PARTOGRAPH

1

ALPHILIN JOSE
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
MIMSCON

Partograph

- 2
- A partograph is a graphical record of the observations made of a women in labour
- It was developed and extensively tested by the world health organization WHO



Midwives are trained in using simple tools for monitoring labour and births.

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WHO PARTOGRAPH

The WHO partograph begins only in the active phase of labor, when the cervix is 4 cm or more dilated

PARTOGRAPH FUNCTION



Partograph has a different level of function at different levels of health care

Health center

• To give early warning if labour is likely to be prolonged and to indicate that the woman should be transferred to hospital.

Hospital: for extra vigilance and early intervention

COMPONENTS OF THE PARTOGRAPH



Part 1

Baseline data of the mother

Part 2

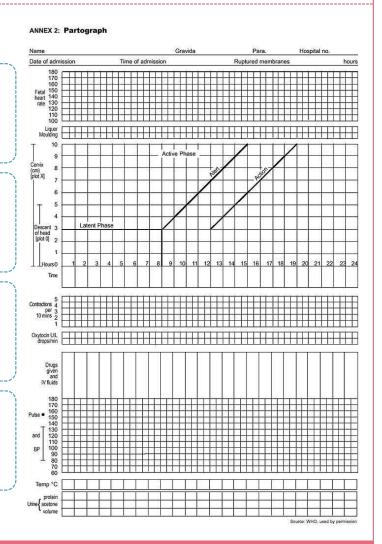
Fetal condition

Part 3

Progress of labour

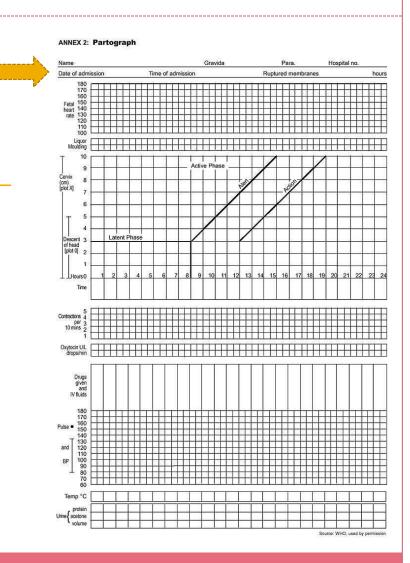
Part 4

Maternal condition



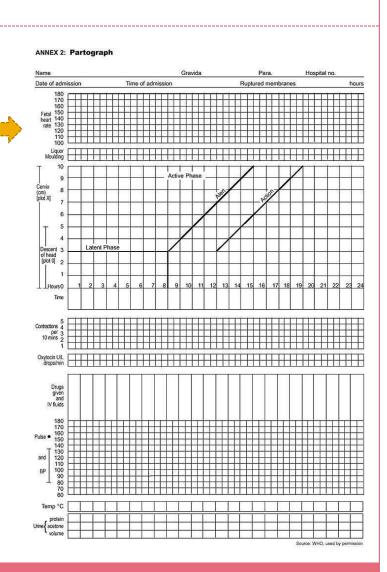
Part 1: Baseline data of the mother

- Name
- Gravida
- Para
- Hospital number
- Date and time of admission
- Rupture of membrane in hours



Part 2: Fetal condition

- 1. Fetal heart rate
- 2. Amniotic fluid
- 3. Moulding of the fetal head



FETAL HEART RATE

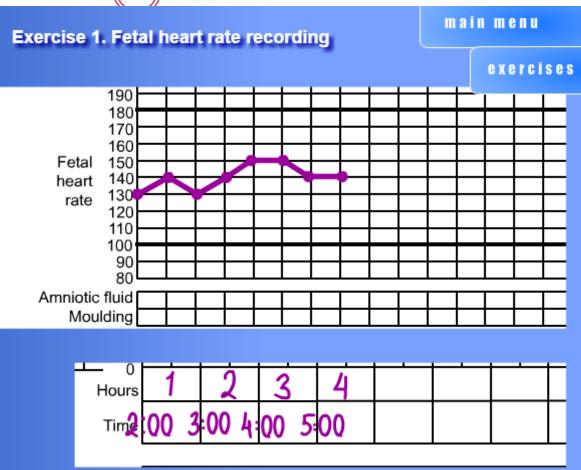


- Monitored and recorded every 30 minutes
- Tachycardia > 160 beats/min
- Bradycardia < 110 beats/min
- Normal 110-160 beats/min

