

OB/GYN Childbirth

Aliases

Birth

Delivery

Labor

Patient Care Goals

1. Obtain necessary history to plan for birth and resuscitation of the newborn
2. Recognize imminent birth
3. Plan for resources based on number of anticipated patients (e.g., mother and child or multiple births)
4. Assist with uncomplicated delivery of term newborn
5. Recognize complicated delivery situations (e.g., nuchal or prolapsed umbilical cord, breech delivery, shoulder dystocia) and plan for management and appropriate transport destination
6. Apply appropriate techniques when an obstetric complication exists

Patient Presentation

Inclusion Criteria

Imminent delivery with crowning

Exclusion Criteria

1. Vaginal bleeding in any stage of pregnancy [See [Obstetrical/Gynecological Conditions Guideline](#)]
2. Emergencies in first or second trimester of pregnancy [See [Obstetrical/Gynecological Conditions Guideline](#)]
3. Seizure from eclampsia [See [Obstetrical/Gynecological Conditions Guideline](#) and [Eclampsia/Pre-Eclampsia Guideline](#)]

Patient Management

Assessment:

1. Signs of imminent delivery:
 - a. Crowning or other presentation in vaginal opening
 - b. Urge to push
 - c. Urge to move bowels
 - d. Mother's sense of imminent delivery
2. Signs of active labor
 - a. Contractions
 - b. Membrane rupture
 - c. Bloody show

Treatment and Interventions

1. If patient in labor but no signs of imminent delivery, transport to appropriate receiving facility
2. Delivery should be controlled to allow a slow controlled delivery of infant – This will prevent injury to mother