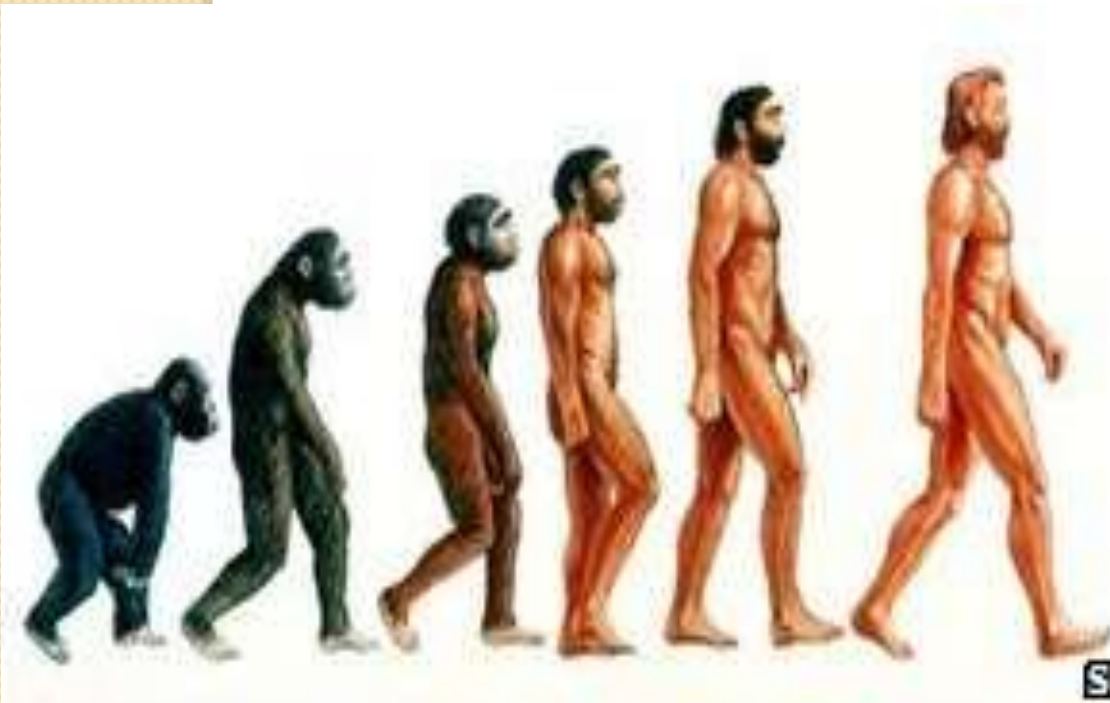




# HISTORICAL REVIEW OF MIDWIFERY

- Midwifery is as old as the history of human species. Archeological evidence of woman demonstrates the existence of midwifery in 5000 BC.



- There are references to the midwives in the old testament. Genesis 35:17 “and it came to pass, when she was in hard labor, that the midwife said unto her, fear not Rachel, it is another Boy”



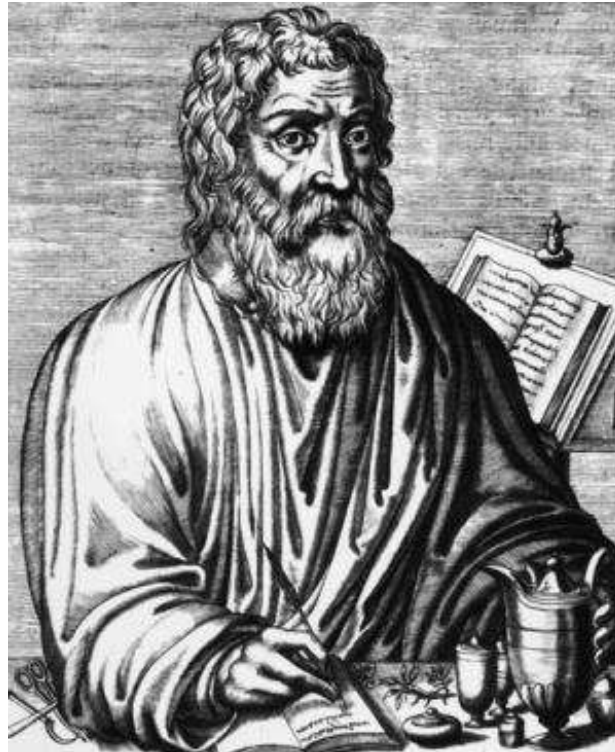
- King of Egypt spoke to the midwives, who helped Hebrew women when they gave birth. They were the first midwives found in the Literature.

