#### **CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINE**

# Postnatal: Immediate Maternal Care in Labour and Birth Suite following Birth

This document should be read in conjunction with the **Disclaimer** 

### **Aims**

- The detection of any postpartum complications
- The promotion of early mother baby interaction
- The initiation of breastfeeding

## **Key Points**

- 1. Observations should be performed as often as indicated by the woman's clinical status and recording to be commenced on MR 285.01.
- Where indications for additional care are identified increase the frequency of the recommended observations as required and discuss consult and manage appropriately.
- 3. If blood loss is outside the expected range, or the placenta is retained, the woman shall not be given food or oral fluids and the medical officer informed immediately.

## **Procedure**

- 1. Assess and document the tone and position of the fundus and the amount of lochia following birth of the placenta
  - every 15 30 minutes for the first 2 hours
- 2. Inspect the perineum following birth of the placenta. Reassess if indicated e.g. increased lochia or pain.
- 3. Measure and document the woman's pulse, respiration, SaO2, blood pressure and temperature
  - Once within an hour of the birth of the placenta
- 4. Ensure the woman is warm, clean and dry.
- 5. Discuss, offer organise and administer analgesia as required.
- 6. Where the clinical status of the woman and her baby allows, encourage all women to maintain uninterrupted skin to skin contact following birth for at least 1 hour. See Clinical Guideline O&M: Newborn Feeding: <a href="Skin to Skin Contact">Skin to Skin Contact</a>
- 7. Encourage the woman to initiate infant suckling. See Clinical Guideline O&M: Newborn Feeding: <u>The First Feed</u>

- 8. If the woman has chosen not to breastfeed, organise a formula feed for the baby.
- 9. Encourage the woman to eat, drink and rest.
- 10. If the woman has received epidural analgesia, assess the woman's range of movement, leg sensation and weight bearing ability prior to ambulation. Perform a Bromage Score- refer to Clinical Guideline, Anaesthetics <u>4.6</u> Assessment of Motor Function
- 11. Assist the woman to the shower and toilet. Offer a wash in bed where appropriate.
- 12. Encourage the woman to void. Ensure her bladder is emptied 4 hours post birth or removal of IDC. See Clinical Guideline Bladder Care
- 13. For bladder management with neuraxial blockage / an operative birth/ PPH with oxytocin or third or fourth degree tear see Bladder Care guideline
- 14. Discontinue any intravenous infusion if the woman's clinical condition allows. The cannula must remain in situ if an epidural is to continue.
- 15. The epidural catheter shall be removed if no longer required for analgesia.

# Prior to transferring to the postnatal ward

- 1. Assess and record:
  - The tone, height and position of the fundus.
  - The amount of lochia
  - The perineum
  - The bladder status
- 2. Once a bed is available transfer the woman, with the baby either in her arms or in a cot.
- 3. The woman shall be transferred by:
  - wheelchair
  - on the bed when she is unable to weight bear or her clinical status makes it inappropriate to use a wheelchair.
  - walking if the woman's condition permits or requests.

#### Reference

Queensland Maternity and Neonatal Clinical Guideline: Normal Birth .2012

# Related WNHS policies, procedures and guidelines

Postnatal Care (Routine)

Newborn Feeding

**Assessment of Motor Function** 

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