



How to Apply Resfecnful Midwifery Care in Improving The Quality of Midwifery Services?

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Midwives play a strategic role in shaping future generations and ensuring women's reproductive and sexual health. Every woman and newborn has the right to quality care and a positive birthing experience, which is best achieved through Respectful Midwifery Care (RMC). **Method:** This systematic review, conducted according to PRISMA guidelines, aims to explore the relationship between RMC and the improvement of midwifery service quality. Keywords such as "respectful midwifery care," "women's empowerment," "antenatal care," "childbirth," "family support," and "pregnancy" were utilized. Out of 86 identified articles, 30 studies met the inclusion criteria. **Results:** The review included studies from various regions, examining characteristics like publication details, research design, and location. The findings consistently show a strong correlation between RMC practices—focused on women's empowerment, family support, and positive birthing experiences—and enhanced quality of midwifery services. **Conclusion:** The implementation of RMC, with an emphasis on empowerment and family involvement, significantly improves midwifery service quality. This review of 30 eligible studies from diverse global settings underscores the widespread effectiveness of RMC across different contexts.



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INTRODUCTION

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the maternal mortality rate is the number of maternal deaths due to pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum processes which are used as indicators of women's health degrees (WHO, 2021). The main indicator of health degrees is maternal mortality which must be taken seriously and become a priority in public health. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is one of the global targets of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in reducing maternal mortality (MMR) to 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030 (Moghasemi, Vedadhir, & Simbar, 2018).

The maternal mortality rate (MMR) in the world is 303,000 people. The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in ASEAN is 235 per 100,000 live births (Veselá, 2022) (Kusnandar, 2022). Maternal deaths are estimated to occur around 810 women die every day from preventable causes during pregnancy and childbirth. 94% of maternal deaths occur in developing countries. Maternal mortality in Indonesia is quite high, which is more than seven thousand cases in 2021 or the maternal mortality rate reaches 228 per 100 thousand live births. The number of maternal deaths collected from the recording of family health programs at the Ministry of Health is increasing

every year. In 2021, there were 7,389 deaths in Indonesia. This number shows an increase compared to 2020 of 4,627 deaths.

Efforts to accelerate MMR reduction are carried out by ensuring that every mother is able to access quality health services, such as health services for pregnant women, childbirth assistance by trained health workers in health care facilities, postpartum care for mothers and babies, special care and referrals in case of complications, and family planning (KB) services including postpartum family planning (Rusmini & Hastuti, 2021). All women and newborns are entitled to quality services that enable a positive birthing experience that includes respect and dignity, companionship, clear communication by maternity staff, pain relief strategies, mobility in labor and selected birthing position (World Health Organization, 2014) World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines emphasize positive childbirth experiences through Respectful Maternity Care (RMC) that promote maternal health service-seeking behavior and can prevent maternal mortality (World Health Organization) (World Health Organization, 2016). This means providing quality maternal care requires not only adequate professional equipment and skills, but a positive attitude from health workers to promote optimal interventions in maternity care (Mgawadere & Shuaibu, 2021).

The prevailing challenges in midwifery care, particularly in developing countries, are multifaceted. Issues such as insufficient infrastructure, limited access to essential medical supplies, and inadequate training of healthcare providers exacerbate the risks associated with maternal and newborn health. Moreover, the lack of respectful and dignified treatment remains a significant barrier to encouraging women to seek necessary care during pregnancy and childbirth. Addressing these challenges through improved practices and policies can lead to more engaging and effective midwifery care. Such reforms are crucial not only for reducing maternal mortality rates but also for ensuring that every woman's right to a safe and respectful birthing experience is upheld. Highlighting these issues provides a broader context for understanding the impact of Respectful Midwifery Care (RMC) and sets a comprehensive backdrop for the study, thus engaging readers by presenting a clear and urgent need for advancements in midwifery services (Maulina et al., 2023; John, Duke, & Esienmoh, 2020).

