English Talk 3



Labour & Birth Plan

Points to Note before the talk starts:

Washroom location →



Please kindly note that there's no break time during the talk.



2. Fire Exit → Go out this room via rear door, the exit is at the left side of staff elevator lobby.

3. You can apply the Certificate of Attendance after completion of <u>ALL Antenatal Health Talk</u>. The application form could be taken from our staff in this talk or TYH OPD staff. The certificate will be mailed to you within one month of application.



Please show this AN talk class record card to our staff during registration. You can apply the certificate of attendance after all AN talk classes were marked in this record card.

Points to Note before the talk starts (Con'd):

4. Video / audio recording is **prohibited**.



5. If you would like to know more information, please refer to the following link:

http://www.obsgyn.hku.hk/antenatal_health_information





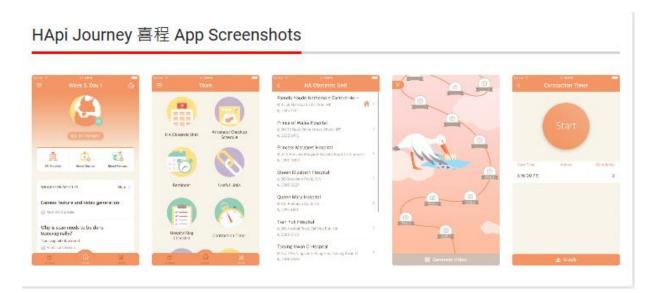
HA Apps - "HApi Journey喜程"



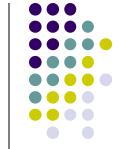
The HA Apps – "HApi Journey" are available for download on iPhone and Android phones.

The Apps allows users to record the health status during pregnancy, such as blood pressure, blood glucose levels, time schedule of antenatal appointment, as well as the timing tools for the measurement of uterine contractions during childbirth.

In addition, users can also view various kinds of pregnancy health information in the program, including nutritional information during pregnancy, breastfeeding, postnatal care and the information of OBS units in all public hospitals.



Revision



 When you have signs & symptoms of labour

Either - Show

- Leaking
- Uterine contractions (pain)

Go to Queen Mary Hospital
K Block 9S
Admission Ward



Labour Process

First stage

Second stage

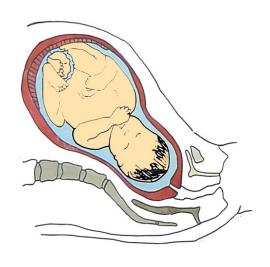
Third stage

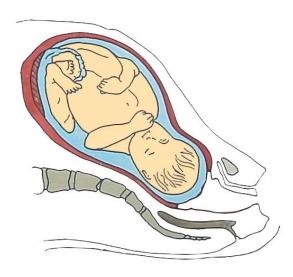
First stage of labour



Regular uterine contractions till full dilatation of cervix



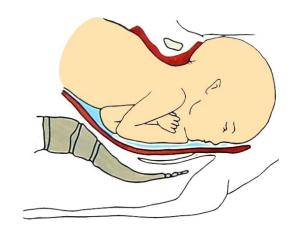


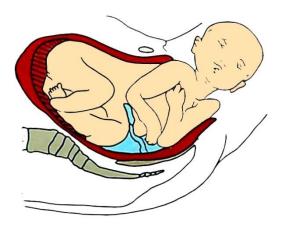


Second stage of labour



 Full dilatation of cervix till delivery of baby

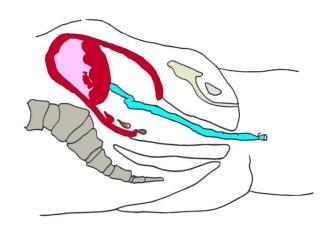


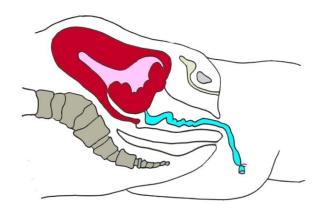


Third stage of labour



Placenta out





Nursing care during 1st stage labour



- 1. Examination
 - Observation: maternal and fetal condition progress of labour
- 2. Position
- 3. Food and drink
- 4. Elimination
- 5. Avoid premature pushing

 During 1st stage, your contractions and pain will increase in frequency, duration & intensity.



Pain relief methods: non-pharmaceutical pharmaceutical

Non-pharmaceutical methods:

-massage, breathing exercises, light music, birth ball, TENS

Pharmaceutical methods:

- -Entonox inhalation
- -Pethidine
- -Epidural injection

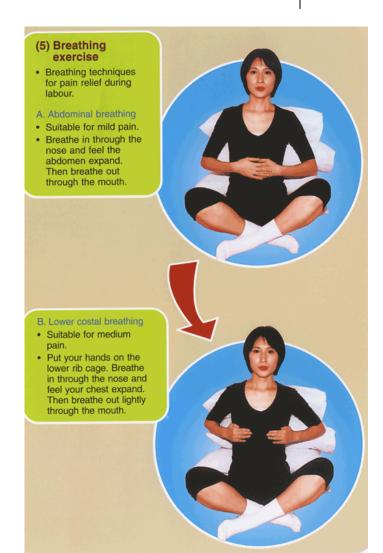


1. Massage



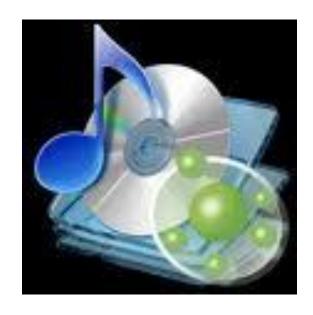


2. Breathing exercise





3. Light music





4. Birth Ball





Transcutanecous
Eletrical
Nerve
Stimulator
(TENS)





