

DEPARTMENT OF MIDWIFERY COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

SEMESTER I

BASIC PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES IN MIDWIFERY-I

Historical development of the midwifery profession in Turkey and the world; duties, authorities, and responsibilities of midwives; patient rights; national and international midwifery organizations; basic concepts in midwifery; basic human needs; the healthcare system and the place of midwives within this system; safe environment; personal hygiene; infection control; wounds and wound care; patient safety; principles of communication and teaching; death and the grieving process; sleep and rest; pain; body mechanics and movement; patient admission and discharge processes; history-taking (anamnesis) and preparation for physical examination; evidence-based midwifery; midwifery concepts and theories; the midwifery care process; rational drug practices; stress and stress management; digital literacy and health literacy; midwifery in disasters, migration, and pandemics; forensic issues and malpractice in midwifery.

INTRODUCTION TO MIDWIFERY

Definition of the midwifery profession (basic concepts: who is a midwife, philosophy of midwifery, roles, and functions); history of midwifery (development of midwifery education and profession in the world and Turkey); ethical and legal dimensions in midwifery (midwife-patient rights, malpractice, midwifery legislation, and national/international legal responsibilities); international midwifery organizations (ICM, FIGO, WHO and the international definition of the midwife); the role of the midwife in health protection and promotion; midwifery models and theories (woman-centered care, evidence-based midwifery practices, midwifery in primary health care services); communication and empathy in midwifery (pregnant-midwife relationship, therapeutic communication, communication in crisis situations and with vulnerable groups); cultural midwifery approaches (cultural perspectives on childbirth and women's health, cultural competence); professionalism and career (gaining professional identity in the midwifery profession, postgraduate education, research and the use of evidence in midwifery); care process (planning of care in line with the philosophy of midwifery, examples of woman-centered holistic care plans, and discussion through clinical cases).

ANATOMY

Introduction to anatomy, terminology, anatomical positions, planes, and axes; anatomy of the locomotor system: bones (osteology), axial and appendicular skeletal structures, cranial bones and spine anatomy; anatomy of the locomotor system: joints (arthrology) and ligaments; anatomy of the locomotor system: muscles (myology), muscles of the head, neck, trunk, lower, and upper extremities; anatomy of the circulatory system (cardiovascular system): structure of the heart, its layers, chambers, valves, systemic and pulmonary circulation, main arteries and veins; anatomy of the lymphatic system: lymph nodes, spleen, thymus, and lymph circulation; anatomy of the respiratory system: structure of the nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, and lungs, pleura and respiratory muscles; anatomy of the digestive system: mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small and large intestines, liver, gallbladder, and pancreas; anatomy of the urogenital system: urinary system, kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder, and urethra; anatomy of the urogenital system: male genital system, testes, epididymis, ductus deferens, accessory glands (prostate, etc.), and scrotum; anatomy of the urogenital system: female genital system, structure of the uterus, ovaries, uterine tubes (fallopian tubes), vagina, and vulva, pelvic floor muscles and their importance in midwifery care; anatomy of the endocrine system: pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, adrenal glands, and pineal gland; anatomy of the nervous system: central nervous system (brain, spinal cord) and peripheral nervous system, autonomic nervous system; anatomy of the sense organs: anatomy of the eye, ear, nose, tongue, and skin; topographic anatomy of midwifery and childbirth: pelvis types, pelvic diameters, fetal

head anatomy (sutures and fontanelles) and its relationship with the mechanism of labor; clinical anatomy and anatomical bases in evidence-based practices.

PHYSIOLOGY

Cells and organelles, transport mechanisms across the cell membrane, biological potentials, neuromuscular junction, skeletal muscle physiology, smooth muscle physiology; introduction to nervous system physiology: synapses and transmitters, sensory physiology, motor control; introduction to endocrine system physiology: pituitary, hypothalamus, and thyroid hormones, parathyroid hormones, adrenal gland and gonad hormones, menstrual cycle and sexual functions, pancreas, diabetes mellitus, and hormones affecting carbohydrate metabolism; introduction to blood physiology: erythrocytes, leukocytes, and immunity, platelets and hemostasis; introduction to cardiovascular physiology: cardiac cycle, specialized conduction system of the heart, hemodynamics of blood circulation, blood pressure, and hypertension; introduction to respiratory physiology: respiratory membrane, gas diffusion events, and gas transport in the blood, respiratory mechanics and pulmonary function tests; introduction to excretory physiology: nephrons, urine formation, and GFR (glomerular filtration rate), renin-angiotensin system, clearance, acid-base balance, and micturition; introduction to digestive physiology: movements of the digestive system, chemical digestion and absorption, defecation, constipation, liver functions in absorptive and post-absorptive periods; physiology of special sense organs.

MICROBIOLOGY

Introduction to microbiology (basic concepts: classification of microorganisms, infection, and flora), normal body flora (vaginal flora, the role of lactobacilli and their effects on pregnancy), sterilization and disinfection methods (physical and chemical methods, delivery room disinfection), asepsis and antisepsis (hand hygiene, surgical asepsis, donning sterile gloves), hospital infections and isolation methods, medical waste management; b) bacteriology (structure, growth, culture, and antibiogram of bacteria), crucial bacterial infections in midwifery (Group B Streptococcus - GBS, chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis), urinary tract infections and asymptomatic bacteriuria in pregnancy; c) virology (structure and replication of viruses), maternal and perinatal viral infections (HIV, Hepatitis B and C, vertical transmission routes), TORCH group viruses (rubella, cytomegalovirus, herpes), the relationship between HPV and cervical cancer, vaccines; d) mycology and parasitology (vaginal candidiasis in pregnancy, transmission routes and prevention of toxoplasmosis, trichomoniasis); e) basic immunology (innate and acquired immunity, antigen-antibody relationship, immunoglobulins), the immune system in pregnancy and the role of breast milk, immunization schedules for pregnancy and infancy, microbiological sampling (urine, blood, and vaginal/cervical swab collection and transport techniques), care process: a) planning for infection risks b) discussion of care plans through case studies of pregnant women and newborns with infections.

PSYCHOLOGY

Introduction to psychological science, history and research fields of psychology, biological bases of behavior, sensation and perception, learning, thinking, language and intelligence, memory, emotion and motivation, development, developmental theories, personality and personality theories, psychological disorders and their treatments, social psychology, health psychology: stress, coping, and well-being.

GENERAL ENGLISH-I

The use of 'be' (present), meeting people, the use of 'have got/has got', describing people, the use of 'can' and 'have to', telling the time, the present simple, the use of 'would like', talking about daily life, the use of 'there is/there are', the use of 'be' in the simple past tense, regular and irregular verbs and their uses in the past tense, giving dates, present continuous tense, non-progressive verbs, talking about health, 'be going to', some phrasal verbs, talking about experiences, the present perfect tense, future-will, past continuous tense, talking about people and places, possibilities, talking about activities.

TURKISH LANGUAGE-I

Language, expression, paragraph knowledge, written expression forms, types of written expression, oral expression, sentence expression errors, and their correction.

SEMESTER II

BASIC PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES IN MIDWIFERY-II

Vital signs (basic concepts: body temperature, pulse, respiration, blood pressure); drug administrations (pharmacology and pharmacokinetics, routes of drug administration and application), oral route, parenteral route, inhalation route, local application, intravenous infusion; blood collection and blood transfusion; fluid-electrolyte balance; therapeutic use of heat and cold; oxygen therapy and application methods; bowel elimination and its applications; nutrition and digestive system applications; urinary elimination; care process, planning of care, care plan examples, and discussion of a sample care plan.

HISTOLOGY AND EMBRYOLOGY

Definition of embryology, history, embryological terminology, cell and its characteristics, female reproductive system, male reproductive system, spermatogenesis, oogenesis, genital cycle, fertilization, embryonic period, formation of the bilaminar embryonic disc and chorionic vesicle (second week), formation of the trilaminar germ disc - initiation of tissue and organ differentiation (third week), organogenesis, fetal period, definition of histology, history, histological tissue preparation methods.

