

Chapter 6 Nursing Care of Mother and Infant During Labor and Birth

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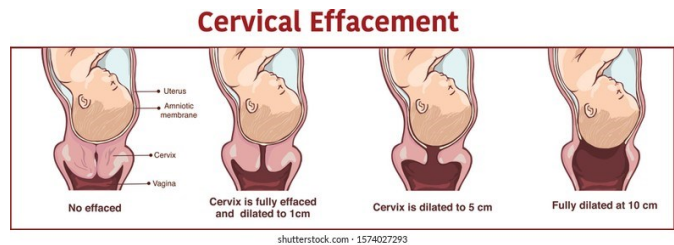
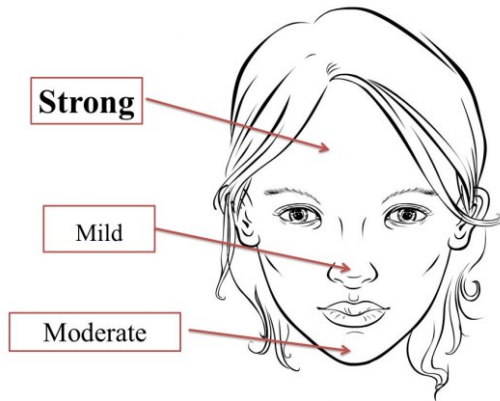
Birth Practices of Selected Cultural Groups

African American

Mexican American



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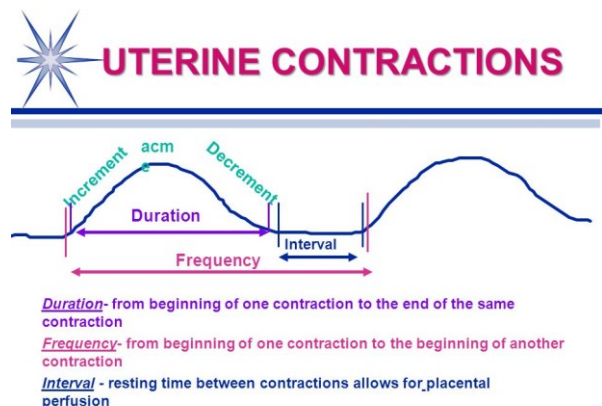
The Powers: Contractions

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The Powers: Contractions

Timing Contractions: Frequency, Duration & Intensity

- To assess (time) **frequency** of UC
 - beginning of one contraction until beginning of next contraction
- To assess **duration**
 - from beginning of contraction until end of contraction
- To assess **intensity**
 - palpate fundus of uterus to determine firmness of contraction



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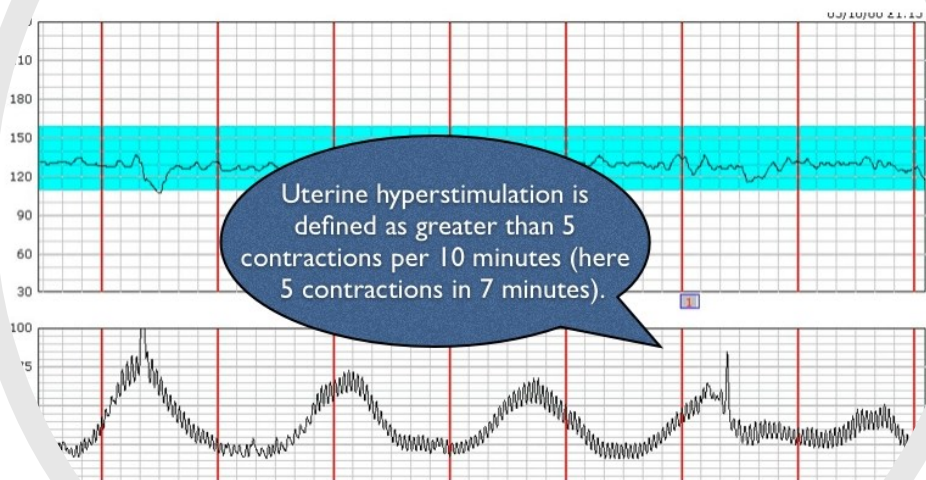
SAFETY ALERT!

REPORT TO THE REGISTERED NURSE ANY CONTRACTIONS THAT OCCUR MORE FREQUENTLY THAN EVERY 2 MINUTES, LAST LONGER THAN 90 SECONDS, OR HAVE INTERVALS SHORTER THAN 60 SECONDS.

