

UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI  
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCE  
MIDWIFERY DEPARTMENT

MAIN EXAMINATION PAPER, JUNE 2021

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<b>COURSE CODE</b>	<b>MWF605</b>
<b>COURSE NAME</b>	<b>MIDWIFERY THEORIES, FRAMEWORKS, AND MODELS</b>
<b>TOTAL MARKS</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TIME ALLOWED</b>	<b>3 HOURS</b>

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A**
- **ANSWER ANY 3 QUESTIONS OF YOUR CHOICE IN SECTION B**
- **BEGIN EACH QUESTION ON A FRESH PAGE**
- **DO NOT OPEN THIS PAPER UNLESS ADVISED TO DO SO BY THE INVIGILATOR**

## SECTION A

### Question 1

Select the best answer from the options provided. (E.g. 1.1a)

- 1.1 Which of the following is true about the perception of risk in childbirth in the midwifery paradigm?
- Risk is socially constructed
  - Risk is medically constructed
  - Risk is economically construed
  - Risk is non-existent
- 1.2 Which of the following is true about midwifery care globally
- Risk management in maternity care is socially constructed in Iceland
  - Risk management in midwifery care is more medical than socially constructed in the UK
  - Risk management in midwifery care does not exist in Africa
  - Risk management is unnecessary in maternity care worldwide
- 1.3 Which of the following identify the 3 levels of risk in maternity care can be interpreted according to Bryar and Teijlingen?
- Clinics, schools, community committees
  - Hospital boards, institutions, professionally
  - Nationally, district, locally
  - Society, community, at home
- 1.4 Identify the statement that supports the philosophy of the risk theory from the following;
- Pregnancy is a normal physiological process
  - Childbirth sometimes a risk
  - Childbirth poses a health threat to women and should be managed
  - Pregnancy is parasitic to women
- 1.5 Screening during antenatal care of based on the philosophy that
- Pregnancy is a risk
  - Risks should be managed in pregnancy
  - Surveillance of abnormalities is important to spot them early in pregnancy
  - Pregnancy is normal
- 1.6 The ultimate goal of the primacy of the good midwife theory is;
- Support of the midwife in pregnancy and childbirth
  - The wisdom of the midwife in pregnancy and childbirth
  - Professionalism of the midwife in pregnancy and childbirth
  - The significance of the 'right' midwife to look after women in pregnancy and childbirth
- 1.7 Which of the following are the authors of the primacy of the good midwife theory
- Kathleen Fahy and Jenny Ann Parratt
  - Ela-Joy Lerhman and Joyce Thomson
  - Hallsdorsttir and Karlsdottir
  - Holly Kennedy and Jill Anderson
- 1.8 Which of the following is true about professional wisdom according to the primacy of the good midwife theory?
- Professional wisdom develops by the interplay between mentorship and extensive learning
  - Professional wisdom develops by the credibility of the school the midwife attends
  - Professional wisdom develops through the interplay between knowledge and experience