MEDICAL BIOLOGY AND GENETICS

The cell; definition, prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells, plant and animal cells, biomolecules, cell organelles – cell membrane, DNA; its function, structure, and packaging, cell cycle and cell division (mitosis-meiosis), mutations-I; genome mutations, mutations-II; chromosome and gene mutations, molecular structure of the cytoskeleton, intercellular junctions (cell adhesion molecules), extracellular matrix, prenatal diagnosis, structure and functions of HLA (Human Leukocyte Antigen), transplant immunology.

PRINCIPLES OF NUTRITION

Nutrition and health, nutrients; carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, water and minerals, vitamins, other beverages, nucleic acids, energy metabolism, hormones and metabolism, food groups, food processing and preservation, nutrition of pregnant and lactating women, nutrition of infants and children, nutrition of the elderly, nutrition of workers, nutrition of athletes.

BIOCHEMISTRY

Introduction to biochemistry, collection of biological test samples from the patient, water and pH, carbohydrates, amino acids and proteins, enzymes, enzyme kinetics, lipid biochemistry, biological membranes, transport mechanisms in membranes, nucleic acids, vitamins and minerals, hormone biochemistry.

GENERAL ENGLISH-II

Simple past tense, countable and uncountable nouns, some / any / a few / a little, comparatives and superlatives, present continuous, possessive pronouns, going to future tense, adverbs and adjectives, present perfect tense.

TURKISH LANGUAGE-II

Preparation of a circular, an official letter, and a piece of opinion writing; summarizing and drafting such texts; introducing a workplace, putting forward an opinion or a view, explanation and criticism of the theme of a text; compiling information; oral and written expression types (panel discussion, debate, panel, symposium, forum), their characteristics and preparation; spelling, punctuation, rules of writing and their characteristics in official correspondence; sentences and sentence types; structure, meaning, arrangement of elements according to the predicate, sentence varieties.

SEMESTER III

HEALTHY PREGNANCY AND CARE

Pregnancy preconception period (preconceptional care and counseling, identification of risk factors, folic acid supplementation), anatomy and physiology of pregnancy (anatomical, physiological, and psychological changes in maternal systems), diagnosis of pregnancy (signs and symptoms of pregnancy, pregnancy tests), calculation of gestational age and estimated date of delivery (Naegle's rule, ultrasonography data), prenatal follow-up management (antenatal follow-up protocols, laboratory tests and screenings, NST and ultrasonography monitoring), nutrition and weight monitoring in pregnancy (micro/macro nutrients in pregnancy, pica syndrome, weight gain monitoring); b) common discomforts in pregnancy and midwifery care (nausea-vomiting, constipation, varicose veins, cramps, reflux, back pain, and midwifery relief measures), lifestyle and hygiene in pregnancy (sexuality during pregnancy, exercise, travel, clothing, oral and dental health, teratogens, smoking and alcohol use), fetal development and monitoring (embryonic and fetal periods, structure and functions of the placenta and umbilical cord, monitoring of fetal movements), methods of fetal assessment, danger signs in pregnancy and early diagnosis (vaginal bleeding, premature rupture of membranes, preeclampsia symptoms, severe abdominal pain); care process: planning of midwifery care and follow-ups in the prenatal period, examples of NANDA-compliant pregnancy follow-up care plans, differentiation of risky situations, and discussion through case studies.

PHARMACOLOGY

Basic concepts of pharmacology, harmful effects of drugs, prevention and treatment, factors altering drug effects, drug interactions, effects of drugs on laboratory test results, drug pregnancy categories. Additionally, antiemetic drugs, mental health in pregnancy, pain management in pregnancy, drugs that decrease and increase uterine contractility, antimicrobial agents, nutritional supplements in pregnancy, gastric acid management in pregnancy, laxatives during pregnancy and the postpartum period, management of cardiovascular diseases in pregnancy, drug use in the postpartum period, pregnancy and chronic diseases.

PATHOLOGY

Introduction to pathology, cellular response to stress, basic concepts, adaptation mechanisms, causes and mechanisms of cell injury and cell death, morphology of cell injury and cell death, acute inflammation, chronic inflammation, tissue repair, primary and secondary wound healing, hemodynamic disorders, thromboembolic disease, infarction and shock, neoplasia, pathology of infectious diseases.

MEDICAL DISEASES IN PREGNANCY AND CARE

Pregnancy and respiratory system diseases, pregnancy and cardiovascular system diseases, pregnancy autoimmune and joint connective tissue diseases, pregnancy and urinary system diseases / blood diseases. Pregnancy and endocrine system diseases, pregnancy and digestive system diseases, pregnancy and nervous system diseases, breast diseases, vascular system diseases, acute abdomen.

FIRST AID AND EMERGENCY CARE

Basic concepts, principles, and ethical-legal dimensions of first aid and emergency care; emergency medical services system (112) and triage (color codes) applications; assessment of the patient/injured and the accident scene; basic life support (BLS) and first aid for airway obstructions (Heimlich maneuver); advanced life support in adults, children, and infants along with midwifery/nursing responsibilities; emergency approaches to hemorrhages, shock, and chest pain; injuries, amputations, and wound care principles; immobilization methods and transport techniques in fractures, dislocations, and sprains; first aid in burns, frostbite, and heatstroke; poisonings (respiratory, digestive, dermal routes) and emergency response; first aid in consciousness disorders, syncope, epileptic seizures, hypoglycemia, and coma; emergency approaches to foreign body insertion (eye, ear, nose); first aid and resuscitation management in drowning (water drowning, hanging, etc.); emergency care in animal bites, stings, and anaphylactic shock; obstetric emergencies (postpartum hemorrhages, eclampsia, umbilical cord prolapse, abruptio placentae) and midwifery management; pre-hospital emergency delivery (in an ambulance or field) and neonatal resuscitation (NRP); first aid management in disasters, extraordinary situations, and mass casualties; psychological first aid and approach to patients/relatives in crisis situations; evidence-based practices in first aid and emergency care; current resuscitation (ERC/AHA) guidelines and national first aid regulations.

ATATÜRK'S PRINCIPLES AND HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION-I

Concepts of revolution and similar terms; Atatürk's understanding of revolution; reform movements in the Ottoman Empire during the periods of stagnation and decline, and the condition of the Ottoman State; the Tripoli and Balkan Wars; World War I and the Armistice of Mudros; implementation of the Mudros Armistice, occupations, and Mustafa Kemal's landing in Samsun; congresses and organization; the National Pact (Misak-ı Milli) and the opening of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey; national fronts; the Treaties of Mudanya and Lausanne.

SEMESTER IV

RISKY PREGNANCY AND CARE

The concept of high-risk pregnancy (basic concepts: maternal and fetal risk factors, obstetric risk assessment scales); early pregnancy bleeding (types of abortion, ectopic pregnancy, gestational trophoblastic diseases, and midwifery care); late pregnancy bleeding (placenta previa, abruptio placentae, uterine rupture, and emergency midwifery management); hypertensive disorders of pregnancy (chronic hypertension, gestational hypertension, preeclampsia, eclampsia, HELLP syndrome, and magnesium sulfate treatment/monitoring); metabolic and endocrine diseases in pregnancy (gestational diabetes, oral glucose tolerance test monitoring, thyroid diseases); infectious diseases and monitoring during pregnancy (TORCH infections, sexually transmitted infections, HIV, hepatitis, and fetal risks); multiple pregnancies (monozygotic/dizygotic pregnancies, complications, and monitoring); amniotic fluid abnormalities (oligohydramnios, polyhydramnios, and midwifery approaches); fetal growth disorders (IUGR, macrosomia) and monitoring; premature rupture of membranes (PROM) and preterm labor (tocolytic therapy and midwifery monitoring); post-term pregnancy; hematological diseases (types of anemia, Rh incompatibility and indirect coombs test monitoring, anti-D immunoglobulin administration); chronic systemic diseases (heart diseases, kidney diseases, epilepsy, and their effects on pregnancy); care process: antenatal monitoring of high-risk pregnant women, hospitalization criteria, and care planning; discussion of NANDA-compliant high-risk pregnancy care plans through case examples of preeclamptic, diabetic, or bleeding pregnant women.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND CARE

The concept of health and service delivery: holistic health approach; healthcare services, infectious disease in humans (infection/infectious disease, family infections, infection chain, authorities and responsibilities of the healthcare team in fighting infectious diseases); preventive measures before infectious diseases emerge (protective measures for individuals of the society, protective measures for the environment: waterborne diseases, studies on drinking and domestic water, studies on food products, vector control, other environmental measures); procedures to be performed by the healthcare team after infectious diseases emerge; actions after waterborne and foodborne diseases emerge; actions after airborne diseases emerge; actions after contact-transmitted diseases emerge and fight methods; actions after vector-borne diseases emerge and fight methods; actions after zoonotic diseases emerge and fight methods; expanded immunization program: hepatitis A, hepatitis B, tuberculosis (agent, symptoms, transmission route, and prevention methods); measles-mumps-rubella (agent, symptoms, transmission route, and prevention methods); polio, haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) (agent, symptoms, transmission route, and prevention methods); chickenpox, pneumococcus (agent, symptoms, transmission route, and prevention methods); diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus (agent, symptoms, transmission route, and prevention methods); notification of infectious diseases, notifiable diseases, notification, filiation, and samples of filiation reports.

FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE COUNSELING

Anatomy of female and male reproductive organs, reproductive physiology, and conception; introduction to family planning, its benefits, and the status in Turkey; counseling and communication in family planning; breast self-examination; evaluation of the applicant; genital tract infections and infection prevention; intrauterine devices (IUDs); hormonal contraceptives; barrier methods (male and female condoms, diaphragm); voluntary surgical sterilization (tubal ligation, vasectomy); natural family planning methods; postpartum and post-abortion contraception; emergency contraception; infertility; registration system and contraceptive distribution.

SURGICAL DISEASES IN PREGNANCY AND CARE

Basic concepts in surgery, surgical infections, wound healing, preoperative and intraoperative periods, postoperative patient care; systemic diseases, acute abdomen, non-pregnancy-related surgical interventions during pregnancy.

ATATÜRK'S PRINCIPLES AND HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION-II

Revolutions in political, social, legal, economic, and educational fields; uprisings against the Republic of Turkey; internal and external politics of the Atatürk era; the death of Atatürk and its repercussions in Turkey and the world; Atatürk's principles; World War II, transition to the multi-party system, 1960 and 1982 constitutions.

SUMMER INTERNSHIP-I

Foundations of the midwifery profession, principles of midwifery, aseptic applications, vital signs monitoring; anatomy and physiology of male and female reproductive systems, conception; physiological and psychological complaints during pregnancy. Clinical and field applications of healthy pregnant monitoring in the antenatal period, prenatal examination via Leopold maneuvers, assessment of fetal heart sounds, danger signs in pregnancy, follow-up of medical and surgical diseases and complications during pregnancy, family planning and contraceptive counseling services, along with principles of exercise and care in pregnancy.

SEMESTER V

HEALTHY CHILDBIRTH AND POSTPARTUM CARE

The concept and philosophy of healthy childbirth, its relationship with evidence-based midwifery care; physiology, stages, and mechanism of labor; signs indicating the onset of labor and the hospital admission process; midwifery care during the first stage of labor; monitoring maternal and fetal well-being (use of partograph and fetal heart rate monitoring); non-pharmacological pain management techniques in labor (water birth, massage, breathing exercises, hypnobirthing, freedom of movement, and vertical birth positions); midwifery care during the second stage of labor; pushing techniques, perineal protection approaches, and evidence-based perineal management; midwifery care during the third stage of labor; placental separation, active management, and early postpartum hemorrhage control; midwifery care during the fourth stage of labor; mother-infant bonding (skin-to-skin contact) and initiation of the first breastfeeding; the healthy postpartum period and the physiology of puerperium (involution, lochia monitoring, and onset of lactation); early and late postpartum midwifery care, clinical monitoring, perineal care (episiotomy care), and hygiene management; maternal psychology during the postpartum period, early detection of baby blues and postpartum depression; initial care and assessment of the newborn (APGAR score), and healthy newborn monitoring; maternal nutrition, mobilization, and pelvic floor exercises (Kegel exercises) during the postpartum period; family planning counseling and contraceptive options in the postpartum period; postpartum care in special circumstances (post-cesarean care, multiple pregnancies); postpartum home care and discharge education (infant care, danger signs); investigation of traditional and cultural beliefs in childbirth and postpartum practices; evidence-based childbirth and postpartum care practices (in line with WHO and national guidelines); maternal and infant health policies and legal rights.

NEWBORN AND CHILD HEALTH

The concept of newborn and child health, indicators of child health, and the importance of midwifery care; physiological characteristics of the newborn, system developments, and the adaptation process to the external world; initial assessment of the newborn in the delivery room (APGAR score), resuscitation (NRP) steps, and stabilization; healthy newborn care (eye, umbilical cord, skin care, and Vitamin K administration/Hepatitis B vaccination practices); newborn screening programs (hearing, vision, metabolic screenings, hereditary diseases) and midwifery roles; importance of breast milk, initiation of early breastfeeding, and evidence-based approaches in newborn nutrition; characteristics and care of the high-risk newborn (premature, postmature, low birth weight, SGA, LGA); common problems in newborns (jaundice, hypoglycemia, dehydration, diaper rash) and midwifery management; newborn infections, sepsis, neonatal tetanus, and infection prevention strategies; basic principles of growth and development, monitoring of child growth and development (motor, cognitive, language, and psychosocial) and the use of percentile curves; developmental characteristics and approach principles according to childhood age groups (infant, toddler, preschool, school age, adolescent); childhood immunization program and national vaccination schedule; child nutrition (principles of transition to complementary feeding, prevention of malnutrition and childhood obesity); common acute and chronic diseases in childhood (respiratory tract infections, diarrheas, eruptive diseases) and midwifery care; childhood accidents, prevention of domestic accidents, and child safety; early recognition of child neglect and abuse, legal notifications, and the midwifery approach; adaptation of the child patient to the hospital, the concept of therapeutic play, and principles of care in pediatric clinics; traditional/cultural practices in newborn and child health and evidence-based midwifery approaches (WHO, UNICEF, and Ministry of Health guidelines).

RESEARCH METHODS AND BIOSTATISTICS

Concepts of research and science (basic concepts: scientific research process, importance of research and evidence-based practices in midwifery); selection of research topics and formulation of hypotheses; literature

review strategies and the use of databases; research designs (epidemiological, observational, cross-sectional, case-control, cohort, and experimental clinical studies); sampling methods and determination of sample size; data collection tools and methods (questionnaires, scales, observation, and midwifery clinical data forms); validity and reliability in research; ethical principles in scientific research (informed consent, ethics committee approval processes, and publication ethics); introduction to biostatistics (organization of data, presentation with graphs and tables); measures of central tendency and dispersion (mean, median, mode, standard deviation, and variance); the concept of normal distribution; parametric and non-parametric hypothesis tests (t-tests, analysis of variance, chi-square test, correlation, and regression analyses); data analysis using computer software (SPSS, etc.) and interpretation of statistical results; writing a research report, scientific article evaluation, and critical reading processes of midwifery literature; integration of evidence obtained from clinical midwifery research into care plans within the scope of the care process; data analysis-based case examples and classroom discussion of midwifery research projects.

SEMESTER VI

RISKY CHILDBIRTH AND POSTPARTUM CARE

Physiology of the puerperium, changes occurring in the genital organs; physiological and psychological evaluation of the mother in the early postpartum period, maternal adaptation to the postpartum period; postpartum care standards; postpartum discharge, home care, and legal status; changes in systems outside the genital organs; health care guidelines; cultural approaches in the postpartum period; physiology of lactation, physiology of sucking; benefits of breast milk, breastfeeding techniques, and assessment of breastfeeding; stimulation of the milk ejection reflex, suppression of lactation; expression and storage of breast milk; breast care, drugs and breastfeeding, effective breastfeeding (latch); nutrition in special circumstances; high-risk newborn care and early intervention; postpartum hemorrhages, uterine atony, hemorrhages due to placental retention; injury, trauma, and hematoma; coagulation disorders, uterine inversion, subinvolution of the uterus, hemorrhagic shock; postpartum infections, definition, symptoms, and treatment of postpartum infections; endometritis, pelvic cellulitis, peritonitis, and salpingitis; septicemia and shock; urinary tract infections; thromboembolic conditions; breast problems; postpartum emotional problems and care; care in the presence of a history of systemic diseases; care of the mother with a history of anemia; hypertension, preeclampsia, and eclampsia; care of the mother with a history of heart disease; postpartum care practice in mothers with a history of diabetes; care in problems of obstetric origin; grand multiparity and frequent childbirth, multiple pregnancy, delivery of a macrosomic baby, polyhydramnios, premature rupture of membranes, prolonged labor; use of forceps or vacuum during delivery; care of the mother with an episiotomy; postpartum care after cesarean delivery; care after the birth of a baby with anomalies; care after loss (pregnancy loss, stillbirth, early neonatal death); evidence-based practices in the postpartum period.