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Zalika

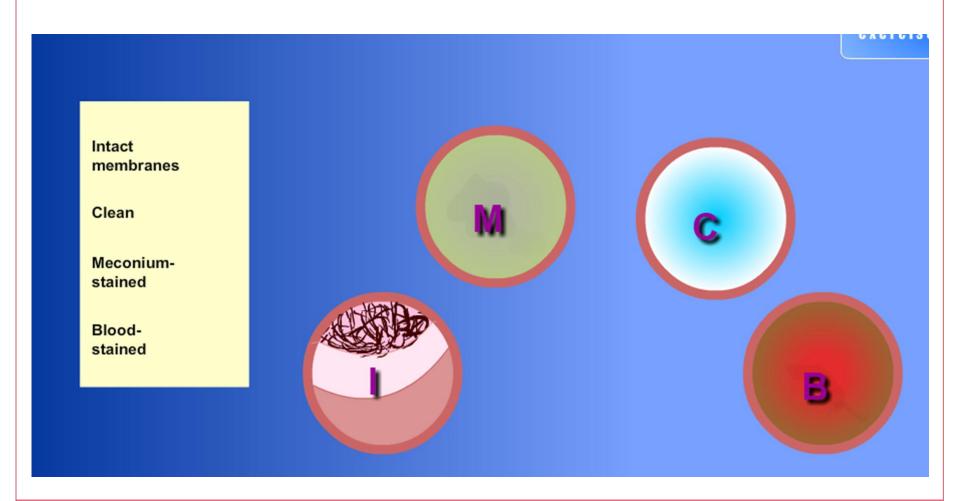
Time	Fetal heart rate
02:00	130 bpm
02:30	140 bpm
03:00	130 bpm
03:30	140 bpm
04:00	150 bpm
04:30	150 bpm
05:00	140 bpm
05:30	140 bpm



MEMBRANE AND LIQUOR

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- I Intact membranes
- C Ruptured membranes + clear liquor
- M Ruptured membranes + meconium- stained liquor
- B Ruptured membranes + blood stained liquor
- A Ruptured membranes + absent liquor



MOULDING THE FETAL SKULL BONES



- Molding is an important indication of how adequately the pelvis can accommodate the fetal head
- increasing molding with the head high in the pelvis is an ominous sign of cephalopelvic disproportion

MOULDING OF THE FETAL SKULL BONES



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• Separated bones, sutures felt easily

+

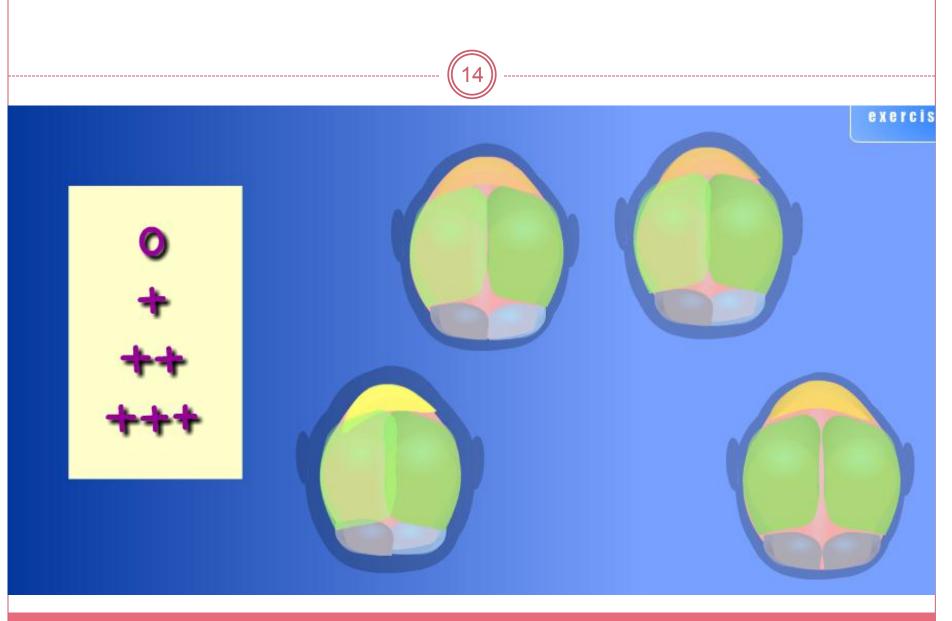
• Bones just touching each other

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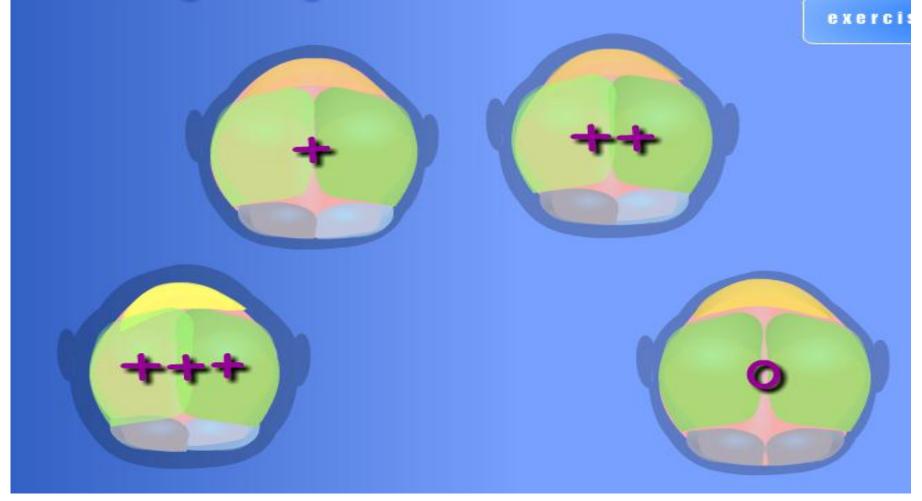
• Overlapping of the bones



