logical, social and cultural processes. We strongly agree on these guidelines and the framework.

Researchers from the Anglo-Saxon cultural area dominate the field of midwifery, because they are many in numbers, have a long research tradition, and are producing research of high quality. For smaller countries, there is a danger of introducing and implementing thoughts, models and guidelines without taking the local context in consideration. Since professional roles and the organisation of maternity care differs across countries, it is therefore necessary to identify specific regional or national challenges and thus develop theories and models for maternal care, and for midwifery practice.

The aim of the network is to develop a Nordic platform for midwifery research and academic activities.

Methods: Ongoing activities:

- We have developed and offered a PhD course aimed at Nordic midwifery researchers.
- We are writing a discussion article about the Nordic context of midwifery and maternity care, challenges and need for future research
- We are conducting a mapping review about models for midwifery care

Findings: At the symposium, we want to present the following:

- Presentation of the network – how it started, our work up to now and future plans

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Development of new health provision models by advanced practice midwives – The Master of Science in Midwifery at the Bern University of Applied Sciences (BFH) - an educational concept for the future

Entwicklung neuer Gesundheitsversorgungsmodelle durch "Advanced Practice" Hebammen – Der MSc Hebamme an der Berner Fachhochschule (BFH) - ein Bildungskonzept für die Zukunft

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Background: The increase in chronic diseases, dealing with a diverse clientele, the rapidly developing digitalization in healthcare as well as the demand for interprofessionalism poses complex demands on the midwifery as profession [1]. Within this context institutions of higher education are expected to train midwives as trendsetters in the development of new, integrated healthcare models which can meet the health needs of mothers and their families.

Goal: The goal of the master course in midwifery is to increase awareness of the relevance of current challenges in maternity care. Midwives are prepared to competently deal with current health issues, using innovative healthcare models, by taking on advanced and specialized roles [2].

Methods: The course imparts knowledge and know-how for midwives who wish to prepare to take on duties in modern obstetric and maternity care. Midwifery master students complete interprofessional course modules, such as Ethics, Advanced Practice or Health Policy and Health Economics, conjointly with fellow students of nursing, physiotherapy as well as nutrition and dietetics degrees. Three profession-specific course modules focus on the challenges imposed by complex processes in perinatal care.

Results: The case study of a 5th semester student shows how the course supports the development of the new role of an Advanced Practice Midwife (APM) in the field of perinatal mental health. As an assignment within the profession-specific course module Perinatal Mental Health the student developed a concept draft for an APM role. She presented the concept in her own field of work, where she was charged with further developing and advancing the project. Furthermore, the student focused her Transfer Course modules on the project and deepened her skills in mental health

Hintergrund: Die Zunahme chronischer Erkrankungen, der Umgang mit einer diversifizierten Klientel, die rasch fortschreitende Digitalisierung in der Gesundheitsversorgung sowie die Forderungen nach Interprofessionalität stellen komplexe Anforderungen an die Profession der Hebammen [1]. In diesem Kontext sind Hochschulen darin gefordert, Hebammen als Schrittmacherinnen in der Entwicklung neuer integrierter Versorgungsmodelle auszubilden, die den Gesundheitsbedürfnissen von Mutter, Kind und Familie gerecht werden.

Ziel: Ziel des Master-Studiengangs Hebammen ist, das Bewusstsein für die Relevanz aktueller geburtshilflicher Herausforderungen zu schärfen. Hebammen sollen durch die Übernahme erweiterter und spezialisierter Rollen darauf vorbereitet werden, aktuelle Gesundheitsprobleme mit innovativen Versorgungsmodellen kompetent anzugehen [2].

Methodik: Das Studium vermittelt Wissen und Können für Hebammen, die sich im Rahmen von Advanced-Midwifery-Practice-Rollen auf die Übernahme von Aufgaben in einer zeitgemässen geburtshilflichen Versorgung vorbereiten wollen. Sie absolvieren gemeinsam mit Master-Studierenden der Pflege, Physiotherapie sowie Ernährung und Diätetik Forschungsmodule und interprofessionelle Module, wie angewandte Ethik, Advanced Practice oder Gesundheitspolitik und -ökonomie. Drei professionsspezifische Module fokussieren auf die Herausforderungen komplexer Prozesse in der perinatalen Versorgung.