WOMEN'S HEALTH AND GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES CARE

The concept of women's health (basic concepts: women's health status in the world and Turkey, demographic indicators, the status of women, and factors affecting health); anatomy and physiology of the female reproductive system (menstrual cycle and hormonal regulation); principles of sexual and reproductive health; regulation of fertility and family planning methods (barrier methods, hormonal contraceptives, intrauterine devices, surgical sterilization, and midwifery counseling); sexually transmitted infections, vaginitis, and pelvic inflammatory disease (PID); benign diseases of the reproductive system (cervical erosion, uterine fibroids, ovarian cysts, and endometriosis); pelvic floor dysfunctions (uterine prolapse, cystocele, rectocele, and urinary incontinence); malignancies of the reproductive system (cervical, corpus uteri, and ovarian cancers; early diagnosis and screening programs, Pap-smear test, HPV vaccine); breast health and diseases (breast self-examination, clinical breast examination, mammography screenings, and breast cancer); lifespans of women

(physiological and psychological changes in adolescence, premenopause, menopause, and senium periods; hormone replacement therapy); gynecological diagnosis and treatment methods (hysteroscopy, laparoscopy, hysterectomy); preoperative and postoperative midwifery care in gynecological surgery; holistic assessment of women with gynecological complaints within the scope of the care process; discussion of NANDA-compliant midwifery care plans through case studies of menopausal women or gynecologic oncology patients.

SUMMER INTERNSHIP-II

Management of physiological and pathological processes belonging to healthy and risky childbirth and the postpartum period, care approaches in women's health and gynecological diseases. Monitoring of the first, second, third, and fourth stages of labor in the delivery unit, partograph use, management of normal and high-risk deliveries, postpartum follow-up of the mother, perineal care, benefits of breast milk, and breastfeeding counseling applications. Initial evaluation of the newborn, Apgar score, transitional care, and newborn screenings, alongside clinical management of preoperative/postoperative care in gynecological diseases, gynecological screening tests, and preventive health approaches.

SEMESTER VII

INTEGRATED PRACTICE IN CLINICAL AND FIELD WORK I

Prenatal care, high-risk pregnancy and care, labor and the postpartum period, care during labor and the postpartum period, newborn care, high-risk newborn care, women's health, maternal and child health practices, community midwifery.

COMMUNITY HEALTH

Concepts of community health and public health (basic concepts: definition, philosophy, historical development, and basic principles of public health midwifery); concepts of health and disease, social and environmental factors determining health; basic principles of epidemiology and its use in midwifery (health indicators, rates, ratios, concepts of incidence and prevalence); infectious diseases and epidemiological surveillance (transmission routes, filiation, and filiation processes conducted by midwives); immunization services (expanded program on immunization, cold chain management, and national vaccination schedule); environmental health and waste management; family health and home care services (principles of home visits, family assessment methods); maternal, child health, and reproductive health indicators (maternal mortality, perinatal, and infant mortality rates); primary healthcare services (family health centers, healthy living centers, and the roles of the midwife in these settings); health of vulnerable groups (immigrants, seasonal agricultural workers, adolescents, and the elderly); violence against women in society and the midwifery approach; health education and health literacy (preparation, presentation, and evaluation of community education programs); screening and prevention of chronic and social diseases; community-based family and individual assessment within the scope of the care process; discussion of NANDA-compliant community health midwifery care plans through home visit data of a disadvantaged family or case examples involving community health problems.

ETHICS AND DEONTOLOGY IN MIDWIFERY

Concepts of ethics and deontology (basic concepts: definition of morals, ethics, deontology, bioethics, and medical ethics); the relationship between midwifery philosophy and ethical values; ethical theories and principles (principles of autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, justice, fidelity, and veracity); professional codes of midwifery (International Confederation of Midwives - ICM international code of ethics for midwives, national midwifery codes of ethics); legal and administrative legislation in midwifery (midwife and patient rights,

midwifery law, regulation on duties, authorities, and responsibilities); medical malpractice and negligence (differentiation between complication and malpractice, legal responsibilities, and criminal situations in midwifery practices); reproductive health and ethical issues in midwifery (abortion, family planning, assisted reproductive technologies, surrogate motherhood, and genetic applications); obstetric violence and human rights in childbirth (respectful maternity care, non-evidence-based interventions, and ethical dimension); ethical issues related to the neonatal period (care of premature infants and newborns with anomalies, end-of-life decisions); obligation of confidentiality and secrecy in midwifery (informed consent processes and data privacy); interprofessional relations and deontological rules in midwifery (communication with physicians, midwives, nurses, and other healthcare professionals; mobbing and ethical solidarity); resolution of ethical dilemmas within the scope of the care process; discussion of midwifery decision-making models and ethical/deontological care plan approaches through difficult cases encountered in clinical practice (such as a pregnant woman refusing consent, child pregnancies, or malpractice claims).

SEMESTER VIII

INTEGRATED PRACTICE IN CLINICAL AND FIELD WORK II

Prenatal care, high-risk pregnancy and care, labor and the postpartum period, care during labor and the postpartum period, newborn care, high-risk newborn care, women's health, maternal and child health practices, community midwifery.

ELECTIVE COURSES

SEMESTER I

SEXUAL HEALTH AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Definitions of sexual health and reproductive health; reproductive health and sexual health problems in Turkey and the world; Turkey Demographic and Health Surveys (TDHS); religion and its impact on reproductive health; female sexual dysfunctions; gender; female genital mutilation; adolescent reproductive health; interaction between society, culture, and reproductive health; reproductive and sexual rights; prevention and treatment of infertility; unsafe abortions and curettage along with new legal regulations; sexually transmitted infections.

PRECONCEPTION COUNSELING

The concept of preconception care (basic concepts: definition, importance, and philosophy of preconceptional care, and its current status in Turkey and the world); roles and responsibilities of the midwife in the preconceptional period; preconception risk assessment (determination of maternal and paternal medical, genetic, psychosocial, environmental, and occupational risk factors, pedigree analysis); preconceptional management of chronic diseases (diabetes, hypertension, epilepsy, thyroid diseases, heart diseases, and preconception stabilization); infectious diseases and immunization in the preconceptional period (TORCH screening, assessment and management of Hepatitis B, Rubella, and Varicella vaccination statuses); genetic counseling processes (consanguineous marriages, hereditary diseases, carrier tests, and referral principles by the midwife); preconceptional nutrition and lifestyle modifications (achieving ideal body mass index, pika and eating disorders, folic acid supplementation in preventing neural tube defects, assessment of iodine and iron stores); harmful habits and teratogens (investigation of smoking, alcohol, substance addiction, drug uses, radiation, and chemical exposures along with cessation counseling); reproductive health and fertility awareness (menstrual

cycle tracking, calculation of ovulation period, factors affecting fertility); psychosocial status and family planning (readiness, transition to fatherhood, prevention of unintended pregnancies, and timing of discontinuing contraceptive methods); holistic assessment of a woman or couple planning a pregnancy within the scope of the care process; discussion of NANDA-compliant midwifery counseling and care plans through case examples of couples with preconceptional obesity, chronic diseases, or genetic risks.