Severe overlapping of the bones •



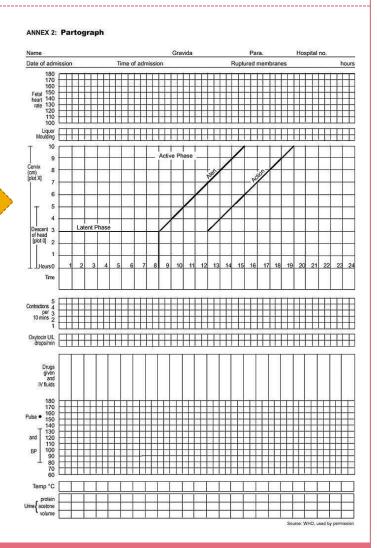




PART 3: PROGRESS OF LABOUR

(16)

- 1. Cervical dilatation
- 2. Descent of the fetal head
- 3. Uterine contractions

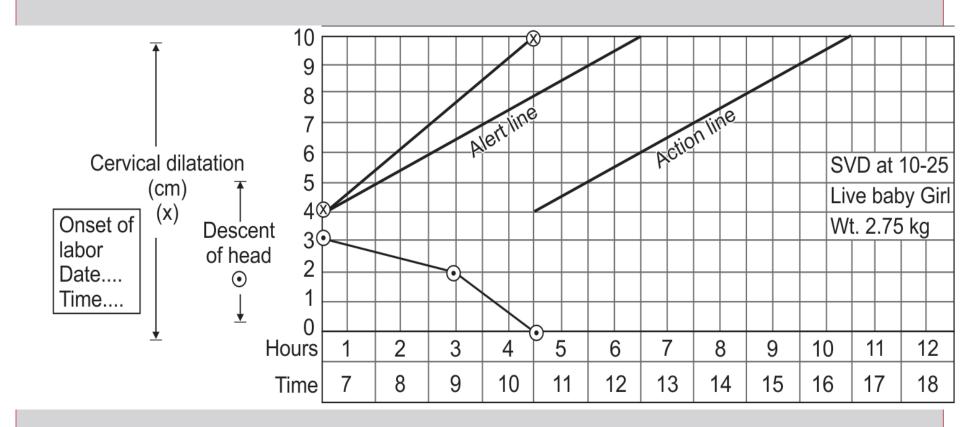


CERVICAL DILATATION



- It is the most important information and the surest way to assess progress of labor.
- Cervical dilatation: assess at each vaginal examination and mark with a cross ×.
- Alert line: starting at 4 cm of cervical dilatation, up to the point of expected full dilatation at the rate of 1 cm per hour.
- Action line: parallel and 4 hours to the right of the alert line.

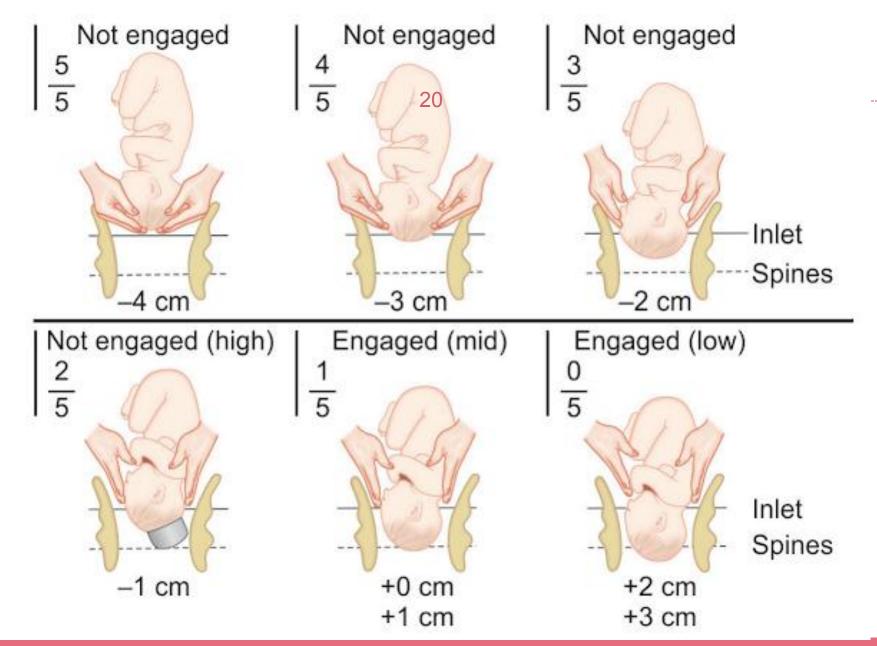
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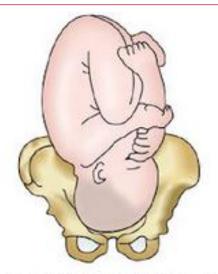