## Shiphrah and Puah the Hebrew Midwives



Exodus 1:15 -22

- Hippocrates(460BC), the father of scientific medicine, organised trained and supervised Midwives. He believed that the fetus had to fight its way out of the womb

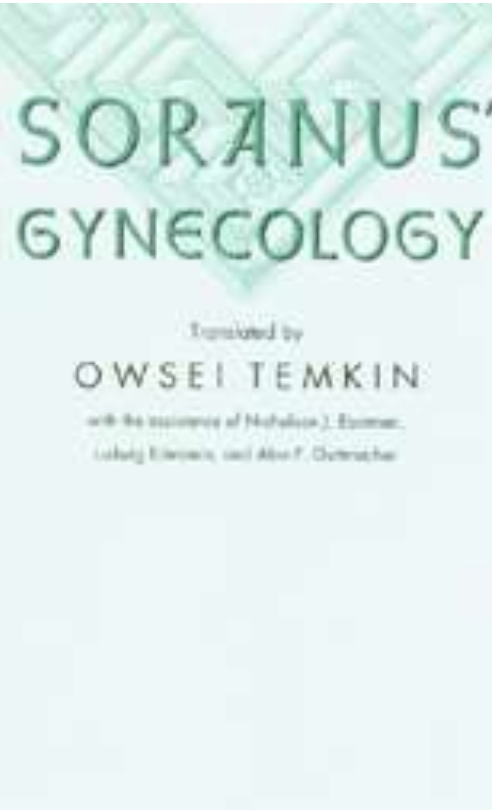
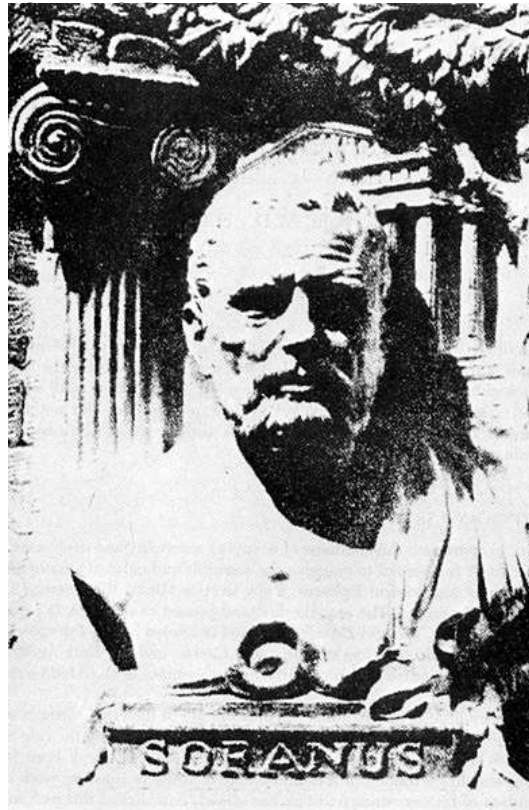




- Aristotle(384-322BC), the father of embryology, described the uterus and the female pelvic organs. And the essential qualities of the midwife.



