



Sličnosti u obrazovanju babica, regulativi i praksi širom Evrope

Similarities in Midwifery Education, Regulation and Practice Across Europe

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Apstrakt

Dokazano je da su dobro obrazovane, regulisane i podržane babice koje rade u zdravstvenom sistemu koji pruža mogućnosti, najprikladniji negovatelji za žene i njihovu novorođenčad. Babice igraju vitalnu ulogu u smanjenju smrtnosti majki, smrti novorođenčadi i mrtvorodenosti, i doprinose zdravijim porodicama i produktivnijim zajednicama. Postoje značajne varijacije između evropskih zemalja u načinu na koji se babice obučavaju i u tome kako ispunjavaju svoj obim prakse. Većina zemalja nastoji da ojača profesiju babice, da unapredi obrazovanje, i da prati najbolje međunarodne standarde i smernice.

Cilj: Identifikovati sličnosti između evropskih zemalja, u pogledu obrazovanja babica, regulative i prakse, što bi mogla biti polazna tačka za usklađivanje profesije i obrazovanja u Evropi za dobijanje jake radne snage babica, a samim tim i stabilne i efikasne nege porodilja.

Metode: Da bi se postigao predloženi cilj, izvršena je pretraga literature za relevantne objavljene članke između 2013. i 2023. godine i to korišćenjem elektronskih baza podataka Medline, PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus, i Google Scholar.

Rezultati: Najočiglednija i najkorisnija sličnost koja je pronađena je da je u današnje vreme obrazovanje babica na akademskom nivou u većini evropskih zemalja. Ostale sličnosti, koje se povezuju sa jakom pozicijom babice u Evropi i sa visokim kvalitetom njihovih usluga jesu očuvan kult i poštovanje akušerstva kao profesije, nadzorna i mentorska praksa u obuci babica i nastavni plan i program sa holističkim pristupom, u kojem se teorijsko znanje veoma dobro učvršćuje praktično sa tutorom kao uzorom.

Zaključci: U većini evropskih zemalja postoji jasan napredak u obrazovanju babica, koje je sada na akademskom nivou, što pozitivno utiče na njihov učinak u praksi. Međutim, vrsta studija, direktan upis ili magistarska diploma ne utiče na regulisanje njihove profesije, niti pomaže u dobijanju punog obima prakse ili punog stepena autonomije. Profesija babice najbolje funkcioniše u zemljama u kojima je očuvano poštovanje prema istoj i gde država i zdravstveni sistem ulažu u babice i njihovo radno okruženje, obrazovanje i regulativu.

Ključne reči: babica, Evropa, obrazovanje, praksa, regulativa

Abstract

Evidence shows that well-educated, regulated, and supported midwives working in an enabling health system are the most appropriate caregivers for women and their newborns¹. Midwives play a vital role in reducing maternal mortality, newborn deaths and still births and contributing to healthier families and more productive communities. There are significant variations between the European countries in the way midwives are trained and in how they fulfill their scope of practice^{3, 4}. Most of the countries efforts to strengthen the midwifery profession, to improve the education, and to follow the best international standards and guidelines.

Objective: To identify similarities between the European countries in terms of midwifery education, regulation, and practice, that could be the starting point for an alignment of midwives; regulation and education in Europe for obtaining a strong midwifery workforce and stable/performance maternity services for all European women.

Methods: To achieve the proposed objective, a literature search was performed for the relevant published articles between 2013 and 2023 by using electronic databases of Medline, PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar.

Results: The most evident and benefic similarity found was that in our days, the midwifery education is at the academic level in the majority European countries. Other similarities that are associated with the strong position of midwifery in Europe and with high quality of midwives; services are the preserved cult and respect of midwifery, the supervising and mentoring practice in midwifery training and a curriculum with a holistic approach in which theoretical knowledge is very well reinforced practically with a tutor as a role model.

Conclusions: There is clear progress in the education of midwives in most European countries, being now at the academic level, which positively influences their performance in practice. However, the type of studies, direct entry or masters degree does not influence the regulation of the midwifery profession, it does not help to obtain the full scope of practice or the full level of autonomy. The midwifery profession works best in countries where the respect towards this profession has been preserved and the government and health system invest in midwives and in their work environment, education, and regulation.

Key words: midwifery, Europe, education, practice, regulation