DESCENT OF THE FETAL HEAD

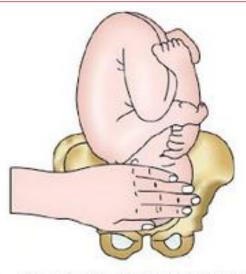


- It should be assessed by abdominal examination immediately before doing a vaginal examination, using the rule of fifth to assess engagement
- The rule of fifth means the palpable fifth of the fetal head are felt by abdominal examination to be above the level of symphysis pubis and recorded as a circle (O) at every vaginal examination.





A. Head is mobile above the symphysis pubis = 5/5



 B. Head accommodates full width of five fingers above the symphysis pubis



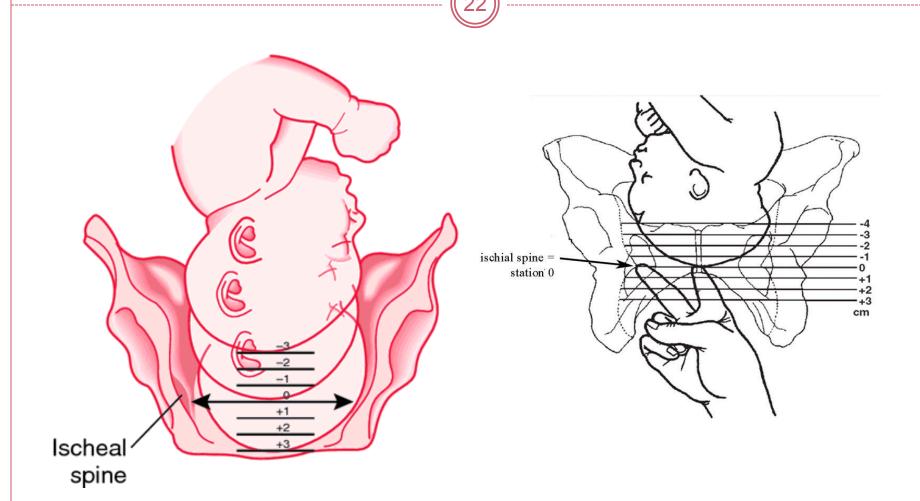
 C. Head is 2/5 above the symphysis pubis



 D. Head accommodates two fingers above the symphysis pubis

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Assessing descent of the fetal head by vaginal examination



Fetal position

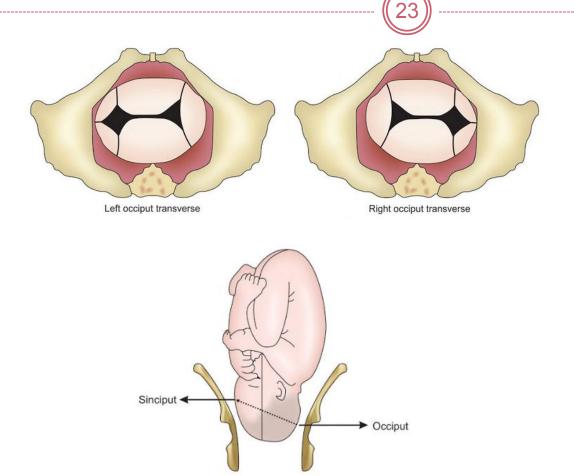
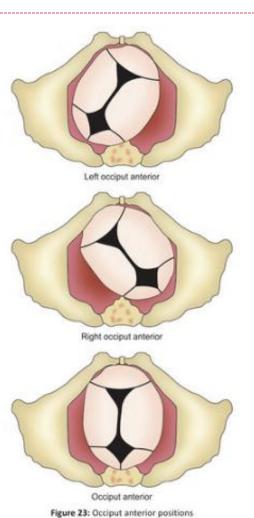


