Index

ABC(D) approach 87

- eclampsia 87
- maternal collapse 14, 17
- maternal sepsis 109
- newborn resuscitation 224–7
- abdominal pain, maternal sepsis 106
- accelerations 67, 69
- acidosis, fetal 61–2, 77, 165, 218–19
- activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) 99, 112–13, 122
- active management, third stage of labour 100, 130–2
- acute fatty liver 22, 84
- adrenaline (epinephrine)
  - anaphylaxis 23
  - maternal cardiac arrest 29, 31, 35, 36, 38
- advanced life support (ALS) 25, 27–39
- algorithm 28
- high regional block 50
- recognition of heart rhythms 32–6
- team leader’s role 29
- aftercoming head of breech delivery methods 185–8
- engagement in pelvis 185, 187
- failure to deliver 189
- agonal gasps, maternal 17
- air embolism 23
- airway management, newborn baby 224–5
- all-fours position 160–1
- amiodarone 29, 35
- amniotic fluid embolism 23, 37
- amniotomy
- breech presentation 184, 190
- cord prolapse risk 170, 171
- twin birth 200, 201
- anaemia
  - maternal 122
  - neonatal 130
- anaesthesia see general anaesthesia; regional anaesthesia
- anaesthetic emergencies, maternal 41–55
- anaesthetist 41–2
  - failed intubation 45–6
- analgesia
  - replacement of inverted uterus 211
  - vaginal breech birth 183
  - anaaphylactic reactions 22–3
- aneurysm rupture 20–1
- antepartum haemorrhage (APH) 123–30
- causes 125, 126
- clinical presentation 125, 126
- definition 118
- high-dependency care after 145
- management 125–30
- anti-D prophylaxis 122
- antibiotics, intravenous 109–11, 214
- antihypertensive therapy 94, 95
- antisepsis 105
- aortic compression 139, 140
- aorto caval compression 26
- Apgar score 78, 79
- apnoea
  - primary 218
Practical Obstetric Multi-Professional Training

- secondary (terminal) 219
- arm nuchal 189–90
- posterior, shoulder dystocia 157–9
- arterial blood gases 31, 113
- asphyxia, perinatal 61–2, 78–9
- aspiration of gastric contents, pulmonary 22, 44
- aspirin 22
- assisted breech birth 182, 184–8
- second twin 202
- Association of Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland 53, 54
- asystole 36
- auscultation, intermittent see intermittent auscultation, intrapartum
- automated external defibrillators (AEDs) 35

