



NEWSLETTER

DOSM/SDG/BPPD/1.2021/SIRI 3



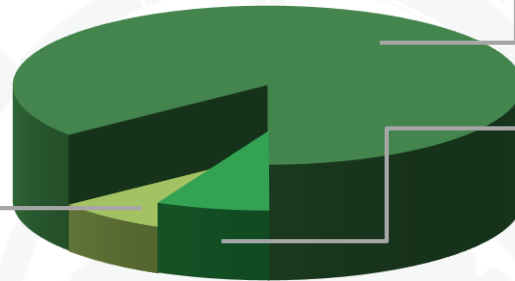
KESIHATAN DAN KESEJAHTERAAN YANG BAIK: MEMASTIKAN KEHIDUPAN SIHAT DAN MENGGALAKKAN KESEJAHTERAAN PADA SEMUA PERINGKAT UMUR

7%

2 daripada 28
indikator

Tidak Tersedia

Ketersediaan Data



86%

24 daripada 28

indikator **Tersedia**

7%

2 daripada 28 indikator

**Sebahagiannya
Tersedia, Perlu
Dibangunkan**

INDIKATOR TERSEDIA

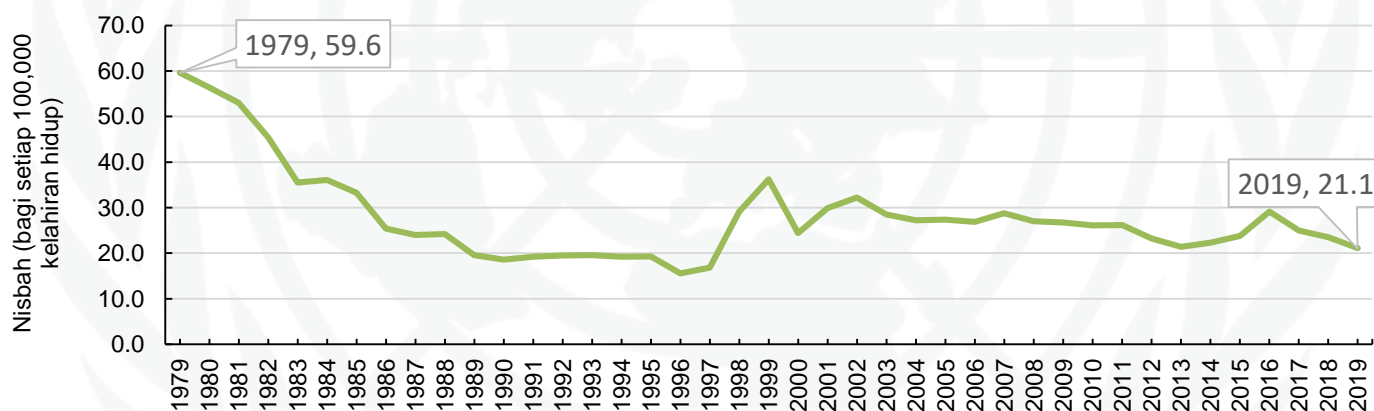
INDIKATOR	NAMA INDIKATOR	INDIKATOR	NAMA INDIKATOR
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio	3.5.2	Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries
3.2.1	Under-5 mortality rate	3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)
3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases	3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme
3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate	3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness
3.5.1	Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders	3.d.2	Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms



INDIKATOR 3.1.1: NISBAH MORTALITI IBU BERSALIN (MMR)

- ✓ MMR adalah indikator untuk mengukur prestasi bagi Sasaran 3.1 iaitu “by 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births”.
- ✓ Kematian Ibu Bersalin merujuk kepada kematian seorang wanita yang hamil, ketika melahirkan anak sehingga 42 hari selepas melahirkan anak atau keguguran akibat daripada proses kehamilan dan pengendaliannya atau penyakit-penyakit yang menjejaskan kesihatan ibu dan bukan dari penyebab kemalangan atau kebetulan.
- ✓ Nisbah Mortaliti Ibu Bersalin (MMR) merujuk kepada nisbah kematian ibu bersalin bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup.

NISBAH MORTALITI IBU BERSALIN, MALAYSIA, 1979-2019



MMR	2019	Sasaran 2030
Nisbah (bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup)	21.1	<70.0

- ✓ Malaysia telah mencapai Sasaran 3.1 untuk MMR sejak 1979 (59.6) dengan kadar terkini yang direkodkan bagi MMR adalah 21.1 bagi setiap 100,000 kelahiran hidup pada 2019.



KELAHIRAN HIDUP DAN NISBAH MORTALITI IBU BERSALIN MENGIKUT NEGERI, MALAYSIA, 2019



Kelahiran Hidup



Nisbah Mortaliti Ibu Bersalin

Nota:

- : Tiada kes



PENAFIAN: Artikel dalam newsletter ini adalah inisiatif pegawai DOSM berdasarkan pemerhatian dan analisis penulis. Ianya tidak memenuhi piawaian pengeluaran statistik rasmi negara. Justeru, kandungan newsletter ini tidak boleh ditafsir sebagai statistik rasmi DOSM.

Sumber:

- Perangkaan Sebab Kematian, Malaysia, 2020
- Perangkaan Penting, Malaysia, 2020