Stop oxytocin infusion if client has this infusing.

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Uterine Hyperstimulation



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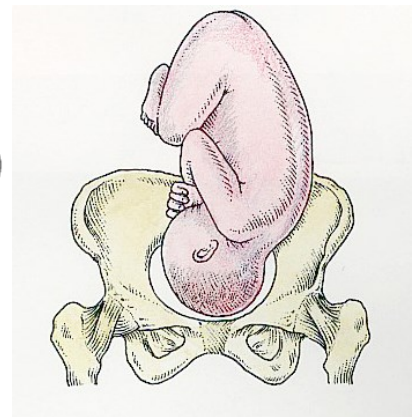
The Powers: Maternal Pushing

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Passage

Passage = Pelvis

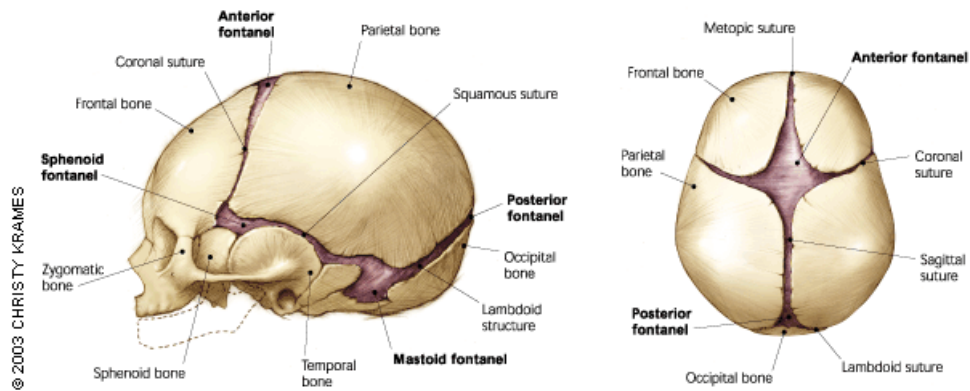
- Consists of the bony pelvis and soft tissues of the birth canal (cervix, pelvic floor musculature)
- Small pelvic outlet can result in cephalopelvic disproportion
- Bony pelvis can be measured by pelvimetry but it not accurate and thus has been replaced by a clinical trial of labor

The Passage

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The Passenger



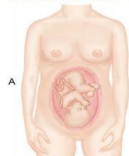
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The Passenger



Fetal Lie

➤ Relationship of the long axis of the fetus to the long axis of the mother.



Longitudinal Lie



Transverse Lie

FETAL LIE



Longitudinal lie
Vertex presentation



Longitudinal lie
Breech presentation



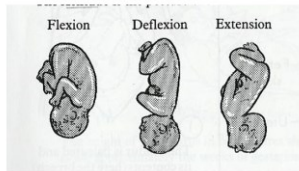
Transverse lie
shoulder presentation

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The Passenger

- **The attitude:** is the posture of the fetus (flexion, deflexion, extension)



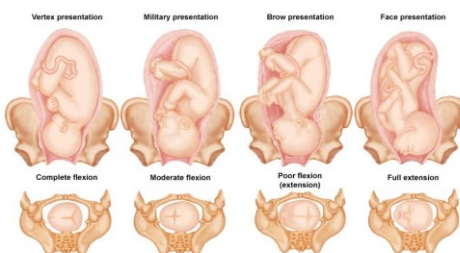
Fetal Attitude

- Fetal attitude is flexion or extension of the joints and the relationship of fetal parts to one another



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Cephalic Presentations



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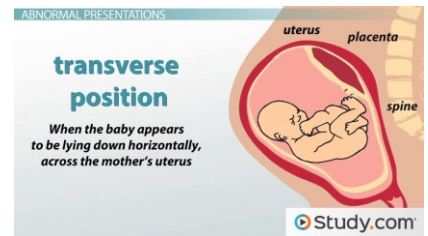
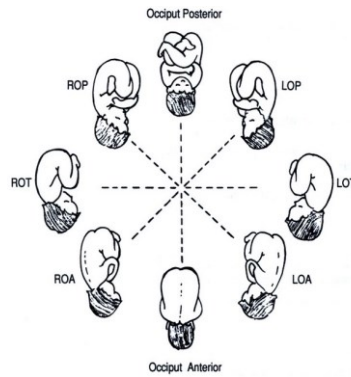
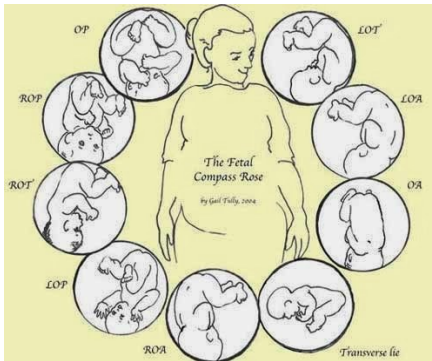
Frank