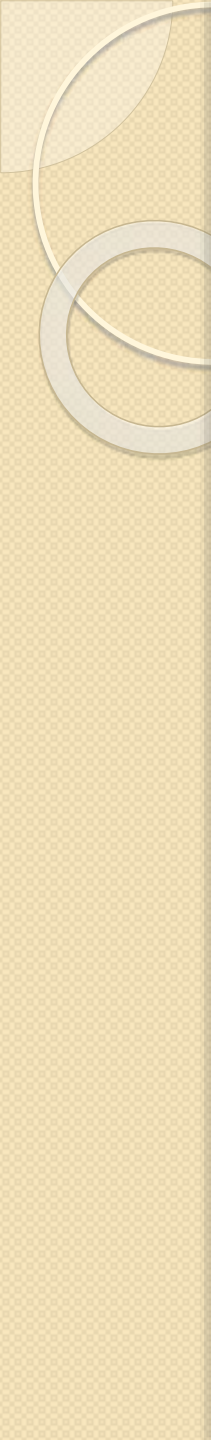
- Soranus in the second century was the first to specialize in obstetrics and gynecology. His book was used for 1,500 years. He used vaginal speculum, advised on cord care, and wet



- Leonardo da Vinci(1452-1519) made anatomical drawings of pregnant uterus.



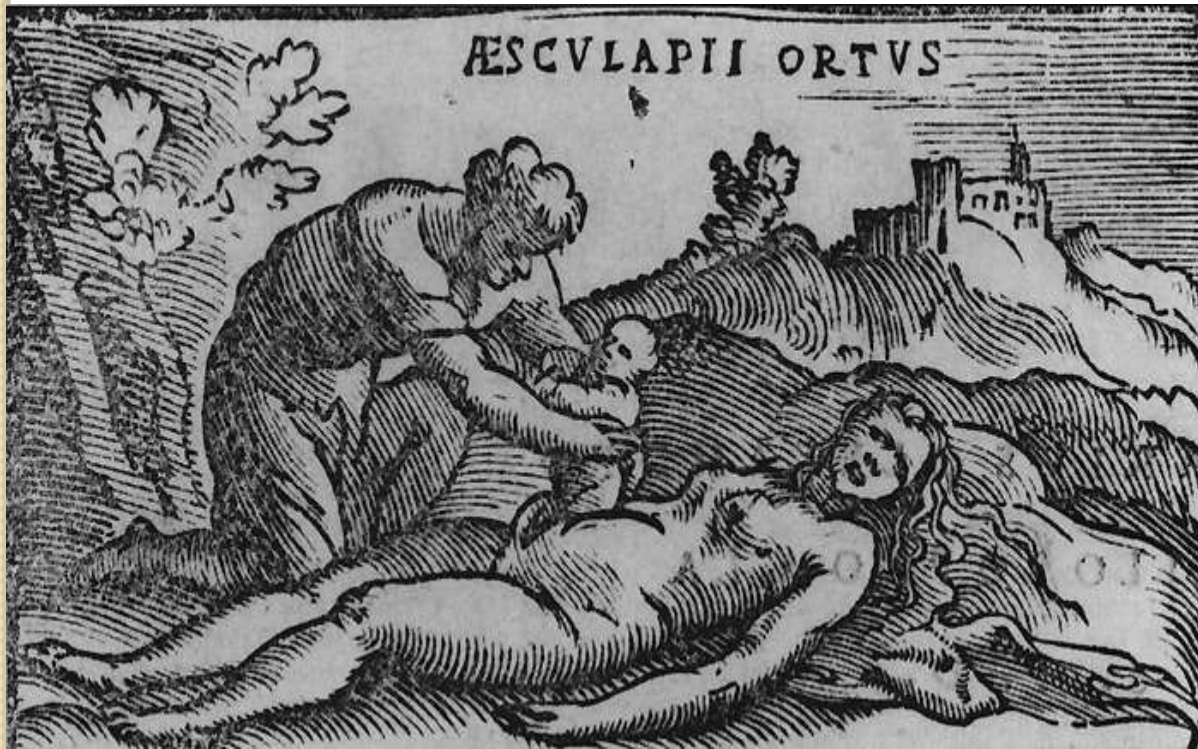


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- In 1513, the first book on midwifery was printed in Germany, based on the teachings of Soranus. In 1540, the book was translated into English.
  - Vesalius in 1543, opened full term pregnant uterus in a lower animal, extracted the fetus, demonstrated uterus as a single chamber organ

