

Obstetric and Gynecological Emergencies

Condition	Signs & Symptoms	Treatment	Definition/Notes
Supine Hypotensive Syndrome			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dizziness and drop in blood pressure caused when mother is in the supine position due to compression of the inferior vena cava.
Breech Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upon visual inspection you note the buttocks, or the feet are presenting first. 		
Prolapsed Umbilical Cord			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be one limb, or two. If there are two limbs, there is likely a prolapsed cord. Best to deliver in hospital. STAY CALM!
Nuchal Cord	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When baby's head presents, you feel or notice the umbilical cord is wrapped around the neck. 		
Placenta Previa			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Placenta has formed in an abnormal location that will not allow for normal delivery, typically low in the uterus or over the cervix. Cause of excessive prebirth bleeding.
Abruptio Placentae			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The placenta separates from the uterine wall. Typically it's due to trauma. Can be complete or partial. Complete is almost always fatal for the fetus.
Preeclampsia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Altered Mental Status Swollen hands, feet, face Hypertension 		
Eclampsia		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain an open airway. High O2 Transport patient on left side Have suction ready. ALS 	

Define each stage of labor:

First Stage -

Second Stage –

Third Stage –

Key Terms:

Braxton-Hicks –

Cephalic –

Crowning –

Ectopic Pregnancy –

Meconium Staining –