COMMUNICATION AND COUNSELING IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Concepts of reproductive health and communication (basic concepts: definition and components of reproductive health, communication process, its elements, and its importance in midwifery); therapeutic communication and the midwife-patient relationship (active listening, empathy, the difference between empathy and sympathy, verbal and non-verbal communication skills, body language, questioning techniques, and feedback); counseling principles in reproductive health (stages of the counseling process, the GATHER counseling model); contraceptive counseling (individualized approaches for women and couples in family planning method selection, explaining mechanism of action, advantages, disadvantages, and side effects of methods, counseling for barrier, hormonal, intrauterine devices, and surgical methods); sexual health counseling (the concept of sexuality, sexual myths, prevention of sexually transmitted infections, and safe sexual life counseling); communication with vulnerable and special groups (reproductive health communication in adolescence, menopause, individuals with disabilities, refugee/migrant populations, and LGBTQI+ individuals); communication in crisis situations and difficult cases (unintended pregnancies, abortion decision, couples diagnosed with infertility, perinatal losses, breaking bad news techniques in cases of stillbirth and anomaly detection, and psychosocial support); gender equality in reproductive health and violence against women (assessment of women exposed to violence, forensic processes, confidentiality principles, establishing a safe communication environment, and institutional referrals); health education and material development (planning, presentation, and evaluation of individual, group, and community education on reproductive health topics); assessment of communication and counseling needs of individuals or couples within the scope of the care process; discussion of midwifery communication and counseling care plans through case examples of an adolescent seeking contraception, an individual with a suspected sexually transmitted infection, or a family experiencing a perinatal loss.

SEMESTER II

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HEALTHCARE

The concept of artificial intelligence in healthcare (basic concepts: definition of AI, historical development, the role of machine learning, deep learning, natural language processing, and computer vision in the healthcare sector); big data management in midwifery and medical practices; primary application areas of artificial intelligence in healthcare services (clinical decision support systems, medical imaging, radiology, pathology, and analysis of genetic data); use of artificial intelligence in obstetrics and gynecology (automated analysis of fetal ultrasonography images, early diagnosis of perinatal risks with AI, evaluation of NST/cardiocography data with machine learning, and prediction of preterm birth risk); wearable technological devices in women's health and midwifery (smartwatches, wearable fetal monitors, remote pregnancy tracking, and telemedicine applications); the role of artificial intelligence in patient safety and the prevention of medical errors; ethical and legal dimensions of AI in healthcare (data privacy, patient confidentiality, algorithmic bias and discrimination, legal responsibility, and malpractice discussions in AI decisions); artificial intelligence in healthcare management and midwifery services (hospital automation systems, resource planning, triage applications, and midwifery workload optimization); AI-based health literacy and digital transformation; integration of data obtained from AI and digital monitoring tools into midwifery assessment within the scope of the care process; accuracy of clinical data and discussion of NANDA-compliant midwifery care plans in the axis of digital health through a case example of a high-risk pregnant woman or newborn monitored with AI-assisted decision mechanisms.

FAMILY COUNSELING

Definition of the family and family systems; therapeutic process and approach in family counseling; family environment and emotional intelligence; communication between spouses and close relatives; generating collective solutions to problems; sexual dysfunctions in the family (dyspareunia, vaginismus, male sexual dysfunctions); domestic violence; psychosocial problems in the family; the ideal divorce process and the approach toward children during divorce; the legal dimension of the family (family and family courts in the civil code).

MATERNAL AND CHILD NUTRITION

Nutrition, healthy and balanced nutrition, basic concepts related to nutrients; nutrition during pregnancy and lactation periods; nutrition in the 0-1 age period; nutrition in the preschool period; nutrition in the school period; nutrition in adolescence; nutritional problems, and midwifery approaches toward nutritional problems.

SEMESTER III

MIDWIFERY IN DISASTERS

Concepts of disaster and emergency (basic concepts: natural and human-induced disasters, crisis, epidemic, pandemic, mass migration events, and their impacts on public health); disaster management processes (mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery phases); definition and importance of midwifery roles in disasters (duties, authorities, and responsibilities of the midwife in the disaster field, triage applications, and the use of disaster triage cards); maintenance of reproductive health services in disasters (Minimum Initial Service Package - MISP standards, contents, and distribution of sexual and reproductive health kits); women's health and vulnerable groups during disaster periods (assessing special needs of pregnant women, postpartum women, newborns, and adolescents; hygiene, establishing safe spaces, and preventing sexual violence); emergency obstetric care and delivery management in the disaster field (managing safe delivery outside the delivery room and with limited resources, responding to emergency obstetric complications, hemorrhage control, and neonatal resuscitation); nutrition and water sanitation in disasters (nutrition of pregnant and lactating women in disaster situations, access to safe water, and protection and sustainability of breast milk/breastfeeding in baby-friendly spaces); psychosocial dimensions of disasters (post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety and depression management in perinatal women, psychological first aid techniques); prevention of infectious diseases and surveillance (infection control in disaster tents/camps, continuity of immunization services); disaster logistics and coordination (layout of camps, national and international aid organizations, multidisciplinary working principles with AFAD and UMKE); holistic assessment of a pregnant woman, postpartum woman, or newborn living in a disaster area with limited clinical resources within the scope of the care process; discussion of NANDA-compliant disaster-period midwifery care plans through a case example of a pregnant woman who is a victim of an earthquake, flood, or migration.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Introduction to growth and development, concepts related to growth and development; criteria used in the evaluation of growth and development; factors affecting growth and development; developmental theories; developmental periods of the child; monitoring of growth and development; physical development; 0-1 age period, 1-3 age period, 3-6 age period, 6-12 age period, adolescent period; the importance of play in child development; the importance of media and advertisements in child development.

PELVIC FLOOR HEALTH

The concept of the pelvic floor (basic concepts: definition and importance of pelvic floor health, its effects on quality of life and sexual health); anatomy and physiology of the pelvic floor (pelvic bones, ligaments, pelvic floor muscle layers, urogenital and anal triangles, neural and vascular structures); pelvic floor functions (sphincteric, supportive, sexual functions, and roles in childbirth); pelvic floor dysfunctions and epidemiology (types of urinary incontinence, fecal incontinence, pelvic organ prolapse, cystocele, rectocele, uterine prolapse, chronic pelvic pain, and sexual dysfunctions); risk factors in pelvic floor injury (pregnancy, vaginal delivery, operative deliveries, instrumental deliveries, obesity, chronic cough, constipation, aging, menopause, and genetic factors); protection of the pelvic floor in the perinatal period and roles of the midwife (assessment of pelvic floor muscles during pregnancy, evidence-based practices during labor, perineal massage, protective perineal support techniques, episiotomy indications, and long-term effects on the pelvic floor); diagnosis and evaluation methods in pelvic floor dysfunctions (assessment of pelvic floor muscle strength by palpation, Oxford scale, questionnaires, and quality of life scales); pelvic floor rehabilitation and midwifery approaches (pelvic floor muscle training, Kegel exercises, biofeedback, electrical stimulation, vaginal weights/cones, pessary applications, and lifestyle modification counseling); pelvic floor surgery and preoperative-postoperative midwifery care; holistic assessment of a woman with pelvic floor dysfunction (urinary incontinence or pelvic organ prolapse) or in a postoperative process within the scope of the care process; discussion of NANDA-compliant pelvic floor health midwifery care plans through a case example of a grand multiparous postpartum woman or a menopausal woman.

SEMESTER IV

TEACHING IN MIDWIFERY

Roles and functions of midwives, educational functions of midwives, purposes and philosophy of education for midwives, current issues and challenges regarding midwifery education in Turkey; effective presentation and communication skills; basic concepts in education: education, teaching, and learning; formal, informal, non-formal, and adult education; elements of instruction: teacher, student, teaching environment; creating an appropriate environment for learning: physical environment, interpersonal relationships; learning theories: behavioral theories, cognitive theories, humanistic theories; the learning-teaching process: identifying educational needs, determining educational objectives, specifying educational content, establishing educational conditions; teaching methods utilized in health education; technology in midwifery education: instructional tools and equipment; measurement and evaluation in midwifery education; adult education: characteristics of adult education; health education: factors affecting health education; in-service training, orientation training.

