

Prolonged & Obstructed Labor

Rapid Assessment



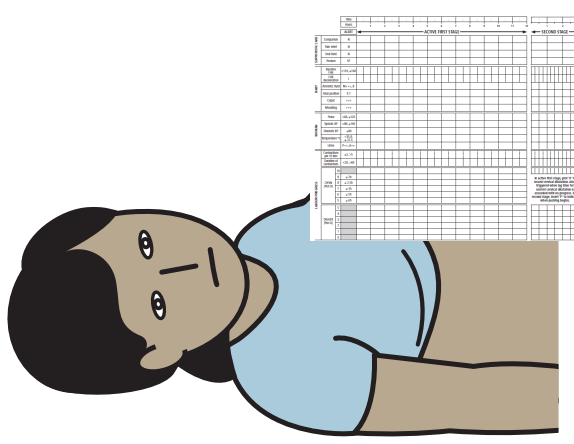
Close to birth?

Support birth



Danger / Alert Signs
Seek advanced care

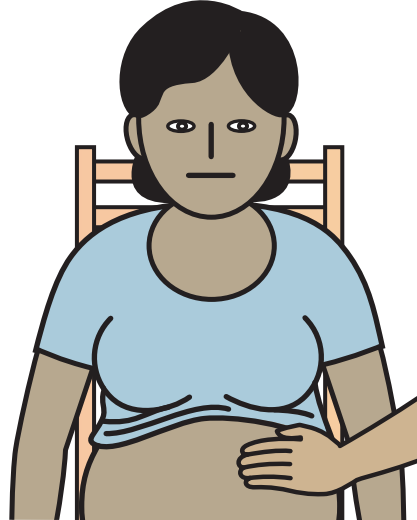
Assess



Labor tool and history



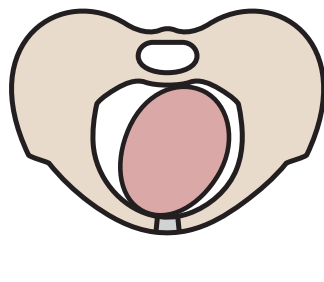
Patient



Power



Passenger



Passage

Classify

Maternal and fetal status reassuring
See Essential Labor & Birth

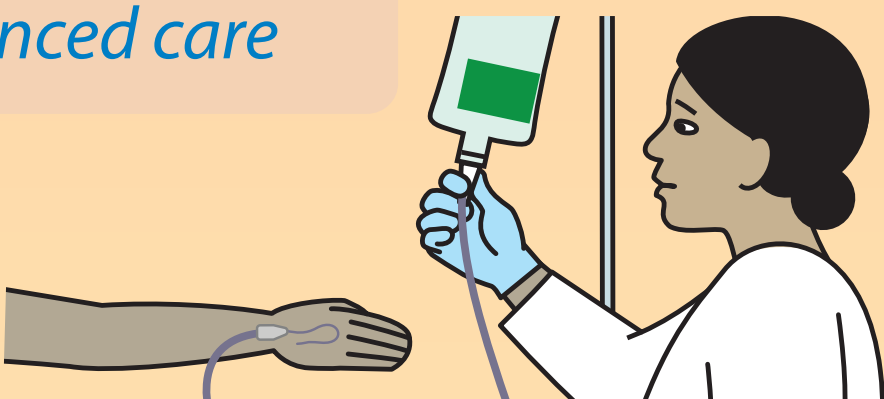
Signs of prolonged labor
Provide general care
Watch for fever >38.0°C

Signs of CPD / Obstruction
Arm, Brow, Chin posterior,
Transverse, Footling
Pre-referral / Pre-op care

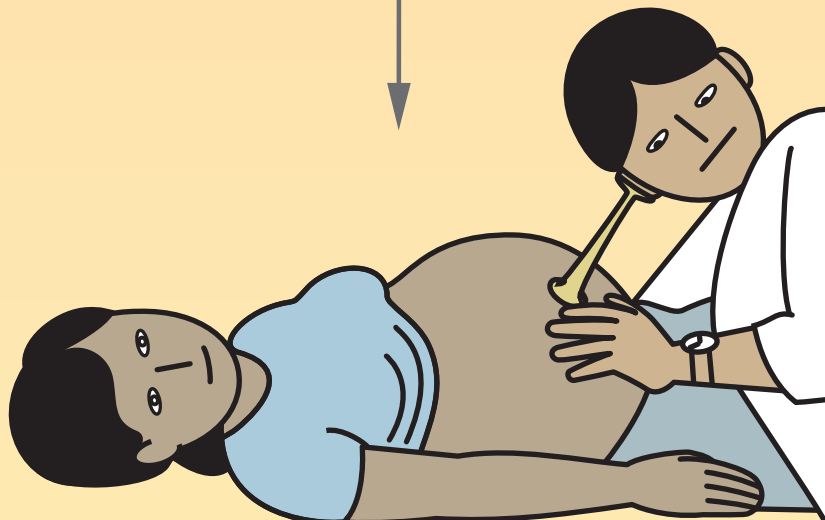
Ineffective contractions

Poor progress with ≤ 2 contractions in 10 minutes, lasting < 40 seconds

If no oxytocin OR
if not in CEmONC facility
Seek advanced care



Start oxytocin



Assess woman, baby, and progress
Problems?