- Ambroise Pare(1510-1590) laid the foundations of modern obstetrics. He performed internal podalic version and skillfully delivered women. He also sutured perineal lacerations. He founded a school for midwives in Paris,France. Louise Bourgeois, recommended induction of labour for pelvic contraction



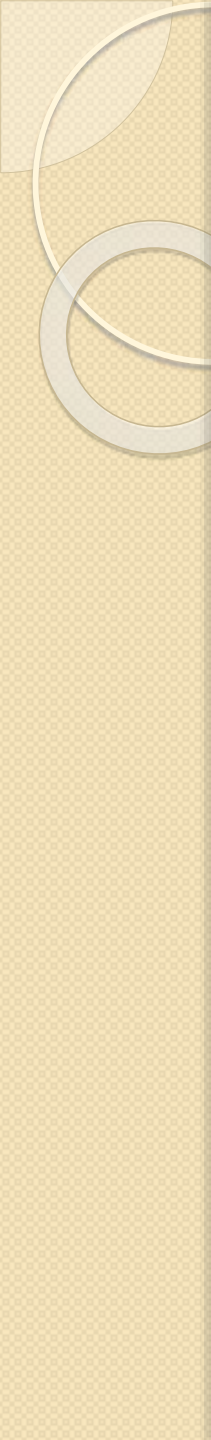
- Julius Caesar Aranzi wrote the first book for Italian Midwives. He advised Cesarean section for contracted Pelvis.

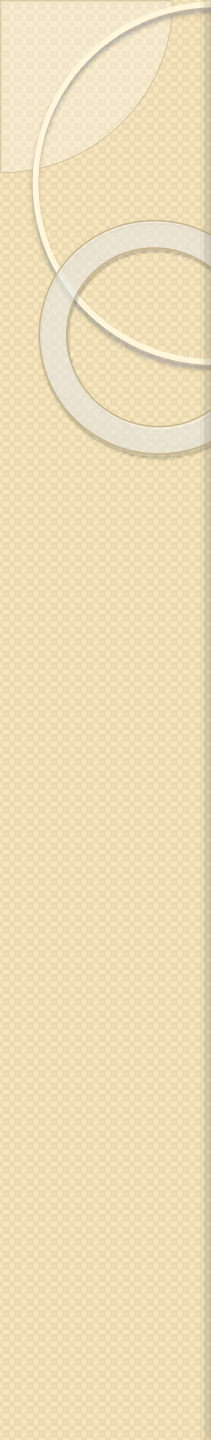


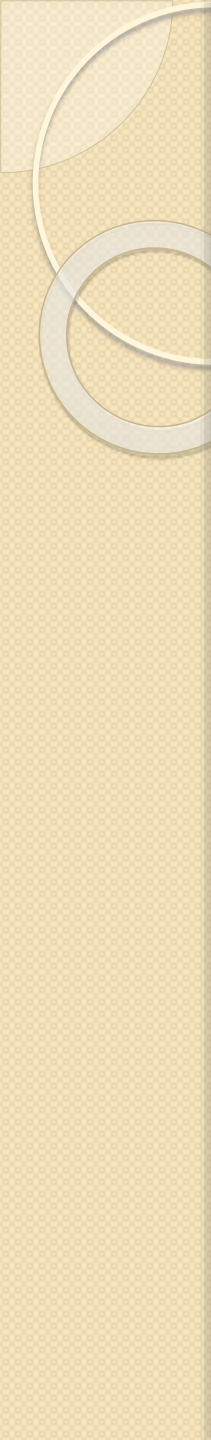
- William Harvey(1578-1657), the father of British midwifery, wrote the first English text book on Midwifery. He described the fetal circulation and the placenta
- The first to deliver the placenta by massaging the uterus. And initiated the study of uterine se

