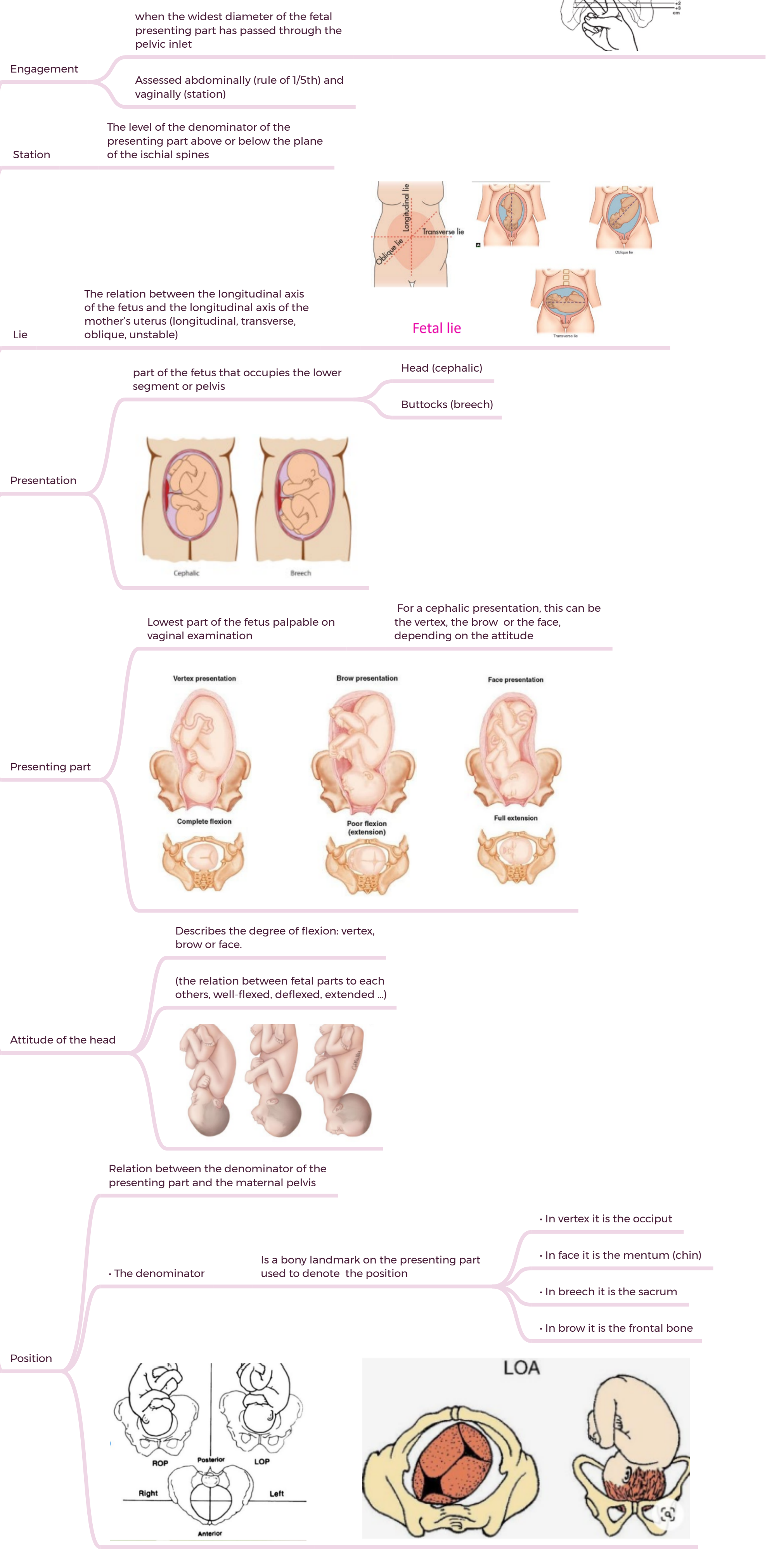


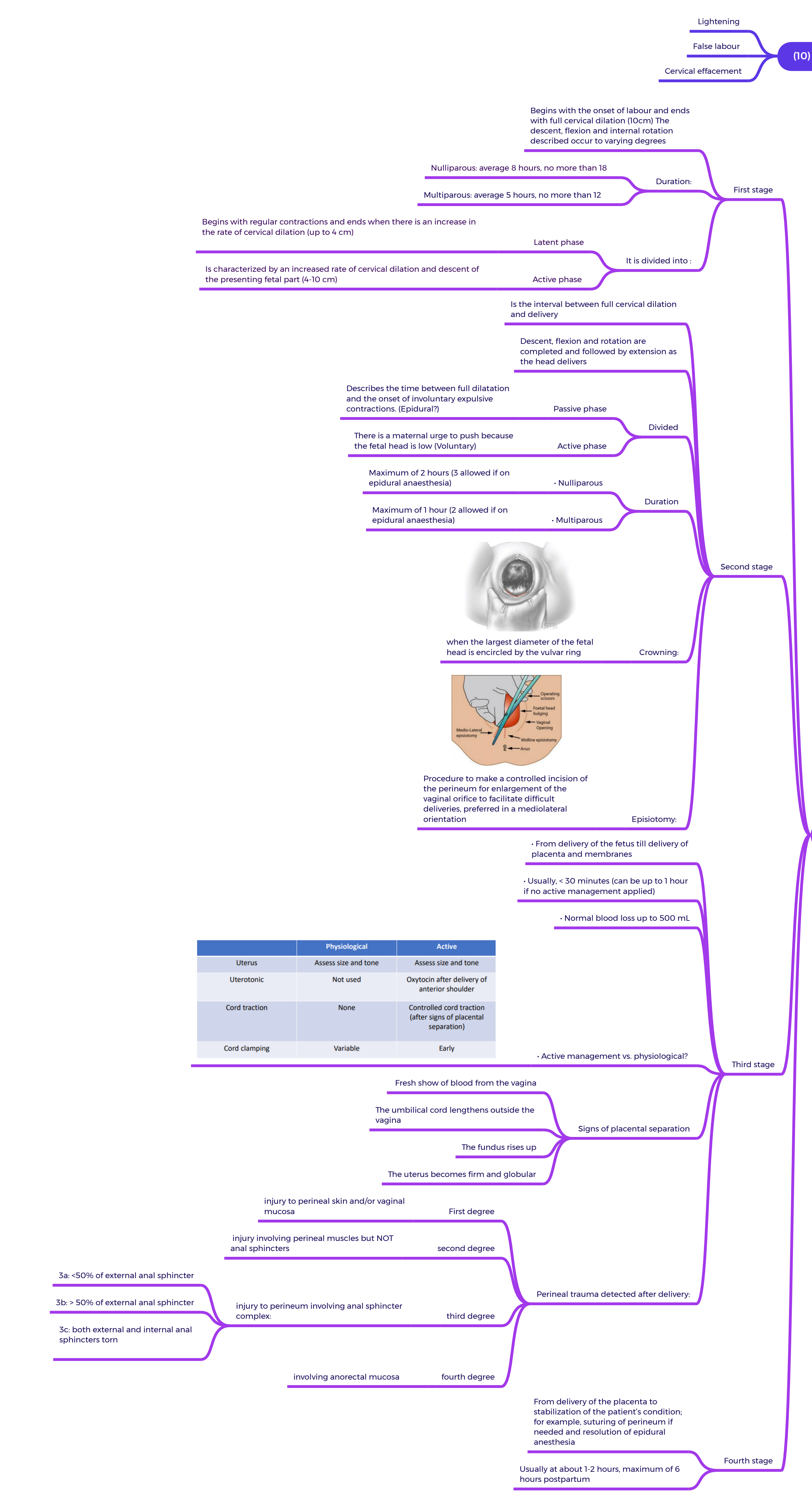
	False Labour	True Labour
How often are contractions?	Irregular Do not get closer	Regular Get closer and longer with time
Do they change with movement?	Decrease with walking / rest / or changing position	Irrelevant to position
Strength	Weak (may be strong then get weaker)	Steadily increase in strength
Pain site	Abdomen or pelvis	Start in the lower back and move to the front to abdomen