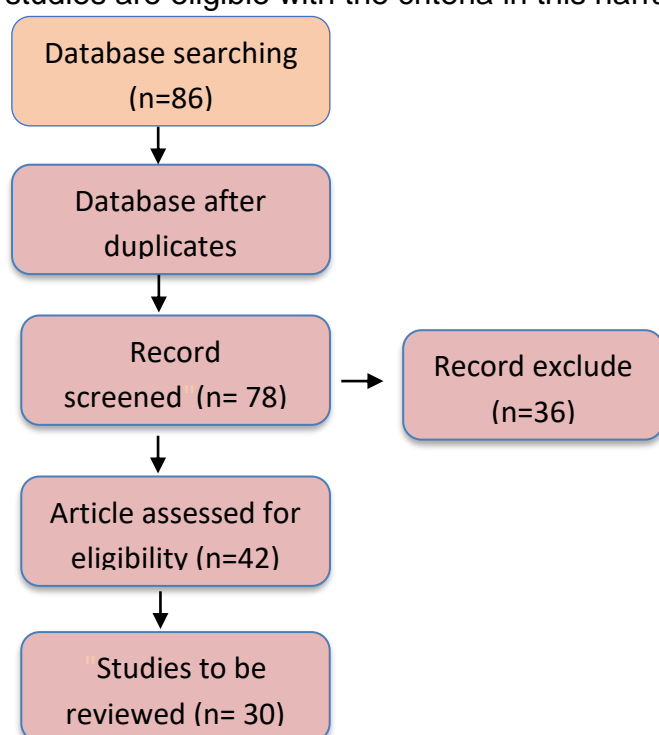
Midwives as strategic health workers in preparing qualified future next generations and overseeing the process and function of women's reproductive and sexual health, so that it takes place safely and children born can grow and develop healthily. Every woman and newborn has the right to access quality care and a positive birthing experience, valued in accordance with expectations through Respectful Midwifery Care (RMC), given continuously starting from the period of Newborn (Neonate), Infants, Toddlers and Preschoolers, Adolescents, Pre-Pregnancy, Gestational Period, The Childbirth Period, Post-Miscarriage Period, Postpartum Period, Intermediate Period, Climacterium Period, Family Planning Services, Women's Reproductive Health and Sexuality Services focus on prevention and health promotion efforts based on partnerships and women's empowerment (Thies-Lagergren & Johansson, 2023).

Based on data from Lohmann, Mattern, & Ayerle, (2018), there are 837 study programs, consisting of 639 vocational midwives study programs, 189 midwife professional programs, and 9 midwifery master study programs. Data on the number of midwives who have active STRs is 445,130 people with the number of midwives in hospitals as many as 95,746 people, the distribution of midwives in Puskesmas as many as 256,001 people, the distribution of midwives who run independent practices as many as 44,000 people, and in other health facilities 49,383 people with educational backgrounds in vocational midwives and professional midwives. The study aims to analyze how the implementation of RMC principles, emphasizing women's

empowerment, family support, and positive birthing experiences, affects the quality and effectiveness of midwifery care across various settings.

METHODS

This literature review was analyzed following the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis) guidelines. There are five stages in writing this review, namely identifying research questions, classifying similar studies, selecting relevant literature (without quality assessment), mapping data from homogeneous literature, and reporting the results. This literature review aims to determine the relationship that occurs between the application of respectful midwifery care and improving the quality of midwifery services. This article is a narrative review that searches and searches the Medline and Scopus databases. The criteria for reviewed articles consist of articles published in 2018-2022. Keywords used include respectful midwifery care, women empowerment, antenatal care, childbirth, family support, pregnancy and synonyms. Of the 86 research articles identified, as many as 36 studies are eligible with the criteria in this narrative review.



RESULTS

The results of the review include the characteristics of the study (table 1) which consists of basic data related to the research article reviewed, such as title and year of publication, author, publisher journal, research design, and research location. Table 1 shows as many as thirty articles eligible to conduct research in various regions. These studies are cross-sectional studies, randomized controlled pilots, and surveys analyzing the application of respectful care in health service delivery.