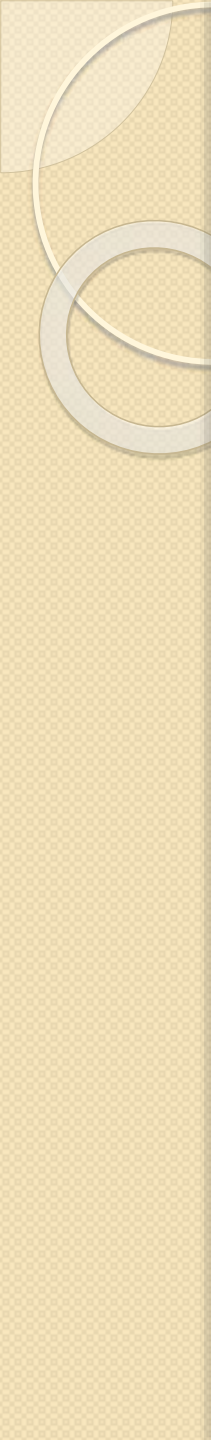




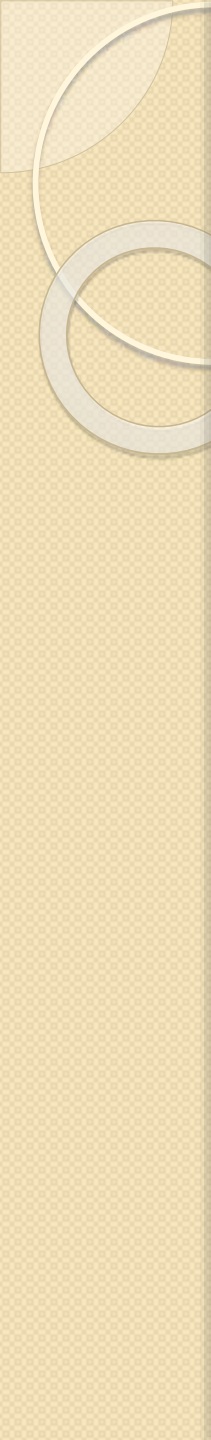
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- French king Louis XIV in 1663, employed a Paris surgeon to attend one of his mistresses in Labor. He honoured him with the title “acchoucheur. The French accoucheur built a school of Midwifery.
  - Mauriceau was the greatest physician in 17<sup>th</sup> century. He described the attitude of the fetus in the womb.

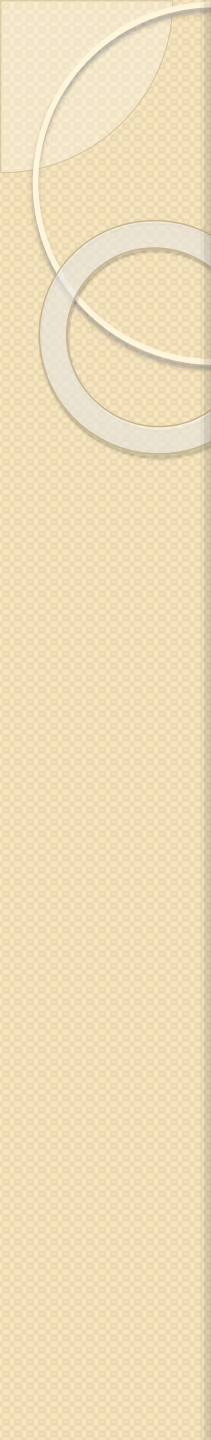
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- Chamberlen in 1675 designed the obstetric forceps.
  - William Smellie (1697-1763) is called the father of British midwifery. He explained labor as a mechanical process. He introduced Pelvimetry, cephalometry, and lock for the Obstetrical forceps.
  - In 1772 John Leake replaced the obstetrical stool by a specialized bed.

- 
- Charles white in 1773, stated that Puerperal fever is infectious and he used lime for disinfection.
  - Fielding ould (1710-1789) described the normal mechanism of labor and performed the first episiotomy.
  - Francois 1818, first recognized the fetal heart sounds in pregnant uterus.

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- Young Simpson in 1847, used Chloroform first for the obstetrical anesthesia.
  - Florence Nightingale in 1862, organized a small training school with King's college Hospital where she conducted training for midwives.

