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Planning of National Policies on Maternal and Neonatal Safety

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Abstract

In recent years, factors such as delayed marriage and late pregnancies have increased the incidence of high-risk pregnancies in Taiwan. Following advancements in medical technology, women who were originally unlikely to conceive—such as those of advanced maternal age, those requiring lesion removal due to severe adenomyosis, and those experiencing recurrent miscarriages due to immune or thrombotic disorders—have successfully achieved pregnancy following treatment. However, such treatment has also led to a higher frequency of high-risk pregnancies, with maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity rates elevated. In response to this problem, the Taiwanese government has formulated policies related to maternal and neonatal safety. A brief overview of the more critical policies is provided herein to facilitate a fast understanding of relevant national strategies.

Keywords: aging society, national policies, maternal and neonatal safety


國家對於孕產兒安全之政策規劃

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摘要

臺灣近年來，因晚婚、晚孕等因素，致使高危險妊娠案例增加；加之以醫療技術進步，原本難以懷孕的超高齡女性、患有嚴重子宮肌腺症而必須切除病灶者、因免疫或血栓問題而重複流產者，皆在獲得治療後成功懷孕，卻也使得高危險妊娠現象頻發，母嬰傷亡事故居高不下。為此，國家擬定孕產兒安全相關政策，茲就相對重要者略為概述，以幫助快速瞭解政策之規劃。

關鍵詞：高齡化現象、國家政策、孕產兒安全