

Protocol 6-11

SECTION: Obstetrical/Gynecological Emergencies

PROTOCOL TITLE: OB/GYN – Pregnancy Related Emergencies
(Premature Rupture of Membranes (PROM))

REVISED: 06/2017

OVERVIEW:

Premature Rupture of Membranes (PROM) is the leakage of amniotic fluid at least one (1) hour before the onset of labor. This can occur at any gestational age, and occurs in approximately 10% of all pregnancies. The exact cause of PROM is not known and can lead to premature labor, umbilical cord prolapse, and intrauterine infection. The patient usually reports a gush of fluid from the vagina. There may also be a continual leak of fluid, suggestive of a small tear in the amniotic sac.

HPI	Signs and Symptoms	Considerations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due date • Time contractions started • Duration and time between contractions • Time, amount of any vaginal bleeding • Sensation of fetal activity • Past medical and delivery history • Medications • Trauma • Drug use and/ or smoking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abdominal pain • Uterine contractions • Vaginal bleeding • Uterine tenderness to palpation • Fetal demise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abdominal trauma • Preeclampsia • Pregnant • Delivery

	EMR	EMT	A	I	P
1. Perform general patient management.	•	•	•	•	•
2. Support life-threatening problems associated with airway, breathing, and circulation.	•	•	•	•	•
3. Administer oxygen to maintain <u>SPO₂</u> 94 - 99%	•	•	•	•	•
4. Place patient in the left lateral recumbent position.	•	•	•	•	•
5. Observe for signs of preterm labor, refer to <u>Pre-term Labor protocol</u> .	•	•	•	•	•
6. Establish an IV of Normal Saline if clinically indicated.			•	•	•
7. Transport promptly and reassess as indicated.		•	•	•	•

PREMATURE ROM

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