

## ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study was to develop a determinant model of maternal mortality.

This study used cohort retrospective design, and was done in East Java, and Eastern Part of Indonesia, including West and East Nusa Tenggara provinces, gradually to the smallest unit, i.e. villages. In view of the rarity of the case, samples were women who were pregnant 1 and 2 years before from outside Java and inside East Java, respectively. From randomly selected villages, minimally 80% of respondents were selected.

Data analysis used path analysis, and path coefficient (P) selection was not based on significance, but on theoretical meaningfulness, with the magnitude of P was  $< 0.05$ .

Descriptive results showed that the medical causes or major causes of death were hemorrhage, puerpural infection, obstructed labor and eclampsia. Most deaths occurred at home, where delivery was helped by traditional birth attendants. Most determinants of death were factors outside the hospital. Age at the time of death was relatively young, with a short birth interval and a relatively small number of children. Social and economical status was also relatively low. Nutrient factor was not included in the model building because of uncompletely of anthropometric data and in adequate of in take pattern data.

Results of model building showed that empirical East Java model was close to that of theoretical model. Results of model testing showed that this model

was supported by data. The dominant factors of East Java model were biomedical, accessibility to antenatal facilities and antenatal care.

For East Lombok model, the model was subjected to some simplifications. Results of model testing showed that this model was relatively supported by data. The dominant factors were biomedical factors, socioeconomic and reproduction pattern.

For Manggarai model, empirical model was closer to its theoretical model, but some simplifications were done after it was subjected to model testing. It was decided that model selection was emphasized more on theoretical model. The dominant factors for this model were accessibility to antenatal facilities and antenatal care, reproduction pattern, and sociomedic.

By establishing the determinant model of maternal mortality, it is expected that the model may be used to plan intervention strategy suitable for local condition.

Key words : determinant model of maternal mortality-model building-model testing.