

Qualification Comparability Document

Information provided by the Nursing Council of Kenya in reference to Bachelor Degree of Midwifery.

First Bachelor students completed their degree in April 2021.

PROGRAMME REQUISITES. (BScM PROGRAM)		
Criteria:	Criteria Met? (please tick)	
	YES	NO
Midwives must complete a minimum of 4800 hours over the programme of which a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum of 2400 hours must be in midwifery practice • Minimum of 1920 hours must be in midwifery theory. 	Minimum midwifery theory hours is 2580.	Minimum midwifery practical / teaching hours is 2600.

THEORY CONTENT		
Professional and cultural frameworks for midwifery practice including:		
Criteria:	Evidence:	Comment:
a) history and professional organization of midwifery	Fundamentals of Midwifery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to midwifery: Definitions of a midwife; scope of midwifery; roles and responsibilities of midwifery practice; midwifery history; contemporary issues and trends in midwifery; professionalism; definitions, characteristics of a profession, midwifery as a profession, qualities and characteristics of a professional midwife, midwifery codes of professional conduct; midwifery philosophies of care
b) midwifery partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamentals of Midwifery • Community Midwifery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory and professional bodies: ICM; National Midwifery Council; relevant professional bodies • Community based midwifery care model.

c) cultural competence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical Sociology and Anthropology • Community Midwifery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social-cultural aspects of health and illness • Cultural traditions surrounding pregnancy
d) roles of midwives including midwifery scope of practice	Fundamentals of Midwifery	<p>Definitions of a midwife; scope of midwifery; roles and responsibilities of midwifery practice; midwifery history; contemporary issues and trends in midwifery; professionalism; definitions, characteristics of a profession, midwifery as a profession, qualities and characteristics of a professional midwife, midwifery codes of professional conduct; midwifery philosophies of care</p> <p>Scope roles is covered separately in scope of practice document</p>
e) professional relationships	Fundamentals of Midwifery Psychology	Professional associations Human behavior, types of personality
f) reflective practice	Fundamentals of Midwifery	Reflective practice in midwifery: Concepts; significance; examples of reflective practice in midwifery care; application (midwifery care study).
Anatomy and physiology including:		
Criteria:	Evidence:	Comment:
a) foundational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human anatomy • Medical Physiology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic principles of histology, Genetic basis of inheritance, embryology • Basic physiological concepts, Cell physiology and basic genetics. Functional organization of the body and homeodynamism: Excitable tissues and basics of electrical communication; Chemical communication
b) general systems and an applied course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human anatomy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structural organization of human body, Anatomy of the various body organs and systems

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical Physiology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physiology of the various body systems
c) physiology of pregnancy, labour, birth and postnatal care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal Pregnancy • Human Anatomy • Normal Labour/Child Birth • Puerperium 	<p>Reproductive anatomy. Conception and pregnancy</p> <p>Embryology and embryological development</p> <p>Physiology of labour, stages of labour, management of labour</p> <p>Physiology of puerperium, normal puerperium, postnatal care, complications and management</p>
Communication skills including		
Criteria:	Evidence:	Comment:
a) working with grief and loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication and Counselling • Fundamentals of midwifery 	<p>Concepts in communication and communication process, therapeutic communication techniques, theories of counselling, counselling process and techniques</p> <p>Grief and bereavement: grieving process; death; end of life care.</p>
b) managing conflict	Leadership and Management	conflict and conflict resolution, group dynamics
c) consultation and referral	Fundamentals of midwifery	Admission, discharge and referral process
d) giving and receiving feedback	Communication and Counselling	Concepts in communication and communication process, therapeutic communication techniques,

e) supervising others and delegating tasks	Leadership and Management	Management functions, principles of management Ward management assessment practical assessment
f) adult learning and teaching	Curriculum and Instruction in Midwifery	Principles of learning, instructional methods and process, curriculum development Midwifery Teaching practice field attachment and assessment
	Educational Psychology	Theories of learning, tests and measurements
Midwifery assessment skills including:		
Criteria:	Evidence:	Comment:
a) comprehensive assessment of physical, social, cultural, emotional & spiritual dimensions	Health Assessment	Health Interview and history taking, Physical examination.
b) screening and diagnostic tools	Health Assessment	Diagnostic procedures
Woman's health and health promotion including:		
Criteria:	Evidence:	Comment:
a) sexual health	• Gender, Sexual and Reproductive Health	SRH concepts, Human Sexuality, Sexual reproductive health rights
	• Family Planning and Contraceptive Technology	Methods of family planning, contraceptive methods and technologies
	• Gynecology	Gynecological screening, management of various gynecological conditions
b) pre-conceptual care	Preconception Care	Benefits of preconception care, pre-conception screening, risk factors in the pre-conception period, modification and management of medical and other conditions, nutrition in the pre-conception,
c) nutrition for pregnancy, birth and lactation	Maternal and Infant Nutrition	Nutritional status assessment, Nutrition along the reproductive health lifecycle, Breastfeeding and breastfeeding difficulties, Replacement & complementary feeding
d) family violence	Gender, Sexual and	Gender based violence , types and management. Female genital

