

### Mapping of Advanced Nursing Practice Diploma in Midwifery Curricular Competencies with Assessment Tools

This outline maps curricular competencies/objectives with the assessment tools and potential test type. Tests will emphasize certain parts of the outline, and no single test will include questions on all aspects. Questions may include content that is not included in this outline.

Construct	Domain	Code	Performance indicator (Curriculum)	Page #	Learning Domain			
					(1:Cognitive, 2:Skills, 3:Attitude)	MCQ - Final Written	OSCE - Final Clinical	SOE - Final Clinical
A Medical expert	A1 Basic science	A1.1	Apply knowledge of nursing and health sciences to provide quality maternity care.	8	1,2,3	*	*	*
		A1.2	Apply knowledge of social sciences to provide quality maternity care.	8	1,2,3	*	*	*
		A1.3	Apply knowledge of public health to provide quality maternity care.	8	1,2,3	*	*	*
		A1.4	Integrate knowledge of physiological changes during pregnancy and pathophysiological diseases affecting women in conducting health assessments.	15	1	*		*
		A1.5	• Describe the anatomy and physiology of the female reproductive system.	17	1	*		*
		A1.6	• Recognize the stages of fetal formation from conception to birth.	17	1	*		*
		A1.7	• Describe the indications, contraindications, and side-effects of and monitor the common	17	1	*		*
		A1.8	•Anatomy and physiology of reproductive system: "a. Female pelvis and the reproductive organs b. Female urinary tract c. Hormonal cycles •Fetal formation and development (from conception to delivery): a. FertilizationFertilization b. Embryonic development c. Fetal formation d. Placenta formation e. Fetal circulation •Physiological changes during pregnancy: a. Physical changes b. Psychological changes"	17	1	*		*
		A1.9	•Hormonal and vitamin therapy during pregnancy and lactation: a. Hormonal therapy b. Vitamins and mineral supplements c. Tocolysis d. Induction and augmentation of labor	17	1	*		*
		A1.10	Medications after birth: a. Emergency resuscitation drugs b. Vitamin K c. Anti-Rh antibodies	18	1	*		*
		A1.11	Basic principles for counseling.	18	1,2	*	*	*
		A1.12	Demonstrate knowledge of normal physiological changes during pregnancy.	19	1	*		*
		A1.13	Integrate knowledge of physiological changes during pregnancy and pathophysiological diseases affecting women during their care.	19	1	*		*
		A1.14	Normal physiological changes in women throughout the antenatal, natal, and postnatal periods.	19	1	*		*
		A1.15	Common physiological needs of women during the three trimesters.	19	1	*		*
		A1.16	Nutritional needs during pregnancy, postpartum, and lactation.	19	1	*		*
		A1.17	Process of labor.	19	1	*		*
		A1.18	Physiological changes during postpartum.	19	1	*		*
		A1.19	Lactation in pregnancy: physiology	19	1	*		*
		A1.20	Describe different methods for fetal and uterine monitoring during labor.	26	1	*		*
		A1.21	Comprehend the underlying causes of some gestational-related complications.	26	1	*		*
		A1.22	Comprehend the underlying causes of infertility.	29	1	*		*
		A1.23	Pre-menstrual syndrome	29	1	*		*
		A1.24	Menstruation and menopause	29	1	*		*
		A1.25	Sexually transmitted diseases	29	1	*		*

	A1.26	Infertility disorders	29	1	*		*
	A1.27	Benign and malignant growths in the reproductive system	29	1	*		*
	A1.28	Reproductive surgery	29	1	*		*
	A1.29	HIV	29	1	*		*
	A1.30	Osteoporosis	29	1	*		*
	A1.31	Rape and sexual assault	29	1	*		*
	A1.32	Family planning	29	1	*		*
	A1.33	Termination of pregnancy	29	1	*		*
	A1.34	Grief and loss	29	1	*		*
	A1.35	Demonstrate understanding of basic concepts related to gynecological disorders in women.	29	1	*		*
	A1.36	Obtain comprehensive biopsychosocial data of women with gynecological disorders	29	1	*		*
A2 Assessment & Diagnosis	A2.2	Apply knowledge of nursing and health sciences to provide quality maternity care.	8	1,2,3	*	*	*
	A2.3	Describe the various components of a comprehensive health assessment for women and newborns.	15	1	*		*
	A2.4	Determine the four basic assessment techniques of physical examination.	15	1,2	*	*	*
	A2.5	Employ accurate interview techniques.	15	2		*	
	A2.6	Competently demonstrate health assessment skills.	15	2		*	
	A2.7	Accurately analyze and interpret collected data.	15	1	*		*
