

This book includes multiple chapters related to themes on nursing and midwifery. Some of the topics explored here are clinical decision improving applications, healthy and happy aging, house accidents and first aid, complementary and alternative medicine, sleep quality in paediatric burn patients, dyspnoea management in palliative care, and personalized chemotherapy.

It provides essential information on the most important issues in nursing and midwifery, including quality of life, depression, physical restraints and care dependency. It offers several suggestions for future research in nursing, basing its findings on surveys and scientific literature reviews.

This book will appeal to professional nurses, nursing scientists, nursing students, scholars in health sciences and nursing, medical center staff, health sciences students, and other healthcare professionals. It will also provide a valuable resource for those working in nursing homes, as well as researchers in the field.

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Recent Developments
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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN NURSING AND MIDWIFERY

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CHAPTER 43

WOMEN'S PREFERENCES REGARDING VAGINAL DELIVERY AND CAESAREAN SECTION IN TURKEY

AYTEN DİNÇ

Introduction

The caesarean section (CS) is one of the very valuable obstetric surgeries that save the lives of mother and infant when it is performed for real reasons, and at the right time (Odent 2004). CS has become safer today, therefore, CS rates have significantly increased around the world and in Turkey. Worldwide CS rates are as follows: 33% in the USA, 54% in Brazil, 54.9% in China, 46.9% in Mexico, 38.5% in Italy, and 32% in Australia (Torloni et al. 2006, World Health Statistics 2014, Liu et al. 2014, Heredia-Pi et al. 2014). The change in CS rates has been less dramatic in developing countries. CS is still seen as an abnormal mode of delivery by women in developing countries, due to inadequate medical and healthcare services. Therefore, in some Sub-Saharan African countries (such as Burkina Faso and Niger), the CS rate has been decreasing to 2% (World Health Statistics 2011).

The World Health Organisation (WHO) recommends the rate of CS to be limited by 15% (World Health Report 2010). However, as in many countries, the rate of CS in Turkey is higher than this target. According to the Turkey Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS)'s 2003 report, the rate of CS in Turkey was 21%, whereas this rate was 48% in 2013. CS is more common in women residing in urban areas (52%) compared to those residing in rural areas (36%).

The reasons for increased CS rate are considered as: the decrease in parity, advanced maternal age, increased use of assisted reproductive techniques and foetal electronic monitoring, private healthcare institutions, and the mothers' fear about the labour pain, apart from the actual CS indications (Torloni et al. 2006, Heredia-Pi et al. 2014).