



جامعة المتنج

College of Nursing

محاضرات النسائية والتوليد

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الدكتور

عدی فارس الفرطوسی

Dystocia



Maternity and Obstetric Nursing Lec : 14Ph.D. Pediatric Nsg. عدی الفراتي (odayalfartosy@yahoo.com)**Maternity and Obstetric Nursing**Lec: 14Dr. oday alfartosy**Dystocia**

Dystocia means difficulty during labor.

Causes

- *Uterine factors*
- *Fetal factors*
- *Pelvic passage factors*
- *Other factors* that can lead to cephalopelvic disproportion are kyphosis and rickets.

Types of dystocia

- 1- Cervical dystocia
- 2- Shoulder dystocia

Complication

On mother: 1- PPH. 2- Vaginal and cervical laceration. 3- Infection.

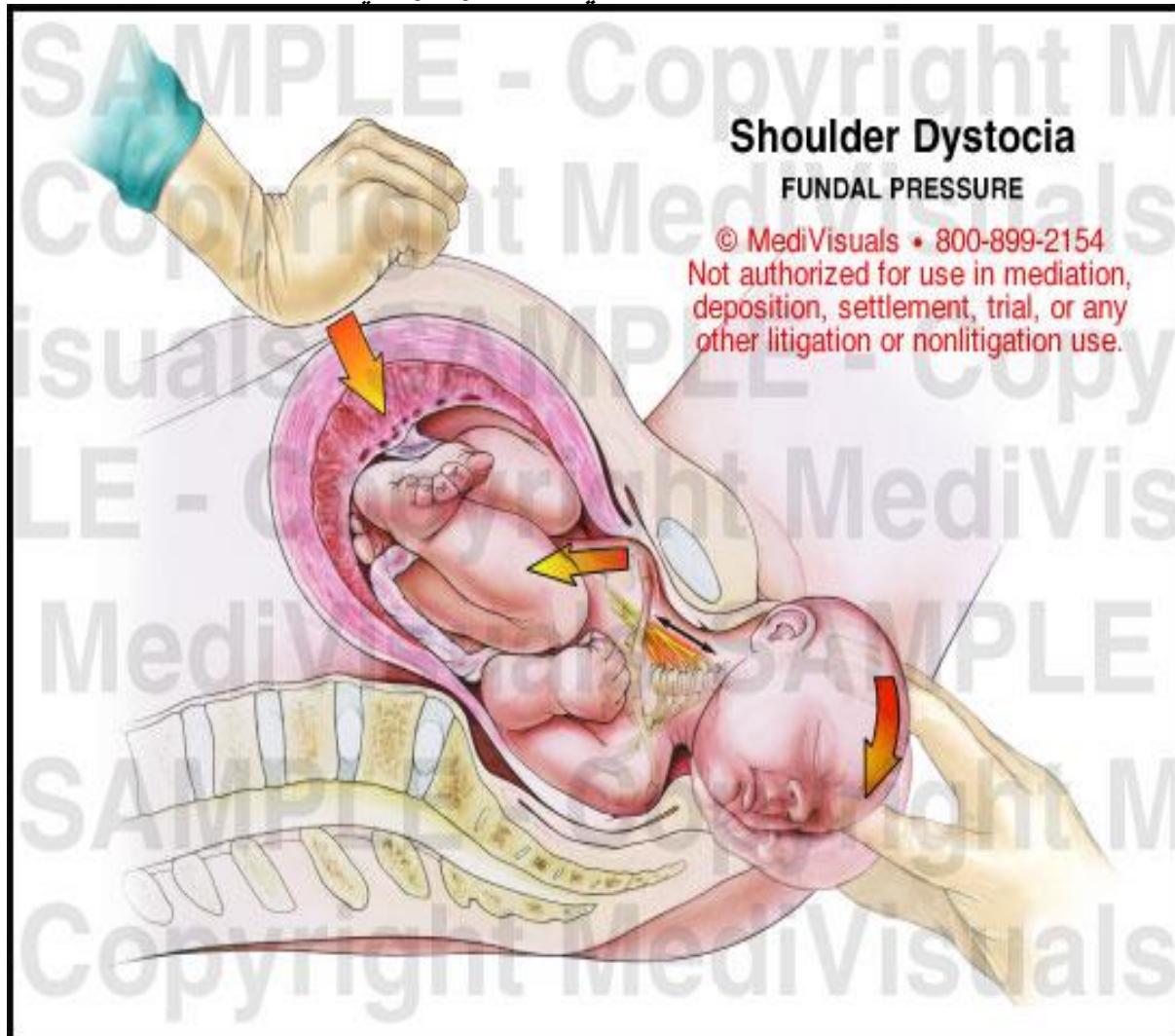
On fetal : 1- Nerve injury. 2- Fracture clavicle and humerus. 3- Birth asphyxia.