(9) Irregular, painless, of mild intensity contractions of uterine smooth muscle can occur throughout the third trimester and are often felt as Braxton Hicks contractions, not result in cervical changes

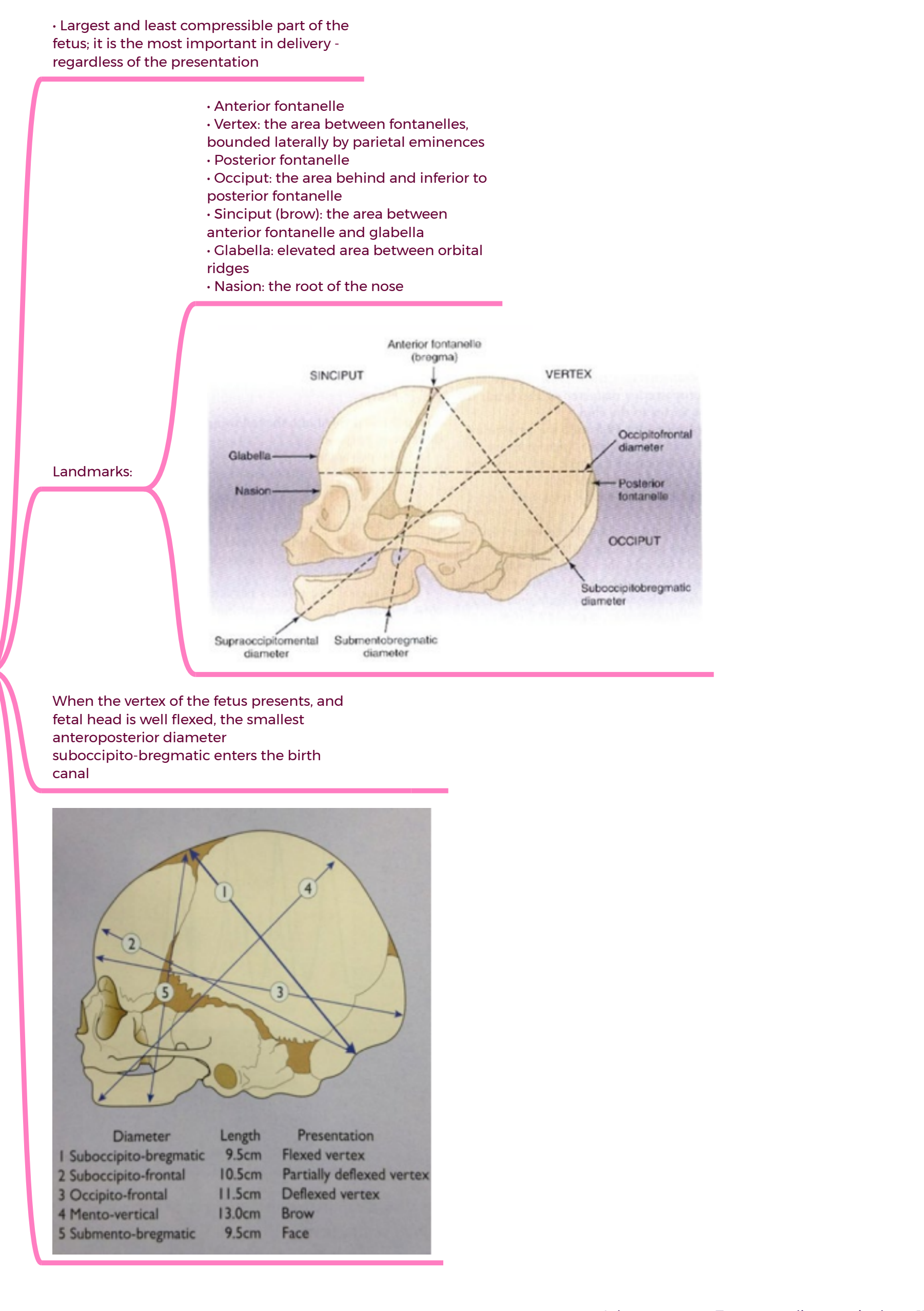
(I) Definitions



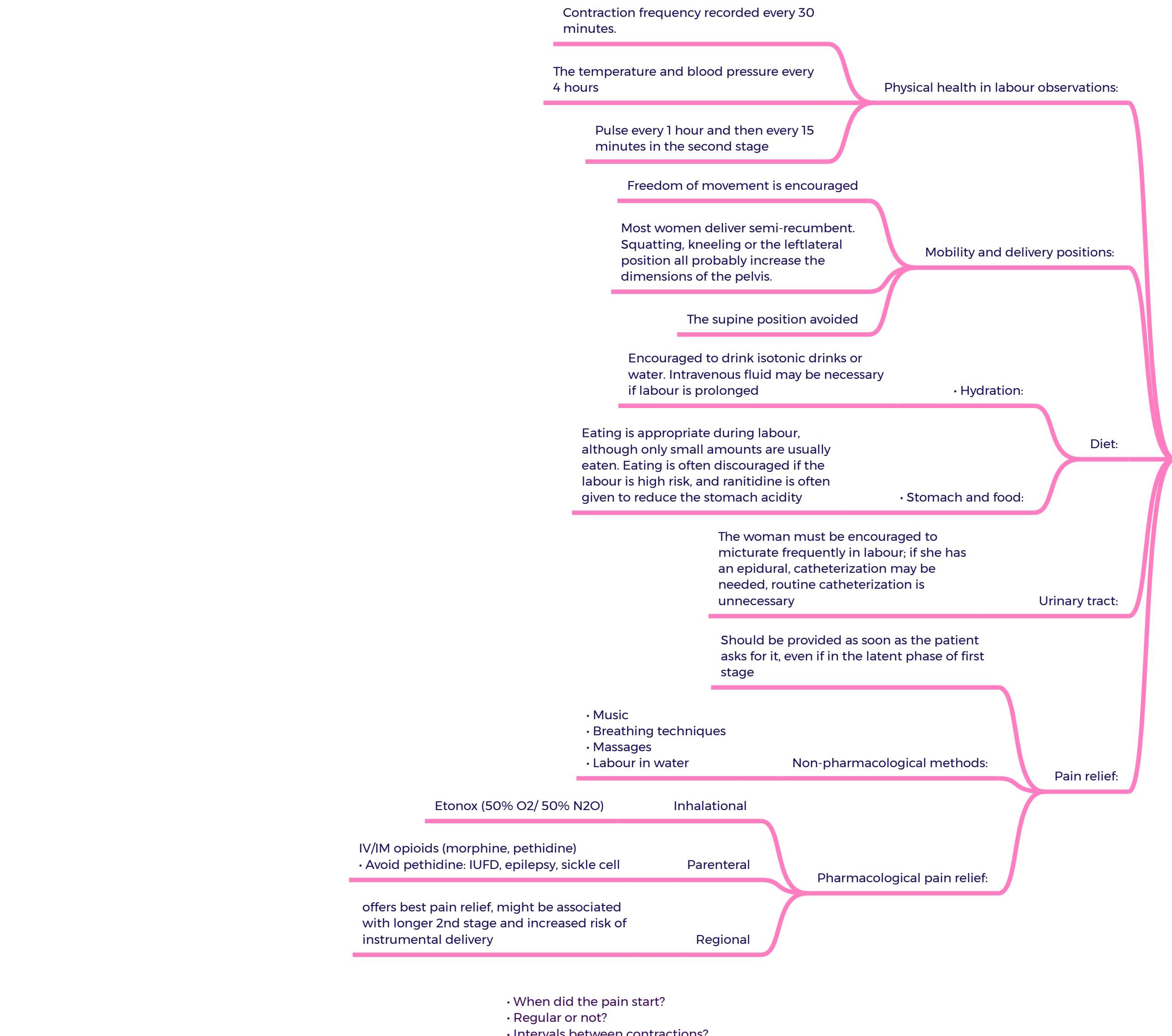
(II) Stages of labour



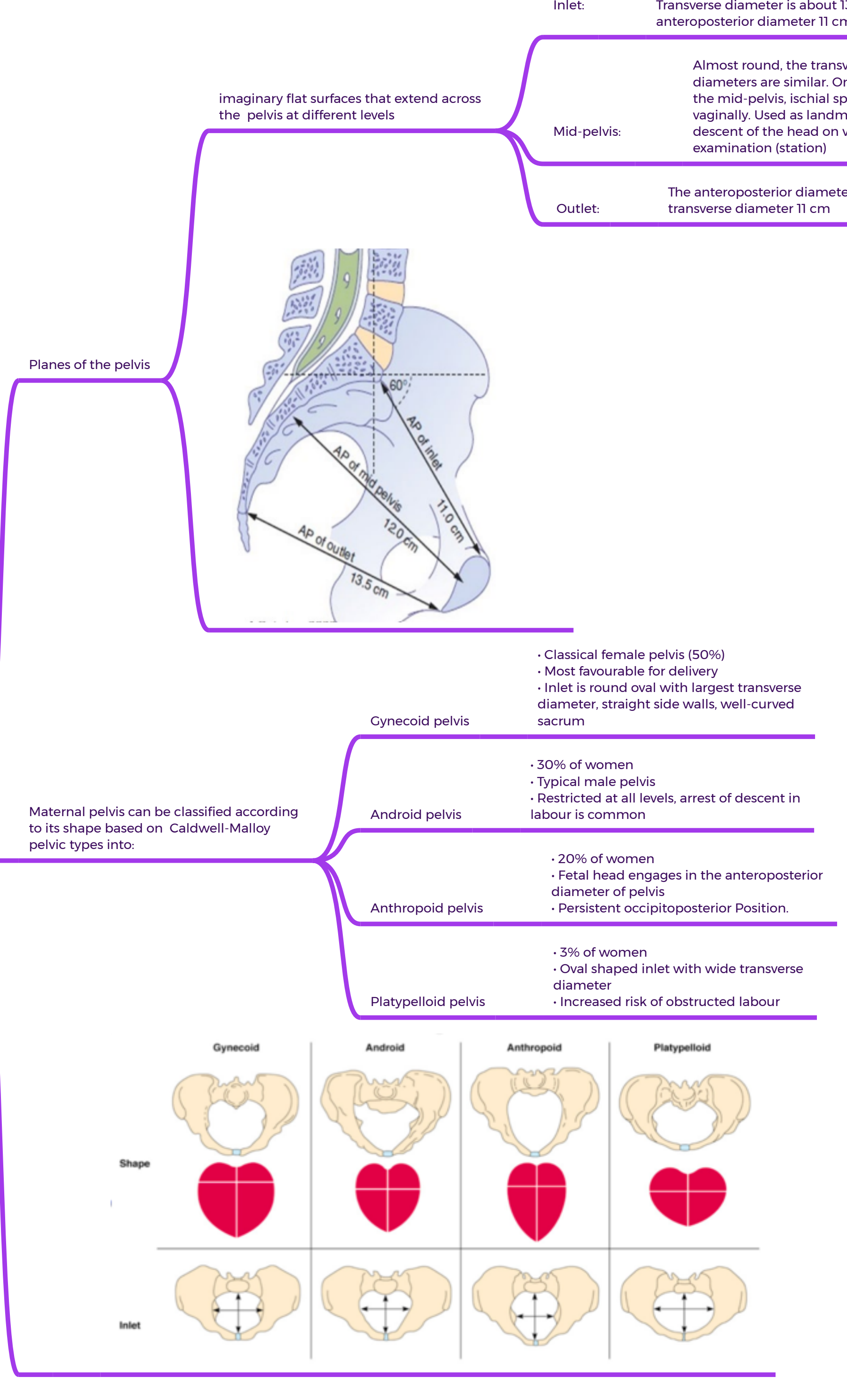