B-Lynch suture 142
- balloon tamponade, uterine 143, 214
- baseline fetal heart rate 67, 68
- baseline variability 67, 69
- basic life support algorithm 14, 15
- maternal cardiac arrest 30
- maternal collapse 17
- bimanual compression of uterus 138
- bladder filling, cord prolapse 174
- blood/blood product transfusion 121–2
- antepartum haemorrhage 128
- postpartum haemorrhage 135
- women who decline 123
- blood cultures 112
- blood loss clinical signs related to 119
- estimating 120
- normal 118–19
- see also major obstetric haemorrhage
- blood pressure control 94, 95
- measurement 94, 100
- see also hypertension
- blood volume 118
- brachial plexus injury 162, 163, 165–6
- bradycardia, fetal 68
- brain damage, perinatal 59–60, 165
- breaths, inflation, newborn baby 225–6
- breech birth, vaginal 179–91
- aftercoming head 185–8, 189
- assisted manoeuvres 184–8
- common problems 179
- complications and solutions 189–90
- cord prolapse 175
- fetal risks 190–1
- first stage of labour 183–4
- management 183–8
- second stage of labour 184
- types 182
- breech extraction 175, 182, 201–2
- breech presentation 179–80
- cord prolapse 184, 190
- optimum mode of birth 181, 182
- predisposing factors 181
- twins 196
- types 180
- bupivacaine toxicity see local anaesthetic toxicity
- Burns–Marshall technique 187, 188
- caesarean hysterectomy 123
- caesarean pack, perimortem 30, 32
- caesarean section
  - antepartum haemorrhage 130
  - breech presentation 181, 182, 184, 189
  - cord prolapse 175
  - failed intubation 46
  - general anaesthesia 42
  - perimortem 27, 29, 32
previous 132
shoulder dystocia 150
twin pregnancy 195–7, 198
calcium gluconate 29, 37, 90
carbetocin 132
carboprost 140
cardiac arrest, maternal 17, 25–39
advanced life support 27–39
causes 26
drugs used 29, 38
high regional block 50
local anaesthetic toxicity 53
magnesium toxicity 90
management 27–39
management algorithm 28
post-resuscitation care 38–9
potentially reversible causes 36–8
recognition of heart rhythms 32–6
team leader’s role 29
see also collapse, maternal
cardiac arrhythmias see heart rhythms
cardiac disease 22
cardiac tamponade 38
cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) 27–39
local anaesthetic toxicity 53, 55
maternal collapse 17
cardiorespiratory changes, pregnancy 26–7
cardiocotocograph (CTG) antenatal 79–80
features and terminology 66–73
interpretation 74–8
normal 66, 67
pathological 76–8
pre-course workbook 81
pro forma document 74
problems identified 57–8, 59
standards 65–6
suspicious 74, 75
see also electronic fetal monitoring; fetal heart rate
catecholamines 61
catheterisation, bladder 97, 137, 174
cefuroxime 109
cell salvage 122
central venous pressure (CVP) monitoring 97, 98, 145
Centre for Maternal and Child Enquiries (CMACE) 1, 14, 94, 123
cerebral palsy 58–9
cerebrovascular accident (CVA) 21
cervical tears, repair 137, 139
chest compressions, newborn baby 226–7
chest pain, maternal collapse 22
chin lift, newborn baby 224, 225
chlorpheniramine 23
choice, informed 64
chorioamnionitis 108
clavicular fractures 166
Clinical Negligence Scheme for Trusts (CNST) 2, 60
coaugulopathies major obstetric haemorrhage 119, 132, 133
maternal sepsis 112–13
severe pre-eclampsia 99, 122
see also disseminated intravascular coagulation
collapse, maternal 13–23
causes 16, 19–23
decisions on treatment 17–18, 19
definition 14
high regional block 48, 50
initial management 16–17
primary obstetric survey 17, 18
principles of management 14–16
secondary obstetric survey 18–19
communication 3–6
concealed haemorrhage 125, 132
Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Deaths 1, 41, 50, 132
Confidential Enquiry into Maternal and 233
PRactical Obstetric Multi-Professional Training

Child Health (CEMACH) 14
Confidential Enquiry into Stillbirths and Deaths in Infancy (CESDI) 59, 183, 190
contraction pattern 67, 73
cord clamping, delayed 220, 222
cord prolapse 169–77
 assessment for delivery 175
 breech presentation 184, 190
 common difficulties 169
documentation 176, 177
 management 171–6
 parents 176
 perinatal complications 171
 prevention 170–1
 risk factors 170
cryoprecipitate 121–2
crystalloid solutions 121
decelerations 69–73
 atypical variable 71, 72
 early 69
 late 69–70
 prolonged 71–3
 variable 70–1
defibrillation 31, 34–5
 pad placement 33
defibrillators 30, 32–3, 34
delegation 4
delivery
 antepartum haemorrhage 129–30
 cord prolapse 175
 maternal cardiac arrest 29, 31
 maternal sepsis 113
 pathological CTG 76, 77
 posterior arm 157–9
 severe pre-eclampsia 100
diabetes mellitus 22, 149, 150
 disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) 21–2
 major obstetric haemorrhage 119
 maternal sepsis 112–13
severe pre-eclampsia 99
Doppler ultrasound 64
drugs
 anaphylactic or toxic reactions 22–3, 38
 maternal cardiac arrest 29, 38
 newborn resuscitation 228
drying, newborn baby 222
Dublin trial, intrapartum fetal monitoring 58–9
ECG 32–3, 39
 eclampsia 83, 85–92
 box 88
 common failures 83
 definition 85
 documentation 91, 92
 management 86–92
 maternal collapse 21
 seizures 21, 86, 88–90
electronic fetal monitoring (EFM) 57–81
 antenatal 79–80
 breech presentation 183
 cord prolapse 171–2, 174
 indications 63, 64
 oxytocin infusion 78
 pre-course workbook 81
 severe pre-eclampsia 100
 standards 65–6
 technical considerations 65
 twin birth 200, 201
 see also cardiotocograph
 epidural anaesthesia
 high block 48–50, 51
 local anaesthetic toxicity 50–5
 safety equipment 52
 severe pre-eclampsia 100
epinephrine see adrenaline
 episiotomy 155, 184
 Erb’s palsy 165
 Erb’s Palsy Group 163
ergometrine 100
examination under anaesthetic, postpartum haemorrhage 138
external cephalic version 201