Complete

Footling

The Passenger

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The Passenger

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External Monitor

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The Psyche

*A Good Birth, A Safe Birth:
Choosing & Having The
Childbirth Experience
You Want*



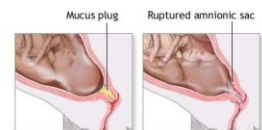
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Signs of Impending Labor

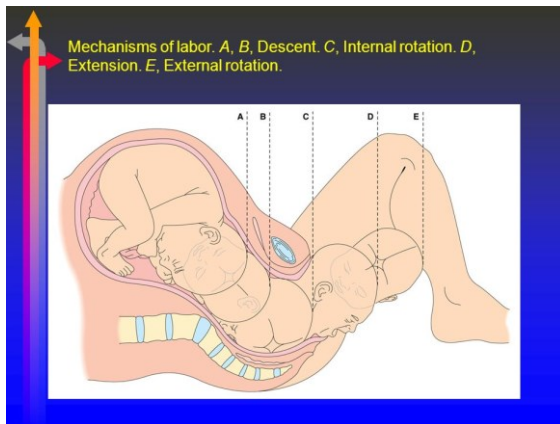


Signs of Labor

- Lightening
- Mucous plug (Bloody show)
- Amniotic fluid ruptures
- Contractions

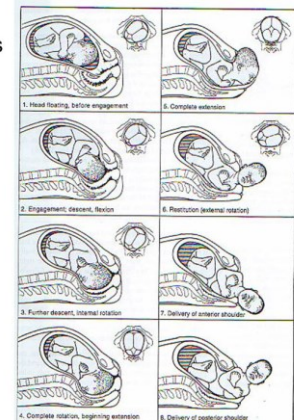


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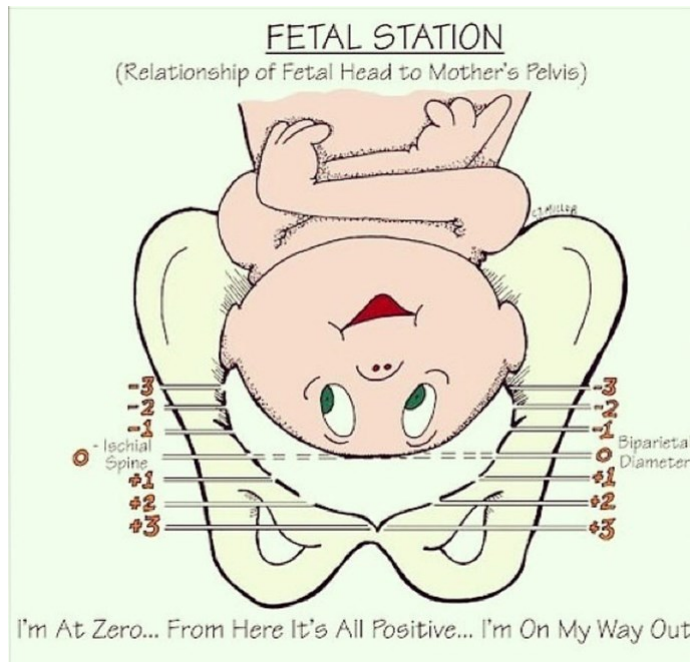
Cardinal movements Mechanism of labor

- Engagement
- Descent
- Flexion
- Internal Rotation
- Extension
- External Rotation
- Expulsion



Mechanisms of Labor

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Admission Data Collection

- Fetal Condition
 - Determine FHR (110-160)
- Maternal Condition
 - Vital Signs
- Impending Birth
- Other Data

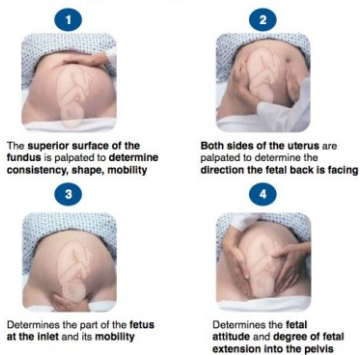


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What else?

