

Complication during labor





A-Complication during first stage of labor:-

1-premature rupture of membrane (PROM):- rupture of amniotic membrane before 37th weeks of gestation, it occurs in 20% of cases. Presented as a gush of amniotic fluid or continuous leakage of fluid.

Causes:-

- 1-face presentation
- 2-cervical incompetence
- 3-twin pregnancy
- 4-polyhydramnios
- 5-repeated amniocentesis
- 6-vaginitis
- 7-smoking



Management:-

- 1-admit to hospital
- 2-measure vital sings
- 3-check fetal status
- 4-observe color of fluid
- 5-fetal heart rate
- 6-vaginal swab to exclude bacterial infection
- 7-prophylactic antibiotics

Complication:-

- 1-chorioamnionitis
- 2-intrauterine infection
- 3-premature labor
- 4-septicemia
- 5-umbilical cord prolapsed
- 6-fetal distress



2-umbilical cord prolapsed:

In this condition the cord descends under or besides the presenting part after premature rupture of membrane.

Nursing care:-

- 1-call doctor
- 2-measure fetal heart rate
- 3-measure vital signs
- 4-help her to lie in knee chest position
- 5-reassurance
- 6-prepare her for cesarean section



B-complication during second stage of labor:-

1-rupture of uterus

Causes:

1-obstructed labor

2-grand multiparty

3-previous trauma

4-traumatic labor as external rotation or forceps labor

5-induction of labor

6-prolong labor

Types:-

1-incomplete 2-complete



Signs and symptoms :

- 1-lower abdominal pain associated with vaginal bleeding
- 2-signs of shock
- 3-palpation of fetal parts outside the uterus
- 4-chest pain
- 5-uterine contractions stop

Nursing care:-

- 1-I.V fluid
- 2-check the vital signs
- 3-general investigation
- 4-prepare blood
- 5-prepare the patient for surgery



2-cervical rupture:

Causes:

- 1-forceps delivery
- 2-manual dilatation
- 3-prolong labor
- 4-try labor without full dilatation

3-perineum and vaginal rupture:

Causes:

- 1-rapid sever pushing of fetal head
- 2-large head of fetus
- 3-friable tissues
- 4-manual dilatation



Types of rupture:

1-1st degree: shatter the skin only

2- 2nd degree: shatter include the superficial muscles

3-3rd degree: reach the levator ani and the external sphincter muscles

Nursing care:

1-repair under G.A

2-give antibiotic

3-reassurance

4-advice her to avoid constipation and carry heavy objects.



C-complication after the 3rd stage of labor:

Post partum hemorrhage:

:Causes:

- 1-incomplete placental separation
- 2-retained parts of placenta
- 3-wounds or injuries to the genital organs
- 4-coagulation defect



Nursing care:

- 1-measure vital signs every 10-20 seconds
- 2-measure amount of blood loss
- 3-I.V fluid
- 4-examine the uterus and its contractions
- 5-give drugs(methargen)
- 6-repair the wounds if present

Prevention:

- 1-examine the birth canal after labor
- 2-examine the placenta after 3rd stage of labor to see if there is remnant fragment
- 3-avoid general anesthesia
- 4-encourage the mother to deliver in hospital