	A2.8	General and obstetric client history	15	2		*	
	A2.9	General approaches to physical examination of women and newborns.	15	2		*	
	A2.10	Comprehensive system assessment (head-to-toe assessment) of women and newborns	15	2		*	
	A2.11	Assessment of nutritional states and spiritual and behavioral changes in women and newborns	15	1,2	*	*	*
	A2.12	Assessment of childbearing women during antenatal, natal, and postnatal periods	15	1,2	*	*	*
	A2.13	CTG monitoring.	15	1,2	*	*	*
	A2.14	Laboratory investigations.	15	1	*		*
	A2.15	Prepare the appropriate equipment for health assessment procedures	16	1,2	*	*	*
	A2.16	Utilize the principles of interviewing techniques in assessing women and newborns.	16	2		*	
	A2.17	Accurately obtain complete personal and obstetrical history.	16	2		*	
	A2.18	Perform physical examination techniques in a correct sequence and interpret the findings.	16	2		*	
	A2.19	Perform abdominal palpation.	16	2		*	
	A2.20	Assess the progress of labor.	16	1,2	*	*	*
	A2.21	Interpret cardiotocograph (CTG) strips.	16	1	*		*
	A2.22	Conduct immediate newborn assessment	16	2		*	
	A2.23	Analyze, and interpret data collected	16	1	*		*
	A2.24	Identify the health education needs of women and their families.	18	1	*		*
	A2.25	Obtain complete health and obstetrical history.	19, 27	2		*	
	A2.26	Perform a complete physical examination of the woman and the newborn.	19, 27	2		*	
	A2.27	Identify risk factors before and during pregnancy, labor, birth, and postpartum	19, 27	1	*		*
	A2.28	Utilize the principles of interviewing techniques in assessing women and newborns.	19, 27	2		*	

A2.29	Accurately perform abdominal palpation.	19, 27	2		*	
A2.30	Competently assess the progress of labor.	19, 27	2		*	
A2.31	Correctly interpret the various types of CTG strips during labor	20, 27	1	*		*
A2.32	Conduct immediate newborn assessment care.	20	2		*	
A2.33	Interpret fetal and uterine monitor readings.	26	1	*		*
A2.34	Evaluate the progress of abnormal labor	26	1,2	*	*	*
A2.35	Provide essential care in cases of high-risk pregnancy and complicated labor.	26	1,2	*	*	*
A2.36	Provide competent nursing care for high-risk newborns	26	1,3	*	*	*
A2.37	Provide evidence-based care for women and newborns in critical conditions.	26	1	*		*
A2.38	Assist in complicated deliveries.	26	1,2	*	*	*
A2.39	Assessment of diseases in pregnancy a. Diabetes mellitus b. Cardiac diseases c. Chronic hypertension d. Chronic renal failure e. Haematological disorders f. Systemic lupus erythematus g. Trauma in pregnant women h. Epilepsy	26	1	*		*
A2.40	Assessment of gestational related complications: a. Hyperemesis gravidarum b. Antepartum bleeding (early, late) c. Pregnancy-induced hypertension (preeclampsia, eclampsia) d. Other problems associated with bleeding e. Disorders of amniotic fluids (polyhydramnios, oligohydramnios) f. Multiple pregnancy g. Preterm rupture of membrane	26	1	*		*
A2.41	Assessment of complications in labor: a. Dystocia b. Preterm labor and birth c. Post-term pregnancy d. Induction of labor e. Prolonged labor f. Obstructed labor g. Malpositions and malpresentations g. Malpositions and malpresentations i. Prolapse of umbilical cord j. Amniotic fluid embolism k. Intrapartum fetal monitoring and care l. Nursing care and management	26	1	*		*
A2.42	Assessment of complications in puerperium: a. Postpartum hemorrhage b. Puerperal infection c. Thrombophlebitis d. Urinary tract infection e. Postpartal pregnancy-induced hypertension f. Mastitis g. Nursing care and management	27	1	*		*
A2.43	High-risk infant: a. Disorders of gestational age and birth weight b. Congenital disorders c. Metabolic and endocrine disorders d. Acquired disorders e. Nursing care and management	27	1	*		*
A2.44	Use technology in dealing with high-risk pregnancy	28	1,2	*	*	*
A2.45	Comprehend different laboratory investigations for gynecological disorders.	29	1	*		*
A2.46	Interpret the readings of common laboratory findings.	29	1	1		*
A2.47	Comprehend the underlying causes of infertility.	29	1	1		*
A2.48	Pre-menstrual syndrome	29	1	1		*
A2.49	Menstruation and menopause	29	1	1		*
A2.50	Sexually transmitted diseases	29	1	1		*
A2.51	Infertility disorders	29	1	1		*
A2.52	Benign and malignant growths in the reproductive system	29	1	1		*

