

Midwifery research in France: Current dynamics and perspectives

Editorial

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In France, midwifery represents the specialized field of midwives. They practice as health professionals, having the right to consult and prescribe medications, and have an autonomy of practice, as outlined in the Public Health Code. Midwives' traditional areas of practice are obstetrics and neonatal pediatrics. Since 2009, they have also been practicing gynecology and, from 2016, are qualified to provide treatment and care for abortion. They also provide psychological and social support to women. However, few midwives are involved in research. This commentary aims to highlight the ongoing momentum in midwifery research in France and define the scope of this research, considering the scientific fields it encompasses or intersects with. A Semantic entanglement Midwifery as an academic discipline was established in France in 2019 using the term "Maïeutique". While this term was chosen by The Lancet in 2014 to translate its «Midwifery» series into French (Renfrew et al., 2014), it was rarely used internationally and was little known in France. This semantic confusion led to use of a variety of terms to describe research related to midwifery: research in midwifery, research in midwifery sciences, research in midwifery practices or midwifery research (Meyer et al., 2018). The institutionalization of this term was established through its

use in the title of the Midwifery section of the National Council of Universities (CNU). The introduction page of this section states that it «covers all scientific disciplines related to midwifery [maïeutique] (the medical discipline practiced by midwives) in the fields of perinatal, gynecological and sexual health». Despite the lexical confusion that accompanied its emergence (Meyer et al., 2018), [midwifery] “maïeutique” has risen to the rank of academic discipline in France. This article will continue using the term «midwifery research» to discuss this field.

Midwifery Research Efforts

The Lancet’s extensive «Midwifery» series publication highlighted the lag in this academic discipline. However, it also emphasized the visibility of research conducted, especially in the United Kingdom, Northern European countries, and the United States, in specific university departments. Notably, 11 out of the top 12 universities in medical sciences, according to the Shanghai ranking (<https://www.shanghairanking.com/rankings/gras/2022/RS0401>), have established midwifery research departments. In France, the delayed development and lack of visibility of midwifery research has had a negative impact for several reasons. Firstly, such research could contribute to improving the health of women and newborns both in France and internationally. Secondly, it would enable practices that integrate Evidence-Based Medicine/ Midwifery, emphasizing salutogenesis. Lastly, this research could lead to greater autonomy within the profession. Midwives engaging in research studies in France pursue masters and doctorates in a wide array of disciplines: public health (epidemiology, clinical research), basic research, human and social sciences, political sciences, educational sciences, etc. There is no specific doctorate in midwifery in France. This is also true for other health professions: there are no doctorates in obstetrics, gynecology, nursing sciences, or rehabilitation. Healthcare professionals who wish to pursue a research pathway must also complete a master’s degree followed by a doctoral thesis (PhD) in a scientific field.

Defining Midwifery Research in France

Since 2015, the Scientific Commission of the National College of Midwives of France (CNSF) has brought together midwife researchers. It has made several attempts at proposing a definition of midwifery research that reflects two French specificities: medical research is related to scientific discipline rather than to a profession and the extended medical practice of midwives. In documents supporting a university-based midwifery training rather than a vocational training for midwifery, we have reached a definition in line with international standards, based on the pursued objectives: «Midwifery research aims to improve care and support in maternal, perinatal, and reproductive health, and to promote evidence-based practices» (Lancet’s Midwifery series, 2014 (Horton and Astudillo, 2014)).

• Documenting and Mapping Research Conducted in France

In 2016, an initial study, «State of Midwifery Research in France» (Goyet et al., 2018), was conducted through an online questionnaire among midwives engaged in research. This study provided an overview of their scientific publications and established an agenda for priorities and challenges to be addressed. While midwives’ participation in

clinical research, driven by their physician colleagues in medical services, was not new, the responses highlighted that midwives were beginning to initiate and conduct their own scientific research. The study also uncovered several obstacles impeding the unification of this research field such as: the lack of a recognized and esteemed French-language scientific journal (Elsevier suspended the publication of the «Revue Sage-femme» in 2018 for diverse reasons), or topics that were challenging to advocate for in the research units where midwives were affiliated, or even the recently lifted requirement for research to be led by a physician to receive funding. Moreover, statutory difficulties were hindering the continuation of research after obtaining a doctorate.

- **Current Challenges**

The rise of this research field continues to face reluctance from funders hesitating to finance these still uncommon themes. Another barrier is the rarity of students pursuing research in midwifery masters' programmes; thus, encouraging them to publish their findings to enrich the body of work is challenging. Finally, until recently, the French healthcare system did not provide midwives with the opportunity to have specific time allocated for research.