1.1 RMC Table Matrix

No.	Title (Year)	Purpose	Method	Result	Journal
1.	What price a welcome? Understanding structure agency in the delivery of respectful midwifery care in Uganda (Ackers, Webster, Mugahi, & Namiiro, 2018).	The purpose of this study is how mothers and midwives understand the concept of respectful care in public health in Uganda.	Qualitative study with in-depth interview and focus group with cohort	The results showed that it occurred at an alarming level of verbal abuse and poor communication that became a barrier for pregnant women to visit health facilities. When pregnant women are present, they are less willing to provide information related to the health status they experience. Respectful is a major factor in reducing the involvement of women who cannot afford private care and health facilities in Uganda.	International Journal of Health Governance
2.	Respectful Maternity Care and Midwives' Caring Behaviours During Childbirth in Two Hospitals In Calabar, Nigeria (John et al., 2020).	The purpose of this study was to describe client experiences in good maternity care and determine the caring behavior of midwives in two hospitals in Calabar, Nigeria	Descriptive, cross sectional design	Disrespectful care reportedly included lack of privacy, lack of information about labor progress, refusal of preference and choice of labor position, lack of sensitivity to pain and client culture, verbal abuse, detention in facilities for not paying bills. The midwives present ensure that they do not perform adequate screening or draping for women (due to lack of screening and drape); restrict women from giving birth in the dorsal position and detain women if they cannot pay the bills (due to hospital policy). Common acts of disrespectful grooming experienced by women in the study fit into several categories identified in the literature.	African Journal of Biomedical Research
3.	Respectful midwifery care in Malawi: A human rights-based approach (Geddes, Humphrey, & Wallace, 2017).	The aim of this study was to design and pioneer training modules for clinical midwives in promoting respectful maternity care, and to demonstrate to participants the relationship between human rights and maternal health care, demonstrating how a human rights-based approach can improve the experience of patients and providers.	The training program is jointly designed by an interdisciplinary team of midwifery and law. The relevant material is designed and grafted into the programme has been delivered in Malawi by a Scottish team under the auspices Scottish universities and Malawi Ministry	The results showed that the desire to learn about meternity treatment was perspeful.	African Journal Of Midwifery And Women's Health

No.	Title (Year)	Purpose	Method	Result	Journal
			of Health partnership		
4.	Childbirth experience in women participating in a continuity of midwifery care project (Hildingsson, Karlström, & Larsson, 2020).	The aim of this study was to investigate the experience of female childbirth and its relationship with background, birth outcomes and continuity with known midwives in Sweden.	Experimental cohort study	The results of this study showed that women who received care from midwives were known in Birthers are more likely to have a positive childbirth experience. Not living with a partner, fear of giving birth, and choosing to give birth other than vaginally were associated with less positive childbirth experiences. Having a vaginal birth without an epidural, without augmentation and without birth complications all results in an experience give birth to a better one. Women who have known midwives are more likely to have an overall positive birthing experience, especially in the area of professional support.	Woman and Birth – Elsevier Journal
5.	Identifying and prioritising midwifery care process metrics and indicators: a Delphi survey and stakeholder consensus process (Devane et al., 2019).	The aim of this study is to report on the development and priorities of the national series of Quality Care Metrics (QCM) and related indicators in the midwifery care process in Ireland	Systematic Literature Review	The results of this study show that the development of a series of metrics and process indicators for midwifery care and to adapt internationally.	BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth
6.	Application of midwifery care holistically based Tri hita karana in basic health services (Karana, 2020).	The purpose of this study was to find out how the application of THK-based midwifery care (Tri Hita Karana)	Qualitative research with observational analytical methods	The results of this study show that midwives in providing midwifery services are always based on divine values, being friendly to patients and the use of the environment as traditional medicinal plants that are useful for the recovery of their patients, as a whole midwives manifest in providing loving care for mothers and babies.	MIDWINERS LION Health Journal
7.	Factors Associated with Midwifery Care Innovation Holistic in Midwives Independent Practice Services in Palembang City (Andriani, Anggarini, & Gustirini, 2023).	The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, motivation, length of work, training, education, and age with holistic midwifery care innovations in Midwife Independent Practice services in Palembang City	Cross sectional study	The results of this study show that statistically there is a statistically significant relationship between knowledge (0.000), attitudes (0.028), and training (0.003) with holistic midwifery care innovations in midwives' self-practice services. There was no statistically significant relationship between motivation (0.600), length of service (0.705), education (0.161), and age (0.753) and holistic midwifery care innovations in midwives' self-practice services. The variable that has the greatest relationship with the innovation of holistic midwifery care in midwife self-practice services is knowledge.	Baiturrahim Jambi Academic Journal (JABJ)

