University of Huddersfield Repository

Phillips, Mari

'Woman centred care' the language of practice, policy and professional regulation

Original Citation


This version is available at http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/23254/

The University Repository is a digital collection of the research output of the University, available on Open Access. Copyright and Moral Rights for the items on this site are retained by the individual author and/or other copyright owners. Users may access full items free of charge; copies of full text items generally can be reproduced, displayed or performed and given to third parties in any format or medium for personal research or study, educational or not-for-profit purposes without prior permission or charge, provided:

- The authors, title and full bibliographic details is credited in any copy;
- A hyperlink and/or URL is included for the original metadata page; and
- The content is not changed in any way.

For more information, including our policy and submission procedure, please contact the Repository Team at: E.mailbox@hud.ac.uk.

http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/
‘WOMAN CENTRED CARE’ THE LANGUAGE OF PRACTICE, POLICY AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION

Dr Mari Phillips
Introduction

• Philosophy of ‘woman centred care’
• The research study
• Findings related to language
• Review of terminology in policy and professional documentation
• Language, influence and power (Allison, 2012; Donna, 2011; Leap, 2012; Pollard, 2011)
• Implications for practice and ‘woman centred care’
The Research Study

- Women's experiences of maternity care
- Ethical approval
- Fieldwork – interviews and observations
- Phase One – 12 women and 9 midwives
- Phase Two – 5 women and the midwives involved in their care

(Phillips, 2009)
Findings related to language

- ‘Ladies’ and ‘primis’
- ‘Girls’ and ‘lassies’
- ‘Patients’
- Terms of endearment
- Midwives about midwives
‘Ladies’ and ‘primis’

- “…it means that the ladies come here for the scan, primis come at twenty-eight weeks and thirty-eight weeks and term plus, multis only come at the scan and at thirty eight weeks…” (M17, p.3)

  “…whereas your own ladies, you know, because you see them every time…” (M31.1, p.11)
‘Girls’ and ‘lassies’

• “…the younger girls are generally happy to…” (M19, p.10)

• “…yeah, there’s one or two lassies who would have said…” (M21, p.21 p13)
• “…I get the feedback from my patients…” (M27.1, p.4)

• “…the numbers of women I see…it’s quite nice when another colleague will see a patient…” (M28.1, p.6-7)
Terms of endearment

• “……but you always tell the lady, right luvvie… you’ve been doing all right but…..”
  (M21, p.10)

• “…she had addressed […] with a lot of endearments; ‘darling’ being the commonest, also ‘sweetheart’ and sometimes she called her a ‘good girl’…”
  (Field note WB25, p.2)
• “…most of the girls do, yes…[call the co-ordinator]” (M36.1, p.2)

and…

• “…you know this girl has got problems…” (M36.1, p.7)
Specifics...

- Transcripts from 9 midwives interviewed in first phase of study
- 3 midwives used the terms woman to refer to the pregnant women – exclusively
- 4 midwives used the term ladies consistently – up to 29 times in an interview
- 1 midwife used term ladies 6 times but also used term patient 18 times
- 1 transcript showed the term women used on 14 occasions – but this included interviewer's use - but used ladies 6 times and patients 3 times
Review of terminology in policy and professional documentation

- “…a more careful selection of patients for domiciliary confinements and for admission to hospital…” (Ministry of Health, 1959, p.91)

- “…to consider the future of the domiciliary midwifery service and the question of bed needs for maternity patients…”
  
  (Central Health Services Council, 1970, p.1)
Review of terminology in policy and professional documentation

Winterton Report (House of Commons, 1992)
• “…we conclude that there is a strong desire among women for the provision of continuity of care and carer…” (House of Commons, 1992, para.49)

Government’s response (DH, 1992)
• “…we agree with the Committee that the development of client-held records….” (DH, 1992, para. 2.1.4)
Midwives’ Rules

• ‘Patient’ predominated (Central Midwives Board Handbook (CMB), 1962, 1979; CMB, 1978)
Language, influence and power

- Discrepancy between the written language of official reports, policy and regulatory documents and the verbal language used by the midwives in their daily practice.
- Not common to all midwives but the midwives did not always recognise this characteristic of their language and the concomitant issues of influence, power and control.
Does it matter?

- Social reality produced and made real through discourses (Phillips and Hardy, 2002)
- Discourse analysis offers a window into the communication between individuals (Burns et al., 2012)
- Critical discourse analysis stimulates critical awareness of language (Talbot, 2010)
Implications for practice

• Use of language as part of midwife’s role

• Improving women's confidence

• How does language fit with ‘woman centred care’?


Inpiring tomorrow’s professionals