Figure 24: Well-flexed vertex



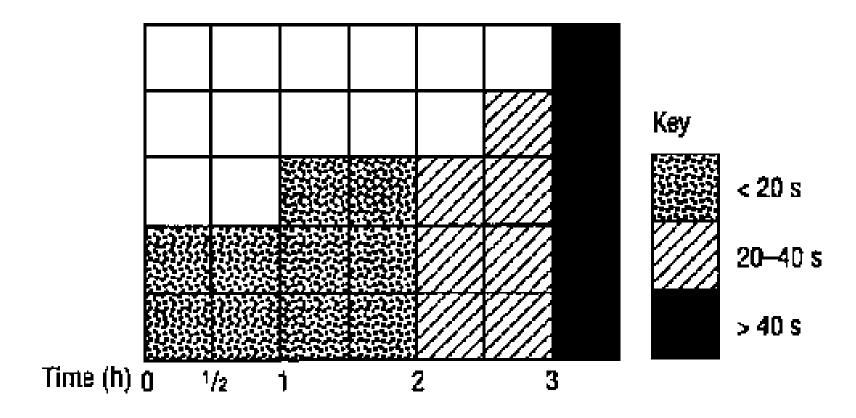
Uterine contractions



- Frequency, duration and strength of uterine contractions (assessed by palpation for 10 minutes): record every 30 minutes.
- The number of squares filled in records the number of contractions in 10 minutes. The shading shows the length of contractions.

Palpate number of contraction in ten minutes and duration of each contraction in seconds



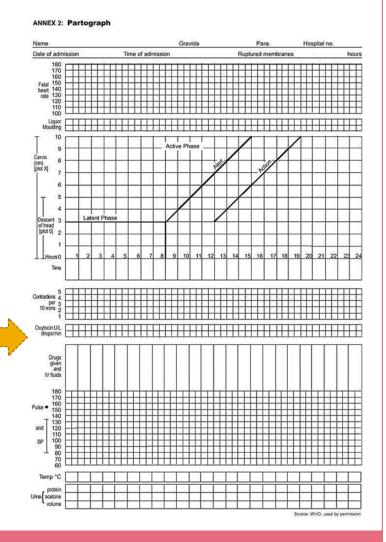


PART 4: MATERNAL CONDITION





- 2. Pulse, blood pressure
- 3. Temperature
- 4. Urine volume, analysis for protein and acetone



OXYTOCIN AND DRUGS

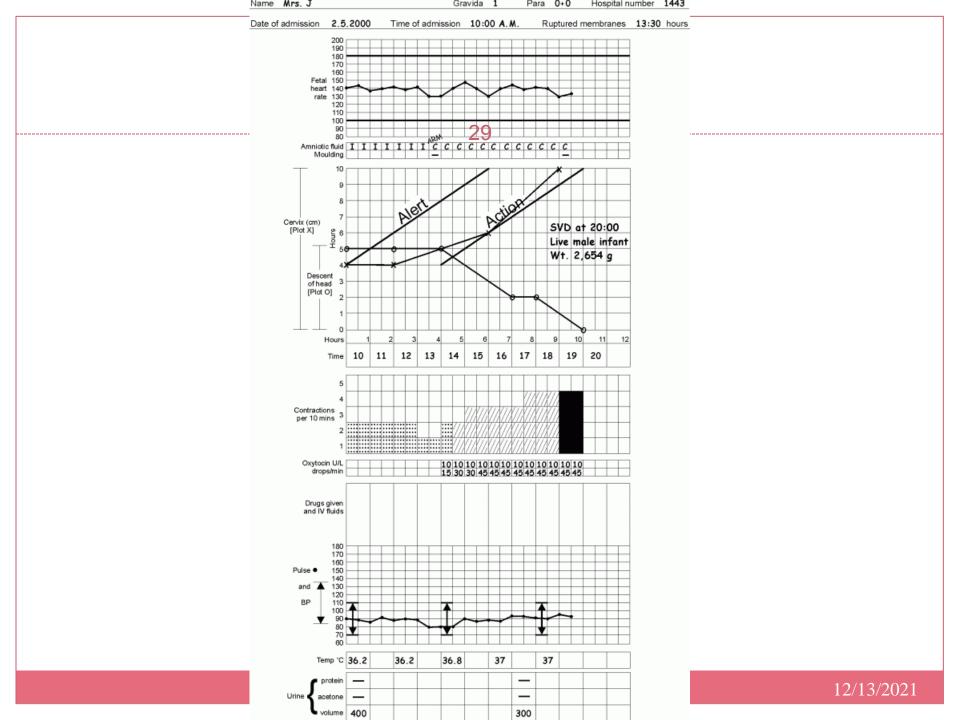


- Oxytocin: record the amount (in units) of oxytocin per volume of IV fluids, and the number of drops per minute, every 30 minutes when used.
- Drugs given: record any additional drugs given.

PULSE, BP, TEMPERATURE AND URINE



- Pulse: record every 30 minutes and mark with a dot (•).
- Blood pressure: record every 4 hours and mark with arrows () unless the patient has a hypertensive disorder or pre-eclampsia, in which case record every 30 minutes.
- Temperature: record every 4 hours.
- Urine, ketones and volume: ideally record every time urine is passed.



