Best Start Resource Centre - Prenatal Education Program



Suney and Tara





Informed Decision Making and Consent

- O B Benefits
- R Risks
- A Alternatives
- I Intuition
- N No/Not right now





Common Assessments During Labour

Assessment of:

- Vital signs
- Baby's heart rate
- Contractions
- Dilation of cervix





Listening to Baby's Heartbeat



- Intermittent monitoring using a handheld ultrasound
- Continuous monitoring using an Electronic Fetal Monitor



Membrane Sweep





Induction of Labour



- Cervical ripening
- Intravenous oxytocin
- Amniotomy



Improving Labour Progress

- Urinate often
- Walk
- Change position often





Intravenous Infusion

Used for:

- Medication delivery
- Epidural
- Rehydration





Pain Relief Options





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Pain Relief Options

- Non-opioid analgesics
- Opioid analgesics
- Anesthetics





Nitrous Oxide



- Self-administered
- Only used during contractions
- Often used during transition, early pushing or while waiting for other pain relief



Epidurals and Spinals - Description

- Provide temporary pain relief
- Block sensation to uterus, abdominal area and lower back
- Can be used during labour and for Caesarean birth





Epidurals and Spinals - Procedure



- IV needed
- Lie on side or sit with back curved outward
- Area numbed with local anesthetic
- Test dose followed by full dose
- Best when connected to pump for continuous infusion



Epidurals and Spinals - Benefits and Risks

Benefits

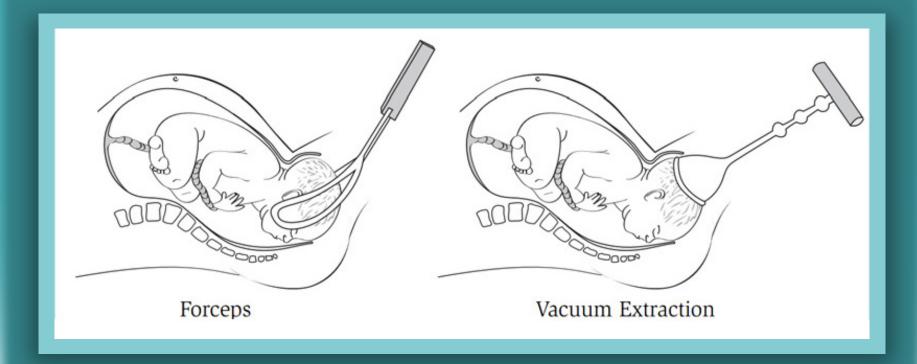
- Most effective method of pain relief
- Allows the labouring woman to rest
- Allows her to be awake and alert
- Less risk of side effects for baby compared to narcotics

Risks/Side Effects

- Possible effects on the baby
- Breastfeeding challenges
- Decrease in blood pressure, possibly decreasing fetal heart rate
- Limited mobility
- Incomplete pain relief
- Headache
- Shivering
- Slowed labour
- Decreased ability to effectively push
- Etc.



Assisted Birth



- Forceps
- Vacuum Extraction
- Episiotomy



Caesarean Birth - Why it may be needed



- Position of baby
- Placenta covering cervix
- Placenta not functioning well
- Multiple babies
- Genital herpes with symptoms
- HIV with high viral load
- High blood pressure or blood sugar
- Previous Caesarean birth



Caesarean Birth - Risks



- Risks for mother
- Risks for baby
- Ways to reduce risk



Caesarean Birth - Preparations

- Bloodwork
- Nothing to eat or drink
- Intravenous
- Anesthesia
- Urinary catheter





Caesarean Birth - What to Expect During Surgery



You may:

- Have your partner or support person present
- Be pain free
- Feel tugging or pressure
- Be in surgery for 1-2 hrs.
- Feel sleepy or shivery



Caesarean Birth - What to Expect After Surgery

For baby

- Physical assessment
- Skin-to-skin
- Breastfeeding

For mother

- Physical assessment
- Transfer from operating room
- Return to regular diet
- Pain management
- Removal of catheter
- Gradual return to normal activities





Medications, Caesarean Births and Breastfeeding





Birth Video





Informed Decision-Making





Birth Plan

BIRTH PLAN

BIRTH PLAN	se
tabes and desires for the birth and to discuss these with your	
BIRTH PLAN We encourage you to write down your wishes and desires for the birth and to discuss these with your physician. (Us additional sheet, if necessary)	
Your support People:	
Your preferences about pain control:	-
Medical interventions during labour:	_
Second stage and delivery:	



Birth Plan

- Support people
- Pain control
- Medical interventions
- Second stage and birth





Birth Plan



- Most important issues
- Concerns or fears
- Infant feeding
- Newborn procedures



Additional Resources

- Hospital or birthing centre tour
- Health care provider
- Certified Doula
- Local public health unit
- Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada
- Childbirth Connection (U.S.A)
- Childbirth and Postpartum Professional Association (CAPPA)
- International Caesarean Awareness Network (ICAN)
- Lamaze International
- International Childbirth Education Association (ICEA)
- 40 reasons to go to the full 40
 www.health4mom.org/zones/go-the-full-40



The information represents the best practice guidelines at the time of publication. The content is not officially endorsed by the Government of Ontario. Consult your health care provider for information specific to your pregnancy.



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