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**Quality of Midwifery Care in Labour Room at
Maternity Governmental Hospitals in Gaza Strip**

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Maternity Governmental Hospitals in Gaza Strip**

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Thesis Approval

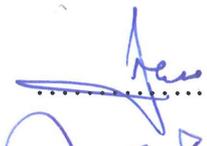
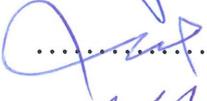
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Dedication

This Thesis is dedicated to my parents and my family who did everything easy for me, they are a model of great strength and love and praying for me every time. They granted me support, encouragement, and love made this endeavor possible.

Declaration

I certify that this thesis submitted for the degree of Master, is the result of my own research, except where otherwise acknowledged, and this study or any its parts has not been submitted for a higher degree to any other university or institution.

Signed:

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Date:..../..../....

Acknowledgment

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Abstract

Globally, midwives play a very crucial role in maintaining and maximizing quality of care during childbirth which have significant effect on the delivery. This study aimed to assess the quality of midwifery care in labour room at the governmental hospitals in the Gaza Strip. The study adopted descriptive, analytical design on a convenience sample of 295 mother who underwent normal vaginal delivery, in which 246 responded to participate in the study questionnaire with a response rate 83.3%. The researcher used a validated questionnaire as a tool for data collection. Different statistical procedures were used for data analysis including percentages, mean, independent sample t test, and Pearson correlation. The study results revealed that the presence of companion, the use of partogram, lack of augmentation, delivery in none-supine position, and skin to skin contact have been applied in 38.6%, 94.7%, 53.7%, 20.7%, 82.9% of the total deliveries in the current study respectively. The total mean score of the Bologna score is 2.90 out of 5.0 (58.0%). The results also revealed that the mean score of the level of quality standards of midwifery care in Nasser medical complex is significantly higher than of Shifa medical complex. Also, there is a significant inverse correlation between the quality standards of midwifery care and the number of gravida ($p < 0.05$), while there is no statically significant differences between the quality standards of midwifery care and the para, variables number of children, number of stillbirth, gestational age, and abortion times ($p > 0.05$). The study concluded that Birth in Gaza Strip in some items to evidence base by 50%. Bologna score should be adopted as a policy to monitor the quality of care in the governmental hospitals in the Gaza Strip. Also, incorporating the Bologna score into midwifery education is strongly recommend to prepare the midwives for implementing each item in this score during.

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List of Abbreviations

AMDD	Averting Maternal Death and Disability
AMTSL	Active Management of the Third Stage of Labour
ARM	Artificial Rupture of Membrane
CS	Cesarean Section
ECV	External Cephalic Version
FIGO	The International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics
GPs	General Practitioners
GS	Gaza Strip
GSDP	Gaza Strip Demographics Profile
ICM	International Confederation of Midwives
IOM	The Institute of Medicine
MCH	Mother and Child Health
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MNH	Maternal and New-Born Health
MoH	Ministry of Health
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NVD	Normal Vaginal Delivery
R&D	Research and Development
SBA	Skilled Birth Attendants
SCBU	Special Care Baby Unit
SDGs	The Sustainable Development Goals
SSC	Skin to Skin Care
UK	United Kingdom
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USA	United States of America
WB	West Bank
WHO	World health organization

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background

Childbirth is a significant event in a woman's life with deep physical, psychological and emotional effects on them. This phenomenon is associated with pain, psychological strain, vulnerability, probable physical effects and death in some rare cases. Taking care of mother in childbirth with no side effects is the responsibility of a midwife. The midwife is the only person who is skillful in this regard and has the responsibility of looking after mothers and babies. The quality of midwifery care is one of the issues, which has major effects on the results of childbirth (Naghizadeh et al., 2013).

The performance and activities of the midwife in this critical (birth) situation might not only have different results ranging from life to death and health to physical damage but also they might considerably affect the psychological and emotional health of the mother and the baby, that's why the world health organization (WHO, 2015) calls attention to the fact that the number of midwives, midwifery care outcomes, and quality are essential in reducing maternal and infant mortality rates and in reaching related global goals (WHO, 2015).

Despite the focus on promotion of institutional deliveries, the quality of routine care for normal labour and childbirth has not received enough research and programmatic attention (Sharma et al., 2015). The time around childbirth has always been the riskiest for women in many parts of the world, recent estimates suggest that closure of the quality gap through the provision of effective and woman-centred care for all women and newborn babies delivered in facilities could prevent an estimated 113,000 maternal deaths, 531,000 stillbirths, and 1.32million neonatal deaths annually by 2020 (Bhutta et al., 2014).