3-1 Management of Cord Prolapse v.1

Recognise emergency if:

Umbilical cord visible and protruding from vagina Cord palpable on vaginal examination Abnormal fetal heart rate on auscultation / CTG

Cord may or may not be visible

START

- **1 Call for help** (obstetrician, midwife, anaesthetist, neonatal, theatre team)
 - Ask: "who will be the team leader?"
 - Team leader assigns checklist reader and scribe
- 2 Manually elevate presenting part to relieve pressure on cord

3 Position woman

- ▶ Knees-to-chest or –
- Exaggerated Sims position (left lateral/head down/pillow under left hip)
- 4 Start continuous fetal monitoring
- 5 If delay in facilitating birth → fill bladder (500 ml normal saline) (Box A)
- 6 If fetal distress → give terbutaline 0.25 mg SC

2 Expedite birth

- ▶ If fully dilated, low presentation in pelvis, in DOA position → forceps
- ► If not fully dilated → emergency caesarean birth
- 8 Call theatre -then- prepare for transfer

In theatre:

- Insert IV access, take bloods for FBC / Group and Save (if not already done)
- Start continuous fetal monitoring
- Check risks and benefits for RA vs GA (Box B)
- Confirm neonatal team are present



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Post birth actions (Box C)

Box A: Additional equipment

- To facilitate Sims position
 - Extra pillow

To fill the bladder

- Urinary catheter
- Blood giving set
- 500ml normal saline (at room temperature)

Box B: Risk / benefit of regional anaesthesia (RA) versus general anaesthesia (GA): Anaesthetic considerations

Listen to the opinions of those present and able to interpret $\ensuremath{\mathsf{CTG}}$

- If no fetal compromise and appropriate for RA, consider RA in lateral position with continuous fetal heart monitoring
- If fetal compromise, consider GA

Box C: Post birth actions

Allow at least 60 seconds delayed cord clamping, unless immediate resuscitation needed Take paired umbilical cord gases Debrief parents and staff Submit critical incident form

Box D: Critical changes

Unexpected need for newborn resuscitation 🗲 4-2