

Prolonged and Obstructed Labor

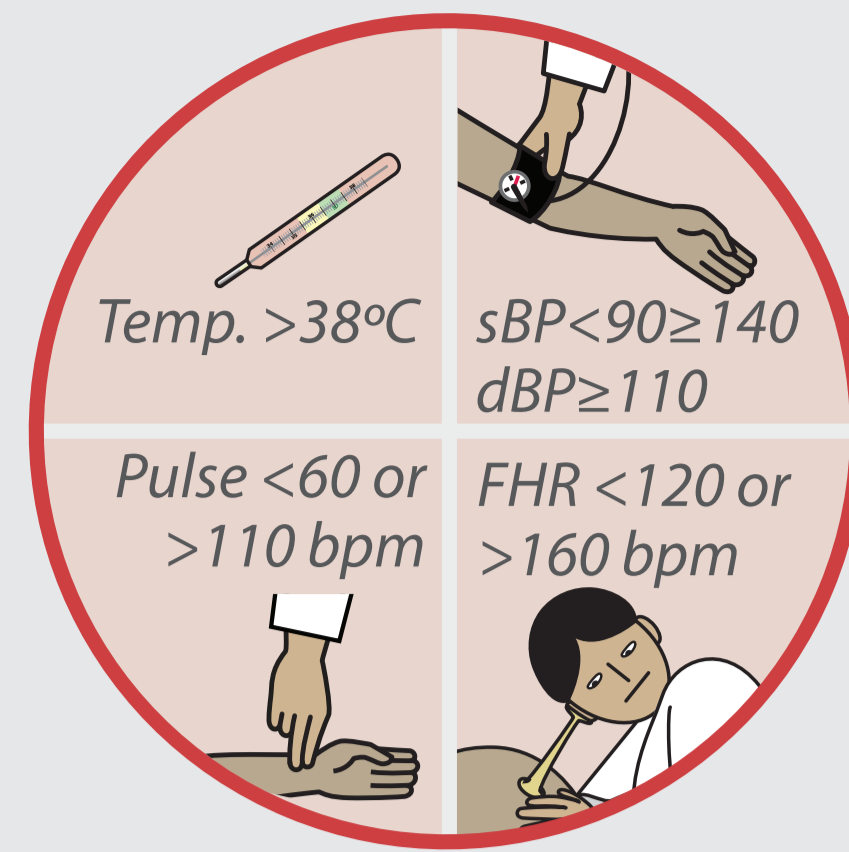
ACTION PLAN

Quick check / Fetal heart rate



Close to birth?