No.	Title (Year)	Purpose	Method	Result	Journal
8.	Participatory rural appraisal: continuous midwifery care as a model of family assistance in midwifery services (Goals, 2021).	The purpose of this study is to realize the degree of maternal and child health as a campaign for healthy living movements to families.	Participatory Action Research (PAR) Method	The results of this study showed that there was an increase in family empowerment by an average of 80%, mainly in increasing knowledge, skills from families in providing care according to their time so as to improve their health.	JMM (Journal of Independent Society)
9.	Efforts to improve the knowledge and skills of midwives In providing midwifery care services through Teleconsultation during the COVID-19 pandemic in Karawang Regency (Dekker, King, & Lester, 2016).	The purpose of this study is to improve the knowledge and skills of midwives in providing midwifery care services through Telemedicine during the Covid-19 pandemic.	This method of implementing service is carried out by conducting webinars and launching halobid karawang	The results of this study show that midwives can provide online consultation services to the public in the form of the Halobid Karawang application which can be accessed through the Google Play Store.	Journal of Community Service Creativity (PKM)
10.	Local Awareness Based Midwifery Care in Basic Level Service in the Digital Era (Rusmini & Hastuti, 2021)	The purpose of this study is to describe midwifery care based on local wisdom of traditional services.	Descriptive qualitative	The results of this study show that first, midwifery care that forgets the local wisdom of elders, proverbs, pamali and abstinence from shamans, Smart people, and village midwives so that when a woman gets pregnant and gives birth, the result is an above-average cesarean section. Second, for women who have given birth and left behind local wisdom to inform the irrational world, the baby will often cry in the middle of the night.	Journal of Health & Medical Sciences
11.	The implementation of midwifery care services for infants under five in the independent midwife practice (PMB) during the COVID-19 pandemic (View of the) (Geddes et al., 2017).	The purpose of this study was to carefully determine the application of services to infants and toddlers	Qualitative descriptive	The results of this study show that the implementation of services has decreased visits of infants and toddlers to PMB, but the quality of service is still appropriate.	Jurnal Sehat Masada
12.	Access to midwifery care for people of low socio-economic status: a qualitative descriptive study (Darling et al., 2019).	The purpose of this study was to examine barriers and facilitators in accessing midwifery care experienced by people with low socioeconomic status.	Qualitative descriptive	The results of this study showed that participants who had never received midwifery care had minimal knowledge and often had misconceptions about the scope of midwifery practice and education. Beliefs about pregnancy and birth, particularly concerns about safety, prompted participants to seek care from a doctor. Access to midwifery care is limited to	BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth

No.	Title (Year)	Purpose	Method	Result	Journal
				people of low socioeconomic status because a lack of awareness about midwifery limits access to these services, and because information about midwifery care is often not provided by doctors when expectant mothers first contact the health care system. For people with low socioeconomic status, unequal access to midwifery care can be compounded by a lack of knowledge about midwifery in social networks and a tendency to move passively through health care systems that traditionally support physician care	
13.	Systematic review of barriers to, and facilitators of, the provision of high-quality midwifery services in India (John et al., 2020).	The aim of this study was to examine facilitators and barriers in delivering high-quality midwifery care in India.	Systematic review of 32 studies	The results of this study show that the main barriers are the lack of competence of maternity care providers, the lack of laws recognizing midwives as autonomous professionals and the limited scope of practice, social and economic barriers for women to access services, and the lack of basic health system infrastructure	Birth issues in perinatal care WILEY
14.	Midwives' perceptions of women's preferences related to midwifery care in Germany: A focus group study (Lohmann et al., 2018).	The aim of this study was to explore how midwives view patient preferences related to obstetric care in Germany	Qualitative	The results of this study showed that three main themes were identified: The strengths and limitations of the current professional profile of midwives (responsibilities of midwives, range of services, and competence); lack of midwives and midwifery services; Women's conflict experiences in interprofessional care. Many women are unaware of the scope of professional knowledge and expertise of midwives. In addition, a poor picture of the competence of midwives and obstetricians in German hospitals. Midwives feel that due to context implications they cannot meet the quality of midwifery care to which they aspire The lack of midwives also results in midwives being overwhelmed, lack of services to women	ELSEVIER Midwifery
15.	Health care providers' perceptions and experiences related to Midwife-led continuity of care—A qualitative study (Id, Alemu, & Christensson, 2021).	The aim of this study was to explore perceptions and experiences of healthcare providers related to continuity of midwife-led care in hospitals in Ethiopia	Qualitative	The results showed that Midwives accepted consideration of the midwife-led model but were concerned about the organization and workload. Midwives say they would love to work with a midwife-led model of care because they believe it can lead to improved maternal quality. Health care, provides greater continuity and improves coverage, birth outcomes and maternal satisfaction. Midwives may become more independent and able to take on more midwifery care responsibilities.	PLOS ONE