Problems
Seek advanced care

No problems
Continue oxytocin and monitoring

No problems
Be aware of / manage shoulder dystocia

Cervical dilatation is slower than normal if:

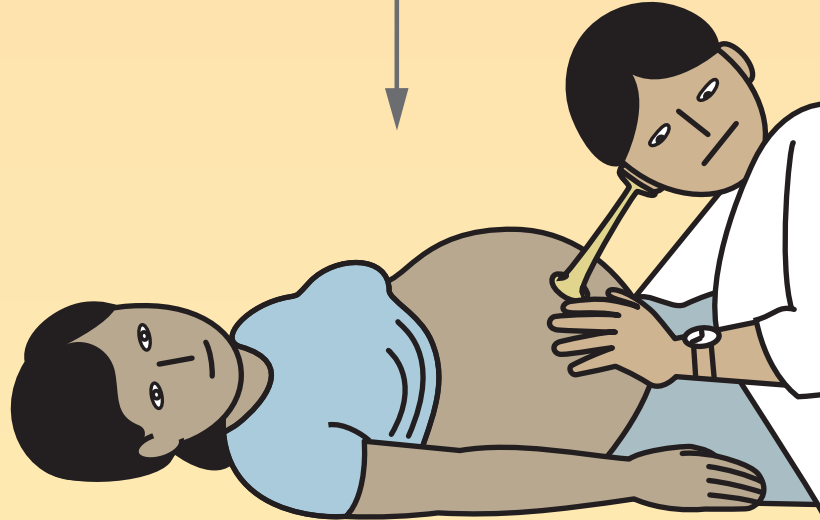
5 cm	for ≥ 6 hours
6 cm	for ≥ 5 hours
7 cm	for ≥ 3 hours
8 cm	for ≥ 2.5 hours
9 cm	for ≥ 2 hours

Check every 30 min	Fetal condition Contractions Pulse Woman's mood
2 hours	Temperature Descent by fifths Bladder
4 hours	BP Cervix / membranes Position Station Molding/caput

Frank or complete breech

If not in CEmONC facility
Seek advanced care

If in referral facility
OR
If referral not possible



Assess woman, baby, and progress
Problems?

Problems
Seek advanced care for cesarean birth

No problems
Continue assessment until cervix fully dilated

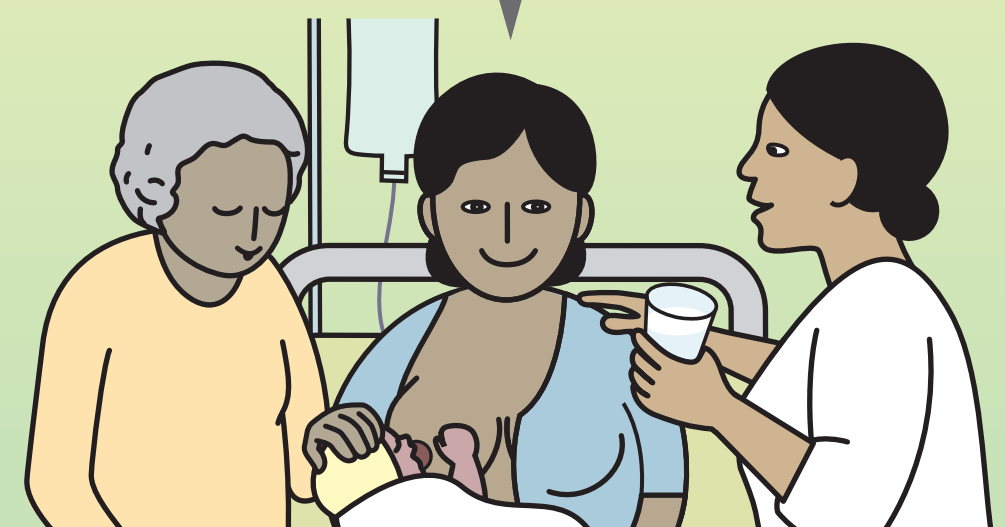
Perform breech maneuvers to deliver

Prepare to help baby breathe



Support birth

Monitor woman and baby closely



Continue care

PREVENT INFECTION

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PROVIDE RESPECTFUL CARE

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