children should receive special attention from the government and all related parties to support the success of reducing IMR in a region. This is done to create a healthy, smart and quality future generation of the nation in the future.

Hence, to reduce the fluctuation of the IMR in a region, many efforts can be made by all parties. One of them is by continuing to monitor the various programs launched by the government that focus on improving children's health. Efforts to maintain children's health can be carried out from the time they are in the womb, birth, post-birth until the age of eighteen years with the hope of reducing the problem of the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (MOH, 2011).

Government programs to support the success of reducing the IMR can be stated in a policy that exists in each region. Existing policies will be adjusted to regulations and strategic issues related to the problems at hand. Policy is a decision taken by a group of people who are involved and responsible for the affairs of a region (Buse et al., 2016).

In the last five years, namely the period 2014 to 2018, Tuban Health Department reported that the IMR in its area was still fluctuating. In 2014, there were 186 cases of infant mortality. In 2015 it has increased to 225 cases. Furthermore, in 2016 and 2017 there was a decrease in infant mortality cases to 219 cases and 109 cases. However, in 2018 the number of infant mortality cases increased again to 158 cases.

The success of development in the health sector of a nation can be influenced by various things, one of which is politics. In this aspect, the government should get special attention. So that a policy can be formulated, implemented and evaluated by policy

actors to make it more effective, efficient and right on target (Siyoto & S. Supriyanto, 2015). An assessment of an existing policy that is enforced in an area should be done. This aims to conduct an assessment analysis in order to determine the extent of the success rate of policies to help actual handling of health problems. Hence, it is necessary to have a deep understanding, tools and documentation as an effort to support the achievement of a policy analysis that will be implemented (Brownson et al., 2006).

In order to succeed in reducing the IMR, the Tuban

Health Department along with the Tuban Government have issued Tuban’s Regent Decree Number 188.45 / 109 / KPTS / 414.012 / 2011 concerning the Establishment of a Maternal Perinatal / Neonatal Audit Team.

This study aims to analyze policies in an effort to reduce the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in order to overcome the complexity of various health problems, especially for the fluctuation of the IMR in the work area of the Tuban District Health Department.

METHOD

The research design in analyzing the policies used in this research is descriptive quantitative. Quantitative

data were obtained through a questionnaire filled out by 59 respondents. The research was conducted at the Tuban Health Department Office from March to September 2020.

The research respondents were selected using the Simple Random Sampling technique. Researchers used a questionnaire to forecast and recommend. In the Dunn (1998) method, the recommendation stage will be carried out based on the criteria (effectiveness, efficiency, political feasibility, economic feasibility, and administrative feasibility) that have been filled in by the main respondent as the final result of the Dunn Method (1998).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Forecasting on the policy of reducing the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Tuban

Forecasting (forecasting) in the Dunn method (1998) is a prediction or forecast that will occur in the future and is guided by the results of problem structuring. At this stage, it will assess the opportunities, impacts, and predictions (probability x consequence). The results of the forecasting questionnaire can be seen in Table 1. The results of the consequence questionnaire can be seen in Table 2 and the results of the predictions (probability x consequence) can be seen in Table 3.

Tabel 1: Probability.

Factor	Probability					
	1	2	3	4	5	Percentage
Lack of effective communication between officers	0	0	3	8	48	81.4%
Lack of Human Resources / Health Workers	0	2	3	44	10	74.6%
Distribution of Human Resources / Health Worker is not evenly distributed	1	0	0	47	11	69%

Tabel 2: Consequence.

Factor	Consequence					
	1	2	3	4	5	Most Percentage
Lack of effective communication between officers	0	0	1	8	50	84.7%
Lack of Human Resources / Health Workers	0	0	5	43	11	72.9%
Distribution of Human Resources / Health Worker is not evenly distributed	0	0	1	43	15	72.9%

Tabel 3: Prediction (Probability X Consequence).

Factor	Probability	Consequence	Prediction (Probability X Consequence)
Lack of effective communication between officers	5	5	25
Lack of Human Resources / Health Workers	4	4	16
Distribution of Human Resources / Health Worker is not evenly distributed	4	4	16

The results from Table 3 show that the cause of the fluctuation in the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) that occurs is due to a lack of effective communication between officers. Lack of effective communication that occurs between officers is due to problems with the equipment or infrastructure in the hospital, so this

can cause delays in the communication officers will make when referring pregnant women patients. And this will have the potential to cause fluctuations in the IMR.

Recommendations on the policy to reduce the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Tuban

The sustainability of a policy is often influenced by changing social dynamics. Hence, alternative solutions are needed as an effort to prevent unexpected incidents or events in the future. The fluctuation of the IMR that occurs in Tuban can be handled by providing appropriate alternative solutions. In accordance with the results of research related to recommendations for solutions offered by researchers based on the urgency of existing problems, it can be seen from the results in Table 4. The fluctuation of the reported infant mortality rate (IMR) can be minimized by providing alternative recommendations for appropriate solutions.

Alternative recommendations for providing training, holding meetings to improve effective communication between health workers (80.3%) are deemed necessary. The provision of training and meetings can be carried out in collaboration with resource persons who are competent in their fields such as the Job Training Center and *Latkesmas Murnajati Lawang*. However, considering the current situation and conditions (the Covid-19 pandemic) all activities will be carried out and have the potential to cause the crowd to be diverted into virtual meeting activities. It is hoped that the direct transfer of activities to virtual meetings can break the chain of Covid-19 spread without reducing the benefits of the activities to be carried out.

Tabel 4: Recommendation.

Recommendation	Percentage
Provide training and hold meetings to improve effective communication between health workers	80.3%
Conduct further research on the Infant Mortality Rate	76.1%
Continuing the program of PERMATA "Safe and Ordered Delivery"	74.6%
Monitoring and evaluating every 3 months	74.6%
Conducted research that focuses on "the causes of babies born prematurely" with the aim of research to overcome the fluctuation of IMR	67.6

CONCLUSION

Forecasting on the policy to reduce the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the lack of effective communication between health workers. Lack of effective communication between officers is due to problems with the equipment or infrastructure in the hospital, so this can cause fluctuations in the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). Recommendations on the policy to reduce the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) are to provide training and hold meetings to improve effective communication between health workers. The provision of training and meetings can be carried out in collaboration with resource persons who are competent in their fields such as the Independent Work Training Center (BLKM) and *Latkesmas Murnajati Lawang*.

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