No.	Title (Year)	Purpose	Method	Result	Journal
16.	Determinants of respectful care in midwifery (Wilhelmová, Veselá, Korábová, Slezáková, & Pokorná, 2022).	The purpose of this study was to contextually highlight significant determinants of women's satisfaction that have been identified through literature review	Literature review	The results of this study suggest that the quality of care is closely related to women's experiences. Other influencing factors are respectful care, communication with the partner, meeting women's personal expectations, high level of professionalism, support from health workers, women's involvement in making decisions and respecting the choices they make.	Journal of nursing and social sciences related to health and illness
17.	Models for Providing Midwifery Care and Its Challenges in the Context of Iran (Moghasemi et al., 2018).	The purpose of this study was to review the characteristics of the parenting presentation model midwifery in the world as in Iran and investigating its challenges in the country	Review paper	The results showed that midwifery care is currently undergoing a process of transformation and redefinition there has been a change in response to the need for women to help the development of the midwifery profession. The midwifery model of care has various benefits for both mother and baby; They result in high levels of satisfaction among pregnant women, undesirable outcomes for mother and baby are reduced, and female empowerment	J Holist Nurs Midwifery
18.	New Zealand maternity and midwifery services and the COVID-19 response: a systematic scoping review (Isherwood & Adam, 1976).	The purpose of this study is to review and map national and international guidelines and information provided to midwifery related to COVID-19 and lessons to address similar problems in the future	A systematic scoping review informed	The results of this study showed that there were 4 things identified and discussed, namely 1) guidelines for providing maternity care in the community, 2. Guidelines for the provision of primary childbirth and birth care, 3) guidance for obstetric care for women suspected of being confirmed with COVID-19, including the screening process and nonnatal treatment of infected women, 4) guidance for midwives in protecting themselves and their families from exposure to COVID-19	Elsevier – Women and Birth
19.	Education of midwifery care for postpartum mothers in service Continuity of care in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic In West Sumatra (El et al., 2022).	The purpose of this study is to carry out promotive health efforts and Preventive for postpartum mothers by involving the participation of husbands, families and communities	Implementation of sustainable care models	The results of this study show that the creation of awareness of mothers, husbands and families to be able to assist and implement the fulfillment of mother's physical and psychological needs during postpartum by paying attention to environmental conditions in this era of the Covid-19 pandemic	Nagari Building Scientific Bulletin
20.	A community-led project in Kwekwe, Zimbabwe:	The aim of this study was to train village health workers,	Mix methode	The results of this study show that a reduction in maternal and newborn mortality can be realized when community practices	African Journal of

No.	Title (Year)	Purpose	Method	Result	Journal
	implementing self-care and respectful maternity care (Mudokwenyu- & Mudokwenyu-, 2022).	health center committees and community nurses in the principles of care self-esteemed maternity care and practice. The aim is to enable them to empower women and their families at the community level, and educate them on maternity preparedness, pregnancy complication prevention, emergency preparedness and respectful maternity care practices.		and models of respectful self-care and maternity care are supported by a complete health care system.	Midwifery and women's health
21.	Determinants of respectful care in midwifery (Wilhelmová et al., 2022).	The purpose of this study was to look at the context of determinants that influence women's satisfaction with the care provided by health professionals during childbirth.	Using the PICO framework, and literature review.	The results showed that experience is determined by specific factors associated with different phases of motherhood, as well as different specific factors. socio-demographic groups of women and groups of women with increased care demands. However, there are also determinants that are generally accepted for all women without distinction. These include continuous respectful care, communication with the partner, meeting the woman's personal expectations, a high level of professionalism, support from health professionals, the woman's involvement in decision-making, and respect for her choices.	Journal of nursing and social sciences related to health and illness
22.	Proportion and associated Factors of Respectful Maternity care during childbirth in North Showa zone public health institutions, North Showa, Ethiopia: An institutional-based (Amare, Mekuriyaw,	The purpose of this study is to determine the proportion and identify factors related to honorable maternity care during childbirth in women who give birth in public health institutions of the Northern Showa zone, Northern Showa zone, Ethiopia, 2020.	Cross-sectional study	The results of this study showed that the overall proportion of good maternity care during labor was 48.6% (95% CI: 44.6–52.3%). Urban dwelling AOR = 2.6 (95% CI: 1.8, 3.6), multiparous AOR = 1.6 (95% CI: 1.1, 2.3), having planned pregnancy AOR = 2.4 (95% CI: 1.3, 4.3) and giving birth in a central healthy state AOR = 1.6 (95% CI: 1.2, 2.8) were statistically significant factors with respectful maternity care during labor and delivery.	Journal Frontiers in Public Health