Support birth



Temp. >38°C

sBP <90 ≥140
dBP ≥110

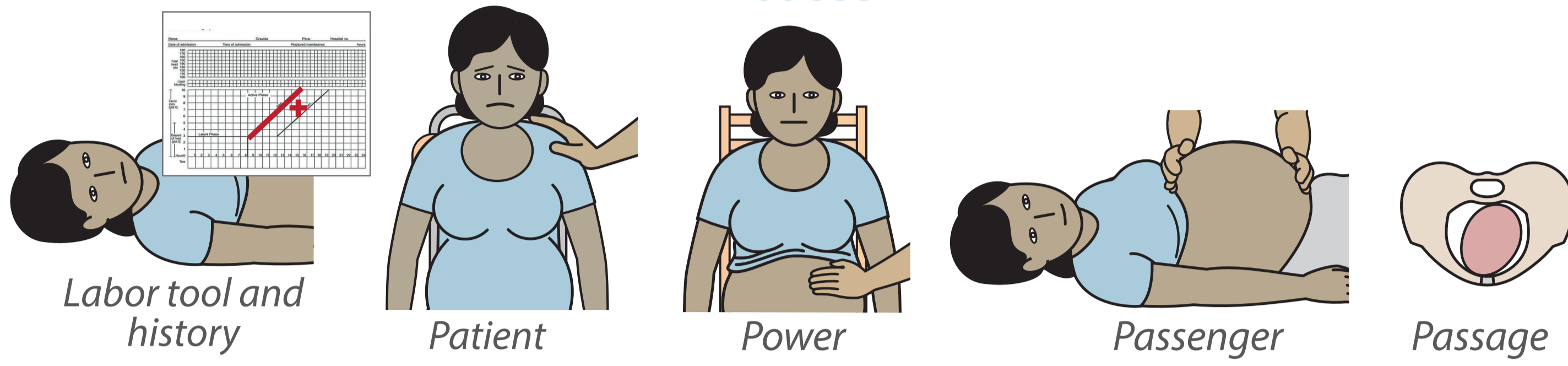
Pulse <60 or >110 bpm

FHR <120 or >160 bpm

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

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

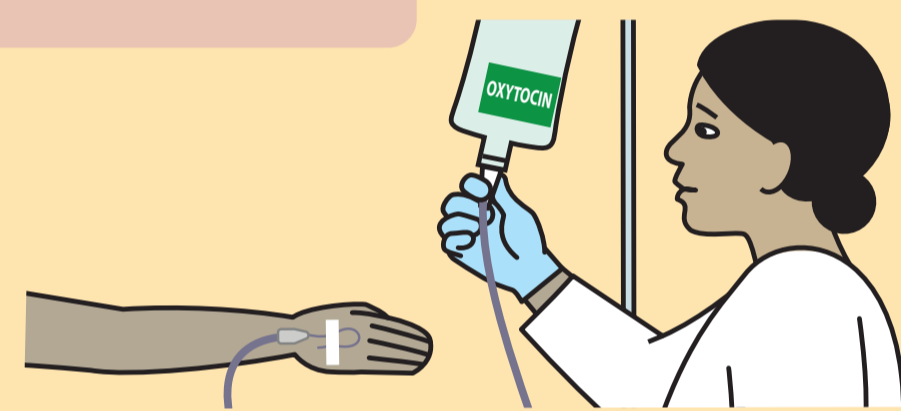
Ineffective contractions

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

Frank or complete breech

If not in CEmONC facility
Seek advanced care

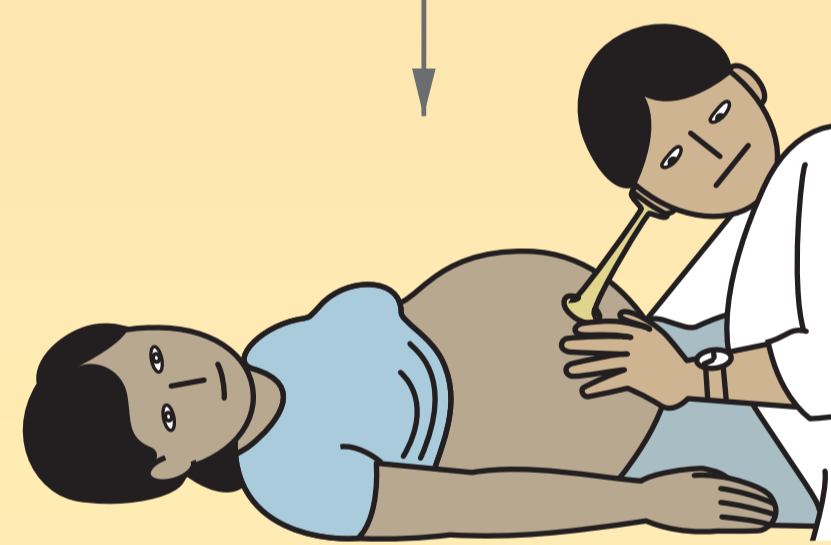
If no oxytocin OR
if not in CEmONC facility
Seek advanced care



