SECTION: Obstetrical/Gynecological Emergencies

PROTOCOL TITLE: OB/GYN - Childbirth/Labor/Delivery

REVISED: 06/2015

Protocol 6-2

OVERVIEW:

In women with regular menstrual cycles, a history of one or more missed cycles (periods) is suggestive of pregnancy. Labor is defined as progressive dilation of the uterine cervix in association with repetitive uterine contractions resulting in complete dilation (10 cm) and effacement (thinning) of the cervical lining. Vertex, or head-first presentation, is the ideal presentation for all deliveries. Crowning is observed as the second stage of labor begins.

HPI	Signs and Symptoms	Considerations
 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 Recent infection Drug use and / or smoking 	Childbirth	Spontaneous abortion

		EMR	EMT	Α	1	Р
1. Perform gener	ral patient management.	•	•	•	•	•
2. Administer oxy	ygen to maintain <u>SPO</u> ₂ > 94%.	•	•	•	•	•
3. If time permits	, establish IV of Normal Saline at KVO.			•	•	•
	mask, gown, eye protection for ol precautions.	•	•	•	•	•
5. Have mother I apart.	ie with knees drawn up and spread	•	•	•	•	•
6. Elevate buttoo	ks - with blankets or pillow.	•	•	•	•	•
7. Create sterile available, use	field around vaginal opening. If OB kit.	•	•	•	•	•
use a clamp to	sac does not break, or has not broken, o puncture the sac and push it away and mouth as they appear.	•	•	•	•	•

Protocol 6-2 Continued

DELIVERY - UNCOMPLICATED

	EMR	EMT	Α		Р
 When the head appears during crowning, place fingers on bony part of skull (not fontanelle or face) and exert very gentle pressure to prevent explosive delivery. Use caution to avoid fontanelle. 	•	•	•	•	•
10. As the head is being born, determine if the umbilical cord is around the neck; slip over the shoulder or clamp, cut and unwrap.	•	•	•	•	•
11. After the head is born, support the head. Suctioning is no longer recommended at this point.	•	•	•	•	•
 As the torso and full body are born, support the newborn with both hands. 	•	•	•	•	•
13. As the feet are born, grasp the feet.	•	•	•	•	•
14. Wipe blood and mucus from mouth and nose with sterile gauze, suction mouth and nose.	•	•	•	•	•
15. Keep newborn level with vagina until the cord is cut.	•	•	•	•	•
16. Clamp, tie and cut umbilical cord (between the clamps) when pulsations cease. May consider delay cutting in infants that do not require resuscitation by one minute. Apply the first clamp approximately 4 inches from newborn and the second clamp approximately 6 inches from the newborn.	•	•	•	•	•
17. Obtain 1 and 5 minute APGAR scores.		•	•	•	•
18. Assign partner to monitor newborn and refer to Neonatal Resuscitation Protocol.	•	•	•	•	•
19. Observe for delivery of placenta while preparing mother and newborn for transport.	•	•	•	•	•
20. When delivered, wrap placenta in towel and put in plastic bag; transport placenta to hospital with mother.		•	•	•	•
21. Place sterile pad over vaginal opening, lower mother's legs, help her hold them together.	•	•	•	•	•
 Record time of delivery and transport mother, newborn and placenta to hospital. 		•	•	•	•

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APGAR Score – 1 st & 5 th Minute Post Birth					
Sign	0 Points	1 Point	2 Points		
Activity (Muscle Tone)	Flaccid	Some Flexion	Active Motion		
Pulse	Absent	< 100	> 100		
Grimace (Reflex Irritability)	No Response	Some	Vigorous		
Appearance (Skin Color)	Blue, Pale	Blue Extremities	Fully Pink		
Respirations	Absent	Slow, Irregular	Strong Cry		

PEARLS:

- 1. Normal number of vessels in umbilical cord is three, two arteries and one vein.
- 2. There is increasing evidence of benefit of delaying cord clamping for at least one minute in term and preterm infants not requiring resuscitation.
- 3. Calculate estimated date of confinement (EDC) by adding 7 days to the first day of the last normal menses and subtracting 3 months.

DELIVERY - UNCOMPLICATED

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