- **A Promising Dynamic**

After years of advocacy, the establishment of a Midwifery section at the National Council of Universities (CNU) in 2019 historically marked the political recognition of the evolution of the midwifery profession. Midwifery research benefits from the diversity of scientific disciplines involved. The current momentum, with an increasing number of midwives receiving the official qualification that allows a combined teaching and research position in university (31 in three years, indicating interest in this role), the gradual creation of university positions in midwifery (10, including 3 Professors), the recruitment of 3 midwives into our national research institutes. The fact that several of us have recently been awarded the "habilitation à diriger les recherches" qualification, will foster and strengthen collaborations. The potential for a hospital-university status, which allows combining clinical practice with research and lecturing activities – similar to the current status of physician-researchers – is under consideration. This status, sought by all representative bodies of the profession, would support and enhance this dynamic.

Proposed structuring of the field

To clarify the position of midwifery research in the French academic environment, we suggest categorizing these research interests into three distinct groups:

1. **Clinical Research on Midwife Practices, Women's Health, and Fundamental Research:**

The goal of these three research focuses is to promote evidence-based midwifery, enabling adjustments to our clinical practices to better respect physiology. This aligns with the initial recommendations from the College of Midwives, focusing on more moderate administration of Oxytocin (Dupont et al., 2017). Continuing clinical research by midwives in hospital settings in France is recommended (Barasinski et al., 2022; Le

Ray et al., 2022; Schantz, 2018; Gaucher et al., 2022; Rousseau et al., 2023; Rousseau et al., 2022; Merrer et al., 2021; Barasinski et al., 2016; Sauvegrain et al., 2017). Birth centers and other midwifery-led units also serve as a «privileged observatory» of physiology, which are crucial to study in the era of the biomedicalization of childbirth (Chantry et al., 2019). Finally, clinical research in midwifery should also cover practices in community settings, where an increasing number of midwives are practicing.

2. Research on the Midwifery Profession, Their Commitment to Women, and Societal Role Additionally, it is essential to continue developing a body of work on midwives' practices, their commitment to women's health, their ethical engagements, and their societal role (Le Dû, 2019; Rozée and Schantz, 2022). This corpus, almost ethnographic in nature, can aid in transmitting their art and science. Numerous studies, for instance, are conducted by historians and sociologists in this regard (Knibiehler, 2016; Morel, 2022; Sage-Pranchère, 2017). These straddle the boundary between the field of midwifery and the disciplinary fields in which they are conducted.

3. Research on Healthcare Systems and Organizations Specifically Involving Midwives. Finally, midwifery research should emphasize the role of midwives as public health actors to improve the health of populations (women, newborns, and families) and thereby demonstrate and develop their expertise in primary care, prevention, health education, and salutogenesis. In this context, it seems crucial to assess the performance of midwifery care within the healthcare system. Numerous studies conducted by midwives have shown that the organization of care impacts practices and women's health. This includes various aspects such as pain management during labor, interventions in postpartum hemorrhage, reorganization of midwifery care during the COVID pandemic, or simply listening to women's childbirth preferences (Leavy et al., 2023; Schantz et al., 2023; Rousseau et al., 2016; Chantry et al., 2023). Finally, research on midwifery pedagogy should also expand in the future

(Demeester and Chantry, 2022; Ambroise Grandjean et al., 2021). These midwifery research areas are ultimately always at the crossroads of multiple academic disciplines and sometimes at the interface between research and the applied medical specialty.

Proposed Definition

While this typology currently represents research conducted in France, these themes are also found internationally. This leads us to propose a new definition of midwifery research, not solely based on its objectives, as defined in The Lancet, but encompassing all the fields it covers. Thus, we propose: Midwifery research encompasses all research activities related to midwifery (the discipline practiced by midwives): empirical, clinical, and fundamental research in midwifery; research on midwifery education and the profession, its evolution and societal role; and finally, research on the organization of healthcare systems and services specifically involving midwives. The fields of perinatal, gynecological and sexual health, as well as medical education, are included in midwifery research. The methodologies employed are diverse, reflecting the variety of scientific disciplines of the researchers.

Conclusion

Our clinical and human experiences with women and their families form the foundation of our interdisciplinary research in midwifery. While the typology of French research and the general definition of midwifery research may evolve, they contribute to the use of terms more suited to the academic and medical context. This could facilitate their acceptance in countries where they are not yet well developed. It also better reflects the comprehensive approach - medical, psychological, environmental, and social - that midwives take with women, newborns, and their families. This approach is what distinguishes our profession. In conclusion, we aspire for these research efforts to continue, be productive, and contribute to the expansion of knowledge and the development of clinical and public health recommendations, thereby improving maternal, perinatal, reproductive, and sexual health worldwide.

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Declaration of competing interest

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