- Consent Forms
- Lab Tests
- IVs
- Perineal Prep
- Fetal position and presentation

Leopold Maneuver



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Emergency Delivery

Stay with the client and use to call light to get help



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True and False Labor Contractions

True Labor	False Labor
•Result in progressive cervical dilation	•Do not result in progressive cervical dilation
• Occur at regular intervals	• Occur at irregular intervals
•Interval between contractions decreases	•Interval between contractions remains the same or increases
•Frequency, duration, and intensity increase	•Intensity decreases or remains the same
•Located mainly in back and abdomen	•Located mainly in lower abdomen and groin
•Generally intensified by walking	•Generally unaffected by walking
•Not easily disrupted by medications	•Generally relieved by mild sedation

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Nursing Care Before Birth

Contractions

Assess
Amniotic
Fluid

Vital Signs

Response
To
Labor

Intake &
Output

Assess
Fetal Heart Rate

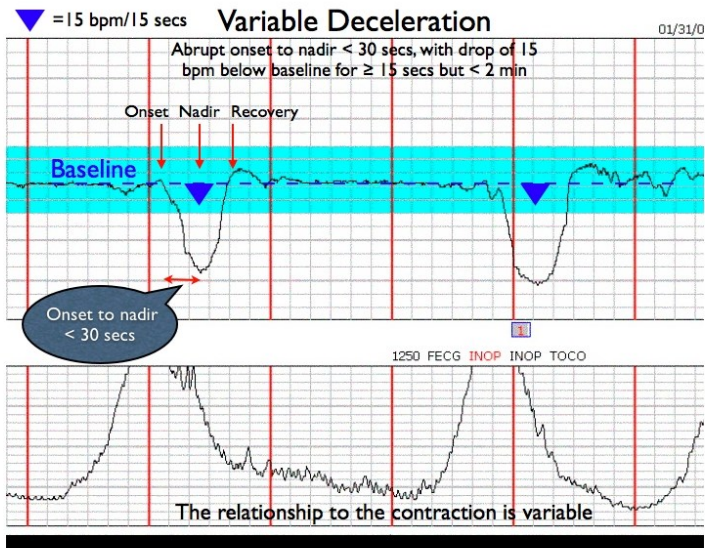
Labor
Progress

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FHR PATTERNS			
V	VARIABLE	C	CORD COMPRESS
E	EARLY	H	HEAD COMPRESS
A	ACCELERATION	O	OKAY
L	LATE	P	PLACENTAL INSUFFICIENCY