Ergebnisse: Das Fallbeispiel einer Studentin im 5. Semester zeigt, wie das Studium die konkrete Entwicklung einer neuen Rolle „Advanced Practice Midwife" (APM) im Bereich der perinatalen psychischen Gesundheit unterstützt. Im Rahmen des Kompetenznachweises im professionsspezifischen

and research skills through work shadowing in a research department and mental health ward, also called „Crisis Intervention Centre", in a university psychiatric clinic. Based on the APN model she finally developed how to establish the APM role in her master thesis. To conduct the needs assessment for mentally ill pregnant women and mothers she is conducting a secondary data analysis of a research project of the Division of Midwifery of BFH.

Relevance: The establishment of integrated and intersectoral healthcare models is currently being discussed in Switzerland [3]. The models require specific skills in healthcare professionals [4, 5]. The interprofessionally oriented master studies at BFH teach midwives to meet the requirements of needs-based, family-centred perinatal healthcare and strengthen its quality.

Recommendations/Conclusions: The interlocking of master studies and practice offers the unique opportunity to further develop innovative healthcare models which are aimed at addressing present and future challenges in healthcare delivery and which are based on research.

Modul «Perinatale psychische Gesundheit» erarbeitet die Studentin eine Konzeptskizze für die APM-Rolle. Sie präsentiert das Konzept im eigenen Praxisarbeitsfeld, wo sie den Zuschlag für die Weiterentwicklung und das Vorantreiben des Projekts erhält. Die Studentin richtet ihre zwei Transfermodule darauf aus und vertieft gezielt ihre Fertigkeiten im Arbeitsfeld „Forschung" und „Psychiatrie" durch Hospitationen in einer Forschungsabteilung und im Kriseninterventionszentrum einer Psychiatrischen Uniklinik. Ausgehend vom APN Modell plant sie in ihrer Masterthesis die Etablierung einer spezialisierten Rolle als Hebamme. Die Daten für die Bedarfserhebung psychisch kranker Schwangeren und Mütter nutzt sie in einer Sekundäranalyse die Daten eines Forschungsprojekts der Abteilung Geburtshilfe BFH.

Relevanz: Die Etablierung integrierter und sektorenübergreifender Gesundheitsversorgungsmodelle wird in der Schweiz zurzeit diskutiert [3]. Diese Modelle verlangen nach spezifischen Fähigkeiten des Gesundheitsfachpersonals [4, 5]. Im interprofessionell ausgerichtete Masterstudium an der BFH werden Hebammen dazu ausgebildet, den Anforderungen einer bedarfsgerechten, familienzentrierten perinatalen Versorgung gerecht zu werden und deren Qualität zu stärken. Sie werden zudem zu einer hohen Kommunikations- und Erklärungskompetenz befähigt.

Empfehlungen/Schlussfolgerung: Die Verzahnung vom Masterstudium und Praxis bietet eine einmalige Chance für die Weiterentwicklung von innovativen Versorgungsmodellen, die auf aktuelle und zukünftige Herausforderungen der Gesundheitsversorgung ausgerichtet und wissenschaftlich fundiert sind.

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Transitioning to a midwife-led model of care – a case study from Bangladesh

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Background: In high income countries, midwife-led continuity of care has been shown to provide several benefits for women and their babies with no adverse outcomes [3]. It is recommended that this model of care should be offered to most women in countries where midwifery services are present [4]. However, little is known about midwife-led continuity of care in low- and middle-income countries. A scoping review on outcomes of midwife-led care in low- and middle-income countries [1] showed several benefits including women's satisfaction, lower maternal and newborn mortality and increased quality of care. However, the reality of how midwife-led care is provided in LMICs and especially around the skills and knowledge, roles and responsibilities of midwives who provide this model of care has not been widely studied.

Aim / Research question: The aim of this paper is to explore the skills and knowledge, roles and responsibilities of midwives working in midwife-led models of care in Bangladesh, a lower middle-income country in South Asia.

Methodology: A case study design was applied using multiple sources. A multistage purposeful sampling technique was used. In total, 31 interviews and focus group discussions were conducted with 53 participants from various groups such as women (n=19), midwives (n=14), allied health professionals (n=4) and key informants involved in policy and programmes (n=16). Qualitative data were analysed using framework analysis, based on the quality maternal and newborn health care framework [2] which included the category of "care provider".

Results: Findings around care providers are mainly based on the perspectives of midwives, allied health professionals, programme managers and policy experts. The midwife-led model of care is a recent development in Bangladesh. The care providers in midwife-led models are midwives, who have been educated based on international standards since 2016. Midwife-led models of care were seen as places to practice 'midwifery', to create a professional identity, to provide an optimal learning environment for midwifery students and to try out 'innovations'. Some midwives worked on