

Statutes of California ~ Midwives ~ 1917 to 1993

Original Statutory requirements for California Midwives

A midwife is not authorized to practice medicine and surgery by the provisions of this chapter.

2351. The certificate to practice midwifery may be revoked if it appears to the satisfaction of the board that due caution and circumspection were not used or that proper aseptic and antiseptic precautions were not taken in any case that the holder of this form of certificate may have treated.

2352. The certificate to practice midwifery may be revoked upon conviction for the violation of any health statute, order or ordinance, or for the neglect or refusal to comply with the health rules and regulations of any state, county, city or township.

2353. The certificate to practice midwifery may be revoked for the treatment of a complicated vertex presentation by the holder of this form of certificate in any case of labor in which this condition occurs without calling or attempting to call a person authorized to practice a system, including the practice of obstetrics, under this chapter or any preceding medical practice act.

2354. The certificate to practice midwifery may be revoked for failure to refer to a person authorized under this chapter or any preceding medical practice act to practice a system including obstetrics, a case which has or develops any of the following conditions during pregnancy.

- (a) Contracted pelvis or other deformity that will interfere with labor.
- (b) Bleeding from the uterus.
- (c) Swelling of the face and hands.
- (d) Excessive vomiting.
- (e) Persistent headache.
- (f) Dimness of vision.
- (g) Convulsions.

2355. The certificate to practice midwifery may be revoked for failure to call or summon a physician if any of the following conditions exist or develop at the beginning of or during labor:

- (a) Complicated presentation of a vertex (head).
- (b) Convulsions.
- (c) Excessive bleeding.
- (d) Prolapse of the cord.
- (e) A swelling or tumor that obstructs the birth of the child.
- (f) Signs of exhaustion or of collapse.
- (g) Unduly prolonged labor.

2356. The certificate to practice midwifery may be revoked for failure to refer to a person authorized under this chapter or any preceding medical practice act to practice a system including obstetrics, a case which develops any of the following conditions during the lying-in period:

- (a) Convulsions.
- (b) Excessive bleeding.
- (c) Foul smelling discharge (lochia).
- (d) Persistent rise of temperature to 101 degrees Fahrenheit for 24 hours.
- (e) Swelling and redness of the breasts.
- (f) Severe chill (rigor) with rise of temperature.
- (g) Inability to nurse the child.

2357. The certificate to practice midwifery may be revoked for failure to refer to a person authorized under this chapter or any preceding medical practice act to practice a system including obstetrics, a case where the child has or develops any of the following conditions:

- (a) Deformities or malformations or injuries.
- (b) Inability to suckle or nurse.
- (c) Inflammation around or discharge from the navel.
- (d) Swelling and redness of the eyelids with a discharge of pus from the eyes (ophthalmia neonatorum).
- (e) Bleeding from the mouth, navel or bowels.
- (f) Inability to urinate.

2358. The certificate to practice midwifery may be revoked for the treatment by the holder of this form of certificate that is known as the introduction of the hand into the vagina or uterus to remove placenta or membranes.

2359. The certificate to practice midwifery may be revoked for the failure to have the following equipment in each case:

Nail brush; wooden or bone nail cleaner; jar of green or soft castile