

OBSTETRICAL EMERGENCIES / NEWBORN DELIVERIES

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PREDELIVERY	
BLS	ALS
Ensure patent airway	Monitor/EKG
 O₂ saturation PRN 	• IV SO
 O₂ and/or ventilate PRN 	Capnography SO PRN
 If no time for transport and delivery is 	
imminent (crowning and pushing), proceed with delivery	Direct to labor/delivery area BHO if ≥20 weeks gestation
 If no delivery, transport on left side 	
Keep mother warm	Eclampsia (seizures) • Midazolam IN/IM/IV/IO to a max dose of 5 mg
Third-trimester bleeding	(d/c if seizure stops) SO, MR x1 in 10 min SO.
 Transport immediately to facility with 	Max 10 mg total.
obstetrical services per BH direction	
Eclampsia (seizures)	
Protect airway	
Protect from injury	
Di	ELIVERY

BLS and ALS

Routine delivery

- If placenta delivered, massage fundus. Do not wait on scene.
- Wait 60 sec after delivery, then clamp and cut cord between clamps
- Document name of person cutting cord, time cut, and delivery location (address)
- Place identification bands on mother and newborn(s)
- Complete Out of Hospital Birth Report Form (S-166A) and provide to parent

Difficult deliveries

- High-flow O₂
- Keep mother warm

Nuchal cord (cord wrapped around neck)

- Slip cord over the head and off neck
- Clamp and cut cord, if wrapped too tightly

Prolapsed cord

- Place mother with her hips elevated on pillows
- Insert a gloved hand into vagina and gently push presenting part off cord
- Transport immediately while retaining this position. Do not remove hand until relieved by hospital personnel.
- Cover exposed cord with saline-soaked gauze

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Shoulder dystocia

• Hyperflex mother's knees to her chest

Breech birth (arm or single foot visible)

Rapid transport

Frank breech or double footling and imminent delivery with long transport

- Allow newborn to deliver to the waist without active assistance (support only)
- When legs and buttocks are delivered, assist head out keeping body parallel to the ground. If head does not deliver within 1-2 min, insert gloved hand into the vagina to create airway for newborn.
- Transport immediately if head undelivered

Eclampsia (seizures)

- Protect airway, and protect from injury
- ALS: Midazolam IN/IM/IV/IO to a max dose of 5 mg (d/c if seizure stops) SO, MR x1 in 10 min SO. Max 10 mg total.

MOTHER POST-DELIVERY	
BLS	ALS
Post-partum hemorrhage	Post-partum hemorrhage
 Massage fundus vigorously 	Monitor/EKG
Baby to breast	 Capnography
• High-flow O ₂	
Keep mother warm	Post-partum hemorrhage with SBP <90 mmHg • 500 mL fluid bolus IV/IO PRN SO,
Eclampsia (seizures)	MR x2 q10 min SO
Protect airway	·
Protect from injury	Eclampsia (seizures)
	 Midazolam IN/IM/IV/IO to a max dose of 5 mg
	(d/c if seizure stops) SO, MR x1 in 10 min SO.
	Max 10 mg total.
NEONATAL POST-DELIVERY	

BLS and ALS

Warm, dry, and stimulate newborn

- Wrap newborn in warm, dry blanket. Keep head warm.
- Assess breathing, tone, and HR. Palpate HR via umbilical cord.
- If placing pulse oximeter, use newborn's right hand
- APGAR at 1 and 5 min (do not delay resuscitation to obtain score)
- Confirm identification bands placed on mother and newborn(s)
- Bring mother and newborn(s) to same hospital
- Complete Out of Hospital Birth Report Form (S-166A) and provide to parent

Full-term newborn with good tone and breathing

- Keep newborn warm
- Ensure patent airway
- If excessive secretions, suction mouth then nose with bulb syringe
- O2 saturation on newborn's right hand PRN
- Baby to breast
- Ongoing assessment q30 sec

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Newborn HR ≥100 with respiratory distress or central cyanosis

• Blow-by O₂

Newborn HR <100, poor respiratory effort or persistent central cyanosis

- Ventilate with BVM on room air
- Monitor/EKG
- Recheck pulse q30 sec
- For persistently poor respiratory rate/effort, or cyanosis despite correct BVM technique, add high-flow O₂ 15 L/min to BVM
- Stop BVM when patient breathing well and HR ≥100
- ALS: IV/IO SO (do not delay transport)
- ALS: NG tube PRN SO

Newborn HR <60

- Continue BVM with high-flow O₂
- Chest compressions at rate of 120/min
- 3:1 compression to ventilation ratio
- Check pulse q1 min
- Stop compressions when HR ≥60
- ALS: Epinephrine 1:10,000 per drug chart IV/IO SO, MR q3-5 min SO
- ALS: Fluid bolus per drug chart IV/IO SO, MR x 1 in 10 min SO

Premature and/or low birth weight newborn

- If amniotic sac intact, remove neonate from sac after delivery
- Place neonate in plastic bag up to axilla to minimize heat loss
- Transport immediately
- CPR need **not** be initiated if there are no signs of life **and** gestational age <24 weeks

Protocol: S-133