factor VIIa, recombinant 141
failed intubation 42–3, 45–6
  drill 47
  risk factors 43
‘fast time’ 8–9
fetal blood sampling (FBS) 76–8
twin birth 198
fetal death, intrapartum 59, 65
fetal distress 58
fetal heart rate (FHR)
  accelerations 67, 69
  baseline 67, 68
  baseline variability 67, 69
  contraction pattern 67, 73
decelerations 69–73
  electronic monitoring see electronic fetal monitoring
intermittent auscultation see intermittent auscultation, intrapartum
  sinusoidal pattern 73
fetal monitoring, intrapartum 57–81
cord prolapse 174
NICE guideline 59, 62, 63
physiology and pathophysiology 60–2
problems identified 57–8, 59
risk management and training 59–60
  standards and quality 62–6
  see also cardiotocograph;
  electronic fetal monitoring
fetal movements, reduced 79
fetal wellbeing, assessment
  antepartum haemorrhage 128
cord prolapse 174
  see also fetal monitoring,
intrapartum
  fetus, oxygen supply 61–2
  fibrinogen 99, 113
  fluid balance, severe pre-eclampsia 96–8
fluid resuscitation
  major obstetric haemorrhage 120–2, 135
  maternal cardiac arrest 37
  maternal collapse 17
  maternal sepsis 111
  uterine inversion 211
forceps delivery
  aftercoming head of breech 187, 189
  see also instrumental delivery
four Hs and four Ts 37–8
  fresh frozen plasma (FFP) 121–2
  fundal pressure 162
gas exchange, placental 61
gasping, neonatal 219
general anaesthesia
  complications 42–6
  indications 42
severe pre-eclampsia 94
uterine inversion 212
genital tract
  sepsis see sepsis, maternal
  trauma 132, 137, 139
  group A streptococcal infection (GAS) 104, 106, 112
haemoglobin assessment 121
haemophilia 122
haemorrhage
  concealed 125, 132
  definitions 118
  see also major obstetric
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Haemorrhage</th>
<th>Severe pre-eclampsia 92</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhagic disorders</td>
<td>Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy 83–101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhagic shock</td>
<td>See also eclampsia; pre-eclampsia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antepartum haemorrhage</td>
<td>Hypocalcaemia 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical features</td>
<td>Hypoglycaemia 22, 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postpartum haemorrhage</td>
<td>Hypotension 119, 136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand washing</td>
<td>Hypothermia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haultain’s operation</td>
<td>Major obstetric haemorrhage 144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Maternal cardiac arrest 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aftercoming, of breech see</td>
<td>Risk to newborn 220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aftercoming head of breech</td>
<td>Therapeutic 39, 228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrapment, preterm breech</td>
<td>Hypovolaemia 20–1, 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart failure, acute</td>
<td>Hypoxia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart rate</td>
<td>Fetal/neonatal 61–2, 66, 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fetal see fetal heart rate</td>
<td>218–19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newborn baby</td>
<td>Maternal 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart rhythms</td>
<td>Hypoxic ischaemic encephalopathy (HIE) 165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-shockable</td>
<td>Hysterectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognition</td>
<td>Cesarean 123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shockable</td>
<td>Peripartum 132, 142, 144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HELLP syndrome</td>
<td>Imaging, maternal sepsis 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HemoCue®</td>
<td>Informed choice 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heparin</td>
<td>Instrumental delivery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-dependency care</td>
<td>Cord prolapse 175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major obstetric haemorrhage</td>
<td>Maternal cardiac arrest 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe pre-eclampsia</td>
<td>Shoulder dystocia risk 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High regional block</td>
<td>See also forceps delivery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huntington’s operation</td>
<td>Intensive care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydralazine</td>
<td>Major obstetric haemorrhage 145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocortisone</td>
<td>Maternal collapse 18, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrostatic method, inverted uterus</td>
<td>Post-cardiac arrest 38–9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperglycaemia</td>
<td>Severe pre-eclampsia 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperkalaemia</td>
<td>Intermittent auscultation, intrapartum 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypermagnesaemia</td>
<td>Standards 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>VS electronic fetal monitoring 58–9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>Internal iliac artery ligation 143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criteria for treatment</td>
<td>Internal podalic version 201–2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Internal rotational manoeuvres 159–60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