	A2.53	Reproductive surgery	29	1	1		*
	A2.54	HIV	29	1	1		*
	A2.55	Osteoporosis	29	1	1		*
	A2.56	Rape and sexual assault	29	1	1		*
	A2.57	Family planning	29	1	1		*
	A2.58	Termination of pregnancy	29	1	1		*
	A2.59	Grief and loss	29	1	1		*
	A2.60	Demonstrate understanding of basic concepts related to gynecological disorders in women.	29	1	1		*
	A2.61	Obtain comprehensive biopsychosocial data of women with gynecological disorders	29	1	1		*
A3 Management	A3.1	Apply knowledge of nursing and health sciences to provide quality maternity care.	8	1,2,3	*	*	*
	A3.2	Apply critical and analytical skills in providing evidence-based maternity care for women during their lifespan for a better outcome.	8	1,2,3	*	*	*
	A3.3	Monitor the common medications used during the reproductive period.	17	1,2	*	*	*
	A3.4	Determine the medications used for immediate newborn care	17	1	*		*
	A3.5	Pain management during labor: a. Nurse's role in supporting pain relief b. Natural pain relief c. Systemic analgesics d. Regional analgesics e. Complications f. Contraindications	17	1	*		*
	A3.6	Medications after birth: a. Emergency resuscitation drugs b. Vitamin K c. Anti-Rh antibodies	18	1	*		*
	A3.7	Implement the principles of drug calculation and administration.	18	1,2	*	*	*
	A3.8	Administer the appropriate medications during labor and resuscitation.	18	2		*	
	A3.9	Provide guidance and assistance to women according to their needs.	18	2		*	
	A3.10	Comprehend the various components of care for the women during pregnancy (antenatal, natal, and postnatal).	19	1	*		*
	A3.11	Deliver comprehensive nursing care to women during pregnancy (antenatal, natal, and postnatal).	19	1,2,3	*	*	*
	A3.12	Provide immediate care of the newborn.	19	1,2,3	*	*	*
	A3.13	Nursing and medical management for the minor discomforts of pregnancy during the three trimesters.	19	1,2,3	*	*	*
	A3.14	Management of labor.	19	1	*		*
	A3.15	Management of postpartum.	19	1	*		*
	A3.16	Management of normal newborn	19	1	*		*
	A3.17	Lactation in pregnancy: management.	19	1	*		*
	A3.18	Provide culturally appropriate and sensitive care.	19, 27	1,2,3	*	*	*
	A3.19	Provide appropriate evidence-based care to women during the pregnancy cycle.	19	1,2,3	*	*	*
	A3.20	Prepare the equipment required for labor and delivery.	19, 27	2		*	
	A3.21	Safely conduct a normal birth.	20	2		*	
	A3.22	Use technology related to labor and delivery.	20	2		*	

A3-23	Management of diseases in pregnancy a. Diabetes mellitus b. Cardiac diseases c. Chronic hypertension d. Chronic renal failure e. Haematological disorders f. Systemic lupus erythematus g. Trauma in pregnant women h. Epilepsy	26	1	*		*
A3-24	Management of gestational related complications: a. Hyperemesis gravidarum b. Antepartum bleeding (early, late) c. Pregnancy-induced hypertension (preeclampsia, eclampsia) d. Other problems associated with bleeding e. Disorders of amniotic fluids (polyhydramnios, oligohydramnios) f. Multiple pregnancy g. Preterm rupture of membrane	26	1	*		*
A3-25	Management of complications in labor: a. Dystocia b. Preterm labor and birth c. Post-term pregnancy d. Induction of labor e. Prolonged labor f. Obstructed labor g. Malpositions and malpresentations h. Malpositions and malpresentations i. Prolapse of umbilical cord j. Amniotic fluid embolism k. Intrapartum fetal monitoring and care l. Nursing care and management	26	1	*		*
A3-26	Management of complications in puerperium: a. Postpartum hemorrhage b. Puerperal infection c. Thrombophlebitis d. Urinary tract infection e. Postpartal pregnancy-induced hypertension f. Mastitis g. Nursing care and management	27	1	*		*
A3-27	Management in operative labor: a. Instrumental-assisted vaginal delivery b. Caesarean delivery c. Emergency midwifery practice		1	*		*
A3-28	Emergency care of high-risk newborn: a. Initial care b. Continued care c. Resuscitation of the newborn d. Sensory enrichment of the newborn	27	1	*		*
A3-29	High-risk infant: a. Disorders of gestational age and birth weight b. Congenital disorders c. Metabolic and endocrine disorders d. Acquired disorders e. Nursing care and management	27	1	*		*
A3-30	Demonstrate the knowledge required to provide care and advice to women and their families during high-risk pregnancy, labor, birth, and postpartum.	27	1	*		*