No.	Title (Year)	Purpose	Method	Result	Journal
	Tesima, & Ambaw, 2022).				
23.	Women's Autonomy And Respectful Care In The Maternity Care During Covid-19 Pandemic (Maulina et al., 2023).	The aim of this study was to describe how mothers feel autonomy and respect during their antenatal care and delivery	Cross-sectional	The results of this study showed that most of the women in the study reported experiencing moderate levels of independence (Mean \pm SD=31.4 \pm 10.08) but low levels of respect during their maternity care (Mean \pm SD= 44.99 \pm 7.13).	Indonesian Midwifery and Health Sciences Journal
24.	Enablers and Barriers to Respectful Maternity Care in Low and Middle-Income Countries: A Literature Review of Qualitative Research (Mgawadere & Shuaibu, 2021);	The purpose of this study was to explore Supports and barriers to respectable maternity care in low- and middle-income countries	Literature studies that use qualitative studies	The results of this study showed that the search strategy resulted in 14,190 articles and 54 studies meeting the inclusion criteria. Two main themes: interpersonal relationships and support, and privacy and confidential care were reported as supports and barriers to respectful maternity care. Strategies to promote RMC are: health education to pregnant women about the expected care during childbirth, good communication between staff maternity and motherhood, staff capacity building on RMC and staff motivation	International Journal of Clinical Medicine
25.	Practice Regulations and Access to Midwifery Care (Herndon & Vanderlaan, 2023).	The aim of this study was to identify the relationship between state policies and access to midwifery care as measured by the proportion of midwife-assisted deliveries.	Cross-sectional	The results of this study showed that there was no relationship between independent licensing and increased access among all states. Stratification analysis by independent licensing legislation revealed that all but one of the policies were linked to higher rates of midwife attendance at childbirth. Maximum Medicaid reimbursement correlates with greater access regardless of licensing status. The birth rate of midwives attended in independent licensed states grows as the number of potential predictors in an area increases.	Journal of Midwifery & Women's Health
26.	The commitment to a midwifery centre care model in Bangladesh: An interview study with midwives, educators and students (Pappu et al., 2023).	The aim of this study was to explore the will in health systems to support a greater role for the centre Obstetrics in Maternity Services	Qualitative	The results of this study show that one main category emerged from this study: "The foundations of the midwifery center care model need to be strengthened to continue the sustainable implementation of midwifery centers in Bangladesh". Five additional categories were identified: 1) Midwifery center care models are not accessible to the community, 2) Pursuing acceptable standards of care in midwifery center care models is not a priority 3) Respectful, female-centered care is weak, 4) Community Engagement with midwifery care models is not enough, and 5) Midwifery	PLOS ONE

No.	Title (Year)	Purpose	Method	Result	Journal
				care models are not integrated into the health care system. This category is supported by the identification of 11 sub-categories	
27.	Home-based postnatal midwifery care facilitated a smooth succession into motherhood: A Swedish interview study (Thies-Lagergren & Johansson, 2023).	The purpose of this study was to describe the overall experience of mothers receiving post care childbirth in the Swedish home-based midwifery care model	Qualitative studies	The results of this study suggest that the main theme explored, 'Home-based puerperal care model facilitates seamless succession to motherhood', explained with the theme: 1) Mothers feel 'not far apart' when cared for by home-based postpartum midwives; 2) Professional midwives with authority guide the way to motherhood; and 3) Home, a safe and comfortable place for new mothers.	European Journal of Midwifery
28.	Pregnant Women's Experiences with Midwifery-Led Antenatal Care Services in Peri-Urban Communities in Karachi, Pakistan (Yazdani et al., 2023).	The aim of this study was to understand the experiences of expectant mothers with midwifery-led antenatal services using the Respectful Maternity Care charter at a primary health centre in Karachi, Pakistan	Cross sectional	The results of this study showed that the majority of women (94%, n = 854) were satisfied with operating hours and cleanliness. More than 90% of women reported positive experiences related to privacy, respectful treatment by midwives, and non-discriminatory care. However, 40% (n=362) of women reported not receiving the information provided. adequate and informed consent prior to medical procedures, while 65% (n=587) reported poor counseling in preparation for childbirth. Maternal age, women's occupation, women's education, and parity were found to be significantly associated with respect given, satisfaction with counseling and the approval process	Open Access to Scientific and Medical Research
29.	Compassionate and respectful maternity care during facility based child birth and women's intent to use maternity service in Bahir Dar, Ethiopia (Dar, 2018)	The purpose of this study was to assess the status of compassionate and respectful maternity care and related factors in facility-based delivery health in the city of Bahir Dar.	Cross sectional	The results of this study showed that the overall good labor care experienced was 57%. Multivariable analysis showed that respondents living in rural areas [AOR = 6.49(95% CI; 2.59,16.21)], experienced cesarean delivery [AOR = 4.52(95%CI; 1.64, 12.42)], experienced complications during delivery [AOR = 2.38(95%CI; 1.28, 4.45)] and intentions of future use of health facilities [AOR = 3. 57(95%CI; 1.81, 7.07)] are some of the factors associated with experiences of disrespect and harassment.	BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth
30.	Women's experience of continuity of midwifery care in North-Eastern Italy: A qualitative study (Poggianella, Ambrosi,	The purpose of this study was to analyze the experiences of mothers who received midwifery care continuous from pregnancy	Qualitative studies	The result of this study is for continuous and quality care enabling women to develop new skills, increase their awareness and confidence and abilities during pregnancy and after childbirth. The assistance provided by competent professionals enables women to take responsibility	European Journal of Midwifery

