

THAILAND COUNTRY
REPORT ON ACHIEVING
MDG-5
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Improve Maternal Health



- The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) during 1990 to 1995 was not applicable and couldn't access due to a change of dataset.
- MDG plus targets have been set to improve quality and access of health care to further reduce the maternal mortality ratio, namely
- Target 1: Reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio to 18 per 100,000 live births by 2006
- Target 2: Reduce by half of the Maternal Mortality Ratio in highland areas, selected northern provinces and the three southernmost provinces between 2005 and 2015
- The MMR dropped from 36 per 100,000 livebirths in 1990 to 14 per 100,000 livebirths in 1999.

THE LEADING CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATH

- Haemorrhage
- Hypertension
- Sepsis
- Amniotic fluid embolism

DIFFICULTIES ACCESS

- Northern Area
 - mountainous terrain
- Southern Area
 - gender,
 - culture,
 - religion
 - language

SUCCESS OF MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

- In 1896, the first midwifery school was established in Bangkok.
- Village Health Volunteers in rural areas
- Midwifery traffic police



MATERNAL MORTALITY DATA SOURCES

Past

- MMR figures was retrieved from vital registration and facility-based data
- not cover all maternal death

MATERNAL MORTALITY DATA SOURCES

Now

- birth and death registration from the civil registration records
- data on deaths of reproductive women
- ante-natal care records from the National Health Security Office
- Social Security System and Civil Servants' Medicare System.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

- The finding MMR per 100,000 livebirths were 44.5, 41.6 and 49.9 in 2004, 2006 and 2007 respectively.
- September 2010, latest estimated MMR by WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF and the World Bank presented that Thailand had reduced Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) per 100,000 livebirths from 50 in 1990 to 48 in 2008.

MDG 5B

- MDG 5b was added in 2009
- Reproductive health system rather covers all over the country since 1995.
- 90% received four visits of antenatal care during pregnancy in 2005.
- Pro-active measures are applied in the operation among teens and adolescent
- New type of reproductive health is promoted

FACING PROBLEM

- Increasing of teenage pregnancies up to 15.8% of women age 15-19 years in 2009.
- The number of teenage maternal deaths was increased from 7% of all maternal deaths in 2004 to 11% in 2009

CHALLENGE

- Bridging the service gaps and to enhance the quality of service
- Expanding the coverage of reproductive health
- Promoting new approach in reproductive health and maternal and child healthcare
- Scrutinizing the national budget
- Enforcement of the Reproductive Health Act

THANK YOU