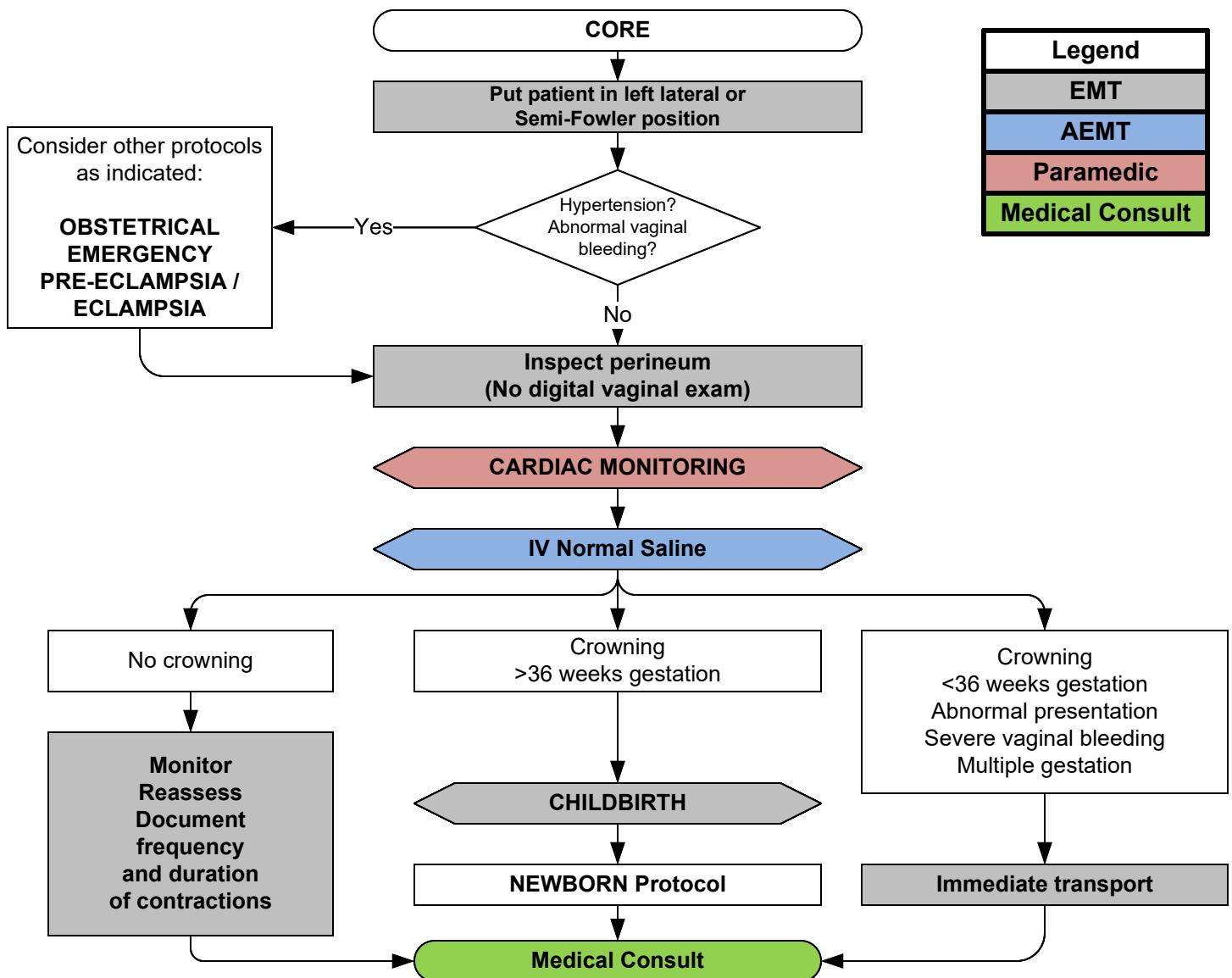


CHILDBIRTH / LABOR

History: - Gravida/para/due date - Time contractions started / how often - Rupture of membranes - Time / amount of any vaginal bleeding - Sensation of fetal activity - Color of fluid discharge - Social history (drugs, smoking, alcohol) - SAMPLE	Signs and Symptoms: - Spasmodic pain - Vaginal discharge or bleeding - Crowning or urge to push - Meconium	Differential: - Abnormal presentation - Buttock - Foot - Hand - Prolapsed cord - Placenta previa - Abruptio placenta - Braxton Hicks contractions - Uterine rupture
--	--	--



Pearls:

- Document all times (delivery, contraction frequency, and length).
- If maternal seizures occur, refer to the **OBSTETRICAL EMERGENCY Protocol**.
- After delivery, massaging the uterus (lower abdomen) will promote uterine contraction and help to control post-partum bleeding. Allowing the newborn to breastfeed may also be helpful in controlling post-partum bleeding.
- Some perineal bleeding is normal with any childbirth. Large quantities of blood > 500 ml or free bleeding are abnormal.