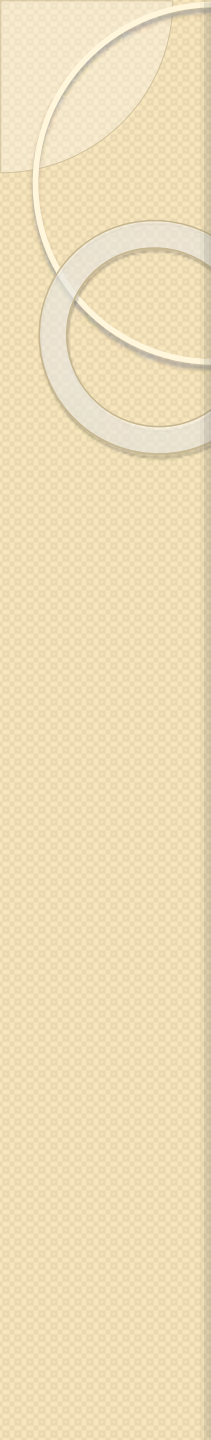


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- Semmelweiss in 1861, demonstrated the cause of puerperal sepsis and suggested preventive measures.
  - Louis Pasteur in 1879, wrote the thesis on Puerperal sepsis.
  - The first antenatal clinic was started about the time of First World war.

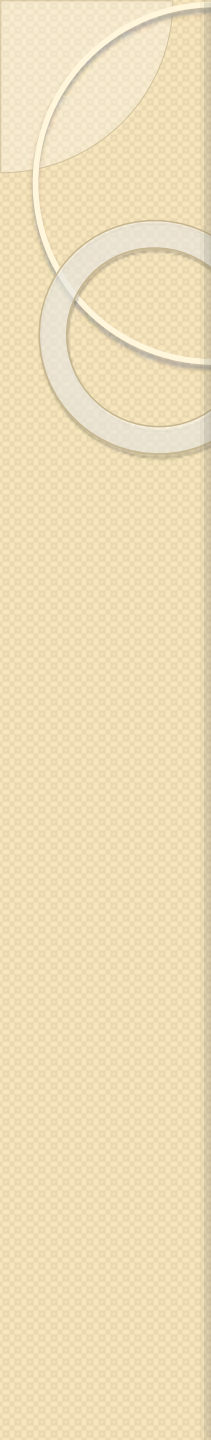
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- The french obstetrician Mauriceac first reported the caesarean section in 1668.
  - In 1876 Porro performed subtotal hysterectomy.
  - Max sanger in 1882, first sutured the abdominal wall.
  - In 1912, Kronig introduced lower segmental vertical incision.
  - Munro kerr in 1926 introduced the present technique of LSCS and popularized it


# DEVELOPMENT OF MATERNITY SERVICES AND CURRENT TRENDS



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- Following reformation in 16<sup>th</sup> century the Church of England accepted the responsibility to issue the License of midwives to practice
  - The chair of midwifery was created in Edinburgh in 1726 to give instructions to the midwives.
  - Courses of instructions were given to the midwives through out Britain and some Hospitals issued certificates.