Fetal
Monitoring

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Early Deceleration

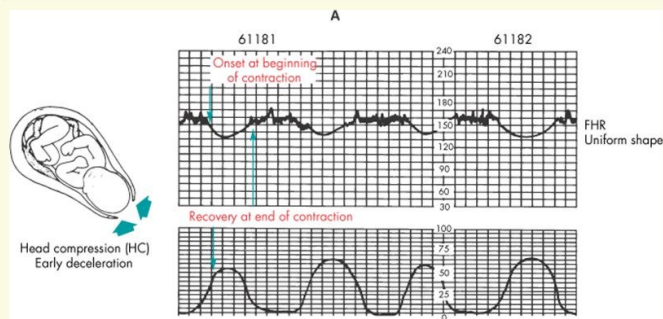
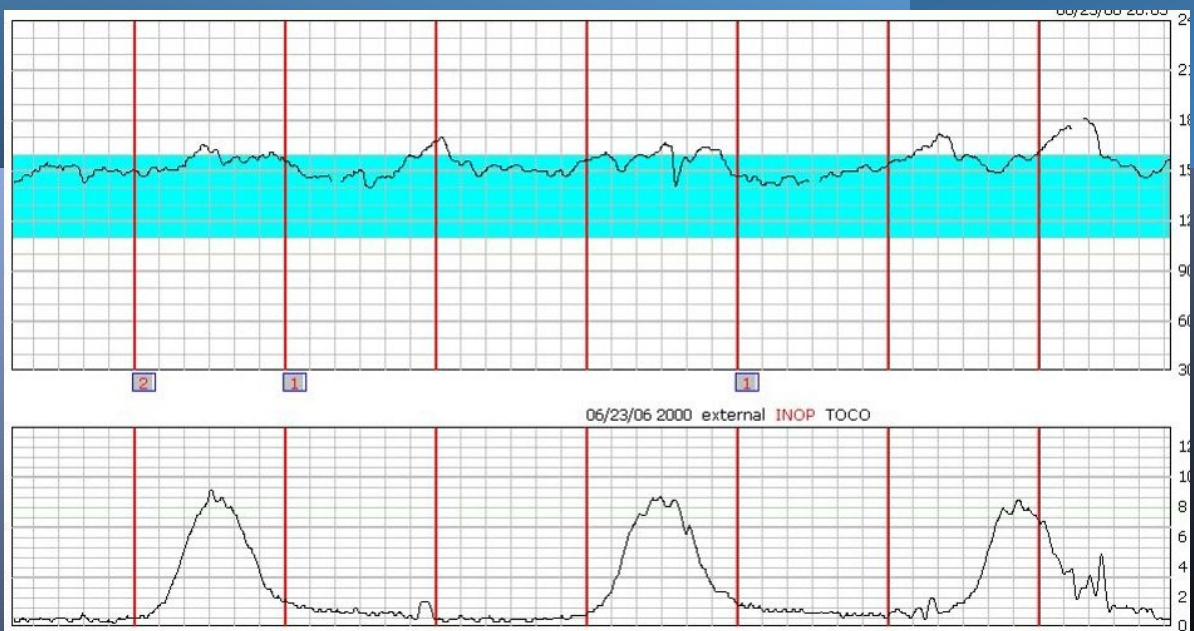


Fig. 20-7A Early decelerations caused by head compression. (Tucker, 2000.)
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Late Deceleration

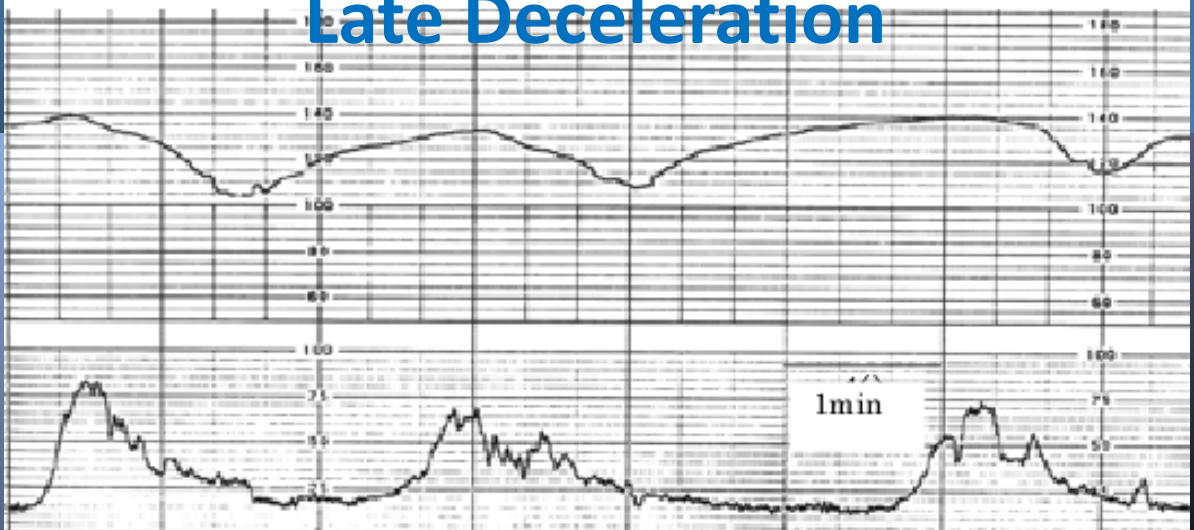


Figure 3: Intrapartum FHR (upper) and uterine contraction (lower)

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Physiologic Changes in Labor & Nursing Interventions