Treatment

- 1- Cesarean section or vacuum extraction with possible surgical opening of the symphysis pubis.
- 2- Keeping the women hydrated and antibiotics if the membranes have been ruptured for more than 18 hours.

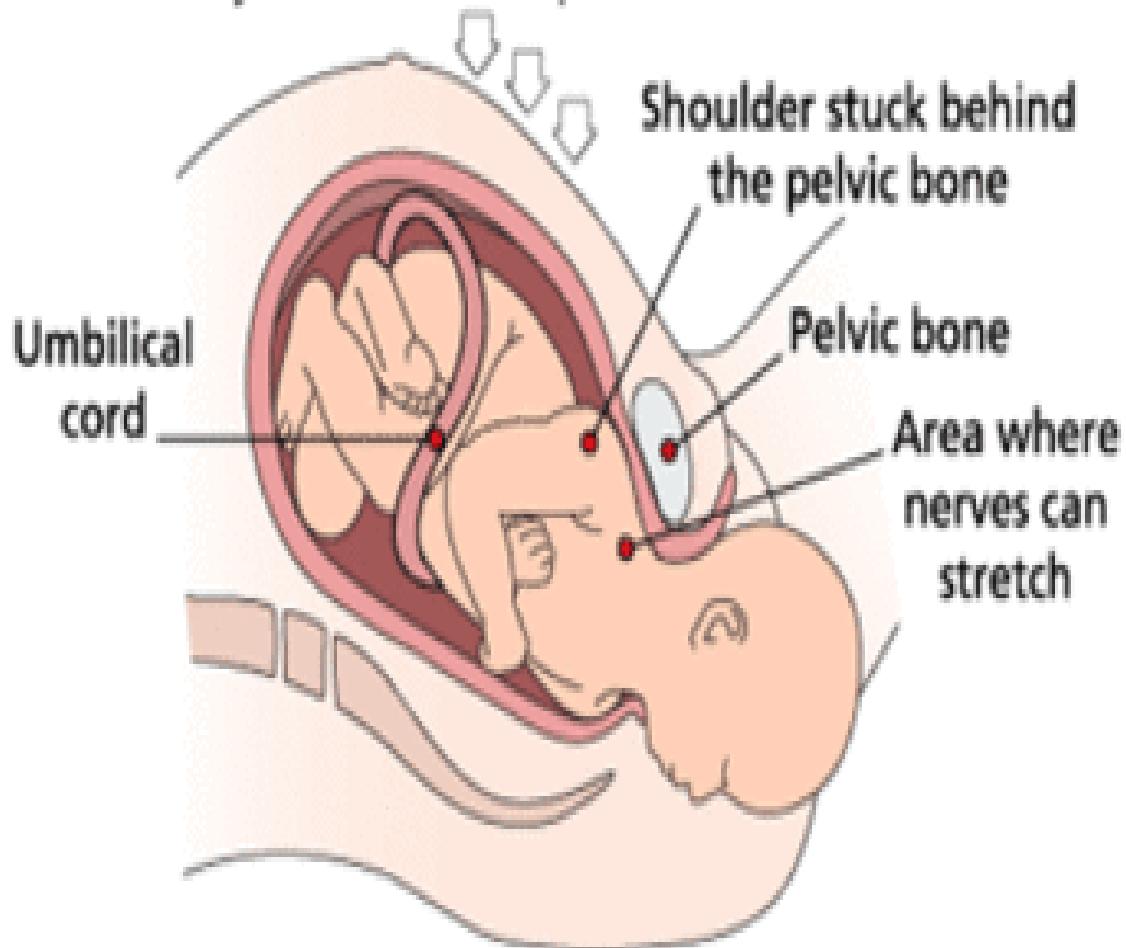
Nursing Intervention:

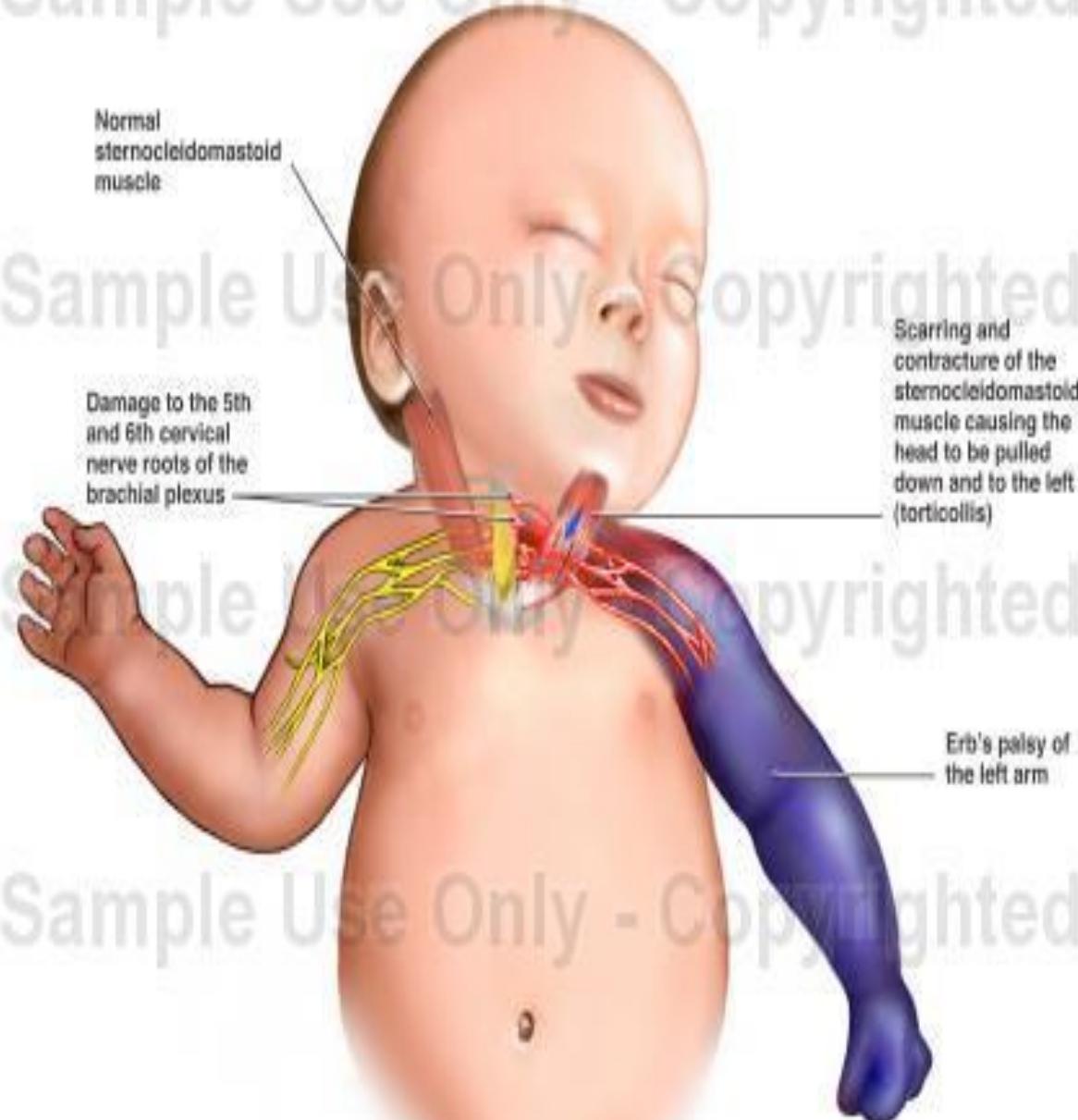
- Assess and monitor fetal heart rate and fetal distress
- Monitor maternal temperature and heart rate
- Monitor uterine contraction
- Assist with pelvic examination, ultrasound or other procedures
- Administer antibiotic and IV fluid as prescribed
- Monitor intake and output
- Assess for dehydration
- Monitor color of amniotic fluid
- Teach mother in breathing and relaxing techniques
- Provide good rest and comforts
- Assess for prolapse of the cord



Exhibit# 400081-02XR

Contractions squeeze
baby down into the pelvis



Maternity and Obstetric Nursing Lec : 14Ph.D. Pediatric Nsg. د. عدی الفراتوسى (odayalfartosy@yahoo.com)Brachial Plexus Injury

Baby as seen at 2 months

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Vacuum Extraction Delivery - Fetus at +1 Station in Occiput Anterior Presentation