A3-31	Refer high-risk pregnancy to appropriate medical specialist.	27	1	*		*
A3-32	Provide appropriate evidence-based care to women during high-risk pregnancy.	27	1,2,3	*	*	*
A3-33	Safely assist in complicated birth.	27	2,3		*	
A3-34	Assist in cesarean sections.	27	2,3		*	
A3-35	Assist in instrumental delivery	28	2,3		*	
A3-36	Conduct emergency care of newborns	28	2,3		*	
A3-37	Use technology in dealing with high-risk pregnancy	28	2,3		*	
A3-38	Compare medical and surgical approaches to pregnancy termination.	29	1	*		*
A3-39	Provide essential care to abused women.	29	1,2,3	*	*	*
A3-40	Pre-menstrual syndrome	29	1	*		*
A3-41	Menstruation and menopause	29	1	*		*
A3-42	Sexually transmitted diseases	29	1	*		*
A3-43	Infertility disorders	29	1	*		*
A3-44	Benign and malignant growths in the reproductive system	29	1	*		*
A3-45	Reproductive surgery	29	1	*		*
A3-46	HIV	29	1	*		*

	A3-47	Osteoporosis	29	1	*		*
	A3-48	Rape and sexual assault	29	1	*		*
	A3-49	Family planning	29	1	*		*
	A3-50	Termination of pregnancy	29	1	*		*
	A3-51	Grief and loss	29	1	*		*
	A3-52	Demonstrate understanding of basic concepts related to gynecological disorders in women.	29	1	*		*
	A3-53	Obtain comprehensive biopsychosocial data of women with gynecological disorders	29	1	*		*
	A3-54	Provide basic and advanced nursing care to gynecological clients.	29	1	*		*
	A3-55	Plan and prioritize nursing care plans according to the needs of women with gynecological disorders.	29	1	*		*
	A3-56	Apply critical thinking approaches in caring for women with gynecological disorders.	29	1	*		*
	A3-57	Competently insert an IUD.	30	2		*	
A 4 Health promotion & illness prevention		Apply knowledge of nursing and health sciences to provide quality maternity care.	8	1,2,3	*	*	*
		Deliver safe, holistic, and quality maternity care.	8	1,2,4	*	*	*
		Apply infection-control measures when caring for women and newborns in various health settings	9	1,2,5	*	*	*
		Implement health promotion activities to enhance women's and newborns' health through counseling and education.	17	1,2,6	*	*	*
		Demonstrate the knowledge required to provide care and advice to women and their families during pregnancy, labor, birth, and postpartum.	19	1	*		*
		Act as an advocate for women in all aspects of their care	20	2,3		*	
		Implement the principles of infection control.	20	2,3		*	
		Implement principles of infection control.	28	2,3		*	
		Develop family planning program counseling and education to women and their families.	29	1	*		*
B Communicator	B1	Correctly document data.	15	2		*	
	B2	Document progress of labor and care provided.	15	2		*	
	B3	Document data collected	16	2		*	
	B4	Demonstrate skill in counseling and educating women.	17	1,2	*	*	*
	B5	Conduct health education and counseling for women during the antenatal, intrapartum, and postnatal periods.	18	2		*	
	B6	Participate in collaborative, interdisciplinary partnerships with obstetricians and pediatricians to prevent high-risk pregnancy complications.	28	2		*	
	B7	Use appropriate communication skills.	29	2		*	
	B8	Conduct teaching and learning strategies appropriate for women with gynecological disorders and their families.	30	2		*	
	B9	Describe the foundations of nursing informatics as an emerging field in the nursing profession, and identify the key factors and legislative organizations that help to shape nursing informatics.	33	1	*		*
	B10	List and discuss evolving models and theories of informatics that define the role and competencies of nursing informatics.	33	1	*		*
	B11	Explain the implications of nursing informatics for nursing practice, administration, education, and research.	33	1	*		*
	B12	Demonstrate skills in acquiring and retrieving nursing information using health information systems within the institution, the Web, and various electronic resources.	33	2		*	
	B13	Apply approaches that safeguard data and information integrity, while maintaining privacy and confidentiality.	33	1	*		*
	B14	Introduction and overview. a. The evolution of informatics in health care b. The foundations nursing informatics c. The process of nursing informatics	33	1	*		*
