Obstetric and Gynecologic Emergencies
Figure 34-1  External female genitalia.
Figure 34-2 Internal female genitalia.
Figure 34-3  Endoscopic photograph of a 5-week-old live fetus in the uterus. A hand and eye are clearly visible. (© Alexander Tsiaras/Science Source/Photo Researchers, Inc.)
Figure 34-4  Structures of pregnancy.
Figure 34-5  Physiologic changes in pregnancy.

- **Inside:** Increasing blood volume
- **Outside:** Pink coloration to skin
- **Inside:** Increased O₂ demand/
  Decreased lung capacity
- **Outside:** Shortness of breath common
- **Inside:** Fetus growing/
  Uterus enlarging
- **Outside:** Belly enlarging
- **Inside:** Growing uterus
  displaces GI tract
- **Outside:** Nausea, vomiting, and heartburn
- **Inside:** Increasing heart rate
- **Outside:** Faster pulse
- **Inside:** Ligaments stretched, carrying extra weight of fetus
- **Outside:** "Swayback" posture, back pain
Figure 34-6  Three stages of labor.

First stage: beginning of contractions to full cervical dilation

Second stage: baby enters birth canal and is born

Third stage: delivery of the placenta
Figure 34-7  Crowning of the infant's head.
Figure 34-8  Preparing the mother for delivery.
Figure 34-9 Contents of an OB (obstetrics) kit.
Figure 34-10a  (A) Delivering the infant's head. (B) Delivering the infant's shoulders.
Figure 34-10b  (A) Delivering the infant's head. (B) Delivering the infant's shoulders.
Scan 34-1  Assisting in a Normal Delivery  FIRST TAKE STANDARD PRECAUTIONS  (1) Support the infant's head. (Assist the mother by supporting the baby throughout the birth process.)
Scan 34-1 (continued) Assisting in a Normal Delivery

FIRST TAKE STANDARD PRECAUTIONS  (2) With the other hand, wipe the mouth and nose with sterile gauze pads. If there are excessive secretions, fluids, or meconium present on the baby's face, use the rubber bulb syringe to suction the baby's mouth, then the nose. Some EMS systems prefer to withhold suctioning at the perineum, waiting until the baby is fully delivered before suctioning. Follow your local protocols.
Scan 34-1 (continued)  Assisting in a Normal Delivery  FIRST TAKE STANDARD PRECAUTIONS  (3) Aid in the birth of the upper shoulder.
Scan 34-1 (continued)  **Assisting in a Normal Delivery**  FIRST TAKE STANDARD PRECAUTIONS  (4) Support the trunk.
Scan 34-1 (continued)  Assisting in a Normal Delivery  FIRST TAKE STANDARD PRECAUTIONS  (5) Support the pelvis and lower extremities.
Scan 34-1 (continued) Assisting in a Normal Delivery  FIRST TAKE STANDARD PRECAUTIONS  (6) Keep the infant level with the vagina until the umbilical cord stops pulsating.
Table 34-1  The APGAR Score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appearance</strong></td>
<td>Blue (or pale) all over</td>
<td>Extremities blue, trunk pink</td>
<td>Pink all over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pulse</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;100</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grimace (reaction to suctioning or flicking of the feet)</strong></td>
<td>No reaction</td>
<td>Facial grimace</td>
<td>Sneeze, cough, or cry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity</strong></td>
<td>No movement</td>
<td>Only slight activity (flexing extremities)</td>
<td>Moving around normally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Respiratory effort</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Slow or irregular breathing, weak cry</td>
<td>Good breathing, strong cry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 34-11  If the baby is wet, dry her. Then wrap her in a warm blanket or swaddler.
Figure 34-12  Cutting the umbilical cord.
Figure 34-13  Place the baby on the mother's abdomen.
Figure 34-14  If the baby is breathing adequately and has a heart rate greater than 100/minute but has a blue coloration to the torso, administer blow-by oxygen.
Figure 34-15  Inverted pyramid of neonatal resuscitation.
Figure 34-16  It may be necessary to stimulate the newborn to breathe.
Figure 34-17  Deliver chest compressions midsternum with two thumbs, at a depth of one-third to one-half depth of the chest. For a very small infant (inset), the thumbs may be overlapped.
Figure 34-18  Guide the placenta out as it begins to appear at the vaginal opening.
Figure 34-19  After delivery of the placenta, massage the uterus to help control vaginal bleeding.
Figure 34-20   Breech delivery. (© Eddie Lawrence/Photo Researchers, Inc.)
Figure 34-21  Limb presentation.
Figure 34-22  Prolapsed umbilical cord.

- Elevate hips, administer oxygen, and keep mother warm
- Keep baby’s head away from cord
- Do not attempt to push cord back
- Wrap cord in sterile moist towel
- Transport mother to hospital, continuing pressure on baby’s head
Figure 34-23  Multiple births.
Figure 34-24a  (A) Full-term newborn and (B) a premature newborn after 24 weeks of gestation. (© Will and Deni McIntyre/Photo Researchers, Inc.)
Figure 34-24b  (A) Full-term newborn and (B) a premature newborn after 24 weeks of gestation. (© Susan Leavines/Photo Researchers, Inc.)