Abstract: Background & objectives: childbirth, most important physiologic event in woman's life, has profound effects on her body, spirit, and emotion's health. Quality and process of midwifery care is one of the most effective parameters on mother and child's health, labor, and childbirth course. This study was performed to survey the effect of continues midwifery care, during labor, on childbirth outcomes.

Materials & methods: This study had a quasi-experimental design. 100 woman were randomly assigned to either experimental (n=50) or control (n=50) groups. In experimental group, women were cared with one midwife from active phase of labor to one hour after child birth (4th course of labor) with continuous care by the same midwife, and in control group women where cared with several midwives without continuity of care in labor and childbirth course. The birth outcomes, such as kind of delivery (normal vaginal delivery or Cesarean section), length of labor course and oxytocin amount, used in labor, neonate's Apgar score in first minute after delivery, were recorded in both groups. Data were analyzed with SPSS/ver13.0 and student's t-test and u-man Vitni test were used.

Results: kind of delivery was the same in both groups (p=0.051). In experimental group, length of labor course was shorter (p=0.001), also in this group, less Oxytocin had been used in labor (p=0.001) and neonate's Apgar score in first minute after delivery was higher (p=0.001).

Conclusion: The results showed that continuity of midwifery, by decline in labor length and elevate in first minute Apgar score, decrease childbirth complications and mother's fatigue, and in this manner, cause mother and child health improvement.

care, childbirth, midwifery, continuity, outcome