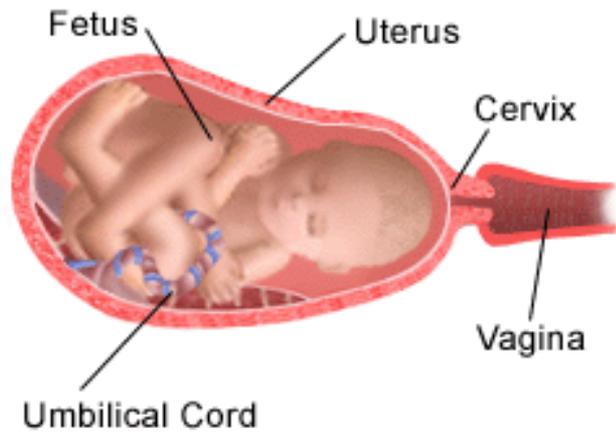


# The Labor Process And The Nurse

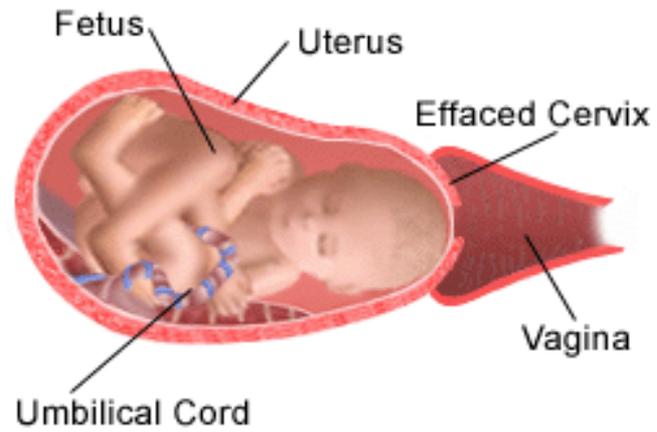
- Stages And Phases Of Labor
  - Review chart on pg 145.
- Vaginal Birth After Cesarean Birth
  - (VBACB)
  - It was once thought that a woman who had a C section could never have a vaginal birth. NOT TRUE.
  - Uterine scar can rupture and disrupt placental flow and cause hemorrhage.
  - Need a lot of emotional support due to anxiety.