	B15	Nursing informatics goals, standards, and scope of practice.	33	2	*		*

	B16	Nursing informatics competencies: a. Computer literacy skills (software and hardware, data storage, input and output devices, workstations, etc.). b. Information literacy skills (application software that support nursing practice, internet, LAN, WAN, Web, etc.).	33	3	*	*
	B17	Key nursing informatics organizations shaping nursing informatics and influencing healthcare: a. The International Medical Informatics Association (IMIA) recommendations (centering on health care professionals educational need to acquire knowledge and skills in information processing and information and communications technology). b. The Technology Informatics Guiding Education Reform (TIGER) initiative recommendations for health informatics / medical and nursing informatics education to deliver better patient care.	33	4	*	*
	B18	Models and theories of informatics that indicate the quality of information.	33	5	*	*
	B19	Internet, search engines, and electronic databases and resources.	33	6	*	*
	B20	Selecting health care information systems that support health care organization (e.g., care plans, documentation and staffing, decision support systems, etc.).	33	7	*	*
	B21	System implementation, maintenance, and development.	34	8	*	*
	B22	Computer-based electronic patient records.	34	9	*	*
	B23	Data integrity, security, and confidentiality.	34	10	*	*
	B24	Intranet, extranet, and network integration.	34	11	*	*
	B25	Community-based health information networks (information technology in patient education).	34	12	*	*
	B26	Integrating computers and information technology in nursing education and practice: Telemedicine and telehealth	34	13	*	*
	B27	Use information and communications technology in the management of client/patient-related data.	34	2	*	*
	B28	Identify different models of computerized health care service electronic records.	34	1	*	*
	B29	Differentiate between models of health information management systems.	34	1	*	*
	B30	Analyze the implications for healthcare delivery arising from telehealth and telemedicine.	34	1	*	*
	B31	Recognize the impact of the information technology revolution on nursing practices.	34	1	*	*
	B32	Apply skills to access, create, store, and retrieve nursing-related information from the Web and Internet.	34	1	*	*
	B33	Demonstrate ways of integrating nursing informatics in the nursing areas of administration, education, clinical practice, and research.	34	1	*	*
	B34	Utilize security regulations to safeguard the data and information of clients and the organization.	34	1	*	*
	B35	Recognize ethical issues related to nursing informatics.	34	1	*	*
B36	Assess the future of information technology and its impact on nursing practices.	34	1	*	*	
C Collaborator	C1	Facilitate and coordinate access to other members of the multidisciplinary team in performing their role of caring for women with gynecological disorders.	29	2,3	*	*
	C2	Collaborate with interdisciplinary health care team members in prioritizing and coordinating high quality and cost-effective healthcare	35	2,3	*	*
D Manager/ Leader	D1	Identify the midwife's role in medication administration.	17	1	*	*
	D2	Basic principles for health education.	18	1	*	*
	D3	Value evidenced-based nursing knowledge to guide practice or women with gynecological disorders.	29	3	*	*
	D4	Comply with Saudi reporting regulations for birth and death registration.	30	3	*	*
	D5	Apply theories of effective leadership and management within selected health care arenas.	35	1	*	*
	D6	Utilize the skills of nursing processes, critical thinking, ethical decision-making, communication, and therapeutic nursing intervention in managing the culturally competent and cost-effective care of groups of clients across the wellness/illness continuum.	35	1	*	*
	D7	Demonstrate leadership and management of a care-giving team comprising individuals with varied cultural and ethnic origins, and varied levels of clinical knowledge and competencies.	35	2,3		
	D8	Demonstrate professional accountability for effective leadership within nursing practice and for advancement of the profession.	35	2,3		
	D9	Definition and application of leadership and management (theories of effective leadership; followership; management and leadership styles).	35	1		