236
Index

interventional radiology 143
intra-abdominal bleeding 123
intracranial haemorrhage 84, 94
Intralipid (intravenous lipid emulsion) 53, 54, 55
intrapartum fetal monitoring see fetal monitoring, intrapartum
intravenous (IV) access
cord prolapse 175
major obstetric haemorrhage 121
maternal cardiac arrest 31
maternal collapse 17
intubation see tracheal intubation
inverted uterus see uterine inversion
jaw thrust, newborn baby 224, 225
Klumpke’s palsy 166
knee–chest position 173, 174
labetalol 95
lactate, serum
fetal scalp 76
maternal sepsis 113
lactic acid 61–2, 218
laparotomy
inverted uterus 214
maternal collapse 18, 21
postpartum haemorrhage 141–4
left-lateral tilt position 16, 26–7
lipid emulsion, intravenous 53, 54, 55
liver function, maternal sepsis 112
local anaesthetic toxicity 50–5
follow-up 55
management 53–5
signs and symptoms 52
Løvsett’s manoeuvre 185, 186
macrosomia, fetal 149, 150
magnesium
serum levels 90, 96
toxicity 29, 37, 90
magnesium sulphate
eclamptic seizures 88–90
emergency regimen 89
severe pre-eclampsia 96
magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) 132
major obstetric haemorrhage 117–45
antenatal risk assessment 122–3
common failures 117
documentation 144–5
high-dependency care after 145
pathophysiology 118–19
protocol 120–2
see also antepartum haemorrhage;
postpartum haemorrhage
manual displacement of uterus 16, 26–7
manual replacement, inverted uterus 212
maternal deaths
amniotic fluid embolism 23
anaesthesia-related 41, 50–2
cardiac disease 22
major obstetric haemorrhage 118
pre-eclampsia and eclampsia 84, 94
pulmonary thromboembolism 20
sepsis 21, 104, 106
team working aspects 1
Mauriceau–Smellie–Veit manoeuvre 185–7
McRoberts’ manoeuvre 153–4
meconium, at delivery 227–8
metabolic acidosis
fetal 62
maternal sepsis 113
metronidazole 109
microbiological testing 109, 111–12
misoprostol 140–1
modified obstetric early warning score
(MOEWS) charts
maternal sepsis 107, 111
obstetric haemorrhage 123, 124

237
naloxone 29, 38
National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE)
  intrapartum fetal monitoring 59, 62, 63, 74
  pre-eclampsia and eclampsia 94, 101
National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) 52, 55
neonatal resuscitation 217–28
  ABCD sequence 224–7
  algorithm 221
  difficulties observed 217
  documentation 226
  equipment 219–20
  warmth and assessment 222–3, 224
neonatal team 29, 130, 175, 220
neonates
  delayed cord clamping 220, 222
  drying 222
  physiology of hypoxia 218–19
neonatologist 151, 217, 228
neurogenic shock, uterine inversion 209, 211
newborn assessment 78–9, 222–3
NICE see National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence
nifedipine 95
non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs 100
non-verbal communication 6
nuchal arms 189–90