Table 6.5

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Nursing Care During Labor

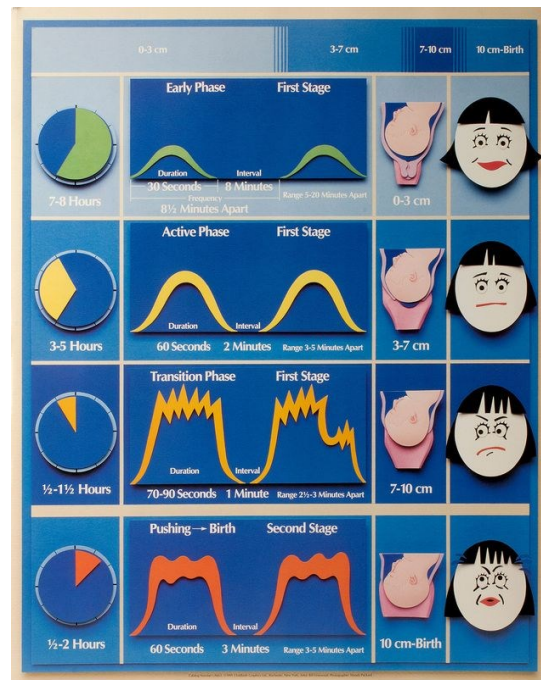
**Support
Woman
&
Partner**

Encouragement

**Teaching
For
All**

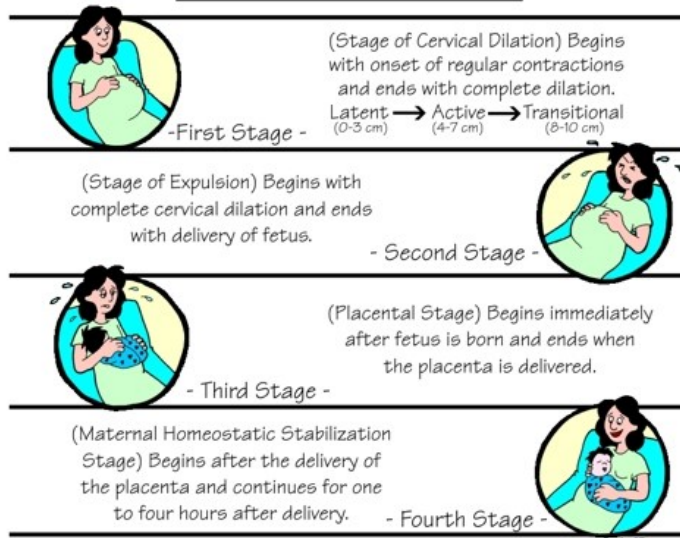
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Labor Process & Nurse



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STAGES OF LABOR



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Following Birth – Care of Mom

Fourth Stage of Labor

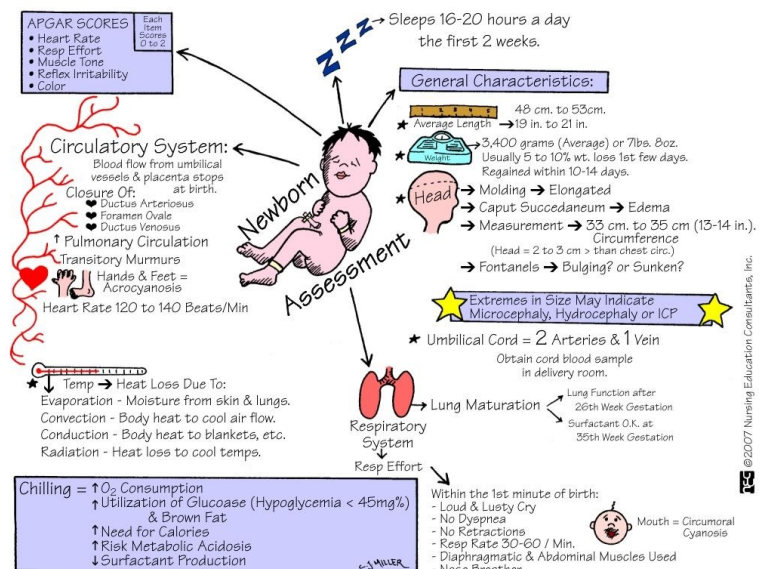
- Uterus is contracted, midline and near the umbilicus
- Oxytocin is given after delivery of the placenta to increase uterine contraction and decrease bleeding
- Bladder may be hypotonic from anesthesia, analgesia, trauma
- Vital signs, fundal height and vaginal flow checked every 15 minutes X 5 (1st hour)



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Following Birth – Care of Baby

Remember to wear gloves until after the first bath



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