# Stage 1

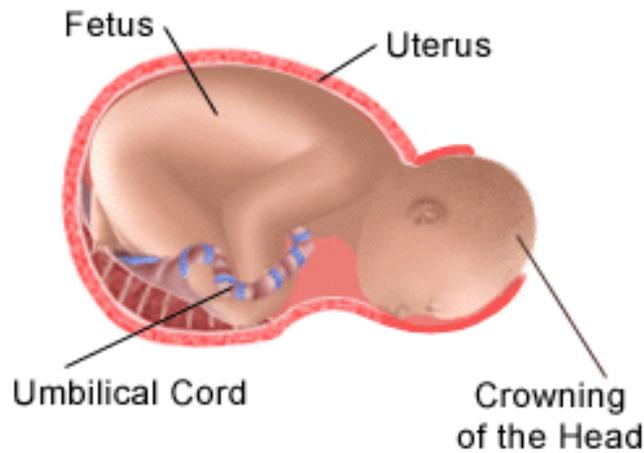
## Initial (Latent) Phase



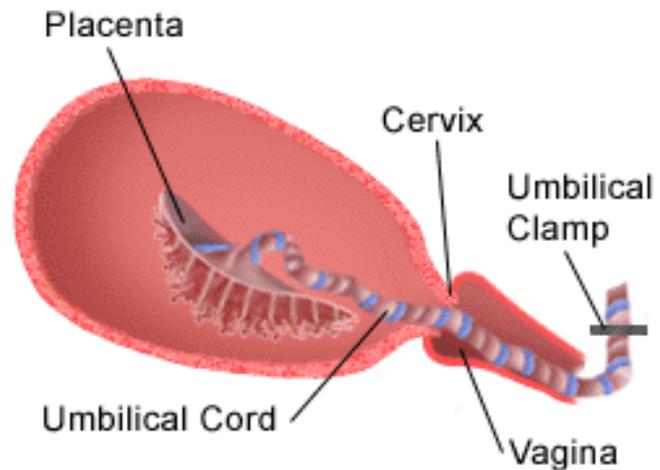
## Active Phase



# Stage 2



# Stage 3



# Nursing Care During Birth

- Crowning
  - Head is visible at vaginal opening.
  - First child – 3-4 cm.
  - Multipara – when fully dilated.
  - ONCE THE MOM STARTS TO BEAR DOWN AND PUSH, YOU ARE NOT ALLOWED TO LEAVE THE ROOM.
- Supporting the Partner
  - Epidural – losses sensation to legs .
  - Watch for pressure behind knees – thrombophlebitis. Stirrups padded.



# Examining The Placenta

- Duncan
  - Maternal side.
  - Dull and rough.
- Schultze
  - Fetal side.
  - Shiny and smooth.

Fetal surface

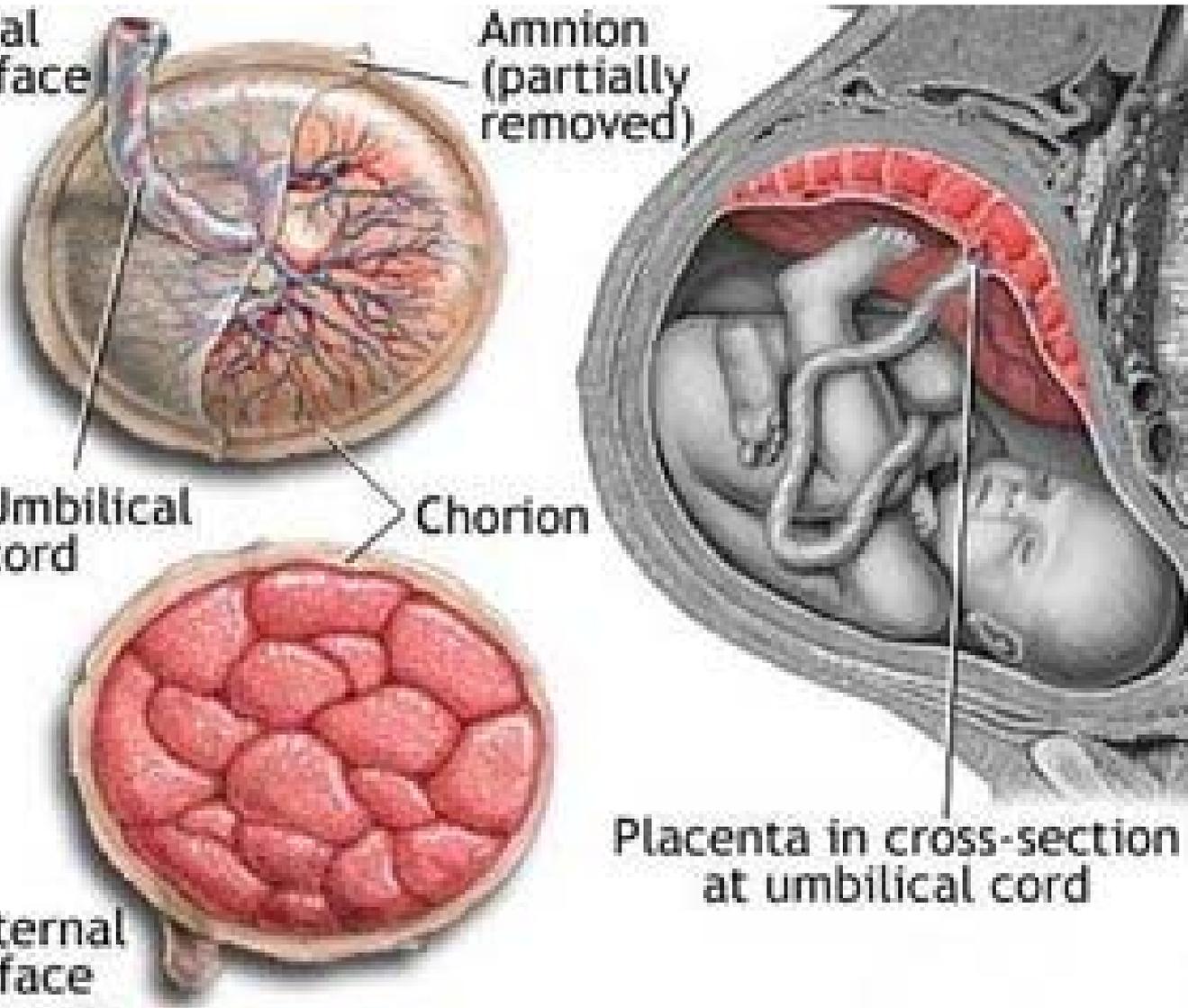
Amnion (partially removed)

