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

- **Call for help** (obstetrician, midwife, anaesthetist, neonatal, theatre team)
 - ► Ask: "who will be the team leader?"
 - Team leader assigns checklist reader and scribe
- 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
- If delay in facilitating birth → fill bladder (500 ml normal saline) (Box A)
- 6 If fetal distress → give terbutaline 0.25 mg SC
- 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
- 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 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