SELF-AWARENESS AND COMMUNICATION

Concepts of self-awareness and communication (basic concepts: self-awareness, self-perception, personality traits, communication processes, its elements, and its importance in the midwifery profession); stages of human self-discovery (self-awareness, discovery of strengths and weaknesses, personal blind spots, and the Johari Window model); components of emotional intelligence (self-awareness, self-management, motivation, empathy, and social skills) and its role in clinical midwifery decisions; communication models and types (verbal, non-verbal, written, and digital communication); active listening skills and professional perception management in midwifery; differentiation between the concepts of empathy and sympathy; professional boundaries and defense mechanisms (projection, rationalization, repression, etc., and their communicative reflections); conflict and conflict management strategies in interpersonal relationships (avoidance, accommodation, competition, compromise, and collaboration); assertive communication techniques; impacts of passive and aggressive communication styles on the midwife-pregnant woman relationship and team dynamics; the art of giving and receiving feedback (feed-forward and feed-back); stress management and prevention methods for burnout syndrome in professional midwifery; therapeutic communication techniques and compassionate care approaches in midwifery; analysis of midwifery students' own communication barriers and self-structures within the scope of the care process; discussion of NANDA-compliant interpersonal communication problems and

therapeutic midwifery care plans through case examples of resistant, anxious, or angry patients/pregnant women in clinical practice.

GENDER

The concept of gender (basic concepts: differences between biological sex and gender, gender roles, gender identity, and sexual orientation); concepts of gender equality and inequality; gender indicators in the world and Turkey (gender equality index, women's participation in education, employment, and decision-making mechanisms); impacts of gender on health (health behaviors, access to healthcare services, gender-based variations in morbidity and mortality rates); relationship between reproductive health and gender (reproductive rights, unintended pregnancies, responsibility for contraception, and the impact of the patriarchal system on reproductive choices); gender-based violence (types of violence against women: physical, psychological, economic, sexual violence, and dating violence); obstetric violence and respectful maternity care (women's autonomy and rights during childbirth, and the protective role of the midwifery profession); gender mainstreaming (developing a gender equality perspective in health policies and midwifery curricula); patriarchy, stereotypes, and the impact of media on gender roles; male involvement and gender (the role of men in reproductive health and childbirth processes, fatherhood roles, and egalitarian approaches); holistic assessment of women carrying health risks due to gender inequality or violence within the scope of the care process; discussion of NANDA-compliant midwifery care plans and gender-sensitive approaches through case examples of a pregnant woman exposed to domestic violence, an adolescent married at a child age, or a woman with restricted autonomy in childbirth decisions.

SEMESTER V

CHILDBIRTH PREPARATION METHODS

Adult education techniques, communication skills, creating a positive educational atmosphere; history of childbirth preparation classes; anatomy and physiology of male and female reproductive systems, conception; common complaints during pregnancy, danger signs during pregnancy; signs indicating the onset of labor, normal delivery, and other types of childbirth; the postpartum period; benefits of breast milk, newborn care, family planning; impacts of exercise on general health, pregnancy, and the postpartum period.

EVIDENCE-BASED MIDWIFERY

Definition of evidence-based medicine, history of evidence-based medicine and reasons for its emergence; characteristics of evidence, definition of evidence-based practice, the process of evidence-based practice; degrees of evidence, levels of evidence, characteristics of reliable evidence; sources of evidence-based practice, evidence-based practice guidelines, evidence-based medicine databases.

SUTURING AND CARE IN MIDWIFERY

Concepts of suturing and perineal care (basic concepts: definition of suturing, its purpose, place, importance, and legal authority boundaries in midwifery); anatomy of the pelvic floor and perineum (perineal muscles, vascular and nervous structures, vaginal wall, and hymenal remnants); postpartum perineal lacerations (spontaneous perineal tears and their grading: characteristics of first, second, third, and fourth-degree tears, labial and periurethral tears, cervical and vaginal tears, and their diagnosis by the midwife); episiotomy (definition, purposes, types: mediolateral and median episiotomy, criteria for performing an episiotomy, timing, and evidence-based midwifery approaches); surgical suture materials (absorbable and non-absorbable types of needles and threads, absorption periods, needle types: cutting, round, and protective needles, numbering systems, and selecting tissue-appropriate materials); suturing instruments (needle holder, tissue forceps, surgical

scissors, assistant forceps) and ergonomic utilization techniques; suturing techniques (types of surgical knots, continuous locked suture, continuous unlocked suture, interrupted/separate suture, subcuticular/cosmetic suture techniques, layer-by-layer suturing of episiotomies and second-degree tears by the midwife); local anesthesia applications (local anesthetic agents, pudendal blockage, and infiltration anesthesia techniques, points of consideration, and monitoring for toxicity); sterile field management and principles of surgical asepsis; perineal healing process and physiology of tissue repair; early and late postpartum perineal complications (hematoma, infection, suture dehiscence/opening, edema, severe pain, dyspareunia, and long-term pelvic floor problems); perineal care and midwifery interventions (cold application, warm sitz baths, perineal hygiene education, Kegel exercises, and analgesia management); holistic assessment of a postpartum woman with an episiotomy, spontaneous tear, or developing perineal hematoma within the scope of the care process; wound site evaluation using the REEDA (Redness, Edema, Ecchymosis, Discharge, Approximation) scale; discussion of NANDA-compliant midwifery care plans through case examples of suspected perineal infection or hematoma.

SEMESTER VI

EPIDEMIOLOGY IN HEALTH SCIENCES

The concept of epidemiology (basic concepts: definition, history, application areas, and importance of epidemiology in midwifery); health and disease indicators (concepts of ratio, proportion, rate, prevalence, and incidence; calculation of fertility, morbidity, and mortality rates); epidemiological research methods (observational, descriptive, analytical, cross-sectional, case-control, cohort, and experimental studies); infectious disease epidemiology and communicable diseases (chain of infection, transmission routes, immunization, surveillance, and filiation processes); chronic disease epidemiology and screening programs (validity and reliability of screening tests, concepts of sensitivity and specificity); causal relationships and sources of error in epidemiology (bias and confounding factors); integration of public health data and epidemiological indicators into midwifery assessment within the scope of the care process; discussion of NANDA-compliant midwifery risk and care plans through epidemiological case data showing increases in maternal or infant mortality.

PERINATOLOGY

The concept of perinatology (basic concepts: definition of perinatology, perinatal medicine, the multidisciplinary role of the perinatologist and the midwife in high-risk pregnancies); causes of perinatal mortality and morbidity; advanced fetal assessment methods (detailed/second-level obstetric ultrasonography, fetal echocardiography, fetal biophysical profile, and examination of fetal-placental blood flow with Doppler ultrasonography); prenatal invasive diagnostic methods (amniocentesis, chorionic villus sampling - CVS, cordocentesis applications, and midwifery care); non-invasive prenatal screening tests (first-trimester combined screening, triple and quadruple screenings, and cell-free DNA / NIPT test); fetal congenital anomalies and genetic syndromes; intrauterine surgery and fetal treatment approaches (fetal shunts, laser ablation applications); advanced perinatal monitoring in fetal growth restriction (FGR) and macrosomia; perinatal complications of multiple pregnancies (twin-to-twin transfusion syndrome - TTTS); management and follow-up of perinatal infections (TORCH, etc.); holistic assessment of high-risk pregnant women with fetal anomalies or intrauterine growth restriction within the scope of the care process; discussion of NANDA-compliant perinatology midwifery care plans through a case example of a pregnant woman who has undergone an invasive procedure or has a high risk of fetal loss.

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

The concept of community assessment (basic concepts: definition, structure, and characteristics of a community, and the importance of community diagnosis in midwifery); models for community identification and assessment (epidemiological model, community asbestos-free environment/belief model, and midwifery approaches); data collection methods and sources (primary and secondary data, key informant interviews, focus group discussions,

surveys, and vital registration systems); environmental and social environment analysis (environmental health, housing structure, water and solid waste management, socio-economic status, and educational level); evaluation of demographic and vital statistics (birth and death rates, maternal and child health indicators, morbidity and mortality rates); health screenings and risk mapping in the community (distribution of infectious and chronic diseases, identification of vulnerable groups, and immunization rates); examination of health beliefs, cultural practices, and health literacy of the community; primary healthcare services and evaluation of community resources (access to health centers, physical and human resource infrastructure); integration of community data obtained into midwifery assessment within the scope of the care process; discussion of NANDA-compliant community-based midwifery care plans through a region/case example with a high infant mortality rate or low immunization rate.