Start oxytocin

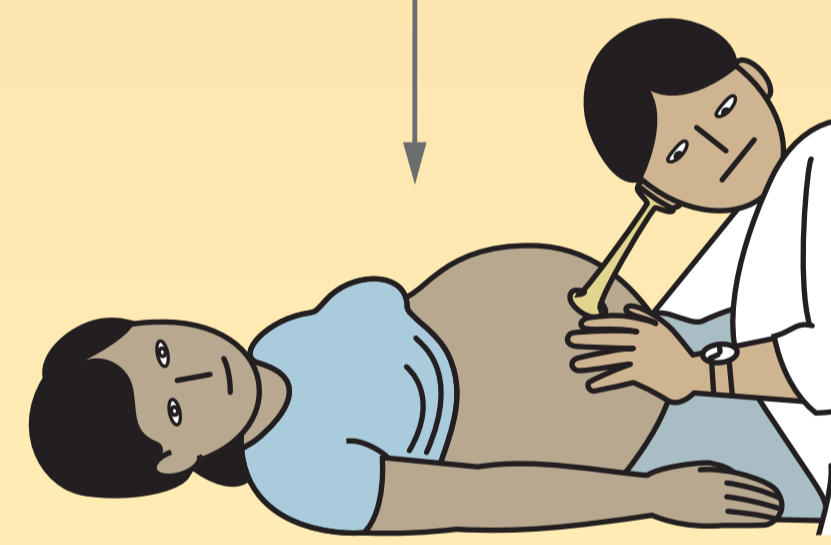
Cervical dilatation is slower than normal if:
5 cm for ≥6 hours
6 cm for ≥5 hours
7 cm for ≥3 hours
8 cm for ≥2.5 hours
9 cm for ≥2 hours

If in referral facility
OR
If referral not possible



Assess woman, baby, and progress
Problems?

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



Assess woman, baby, and progress
Problems?

Problems
Seek advanced care

Problems
Seek advanced care for cesarean birth

No problems
Continue oxytocin and monitoring

No problems
Continue assessment until cervix fully dilated

Prepare to help baby breathe

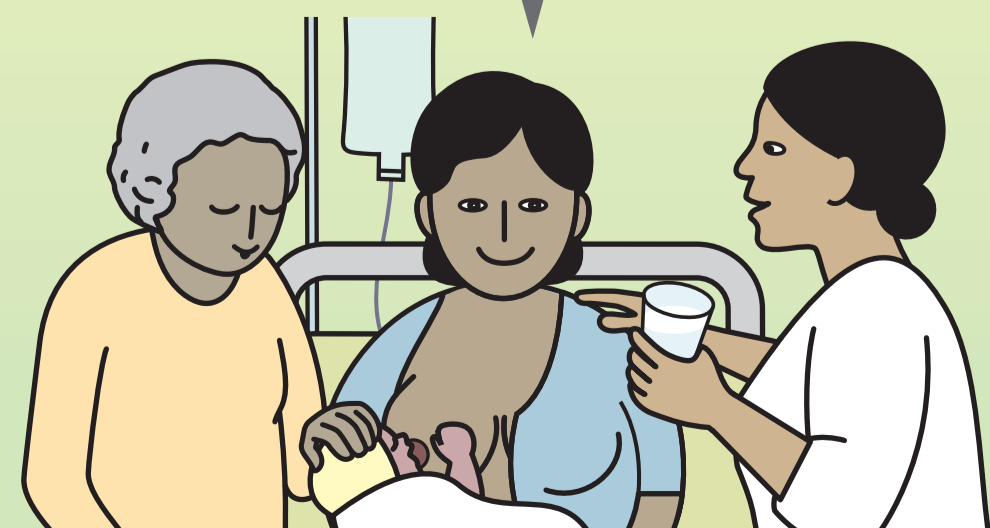
No problems
Be aware of shoulder dystocia

Perform breech maneuvers to deliver



Support birth

Monitor woman and baby closely



Continue care

PREVENT INFECTION

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PROVIDE RESPECTFUL CARE

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