	D10	Organizational and personal mission, vision, and goals.	35	1	*	*
	D11	SWOT analysis and strategic planning.	35	1	*	*
	D12	Critical thinking, problem-solving, and effective decision-making.	35	1	*	*
	D13	Quality and risk management.	35	1	*	*

	D14	Budgeting, costs, care-delivery models, and staffing.	35	1	*		*
	D15	Communication, motivation, and team-building.	35	2		*	
	D16	Change and conflict management.	35	1,2	*	*	*
	D17	Role transition and delegation.	35	1	*		*
	D18	Utilize the skills of nursing processes, critical thinking, ethical decision-making, communication, and therapeutic nursing intervention in the area of interest.	36	1	*		*
	D19	Demonstrate competencies in the area of interest.	36	1,2,3			
	D20	Utilize skills of inquiry and evidence-based practice in the area of interest.	36	1,2,3			
E Scholar	E1	Demonstrate familiarity with statistical terminology and the purpose of statistics.	21	1	*		*
	E2	Identify ways of organizing data.	21	1	*		*
	E3	Define and compute measures of central tendency and variability.	21	1	*		*
	E4	Demonstrate understanding of the analysis of statistical data within the context of the research process.	21	1	*		*
	E5	Provide necessary statistical background for analyzing data and drawing inferences from that analysis.	21	1	*		*
	E6	Exhibit understanding of the logic of hypothesis testing.	21	1	*		*
	E7	Descriptive statistics, frequencies, shapes, measures of central tendency.	21	1	*		*
	E8	Univariate descriptive statistics measures of variability: range standard deviation scores within a distribution, z-scores, standardized distribution.	21	1	*		*
	E9	Bivariate descriptive statistics.	21	1	*		*
	E10	Correlation (Pearson r as descriptive).	21	1	*		*
	E11	Inferential statistics, probability, sampling distributions and error, standard error of the mean, central limit theorem, hypothesis testing, power analysis, type I & II errors, level of significance/critical regions, confidence interval, one-tailed and two-tailed tests, parametric tests, between subjects versus within subjects, bivariate inferential statistics, t-tests for independent groups, paired t-tests (dependent groups), ANOVA.	21	1	*		*
	E12	Use SPSS program.	21	1,2	*	*	*
	E13	Enter and organize raw data.	21	2	*		*
	E14	Analyze data and draw inferences.	21	1	*		*
	E15	Select appropriate tests.	21	1	*		*
	E16	Define and understand the basic concepts of research methodologies.	22	1	*		*
	E17	Differentiate between different research designs.	22	1	*		*
	E18	Describe the scientific process and its use in nursing research.	22	1	*		*
	E19	Demonstrate research process steps in the proposal and/or conduct a nursing research	22	1,2	*	*	*
	E20	Identify research problems and literature review processes related to nursing practice.	22	1	*		*
	E21	Discuss appropriate statistical techniques in data analysis.	22	1	*		*
	E22	Critique current studies in nursing practice	22	1	*		*
	E23	Discuss the utilization of research findings.	22	1	*		*
	E24	Define the historical perspective of evidence-based practice (EBP).	22	1	*		*
	E25	Apply EBP principles in nursing practice.	22	1	*		*
	E26	Overview of nursing research	22	1	*		*
	E27	Research methodology and processes.	22	1	*		*
	E28	Designs for nursing research.	22	1	*		*
	E29	Collection of research data	22	2		*	
	E30	Critical appraisal and utilization of nursing research.	22	1	*		*
	E31	EBP and research-based practice.	22	1	*		*
	E32	Design a research proposal	22	1	*		*
	E33	Conduct a literature search on midwifery issues.	22	1	*		*
	E34	Gather references to support the research topic.	22	1	*		*
	E35	Select a research title of interest in the field of midwifery.	22	1	*		*
	E36	Write a research study.	22	1	*		*
	E37	Prepare a manuscript for publication.	22	1	*		*
	E38	Demonstrate the mechanisms and dynamics of disease transmission in populations and the risk factors that determine their distribution.	24	1	*		*
	E39	Calculate the measures of morbidity and mortality, incidence, and prevalence.	24	1	*		*
	E40	Assess the validity and reliability of diagnostic and screening tests.	24	1	*		*
	E41	Explain the different mechanisms used to describe disease prognosis in quantitative terms for groups of patients	24	1	*		*