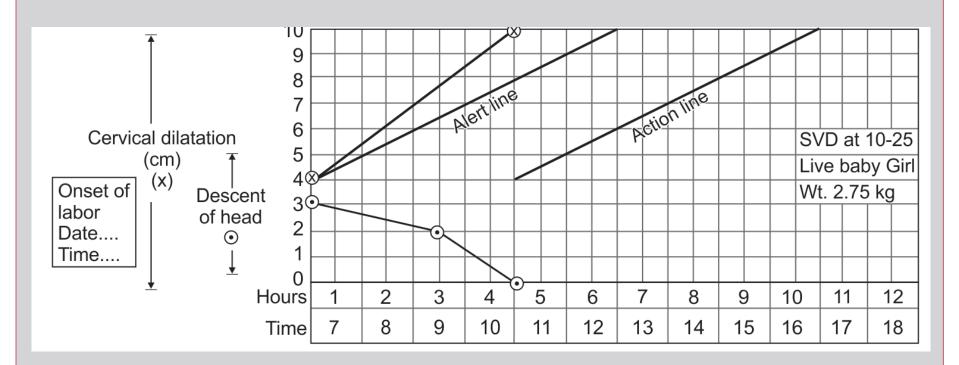
30)

Management of labor using the partograph

NORMAL



• In normal labor cervical dilatation should be either on the alert line or left to that



Between alert and action lines

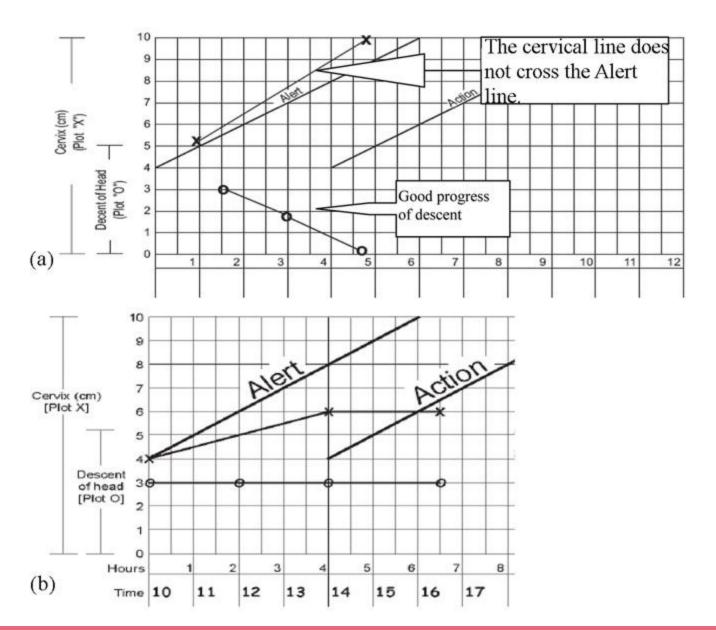


In health center

- The women must be transferred to a hospital with facilities for cesarean section, unless the cervix is almost fully dilated
- Observe labor progress for short period before transfer

In hospital

- Continue routine observations
- ARM may be performed if membranes are still intact



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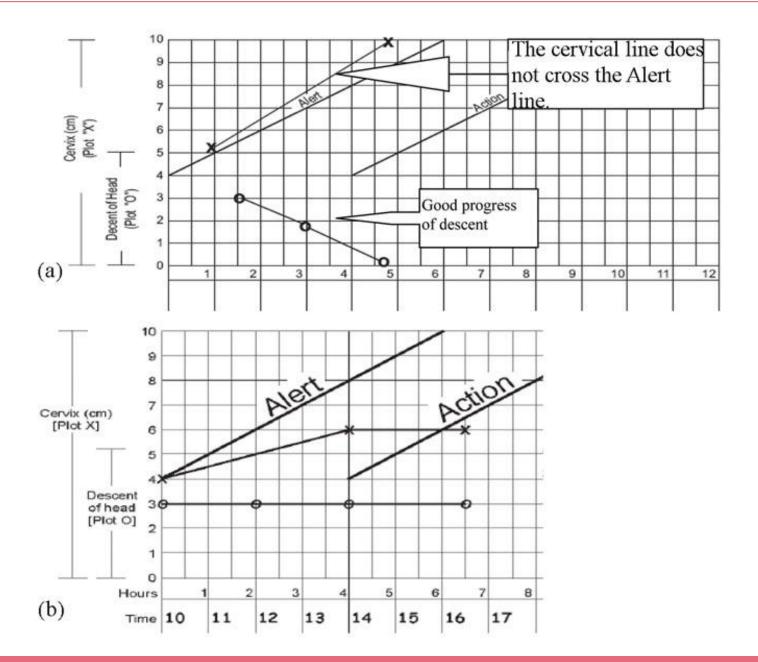
MOVING TO THE RIGHT OF ALERT LINE