Nonpharmacological Pain relief Video

VTS_04_1.VOB

Pain relief



1. Entonox inhalation

- a mixture of oxygen & nitrous oxide
- through face mask system



Advantages of Entonox:

- easy to use
- -safe for both baby and mother

Disadvantages:

- -degree of pain relief varies with person
- -dizziness and drowsiness



2. Pethidine

- a strong narcotic pain killer given intramuscularly



- Advantage : simple administration
- Disadvantages :
 - a) degree of pain relief varies with person
 - b) nausea
 - c) respiratory depression of newborn baby if pethidine is given near the time of delivery. Antidote may be required.



3. Epidural injection Performed by anaesthestist



Advantages:-

a) pain relief around 50 to 60%

b) can quickly converted into regional anaesthesia for caesarean section



Disadvantages -

- a) transient numbness and weakness of of lower limbs
- b) may have some shivering
- c) transient mild backache
- d) very small chance of needle puncture around spinal cord
- e) very rare chance of nerve damage
- f) may affect baby on breast feeding



Nursing Care during 2nd stage labour



- Confirmed by vaginal examination
- Continuous monitoring of maternal & fetal condition
- 3) Position for delivery





- 4) Co-operate with medical staff
- 5) Contraction→ breathe & push(bear down)
- 6) +/- Episiotomy
- 7) Baby out
- 8) Oxytocic drug

Nursing Care during 3rd Stage labour



- Placenta out
- Then:
 - 1) +/- repair episiotomy
 - 2) assessment
 - 3) rest
 - 4) initiate early breastfeeding
 - 5) to postnatal ward for rest

Husband Accompanying Labour



Points to note:

Do

- Cooperate with medical and nursing staff
- 2. Be patient
- 3. Give support to your partner
- 4. Inform nursing staff if you feel discomfort; or want to leave the Labour Room



Do not

- 1. Wandering around
- 2. Touch or adjust medical equipment
- 3. Video taping or photo taking
- 4. Use mobile phone
- 5. Eat or drink in Labour Room









Things to bring to labour suite



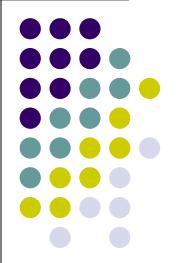
Mother

- -a cup
- -toiletries
- -tissue paper
- -slippers
- -maternity pads
- -underpad
- -you & your partner's I.D. Card
- -antenatal book & card
- -A small bag for labour room admission: e.g. lip balm, favourite CD, massage oil, favourite handkerchief

Baby

- -new-born diapers
- -wet disposable tissue
- -cotton wool balls

Birth Plan Discussion



Birth Plan-Issues to think about When you are being admitted to the hospital:

	Remarks
Issues	
Clothing:	
Hospital clothes / Own clothes	
Diet:	
Chinese / Western food / Special diet	
Decision for the management of pre-labour rupture of membranes: induce / observe	
Others:	



When you are in labor:	
Issues	Remarks
Name of your partner who accompany you during labour:	
Clothing:	
Hospital clothes / Own clothes	
Rupture of membranes: spontaneous or artificial	
Fetal heart monitoring: using telemetry or not	
Your position during first stage of labour: Up and about, sitting on chair / birth ball / stay in bed	
Food and nutrition	



Pain relief: Natural method: (partner participate) relaxation breathing exercise massage music aromatherapy (self-prepared) Pharmacological: Entonox inhalation Pethidine injection Epidural Analgesia	
At Delivery	
Episiotomy / natural tear	
Position of delivery	We usually arrange the woman in sitting position.
Cut cord (partner allowed to cut cord)	
Injection of Oxytocic drug at 3 rd stage of labour	We recommend you to receive such injection as it is proven that the drug can help to reduce blood loss after delivery.
Deliver of placenta: Assisted / by maternal effort	If you receive the Oxytocic drug, we must help you to deliver the placenta in order to prevent retain placenta.
Others	

Baby in labour room	
Routine drug & immunization Vitamin K1 Chlorotetracycline eye ointment Hepatitis B Vaccine +/- immunoglobulin	We recommend your baby to receive all the routine drug and immunization to protect your baby.
Hold the baby	
Breast feed the baby in labour room	We recommend you to breastfeed your baby as early as possible.
First baby bath – vernix	
Other ideas / Remarks :	•





Gentle Reminder

- Please fill out the feedback form and give back to our colleagues.
- 2. If you would like to know more information and AN talk video, please refer to the following link: http://www.obsgyn.hku.hk/patient_information
 - (QR code can be downloaded from
 - our reception counter)
- The application form could be taken from our staff in this talk or TYH OPD staff.

 The certificate will be mailed to you within one month of application.





Thank you