No.	Title (Year)	Purpose	Method	Result	Journal
	& Mortari, 2023).	to after delivery		globally with greater personalization of care. Since the study was conducted during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, several impacts have been Experienced by women during childbirth is also experienced negatively, such as disruption of continuity care or inability to choose who she will be with during childbirth	

DISCUSSION

A. Principle 1: Be Emancipatory

Research by [Ackers et al., \(2018\)](#) shows that verbal abuse and poor communication can be a barrier for pregnant women to visit health facilities. RMC plays an important role in reducing the involvement of women who cannot afford personal care. This indicates that RMC is emancipatory by giving women access to respectful care and removing barriers that may be holding them back. Research by [John et al., \(2020\)](#) notes that disrespectful care can include denying a preference and choice of maternity position as well as the detention of women if unable to pay the bills. This points to the need for a change in approaches that empower women and respect their choices. The results of the study [Darling et al., \(2019\)](#) revealed that unequal access to midwifery care can be exacerbated by a lack of knowledge about midwifery in social networks. This shows the importance of equitable education and information for women to empower them to make decisions about their own maternity care.

The results of the study [Geddes et al., \(2017\)](#) illustrate the importance of "perspeful" meternity treatment. Although the results of this study do not directly highlight the emancipatory aspect, "perspeful" metered care can give women the opportunity to have greater knowledge and control over their care, which is consistent with emancipatory principles. Research [Eli Indawati, Yulia Agustina, & Asep Rusman, \(2021\)](#) notes that midwifery care that forgets local wisdom and traditional proverbs can result in childbirth results that are not in accordance with women's wishes, including excessive cesarean sections. It highlights the need for an emancipatory approach that values local knowledge and wisdom and enables women to make better decisions about their maternity care.

B. Principle 2: Empowering Womenn

The results of research by [Goals \(2021\)](#) show an increase in family empowerment in providing care according to their needs. This shows that RMCs can empower women and their families by providing the knowledge and skills necessary to care for themselves and their babies. The results of research by [\(Devane et al., 2019\)](#) show the importance of developing process metrics and indicators for midwifery care. It can empower women by providing a strong foundation to improve the quality of midwifery services. The results of the study [Mudokwenyu, \(2022\)](#) show that a reduction in maternal and newborn mortality can be realized if community practices and respectful models of self-care and maternity care are supported by a complete health care system. This illustrates the important role of midwives in empowering women with the provision of adequate care.

The results of research [Rusmini & Hastuti, \(2021\)](#) show that midwives provide online consultation services through the Halobid Karawang application. It illustrates how technology can be used to empower women with greater access to information and healthcare. In addition, the results of the study [Amare et al., \(2022\)](#) highlight that good maternity care during childbirth contributes to women's empowerment. References [Amare & Mekuriyaw, \(2022\)](#) mention that the overall proportion of good maternity care during childbirth is 48.6%, with factors such as residence, pregnancy history, and conditions during childbirth playing a role in empowering women to receive respectful maternity care. [El et al., \(2022\)](#) shows that there is awareness from mothers, husbands, and families in providing assistance and meeting physical and psychological needs during postpartum, especially in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic. This indicates that adequate

midwifery care can empower women to feel more empowered in the face of physical and emotional changes during the puerperium.

C. Principle 3: Women-Midwife Partnership

Research [Hildingsson et al., \(2020\)](#) shows that women who have a good partnership with midwives during childbirth tend to have a more positive childbirth experience. This suggests that a good relationship between women and midwives is key in delivering RMC. The study by [Andriani et al., \(2023\)](#) found a significant relationship between knowledge, attitudes, and training with holistic midwifery care innovation. This illustrates the importance of cooperation between women and midwives to create positive change in midwifery services. The results of the study [Habib, Mwaisaka, Torpey, Maya, & Ankomah, \(2023\)](#) showed that most women were satisfied with privacy, respectful treatment by midwives, and non-discriminatory care. This reflects a good relationship between women and midwives that can strengthen partnerships in maternity care. Research [Id et al., \(2021\)](#) shows that midwives accept a midwife-led model of care and believe that this can improve maternal quality, provide greater continuity, and increase maternal satisfaction. This reflects the close partnership between women and midwives in providing good maternity care.