- This means warning
- Transfer the woman from health center to hospital

REACHING THE ACTION LINE

- This means possible danger
- Decision needed on further management

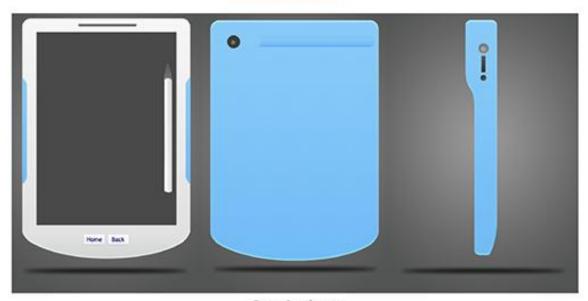


12/13/2021

e-partograph



A Device to address need



Dimensions

142.5mm x 203.5mm x 26mm

Screen: 7.5"

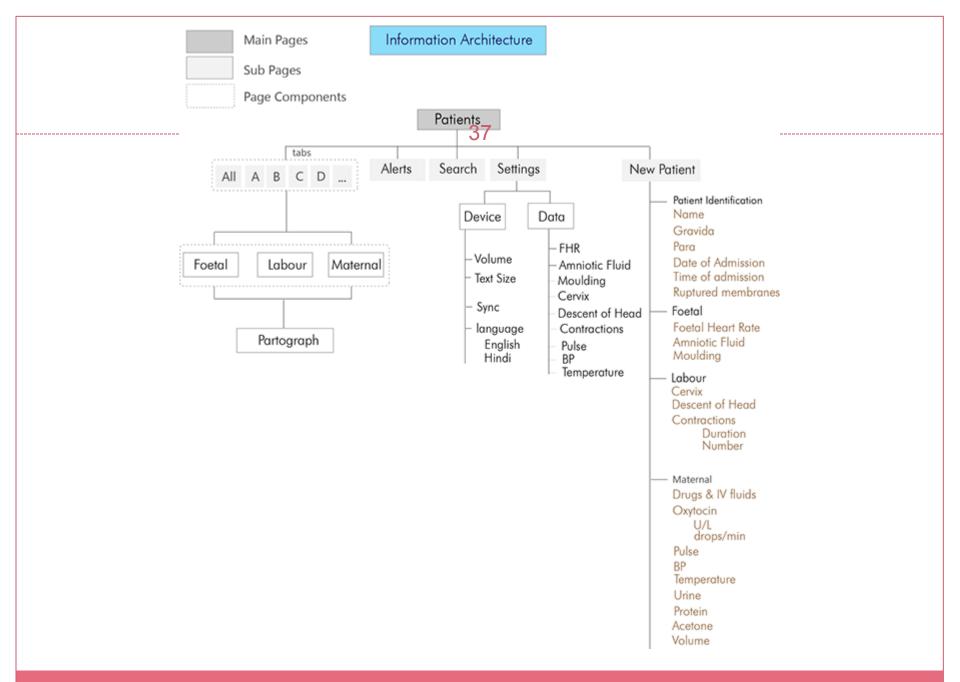
Stylus: 8.5mm x 11mm

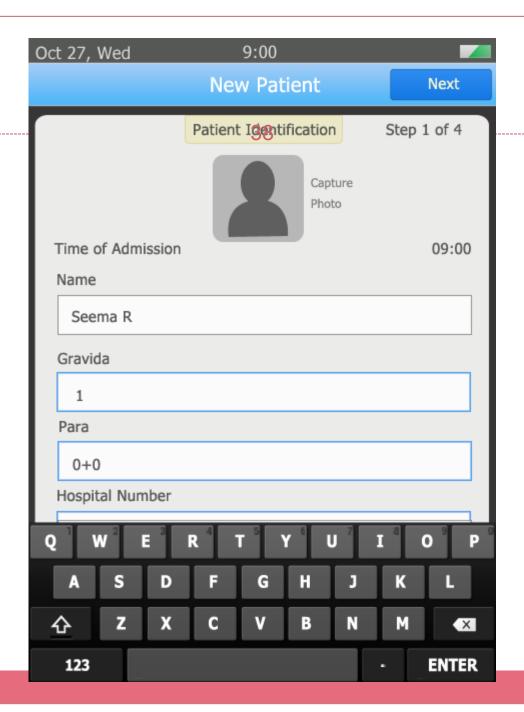
Technology