(2) Fetal skull anatomy and diameters



(3) General care for women in labour



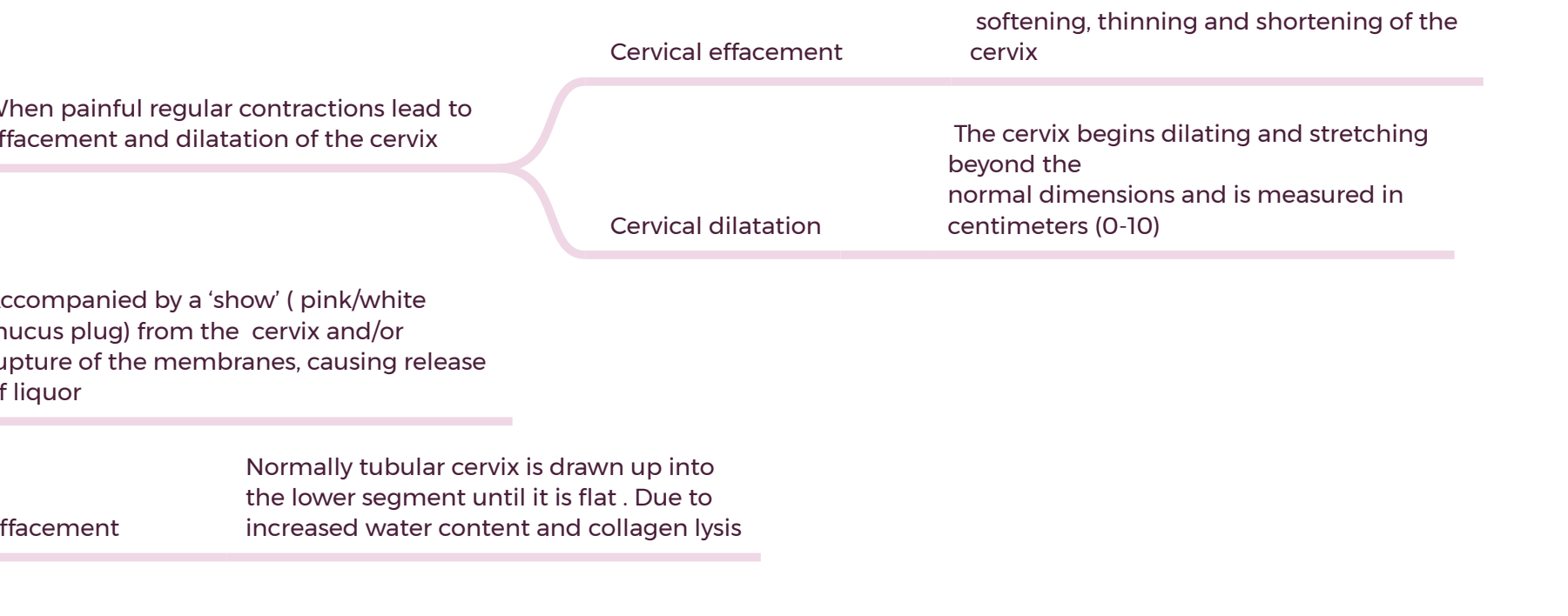
(3) Maternal pelvis anatomy



(4) Definition of labour

The process whereby the fetus and the placenta are expelled from the uterus
is a release from the state of functional quiescence maintained during pregnancy

