

OBSTETRICAL EMERGENCIES / NEWBORN DELIVERIES

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PREDELIVERY	
BLS	ALS
Ensure patent airway O2 saturation PRN O2 and/or ventilate PRN If no time for transport and delivery is imminent (crowning and pushing), proceed with delivery If no delivery, transport on left side Keep mother warm Third-trimester bleeding Transport immediately to facility with obstetrical services per BH direction Eclampsia (seizures) Protect airway	 Monitor/EKG IV [®] Capnography PRN Direct to labor/delivery area BHO if ≥20 weeks gestation Eclampsia (seizures) Midazolam IN/IM/IV/IO to a max dose of 5 mg (d/c if seizure stops), MR x1 in 10 min. Max 10 mg total.
• Protect from injury Γ	DELIVERY

BLS and ALS

Routine delivery

- If placenta delivered, massage fundus. Do not wait on scene.
- Wait 60 sec after delivery, then clamp and cut cord between clamps
- Document name of person cutting cord, time cut, and delivery location (address)
- Place identification bands on mother and newborn(s)
- Complete Out of Hospital Birth Report Form (S-166A) and provide to parent

Difficult deliveries

- High-flow O2
- Keep mother warm

Nuchal cord (cord wrapped around neck)

- Slip cord over the head and off neck
- Clamp and cut cord, if wrapped too tightly

Prolapsed cord

- Place mother with her hips elevated on pillows
- Insert a gloved hand into vagina and gently push presenting part off cord
- Transport immediately while retaining this position. Do not remove hand until relieved by hospital personnel.
- Cover exposed cord with saline-soaked gauze

Shoulder dystocia

• Hyperflex mother's knees to her chest

Breech birth (arm or single foot visible)

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• Rapid transport

Frank breech or double footling and imminent delivery with long transport

- Allow newborn to deliver to the waist without active assistance (support only)
- When legs and buttocks are delivered, assist head out keeping body parallel to the ground. If head does not deliver within 1-2 min, insert gloved hand into the vagina to create airway for newborn.
- Transport immediately if head undelivered

Eclampsia (seizures)

- Protect airway, and protect from injury
- ALS: Midazolam IN/IM/IV/IO to a max dose of 5 mg (d/c if seizure stops), MR x1 in 10 min. Max 10 mg total.

total.	
MOTHER POST-DELIVERY	
BLS	ALS
Postpartum hemorrhage	Postpartum hemorrhage
Massage fundus vigorously	Monitor/EKG
Baby to breast	Capnography
High-flow O2	• 500 mL fluid bolus IV/IO, MR x2 q10 min to
Keep mother warm	maintain SBP ≥90 mmHg [®]
·	If estimated blood loss ≥500 mL and within 3 hours
Eclampsia (seizures)	of delivery, tranexamic acid 1 gm/10 mL IV/IO, in
Protect airway	50-100 mL NS, over 10 min
Protect from injury	,
	Eclampsia (seizures)
	 Midazolam IN/IM/IV/IO to a max dose of 5 mg (d/c
	if seizure stops), MR x1 in 10 min. Max 10 mg total.
NEONATAL POST-DELIVERY	

BLS and ALS

Warm, dry, and stimulate newborn

- Wrap newborn in warm, dry blanket. Keep head warm.
- Assess breathing, tone, and HR. Palpate HR via umbilical cord.
- If placing pulse oximeter, use newborn's right hand
- APGAR at 1 and 5 min (do not delay resuscitation to obtain score)
- Confirm identification bands placed on mother and newborn(s)
- Bring mother and newborn(s) to same hospital
- Complete Out of Hospital Birth Report Form (S-166A) and provide to parent

Full-term newborn with good tone and breathing

- Keep newborn warm
- Ensure patent airway
- If excessive secretions, suction mouth then nose with bulb syringe
- O2 saturation on newborn's right hand PRN
- Baby to breast
- Ongoing assessment q30 sec

Newborn HR ≥100 with respiratory distress or central cyanosis

• Blow-by O₂

Newborn HR <100, poor respiratory effort or persistent central cyanosis

• Ventilate with BVM on room air

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- Monitor/EKG
- Recheck pulse q30 sec
- For persistently poor respiratory rate/effort, or cyanosis despite correct BVM technique, add high-flow O₂ 15 L/min to BVM
- Stop BVM when patient breathing well and HR ≥100
- ALS: IV/IO (do not delay transport)
- ALS: NG tube PRN

Newborn HR <60

- Continue BVM with high-flow O2
- Chest compressions at rate of 120/min
- 3:1 compression to ventilation ratio
- Check pulse q1 min
- Stop compressions when HR ≥60
- ALS: Epinephrine 1:10,000 per drug chart IV/IO, MR q3-5 min
- ALS: Fluid bolus per drug chart IV/IO, MR x1 in 10 min [®]

Premature and/or low birth weight newborn

- If amniotic sac intact, remove neonate from sac after delivery
- Place neonate in plastic bag up to axilla to minimize heat loss
- Transport immediately
- CPR need **not** be initiated if there are no signs of life **and** gestational age <24 weeks

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