	Reproductive Health	mutilation Preventive strategies
e) screening programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health assessment • Gynecology • Epidemiology and Demography in Midwifery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client assessment • Gynecological assessment and screening • Determinants and distribution of disease conditions in populations; health – illness continuum; natural history of disease. Levels of Disease Prevention; Measurement of disease in populations; epidemiological methods and applications; health statistics
f) immunisation	Public Health for Midwives	immunization concepts; types of immunity; vaccines; types, components, schedules, dosages, route of administration, contraindications, side effects, immunizable diseases; adverse effects following immunizations; administration of vaccines; cold chain; components of an immunization program; forecasting vaccine needs.
g) sociology	Medical Sociology and Anthropology	Sociology: Definitions; basic principles of sociology; sociological perspectives; socialization; social change, social-cultural aspects of health and illness; groups and group formation; social institutions.
Breastfeeding including:	Maternal and Infant Nutrition	Breastfeeding and breastfeeding difficulties
baby friendly policies	Maternal and Infant Nutrition	Exclusive breastfeeding
Complexity in pregnancy, labour, birth and the postnatal period including:		
Criteria:	Evidence:	Comment:
a) Pathophysiology of pregnancy, labour, birth and the postnatal period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complications in Pregnancy 	Disorders in early pregnancy
b) complications including underlying medical conditions and maternal mental health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complications in Pregnancy 	Medical, surgical and obstetric complications during pregnancy, management

c) emergencies in childbirth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complications in Labour/ Childbirth 	Malpresentations, malpositions, assisted births, other obstetric complications
Newborn and infant care including:		
Criteria:	Evidence:	Comment:
a) assessment and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal Newborn 	Physiology of the normal newborn, essential newborn care, breastfeeding and feeding the newborn
b) care of sick newborn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complications of the Newborn 	Respiratory disorders, neonatal resuscitation, birth injuries, high risk newborn, newborn babies with special needs, congenital abnormalities
Pharmacology including:	Pharmacology for Midwifery Practice	principles of pharmacology, Effects of drugs in pregnancy, drugs used in pregnancy, drugs used in labour and immediate puerperium, drugs and breast feeding
a) management and administration of medication	Fundamentals of Midwifery	Drug administration procedures, routes, drug storage
Research skills including:		
a) evidence-based practice	Midwifery Research Biostatistics	Concepts in research, research process, research proposal development Concepts in biostatistics and statistical data analysis
b) best practice guidelines	Midwifery Research	Evidence Based Midwifery and Reproductive Health Care: definition; rationale; sources of evidence for midwifery practice; levels of scientific evidence; role of the midwife.

**MIDWIFERY
PRACTICE**

The midwifery practice must include:

Criteria:	Evidence:	Comment:
Follow-throughs of women and babies across the scope (prenatal, labour and postnatal)	Clinical placements done in antenatal clinic, labour ward and post natal ward	Antenatal ward - 160 hours Labour ward- 480 hours Post natal ward- 160 hours
Home birth (if not possible, discussion of homebirth and its differences from hospital based maternity services)	covered in community midwifery	Follow up clients in the community with complicated pregnancy.
Placements with case loading midwives.		
Placements in maternity units (may include some gynecological assessment units orpaediatric or gynecology wards)	Gynecology ward placement and new born unit placement done	Placement in Gynecology ward takes 160 hours
Placements in relation to the newborn requiring additional care	new born unit placement done	Placement in newborn unit takes 320 hours
Placements in community maternity/primaryhealth services e.g. pregnancy and parenting classes; well child clinics and home visiting; family planning clinics;women's health clinics; refugee clinics; prison visits; maternal mental health services	Community midwifery, family planning and gender based violence (GBV) counseling center	-Community midwifery takes 160 hours -Family planning takes 160 hours -Gender based violence(GBV) counseling center placements takes 40 hours

	placements done.	
Reflective practice tutorials/debriefs, writing, logs/journaling	Research done , reflective and academic writings done	Research done to the proposal level.
Clinical tutorials	Midwifery teaching practicum done.	Teaching practicum done in 160 hours , teaching assessment is done using the teaching assessment summary checklist
Clinical assessments	Clinical assessments done	Checklist available for the clinical assessments.

Simulation to a maximum of 240 hours per programme.		
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SKILLS		
The programme must include the following skills:		
Criteria:	Evidence:	Comment:
A. Antenatal assessment (minimum of 100 assessments must be completed)	Comprehensive management of a pregnant mother is done assessment done.	One (1) summative Assessment done with several antenatal competencies captured in the assessment tool.
Assessment, monitoring and interpretation of fetal heart patterns using a pinard, ultrasound and cardiotocograph equipment and intermittent auscultation	Vital signs taking Demonstrates correct and safe use of instruments and equipment	Awarded 2 marks Awarded 2 marks
Vaginal assessment	Complete and accurate Pelvic examination	Awarded 4 marks
Labour assessment	Admission and orientation of a mother in labour, history taking and physical examination, Complete and accurate Pelvic examination, Utilization and interpretation of the partograph	Awarded 18 marks
Supporting woman to work with pain in labour	Provision of physical and psychological support, Provides for Companionship, hydration, nutrition, non-pharmacological comfort measures during labour	Awarded 12 marks
Perineal assessment and repair	Performs Active Management of third stage of labour: On examination of the birth canal	Awarded 2 marks
B. Postnatal assessment of baby , including auscultation of heart sounds and discharge examination	Identify and interpret needs of the patients ,take appropriate action, Relate and consult with relevant team members	Awarded 11 marks

Breastfeeding initiation and ongoing support	Continued care of the newborn including breastfeeding	Awarded 4 marks
Consultation/ referral to another health professional		
Emergencies of childbirth including: a) management of post-partum haemorrhage b) undiagnosed breech c) shoulder dystocia d) eclampsia e) retained placenta f) neonatal resuscitation g) adult resuscitation h) Pre and Post-operative care	Knowledge of obstetric complications and Specific management of obstetric complications	Awarded 8 marks