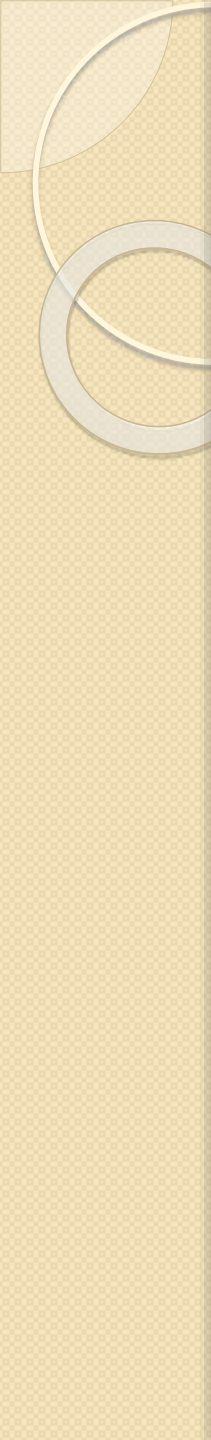


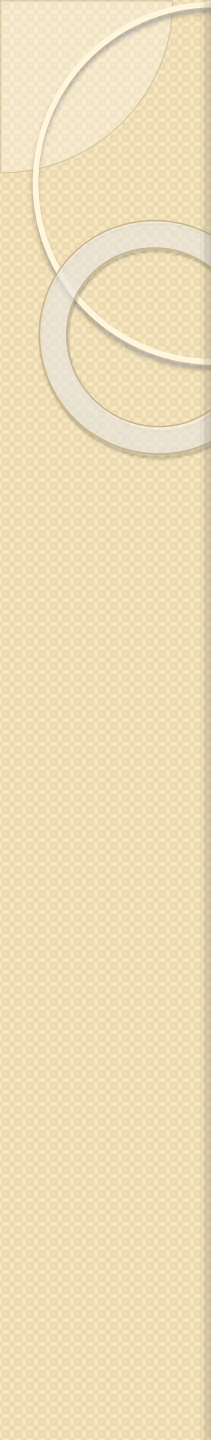
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- In 1756 Dr John Douglas recommended that proper instructions to be given to the midwives and an examination to be held before certificate to practice was given.
  - The Ladies' Obstetrical college London was founded in 1864.
  - In 1902, the first English midwives' act was passed and state registration of midwives became mandatory by law.

- 
- From 1700 to 1800, the time of rapid development.

# IN INDIA

- Maternal and child health services in India were started with the help of voluntary organizations. Modern maternal and child health work was begun in India by foreign missionaries with an effort to train dais. The time line are as follows:
- 1885 – An association for medical aid by the women of India was established by the Countess of Dufferin.
- 1918 – Lady Reading Health School was started in Delhi, offering health visitors course, which was another stepping stone in MCH Services
- 1921 – Lady Chelmsford League was formed in India for developing maternity and child welfare services.
- 1931 – The Indian Red Cross society established MCH Bureau in association with the Lady Chelmsford League & Victories memorial

- 
- Madras was the first state then to set up a separate section for maternal and child welfare in the public health department under the charge of an Assistant Director of Public Health. It was again Madras state which first attempted to replace by the better qualified personnel such as midwives and nurse midwives.
  - 1938 – Indian Research Fund Association was established which formed a committee that undertook the investigation into the incidence and cause of Maternal and infant morbidity and mortality. Sir A. Mudaliar was the key person of the committee.

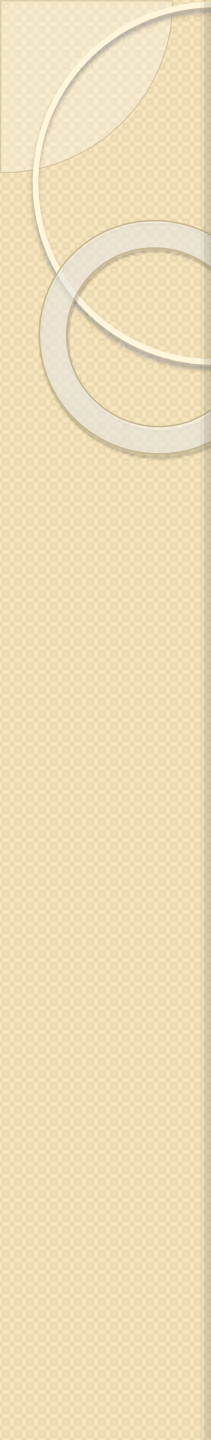
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- 1911 ANM programmes
  - 1931 CMAI
  - nurses league in 1946 had two boards of nursing education .... The mid India board of nursing education and the board of nursing education.
  - INC constituted in 1949. STD's of nursing education.

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- 1940's Rooming in
  - 1960's obstetric care to maternity care



# TRENDS IN MATERNAL HEALTH NURSING



- 
- **Changing Patterns of Childbirth and Their Effects on Maternal-infant Mortality Statistics**



- **Perinatal Risk Factors**

- 
- **Technical Advancement**

# CURRENT PROBLEMS/CHALLENGES

- Decreased length of Hospital Stay
- Higher patient acuities
- Lack of facilities in the rural areas
- Changes in Maternal newborn Nursing
- Family- centered care
- Labor, delivery, recovery and postpartum care(LDRP)
- Mother Baby Couplet care



THANK YOU