SEMESTER VII

OBSTETRIC AND GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES WITH CASES

Case analysis management (basic concepts: case-based learning, clinical decision-making process, critical thinking in midwifery, and evidence-based medicine practices); obstetric emergency cases (rapid diagnosis and emergency midwifery interventions in cases of postpartum hemorrhage, placenta previa, abruptio placentae, uterine rupture, and umbilical cord prolapse); hypertensive and metabolic disease cases (follow-up of pregnant women diagnosed with preeclampsia, eclampsia, HELLP syndrome, and gestational diabetes, examining magnesium sulfate and insulin protocols through cases); gynecological oncology and benign disease cases (preoperative-postoperative care and screening programs in cases of cervical, endometrial, and ovarian cancers, uterine fibroids, and endometriosis); reproductive health and infection cases (differential diagnosis of pelvic inflammatory disease, sexually transmitted infections, vaginitis, and ectopic pregnancy cases); urogynecology and pelvic floor disorders cases (midwifery approaches in women experiencing urinary incontinence and pelvic floor organ prolapse); perinatal loss and ethical/legal dilemma cases (deontological analysis of cases involving stillbirth, fetal anomaly detection, child pregnancies, and malpractice claims); holistic assessment of each gynecological and obstetric case according to clinical data, laboratory results, and patient history within the scope of the care process; formulating NANDA-compliant midwifery diagnoses, determining interventions, and interactively discussing care plans in a classroom setting using selected complex case examples.

COMPLEMENTARY THERAPIES IN HEALTHCARE

Concepts of complementary and holistic medicine (basic concepts: definitions and philosophy of complementary, alternative, and integrative medicine, its legal regulations in the world and Turkey, its evidence-based use and limitations in midwifery); complementary therapies in the perinatal period (principles of safe practice, indications, contraindications, and legal responsibilities of the midwife in pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum processes); phytotherapy and aromatherapy (medicinal plants and essential oils frequently used in health and midwifery, their roles in the management of nausea, vomiting, constipation, anxiety, and labor pain, alongside risks of toxicity and teratogenicity); acupressure and acupuncture (meridians and acupuncture points, use of points such as LI4, SP6, and BL60 in pregnancy discomforts, inducing labor, regulating contractions, and pain control); reflexology and massage therapies (foot/hand reflexology, perineal massage, effleurage massage, and their use in the perinatal period for relaxation, regulating circulation, stimulating lactation, and reducing pain); mind-body interventions (yoga, meditation, breathing exercises, hypnotherapy, hypnobirthing in childbirth preparation, and imagery techniques); hydrotherapy and thermal applications (therapeutic use of water in labor, water birth, hot-cold compresses, and the role of sitz baths in perineal healing); general orientation regarding homeopathy and chiropractic approaches; holistic assessment of a woman who wishes to use complementary therapies or needs symptom management within the scope of the care process; discussion of NANDA-compliant

midwifery care plans and complementary method integration through case examples of patients experiencing labor pain or high pregnancy anxiety.

SEMESTER VII

ANTHROPOLOGY IN MIDWIFERY

The concept of anthropology in midwifery (basic concepts: definition of anthropology, medical anthropology, the relationship between midwifery philosophy and cultural anthropology); the cultural construction of health, illness, and the body; anthropological perspective on reproductive health (symbolic meanings of fertility, pregnancy, and childbirth rituals in different cultures); gender roles and the cultural dimension of sexuality; rites of passage (cultural ceremonies, customs, and taboos during the transitional processes of pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, and menopause); postpartum traditions and customs (such as "forty-day celebration / kirk u urma"); traditional midwifery and healing systems (indigenous midwifery practices in different societies, traditional birth methods, and their interaction with modern medicine); differentiation between evidence-based midwifery and harmful cultural practices (anthropological and medical analysis of traditional practices such as newborn salting, giving sugar water to the infant, and swaddling); intercultural midwifery care and transcultural models (Leininger's Cultural Care Theory and its application in midwifery); migration, globalization, and midwifery services in multicultural societies (health beliefs and barriers to accessing healthcare services of pregnant women and women in refugee, immigrant, or ethnic minority groups); cultural conflicts between medical authorities and women's autonomy (anthropological critiques of the medicalization and institutionalization of childbirth); holistic assessment of a woman with a different cultural background or health belief within the scope of the care process; discussion of NANDA-compliant intercultural midwifery care plans through case examples of a migrant pregnant woman, a woman refusing hospital birth due to cultural taboos, or persistently demanding a traditional practice.

SEMESTER VIII

LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT IN MIDWIFERY

Concepts of leadership and management (basic concepts: management, manager, leader, differences between leadership and management, the importance of leadership in midwifery services); management theories and their application in midwifery (classical, neoclassical, behavioral, and contemporary management approaches); leadership theories and their reflection on midwifery practices (trait theory, behavioral theories, situational leadership, transformational, and transactional leadership); health policies and midwifery organization (administrative structure of midwifery services in Turkey and the world, national and international midwifery organizations); management processes in midwifery (planning, organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling); human resources management (selection, placement, orientation, continuous education, and performance evaluation in midwifery services); midwifery workload and shift planning (determining staffing needs, patient classification systems, and preparation of duty rosters); quality management and patient safety (quality standards in healthcare, indicator monitoring in midwifery, reporting of medical errors, and root cause

analysis); risk management and crisis management in midwifery (reduction of clinical risks, malpractice defense strategies); change management and innovation (adaptation and breaking resistance to technological and systemic change processes in midwifery services); conflict management and negotiation techniques (analysis and resolution methods of intra-team and multidisciplinary conflicts); motivation theories and job satisfaction (prevention of burnout in the midwifery profession and motivation enhancement techniques); assessment of the managerial and leadership dimensions of midwifery services within the scope of the care process; discussion of midwifery leadership models and managerial solution-oriented care/service plans through a delivery room/clinical case scenario experiencing resource insufficiency, staff shortage, or resistance to change.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN PREGNANCY

The concept of substance abuse (basic concepts: addiction, tolerance, withdrawal syndrome, the most commonly abused substances during pregnancy: abuse of tobacco, alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, heroin, opioids, synthetic drugs, and prescription medications); epidemiology of substance use in pregnancy and screening methods (clinical interview techniques, screening scales used during pregnancy such as CAGE and T-ACE, urine and toxicology tests); maternal and obstetric effects of substance use (malnutrition, placenta previa, abruptio placentae, premature rupture of membranes, preterm labor, preeclampsia, infectious diseases; increased risks of HIV, Hepatitis B and C); fetal and neonatal effects of substance use (intrauterine growth restriction, congenital anomalies, fetal alcohol spectrum disorder, neonatal abstinence syndrome - NAS, microcranium, low birth weight, stillbirth, and sudden infant death syndrome); management of neonatal abstinence syndrome / NAS (Finnegan scoring system, pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatments, calm and low-stimulus environment design); multidisciplinary approaches in the treatment of addiction during pregnancy (maintenance therapies with methadone and buprenorphine, psychosocial support, coordination with AMATEM/ÇAMATEM); legal and ethical dimensions of substance abuse in pregnancy (child protection laws, mandatory forensic reporting obligations, patient confidentiality, and combating the risk of stigmatization); holistic assessment of a pregnant woman/newborn with substance addiction or showing withdrawal symptoms within the scope of the care process; discussion of NANDA-compliant midwifery risk and care plans through case examples of an opioid or alcohol-addicted pregnant woman and a newborn in a state of withdrawal.