obesity, maternal
  aspiration prophylaxis 44
  shoulder dystocia risk 150
  tracheal intubation 43, 44
oliguria
  magnesium toxicity and 90
  severe pre-eclampsia 96, 97, 98
opiate overdose 38
outcomes, improvements in 3
Oxford HELP 45
oxygen administration
  fetal effects of maternal 78
  maternal cardiac arrest 37, 38
  maternal collapse 17
  before tracheal intubation 45
oxygenation, fetal 61–2
oxytocin
  continuous EFM and 78
  postpartum haemorrhage 136–7
  twin birth 199, 200, 203
  uterine inversion 211, 214
  see also Syntocinon®
parents, care of 163, 176, 220
perinatal mortality 59, 171
  twins 194, 195
perineal tears, repair 137, 139
pH
  fetal blood 77
  maternal blood 113
Pinard stethoscope 58, 64, 65
placenta
  adherent 132, 212, 214
  retained 133, 139
placenta accreta 123, 132
placenta percreta 132
placenta praevia 123, 129
  antepartum haemorrhage 125, 126
  management of bleeding 129
placental abruption 125, 126, 128
platelet concentrate 121
pneumothorax, tension 38
positioning, maternal
  cardiac arrest 26–7, 30
  collapse 16
  cord prolapse 173, 174
  tracheal intubation 44–5
  vaginal breech birth 184
post-delivery care, severe pre-eclampsia 100–1
posterior arm, delivery 157–9
postpartum haemorrhage (PPH) 130–40
causes 132–3
continuing management 139–44
definitions 118
documentation 144–5
emergency box 135
high-dependency care after 145
initial management 133–9
presenting features 133
prevention 130–2
primary 118
risk factors 131
secondary 118	
twin birth and 203
uterine inversion 133, 209, 211
pre-eclampsia 83–101
clotting abnormalities 99, 122
common failures 83
fetal complications 85
management of severe 92–100
maternal complications 84
post-delivery care 100–1
risk factors 85
severe, defined 92
pre-oxygenation, tracheal intubation 45
pregnancy
cardiorespiratory changes 26–7
difficulty of tracheal intubation 42–3
preterm part, digital elevation 173
preterm babies, warmth 223, 224
preterm breech births 182, 189
primary obstetric survey 17, 18
prostaglandins 140–1
proteinuria 92
prothrombin time 99, 112–13, 122
puerperal sepsis 105, 112
pulmonary aspiration of gastric contents 22, 44
pulmonary embolism 37
pulmonary oedema, severe
pre-eclampsia 98–9
pulmonary thromboembolism 19–20
pulseless electrical activity (PEA) 35–6, 38
ramped position 44–5
rash, group A streptococcal infection 106
regional anaesthesia
cord prolapse 175
high block 48–50, 51
local anaesthetic toxicity 50–5
safety equipment 52
see also epidural anaesthesia
renal failure
magnesium toxicity 90
maternal sepsis 112
see also oliguria
resuscitation trolley 38
retained products of conception
manual removal 139
maternal sepsis 108, 114
risk management, fetal intrapartum
care 59–60
rupture of membranes
artificial see amniotomy
cord prolapse and 170, 173
salbutamol 23
SBAR reporting 4, 5
second twin
breech extraction 182, 201–2
delivery 200–2
risk of vaginal birth 195
stabilising lie 199
secondary obstetric survey 18–19
seizures, eclamptic 21, 86, 88–90
Semmelweis, Ignaz 105
sepsis, maternal 18, 21, 103–14
characteristics 104
PRactical Obstetric Multi-Professional Training