The results of the study show that home-based postpartum midwives help facilitate a feeling of "not far apart" for mothers during maternity care. This illustrates the close partnership between women and midwives in ensuring that maternity care reflects the needs and preferences of mothers. [Dar, \(2018\)](#) suggests that factors such as living in rural areas and experiencing complications during childbirth can influence women's experiences during maternity care. In this context, the role of midwives in guiding and supporting women in facing these challenges is an important form of partnership.

D. Principle 4: Holistic Services for Women

Research by [Wilhelmová et al., \(2022\)](#) shows that the quality of care is closely related to women's experiences, which include respectful care, communication with partners, and meeting women's personal expectations. This shows that RMC pays attention not only to the physical aspects, but also the psychological and emotional aspects of women's care. Research by [Karana, \(2020\)](#) underlines that midwives in providing midwifery services are based on divine values and are friendly to patients. This creates a holistic approach that pays attention to women's physical and spiritual well-being. The results of the study [Poggianella et al., \(2023\)](#) emphasize the importance of continuous and quality care in helping women develop skills, increase self-awareness, and feel comfortable during pregnancy and after childbirth. It demonstrates a holistic approach in providing maternity care. The results of the study [Moghasemi et al., \(2018\)](#) show that midwifery care is undergoing transformation and change to accommodate women's needs. This suggests that maternity care is now more holistic and focuses on women's interests. The study [Maulina et al., \(2023\)](#) Highlighting that although most of the women in the study experienced a moderate level of independence, the level of respect during maternity care was still low. This emphasizes the importance of holistic services that consider not only the physical but also the psychological and emotional aspects of maternity care. [Isherwood & Adam, \(1976\)](#) underscore the importance of guidelines for the provision of comprehensive maternity care, including guidelines for primary childbirth and birth care. This reflects the holistic service aspect that includes the physical and emotional aspects of maternity care.

E. Principle

The results of research by [Andriani et al., 2023](#)) show that there is a significant relationship between knowledge, attitudes, and training with holistic midwifery care innovation. This suggests that collaboration between women, midwives and other health professions can influence the provision of holistic midwifery care. In addition, research conducted by [Darling et al., \(2019\)](#) showed that access to midwifery care is limited for people with low socioeconomic status due to lack of awareness about midwifery and lack of knowledge about midwifery care in social networks. Studies by [Wilhelmová et al., \(2022\)](#) show that women's experience in midwifery services is determined by communication with partners, support from health professionals, and women's involvement in decision-making. This emphasizes the importance of collaborative relationships between women, midwives, and other health professions. The results of the study [Mgawadere & Shuaibu, \(2021\)](#) identified interpersonal relationships and support as respectful supporters of maternity care.

The results of this study also point to the need for staff capacity building on RMC (Respectful Maternity Care), reflecting the collaboration between various health professions to provide good care to women. Research [Lohmann et al., \(2018\)](#) describes women's experience of conflict in interprofessional care, indicating that cooperation between midwives and other health professions is an important factor in good maternity care. In addition, the results of the study [Pappu et al., \(2023\)](#) point to the need to strengthen midwifery care models to continue sustainable implementation, which underscores the importance of collaboration in maternity care. The results [Herndon, \(2023\)](#) show that independent licensing policies of midwives do not always correlate with increased access, and other strategies such as maximum Medicaid reimbursement also affect access to care. This underscores the complexity of the relationship between women, midwives, and external factors such as policy. [Habib et al., \(2023\)](#) note key barriers in midwifery care, such as the lack of competence of service providers and laws that recognize midwives as autonomous professionals. This highlights the importance of collaborative relationships between women, midwives and other health professions in ensuring that midwifery care reaches the expected standard.

CONCLUSION

The results of the research presented in this literature review support the importance of implementing the principles of Midwifery Care Reception (RMC) in midwifery practice. RMC can empower women, build partnerships between women and midwives, provide holistic services, and promote collaborative relationships between women, midwives, and other health professions. With good implementation of RMC, it is hoped that women will receive care that is respectful and appropriate to their needs, improves their birthing experience, and reduces barriers they may face in accessing maternal health care. Implementing RMC principles focused on women's empowerment, family support, and positive birthing experiences, a clear correlation is observed between the application of respectful care practices and improvements in service quality. The review, encompassing 30 eligible studies from various global regions, highlights the effectiveness of RMC across diverse settings

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