FORENSIC ISSUES IN MIDWIFERY

Concepts of forensic medicine and forensic midwifery (basic concepts: forensic case, definition, development, and scope of forensic medicine and forensic midwifery, and the legal and professional responsibilities of the midwife in forensic cases); national legislation and legal regulations related to midwifery (Turkish Penal Code, Turkish Civil Code, Midwifery Law, Regulation on the Operation of Inpatient Healthcare Institutions, duties, authorities, and responsibilities of the midwife); medical malpractice and criminal law (medical malpractice error, negligence, reckless homicide and injury, differentiation between complication and malpractice, commonly encountered malpractice claims in midwifery, and legal ways of protection); notification obligation in forensic cases (the crime of healthcare professionals failing to report a crime, forensic notification processes, operation of Child Monitoring Centers - ÇİM); sexual assault cases and the forensic midwifery approach (definition of sexual assault, approach to the victim and psychosocial support, points to consider during sexual assault examination, principles of confidentiality and autonomy); forensic evidence management (definition and types of evidence, biological evidence: blood, semen, saliva, hair, tissue samples; collection, drying, labeling, storage, delivery, and preservation of the chain of custody of evidence according to rules); child abuse and neglect (signs of physical, sexual, psychological abuse and neglect, incest cases, child pregnancies, and forensic/legal notification processes); cases of violence against women and domestic violence (physical and psychological assessment of the woman exposed to violence, forensic report preparation processes, Law No. 6284 and protective measures); the forensic dimension of medical records (the status of partograph, midwifery observation forms, consent forms, and camera recordings as forensic documents, legal consequences of incomplete and erroneous records);

expert witnessing and testimony (roles, rights, and rules to be followed by midwives as experts and witnesses in courts); holistic assessment of a woman, pregnant woman, and newborn carrying forensic risks or who are victims of violence/abuse within the scope of the care process; discussion of NANDA-compliant midwifery forensic care plans and legal processes through complex forensic case examples such as an adolescent who became pregnant at a child age, a woman subjected to sexual assault, or a case involving a malpractice claim due to birth trauma.

SEMESTER IX

BREASTFEEDING COUNSELING

Significance of counseling and breastfeeding counseling, listening and learning, self-efficacy in breastfeeding; anatomy of the breast, physiology of lactation, and milk production; composition of breast milk; taking a breastfeeding history, preparation of the mother for breastfeeding, assessment of breastfeeding; Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative, International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes (milk code); counseling on breast problems and coping mechanisms; breast care, breastfeeding techniques; breastfeeding and counseling in special circumstances; working life and breastfeeding counseling; expression and storage of breast milk; traditional approaches to breastfeeding practices, wet-nursing, and galactagogue practices; evidence-based practices in breastfeeding and lactation; breastfeeding policies and human milk banking.

PREPARATION FOR PARENTHOOD

The concept of parenthood and the importance of preparation for parenthood; principles of adult education and adult learning theories; psychosocial dimensions of parental roles, transition to parental roles during pregnancy, and the adaptation process; family dynamics and role distribution between spouses; planning and structuring prenatal (antenatal) parental education; preparation for parenthood classes and philosophies of childbirth preparation; psychological preparation of expectant mothers and fathers for birth and the infant; taking a history of parenthood and identifying high-risk situations; parenthood within the framework of Baby-Friendly Hospital and Baby-Friendly Family initiatives; gender roles and father involvement in the parenting process (the role of the father); counseling on challenges encountered in parenting (postpartum depression, parental burnout) and coping mechanisms; secure attachment theories and establishing secure attachment among mother, father, and infant; infant care (bathing, umbilical cord care, dressing, diapering); newborn behavior patterns, coping with crying spells, and infant soothing techniques; parenting in special circumstances (multiple pregnancies, parenting premature infants, adoption, parenting children with disabilities); balance between working life and parenting, planning infant care during the return-to-work process; traditional approaches and cultural beliefs in child-rearing; evidence-based approaches in parenting practices; national and international parenting policies, child rights, and legal parental leave.

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IN VULNERABLE GROUPS

The concept of vulnerability and its relationship with sexual health and reproductive health (SRH); inequalities in health and rights-based approaches; identifying sexual health and reproductive health needs of vulnerable groups; reproductive health issues and cultural sensitivities among immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers; barriers to accessing SRH services in individuals with low socioeconomic status; reproductive health issues and counseling for women living in rural areas; sexual health, reproductive rights, and midwifery care for individuals with disabilities (physical, intellectual, and auditory/visual); sexual health problems in adolescents and youth, prevention of early marriages and unintended pregnancies; advanced age women's health and sexual health counseling during the menopausal period; sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and prevention methods in high-risk groups (sex workers, intravenous drug users); sexual health, gender identity, and inclusive midwifery approaches in LGBTQ+ individuals; reproductive health issues and hygiene management for women in correctional facilities (prisons); family planning and prenatal care deficiencies among seasonal agricultural workers; counseling and crisis management for women exposed to gender-based violence, domestic violence,

and sexual abuse; taking an SRH history and developing cultural competence in vulnerable groups; sustainability of reproductive health services in special circumstances (natural disasters, pandemics, and humanitarian crisis periods) via MISP (Minimum Initial Service Package); traditional harmful practices (female genital mutilation, child pregnancies) and evidence-based midwifery approaches; national and international sexual health policies, reproductive rights, and legal regulations aimed at vulnerable groups.

SEMESTER X

PREMARITAL COUNSELING

The concept of premarital counseling and the importance of counseling; adult sexual health education and communication skills; sexual health and reproductive health (SRH) rights in the premarital period; partner selection and psychosocial adaptation processes to marriage; taking a premarital sexual health history and identifying risk factors; family planning methods, contraceptive options, and individualized method counseling; prenatal (preconceptional) care, nutrition, lifestyle modifications, and folic acid supplementation; screening programs and genetic counseling for consanguineous marriages and genetically transmitted diseases (Thalassemia, Spinal Muscular Atrophy - SMA, Cystic Fibrosis, etc.); screenings for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) (HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Syphilis) and methods of prevention; blood incompatibility (Rh incompatibility) and isoimmunization management; premarital sexual functions, counseling on fear of the first night (vaginismus) and sexual myths; gender equality, sharing of domestic roles, and mechanisms for preventing domestic violence; preservation of fertility and environmental factors threatening reproductive health; premarital reproductive health management in individuals with chronic diseases (Diabetes, Hypertension, etc.); cultural approaches and traditional beliefs in premarital counseling; evidence-based midwifery practices in premarital care and counseling; Ministry of Health premarital screening programs, national policies, and legal legislations.

HEALTH POLICIES

The concept of health policy, its scope, and its relationship with public health; health policy analysis theories and policy-making processes (agenda-setting, policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation); healthcare systems and models (Beveridge, Bismarck, National Health Insurance, and Out-of-Pocket models); historical development of health policies in Turkey and the world; the Health Transformation Program in Turkey and its reflections on the midwifery/nursing profession; maternal and child health policies, and examining reproductive health and sexual health policies on national and international levels; financing of healthcare services, general health insurance, and reimbursement systems; globalization and global health policies (the role of the World Health Organization, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the World Bank); inequalities in health, social determinants, and health policies aimed at vulnerable groups; primary healthcare services and the importance of preventive health policies; health workforce policies, the professionalization of the midwifery profession, and the place of their roles in legal legislation; basic principles of health law, patient rights, and employee safety policies; ethical and bioethical approaches in health policies; medical and health technologies management, artificial intelligence, and digital health policies; health policies and crisis management during migration and extraordinary situations (pandemics, disasters); evidence-based approaches in the development of health policies and the role of health research; national health action plans, sustainable development goals (SDGs), and health targets.

ARTS IN HEALTHCARE

The concept of arts in healthcare, its historical development, and its relationship with holistic care; the healing power of art and its neurobiological bases (the impact of art on the brain and hormones); the aesthetic dimension and artistic awareness in midwifery and nursing care; hospital architecture, healing environments, and the use of visual arts in clinical settings; music therapy and its place in midwifery; the use of music in labor pain management and anxiety reduction; therapy with visual arts (painting, sculpture, water marbling/ebru); the role of artistic activities in chronic diseases and palliative care; writing and bibliotherapy (therapy through reading); expressive writing practices during pregnancy and the postpartum period; performing arts and drama (psychodrama, creative drama); the use of drama in midwifery education and in developing patient empathy; dance and movement therapy; the use of dance (such as belly dancing, instinctive dance) in pregnancy exercises and childbirth preparation; arts practices in child health; play and artistic activities in pediatric wards; art-based rehabilitation in vulnerable groups and mental health patients; the use of art in preventing burnout and coping with compassion fatigue among healthcare workers; ethical principles, patient privacy, and boundaries in art therapies; the place of art in evidence-based midwifery and healthcare practices (clinical research and outcomes); arts in healthcare policies on national and international platforms; hospital-based art programs and projects.