common failures 103
management 108–14
potential causes 108
prevention 105
recognition 105–7
risk factors 107–8
septicaemia 104
septicaemic shock 21
shock
acute uterine inversion 208, 209
antepartum haemorrhage 125, 126
clinical features 119
postpartum haemorrhage 133, 136
shoulder dystocia 147–66
algorithm 152
care of parents 163
common problems 147
consequences 165–6
definition 147
documentation 163, 164
incidence 148
internal vaginal manoeuvres 155–60
management 151–62
pathophysiology 148
prevention 150
previous 149, 163
recognition 151
risk factors 148–50
Sim's position, exaggerated 173, 174
sinusoidal pattern 73
situational awareness 7–9
sore throat, maternal sepsis 106
spinal anaesthesia
high block 48–50, 51
local anaesthetic toxicity 50–5
safety equipment 52
stroke (cerebrovascular accident) 21
suprapubic pressure 154, 155
Surviving Sepsis Campaign 109, 113
symphysiotomy 161, 189
Syntocinon®
postpartum haemorrhage 137
pre-eclampsia and eclampsia 100
third stage of labour 130–1, 132
see also oxytocin
Syntometrine®
postpartum haemorrhage 136–7
pre-eclampsia or eclampsia 100
third stage of labour 130, 131, 132
tachycardia
fetal 68
maternal 119, 136
tamponade
cardiac 38
uterine balloon 143
team leaders 6–7
maternal cardiac arrest 29
non participant 9
team roles and responsibilities 6–7
teamwork 1–10
defined 2
under pressure 9
situational awareness 7–9
training 2–3
temperature control
after maternal cardiac arrest 39
preterm infants 222, 223
tension pneumothorax 38
terbutaline 76–8, 173, 212
Term Breech Trial 181
thermal care, newborn baby 222–3, 224
third stage of labour
active management 100, 130–2
twin birth 203
thromboelastography 121
thromboembolism 20, 37–8
thromboprophylaxis 100, 114
tocolysis
Index

cord prolapse 173
uterine hypercontractility 76–8
uterine inversion 212
total spinal block 48, 49, 50, 51
toxic reaction to drugs or allergens 22–3, 38
tracheal intubation 42–6
best practice points 46
failed 42–3, 45–6, 47
maternal cardiac arrest 27
reduction of complications 44–6
risk factors for difficult 43
traction, shoulder dystocia 153, 154, 162
training
cord prolapse 176
electronic fetal monitoring 59–60
teamwork 2–3
tranexamic acid 141
transfers, cord prolapse 172, 175
trauma
genital tract 132, 137, 139
maternal cardiac arrest 38
turtle-neck sign 151
twin birth 193–204
admission checklist 198
common difficulties 193
documentation 203, 204
equipment 200
inter-twin interval 203
management of vaginal 197–203
optimal mode 195–7
timing 197
see also second twin
Twin Birth Study 195
twin pregnancy, risks 194
twin-to-twin transfusion syndrome 194
twins
conjoined 194, 197
dizygotic 193, 194
monochorionic 194, 203
monozygotic 194
presentation 195, 196
ultrasound 65, 128, 132
umbilical artery/vein blood samples 79
umbilical cord see cord
United Kingdom Obstetric Surveillance System (UKOSS) 132, 142
urinary catheterisation 97, 137, 174
uterine atony 132
management 136–7, 139, 140–1
prevention 132
uterine inversion 207–15
common problems 207
debriefing after 214–15
definition 208
diagnosis 208–9
documentation 214
management 209–14
postpartum haemorrhage 133, 209, 211
risk factors 208
uterine relaxants 212
uterine vessel ligation 143
uterus
balloon tamponade 143, 214
bimanual compression 138
compression sutures 142
hypercontractility 75, 76–8
manual displacement 16, 26–7
massage 136
packing 143
rupture 125, 126, 129
vacuum cup, inverted uterus
management 213
vaginal access, shoulder dystocia 155–7
vaginal bleeding
antepartum haemorrhage 125, 126
postpartum haemorrhage 133
vaginal examination

241
antepartum haemorrhage 129
cord prolapse 172
maternal sepsis 111
vaginal tears, repair 137, 139
vasa praevia 125, 126
venous thrombosis prophylaxis 100, 114
ventilation
maternal 27, 37, 38

newborn resuscitation 225–6
ventricular fibrillation (VF) 33–4
ventricular tachycardia (VT), pulseless 34
von Willebrand's disease 122
warmth, newborn baby 222–3
white blood cell count (WBC) 112
Zavenelli manoeuvre 161