Umbilical cord

Chorion

Maternal surface

Placenta in cross-section at umbilical cord



# Nursing Care Immediately After Birth

- Assessing the Mother
  - VS q15 min for 1 hr, q 30 min during the 2<sup>nd</sup> hr, and hourly until transferred to postpartum area.
  - Skin color, location of fundus and firmness,
  - Location of pain, IV, fullness of bladder, perineum, C sect – dsg, and sensation to lower ext.

# Nursing Care Immediately After Birth

- Observation For Hemorrhage
  - Check fundus
  - Observe vag bleeding – should not saturate more than one pad in one hr.( check fundus for position and firmness).
  - Should not pass large clots.
  - Trickling of blood may indicate bleeding laceration.
  - Observe for shock.
  - Temp > than 100.4 may indicate infection.
  - Assess bladder for distention.
  - Do not check fundus until bladder is emptied.
  - Full bladder can cause uterine contractions and can lead to hemorrhage.
  - May need to cath

# Nursing Care Immediately After Birth

- Promote Comfort
  - Shake after delivery even though they are not cold. (Hormonal).
  - Offer blankets and make her comfortable.
  - Ice to perineum to prevent bruising and edema (12hrs).
  - After 12 hrs warm pack may be used.

# Care Of The Infant

- Thermoregulation
  - Hypothermia can cause hypoglycemia due to glucose being used by infant's body to generate heat.
  - Hypothermia – cause neurological problems.
  - Need to
    - Dry infant
    - Place in radiant heater.
    - Hat on.
    - Wrap infant.

# Care Of Infant

- Cardiorespiratory
  - Remove mucus and excess fld.
  - Bulb syringe
  - Cord clamp
  - Acrocyanosis – bluish color hands and feet normal and caused by sluggish peripheral circulation.
  - REPORT
    - Persistent cyanosis, grunting, flaring of nostrils, retractions, resp rate 60 or higher, HR 160 beat/min or below 110 beats/min.
    - Narcan – drug used to reverse narcotic induced resp depression.

# Care Of Infant

- Apgar Score (1-9)
  - Evaluated in 1 min and 5 mins.
  - Heart rate
  - Resp effort
  - Muscle tone
  - Reflex to suction or gentle.
  - 8,9,10 – baby is stable.
  - Done in 1 min, 5 min, and 10 min after born.

# Care Of The Infant

- Identifying the Infant
  - Wrist bands applied to mother, father, and infant.
  - Footprints –baby.
  - Index finger – Mom.
  - Picture of Mom, Dad , family and baby.
  - Clamp on baby ankle.

# Care Of The Infant

- Urinary Function / Meconium
  - May not void for 24 hrs.
  - 1<sup>st</sup> stool – meconium.
  - Can not be discharged until void and BM.

# Care Of The Infant

- Maternal – Infant Bonding
  - Immediate attachment to Mom.
  - Concern is when we do not see this.

# Care Of the Infant

- Administering Medications
  - Erythromycin – eye oint 1 hr after birth.
  - Vit K – Aqua Mephyton
    - Assist with blood clotting.
    - Absent in newborn intestinal flora.
    - Vastis Lateralis – 1 hr old.

# Care Of The Infant

- Observing for Major Anomalies
  - Look for
    - Symmetry
    - Scalp – electrodes
    - Spina bifida
    - Cleft plate
    - Count finger and toes