- d) professional wisdom develops from continued professional development adherence
- 1.9 Identify the most correct statement according to the primacy of the good midwife theorem
- The midwife's professional competence and interpersonal competence mean the same thing
  - The midwife's personal and professional development all mean professional competence
  - Personal development and professional caring are interconnected
  - There is no relationship between professional competence and interpersonal competence
- 1.10 In which of the following broad themes would you categorise the primacy of the good midwife theory?
- A theory on the context of the professional practice
  - A theory on the professional provider
  - A theory on professional practice principles
  - A theory on the midwifery client
- 1.11 Which of the following theorists developed theories for midwifery practice?
- Ela-Joy Lehrman
  - Anna Nolte
  - Margaret Thourogood
  - Hallsdorsttir
- 1.12 Which of the following is true about midwifery practice theories developed in the USA?
- They are grand theories
  - They were not tested in practice
  - They were influenced by the theory of caring in nursing
  - They are applicable in other paradigms
- 1.13 Which of the following theories has concepts of therapeutics, care, and profession
- Joyce Thompson
  - Kathleen Fahy
  - Holly Kennedy
  - Bryar
- 1.14 Which of the following is true about the theory of exemplary midwifery?
- It relates exemplary midwifery practice to maternal and neonatal outcomes
  - It is built from the primacy of the good midwife theory
  - It is a grand theory on midwifery practice in the USA
  - It is explained by the concept of therapeutics
- 1.15 One of the following is true about the theories identified by Cragin that articulate midwifery practice in the USA. Which one is it?
- They all discredit practice by straight entry midwives
  - They are the same as theories from other European countries
  - They all articulate midwifery practice by nurse-midwives
  - They are difficult to apply
- 1.16 Which of the following reflect the midwifery concept of being 'with woman'?
- Providing a doula to be with the woman during labour
  - The midwife being physically in the labour room at all times till birth with the woman
  - Inviting the partner to be in the labour ward during labour and birth
  - Looking after the woman as a team with the obstetrician
- 1.17 One of the following is true about the midwifery paradigm. Which is it?
- Women are placed at the centre of care
  - The midwife defines normalcy during pregnancy
  - Women with complications in pregnancy are not cared for by midwives
  - Midwives are considered experts when women face complications in childbirth

- 1.18 The concept of being with women emphasizes
- Social support of the woman perinatally
  - The physical medical aspect of care during labour
  - A biomedical professional relationship
  - Spiritual care during labour
- 1.19 Identify the authors of the birth territory theory from the following;
- Kathleen Fahy and Jenny Parratt
  - Holly Kennedy and Ela-Joy Lehrman
  - Joyce Burke and Nichola Sturgeon
  - Laetitia Rispel and Luca Peterson
- 1.20 In which country was the birth territory theory developed?
- Iceland
  - Australia
  - Canada
  - Netherlands
- 1.21 Which of the following is true about the birth territory theory?
- It explains how midwifery care is given
  - It describes the context in which midwifery care is given
  - it describes the characteristics of midwives
  - It focuses on the power dynamics of midwives during midwifery care
- 1.22 Which of the following are some of the concepts of the birth territory theory?
- Surveillance and integrative power
  - Therapeutics and clinical care
  - Woman centeredness and collaboration
  - Interpersonal care and self-care
- 1.23 Which of the following is true about the birth territory theorem
- It only applies during normal pregnancy and childbirth
  - It also applies during complications of pregnancy and childbirth
  - It is impossible to apply during obstetric emergencies
  - It reflects midwifery care in high income countries
- 1.24 Which of the following is true about the woman-centered model of childbirth in Icelandic and Swedish settings?
- Midwives are able to practice autonomously in health facilities
  - Midwifery autonomy is supported by legislation and the public
  - Women trust and prefer midwives compared to doctors
  - Women do not trust or prefer midwives compared to doctors
- 1.25 Which of the following is not true about midwifery theories in general?
- They define the epistemology of midwifery
  - They help define midwifery as a discipline
  - They are all grand theories
  - They are applicable to midwifery care in Africa

[25 marks]

## SECTION B

### Question 2

2.1 Discuss the needs of the woman according to the midwifery theory of caring. Make examples to illustrate your discussions **[20 marks]**

### Question 3

Compare and contrast the following models of care;

- a) Midwifery model of care versus the medical model of care
- b) Team midwifery care versus independent midwifery care
- c) Shared maternity care versus obstetric model of care
- d) Hospital based midwifery versus community based midwifery
- e) Maternity nursing versus midwifery care

**[25 marks]**

### Question 4

4.1 Describe what how a midwife can successfully advocate for improvement in maternal and neonatal outcomes. Make examples to illustrate your responses. **[10 marks]**

4.2 Describe 3 philosophical underpinnings of the theory of midwifery practice. **[15 marks]**

### Question 5

5.1 Draw a model of the cultural safety theory. Be careful to show the relationships between concepts. **[5 marks]**

5.2 Discuss the main concepts of the cultural safety theorem. Be sure to reflect on the relationships between the concepts. **[15 marks]**

5.3 State any 5 essential competencies of the midwife according to the ICM **[5 marks]**

**[Total: 100 marks]**