	E42	Assess the efficacy of preventive and therapeutic measures via randomized trials.	24	1	*		*
	E43	Design and conduct epidemiological studies (cohort, cross-sectional, retrospective, and prospective).	24	1	*		*
	E44	Differentiate between association and causation.	24	1	*		*
	E45	Recognize the potential biases, confounders, and interacting factors in an epidemiological study.	24	1	*		*
	E46	Explain the role of genetic and environmental factors in disease causation.	24	1	*		*
	E47	Apply epidemiologic methods to evaluate screening programs.	24	1	*		*
	E48	Identify sources of information on disease occurrence.	24	1	*		*
	E49	Critique medical and health research studies.	24	1	*		*
	E50	Definition of epidemiology and defining health.	24	1	*		*
	E51	Dynamics of disease transmission-infectious disease epidemiology	24	1	*		*
	E52	Measuring the occurrence of disease.	24	1	*		*
	E53	Assessing the reliability and validity of diagnostic and screening tests.	24	1	*		*
	E54	Assessing the efficacy of preventive and therapeutic measures: randomized trials, cohort studies, case control, and cross-sectional studies	24	1	*		*
	E55	Estimating risk-determining association and the potential for prevention.	24	1	*		*
	E56	From association to causation: deriving inferences from epidemiologic studies	24	1	*		*
	E57	Bias, confounding, and interaction	24	1	*		*
	E58	Identifying the roles of genetic and environmental factors in disease causation.	24	1	*		*
	E59	Ethical and professional issues in epidemiology	24	1	*		*
	E60	Incorporate evidence-based knowledge in the care of gynecological clients.	29	1	*		*
	E61	Utilize skills of inquiry and research to enhance their knowledge base, facilitate change, and improve the quality of care.	35	1	*		*
	E62						
6. Health advocate	E63	Advocate for women and newborns.	18	3			
	E64	Develop counseling and education programs for women with high-risk pregnancy and their families.	26	1	*		*
	E65	Act as an advocate for high-risk women in all aspects of their care	28	3			
F Professional	F1	Examine the nature and role of ethical theories in guiding sound ethical decision-making in workplace settings.	31	1	*		*
	F2	Discuss the ethical and legal context of professional nursing practice.	31	1	*		*
	F3	Examine key ethical issues occurring in nursing and related health care contexts	31	1	*		*
	F4	Discuss processes for achieving desired moral outcomes in nursing and healthcare domains.	31	1	*		*
	F5	Analyze conflicting duties and rights inherent in moral dilemmas.	31	1	*		*
	F6	Discuss the impact of current issues related to health care delivery.	31	1	*		*
	F7	Use ethical reasoning to synthesize standards of practice, ethical principles, and legal/regulatory requirements in the resolution of ethical dilemmas.	31	1	*		*
	F8	Introduction to Moral and Legal Concepts: a. Introduction to the concepts and theories used. b. The distinction between consequentialist and deontological theories of ethics. c. The relationship between law, morality, and the nature of moral and legal rights.	31	1	*		*
	F9	Credentialing & licensing: a. Professional nursing practice. b. Accountability and responsibility in professional practice. c. Nursing code of ethics.	31	1	*		*
	F10	Autonomy and Paternalism: a. Ethical and legal issues raised in informed consent, consent to treatment, confidentiality, patient choice, and medical paternalism. b. Ethical principles and human rights as a decision-making framework in relation to: i. the relationship between law, ethics, and standards of professional practice ii. cross-cultural ethics iii. patients' rights to health care and being treated with respect	31	1	*		*
	F11	Life and Death: a. Difficult ethical issues relating to the creation and destruction of human life b. Moral and legal status of the embryo; issues raised by reproductive technologies; the definition of death; moral and legal problems regarding physician-assisted suicide; euthanasia, and the withdrawal of medical treatment.	31	1	*		*
	F12	Public Health: a. Justice and resource allocation or "rationing" of medical treatment b. Research ethics c. Discrimination and health care d. Issues raised by new technologies	32	1	*		*