(5) Diagnosis of labour



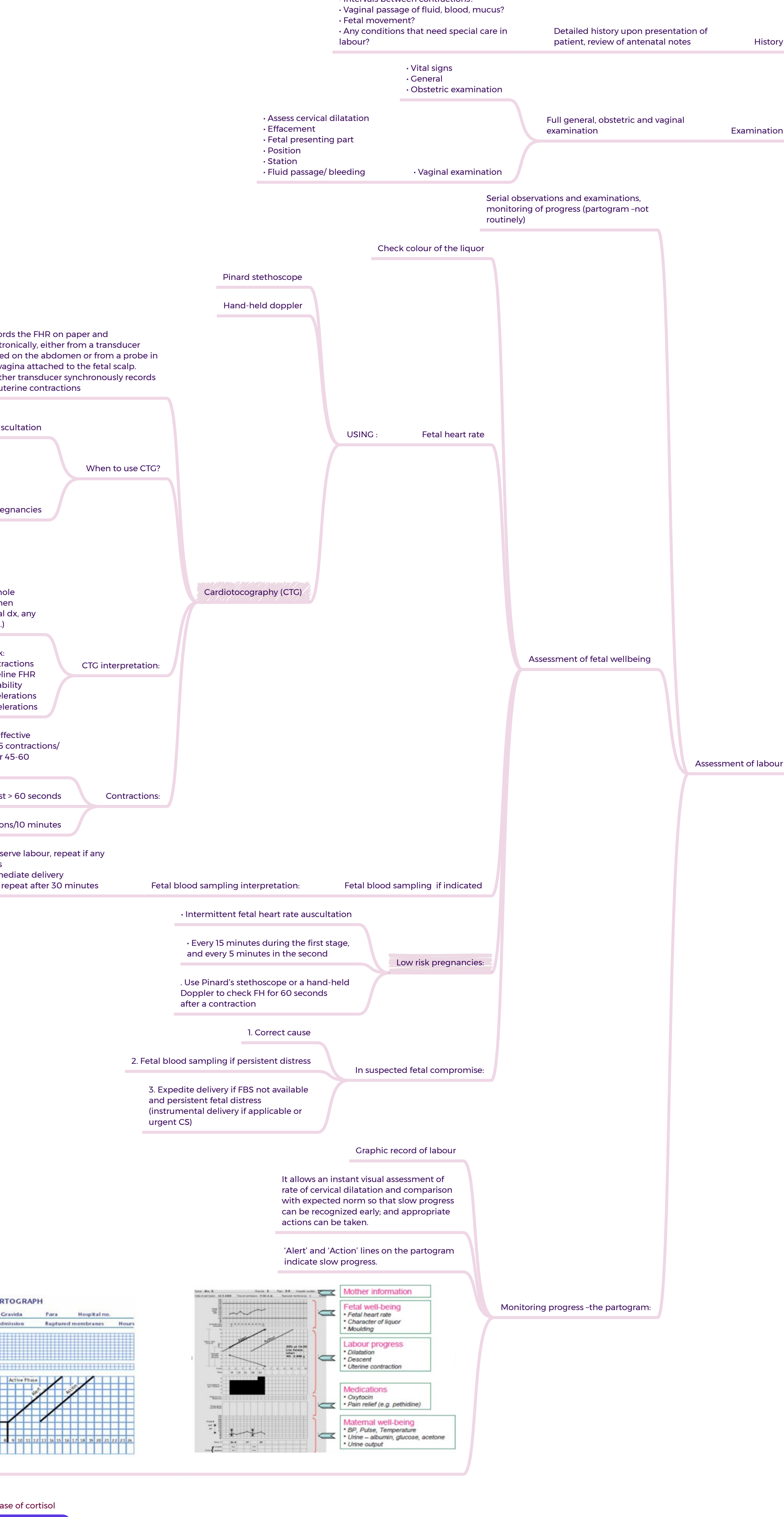
(6) NORMAL LABOUR

- 1. Singleton
- 2. Between 37-42 weeks gestation
- 3. Spontaneous onset
- 4. Unassisted vaginal delivery
- 5. Vertex presentation
- 6. Within reasonable time and without complication to the mother or the fetus

(7) The Cardinal movements of head in labour

1. Descent (lightening)
2. Engagement
3. Flexion
4. Internal rotation
5. Extension
6. External rotation
7. Expulsion

(3) Management of labour



(8) Initiation of labour