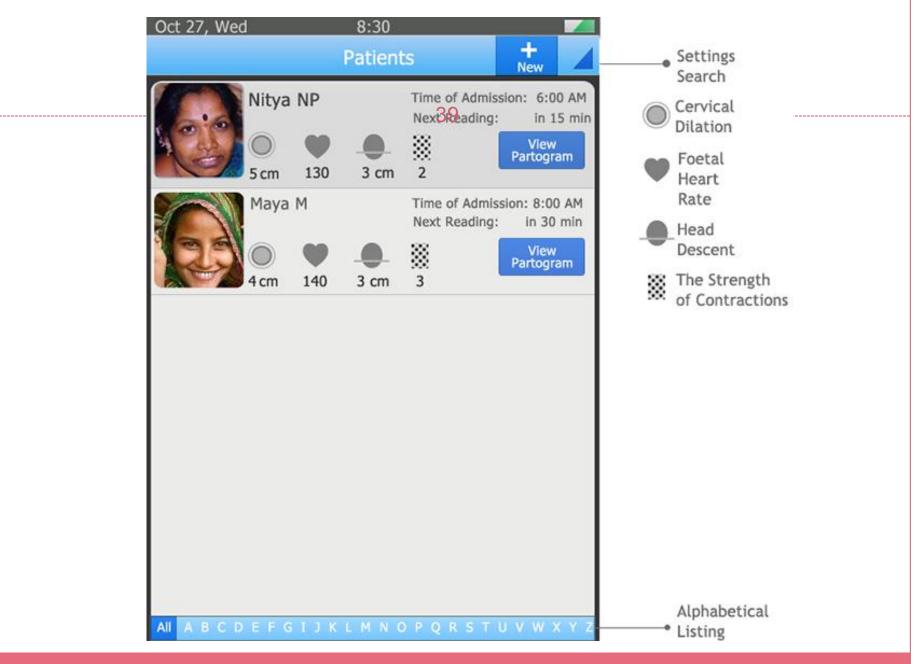
Resistive Touch screen with stylus input

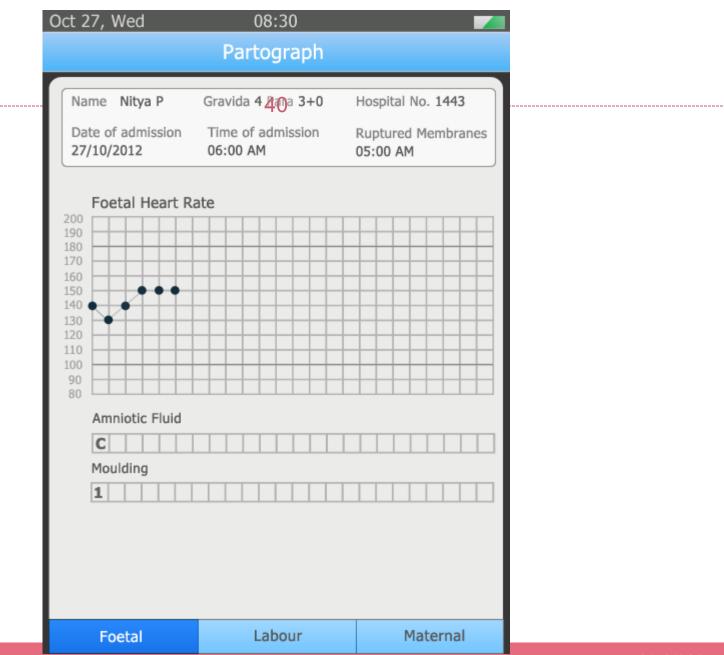
GPRS Connectivity Inbuilt Speakers

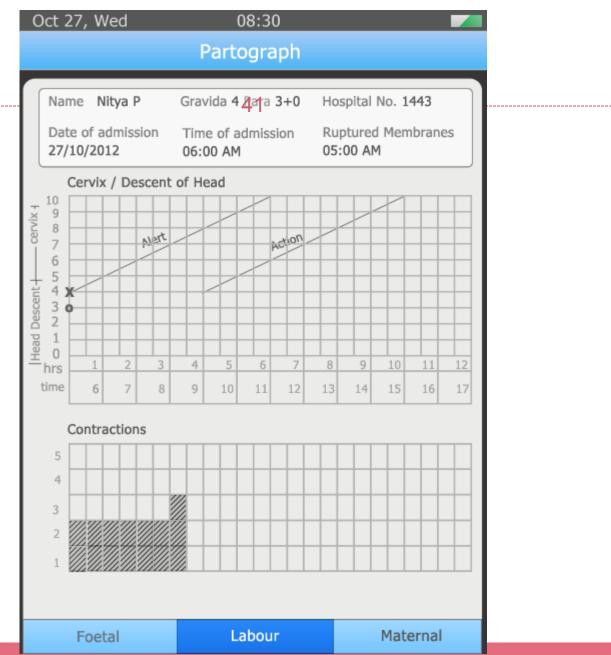
- **Device Specifications**
- Rubber Grip for anti slip grip.
- USB port for connecting to printer
- Rechargable battery
- Battery backup of 12 hours
- Back Lit Display night illumination
- 6 MP Camera
- Internal Storage 2GB
- Slot for stylus

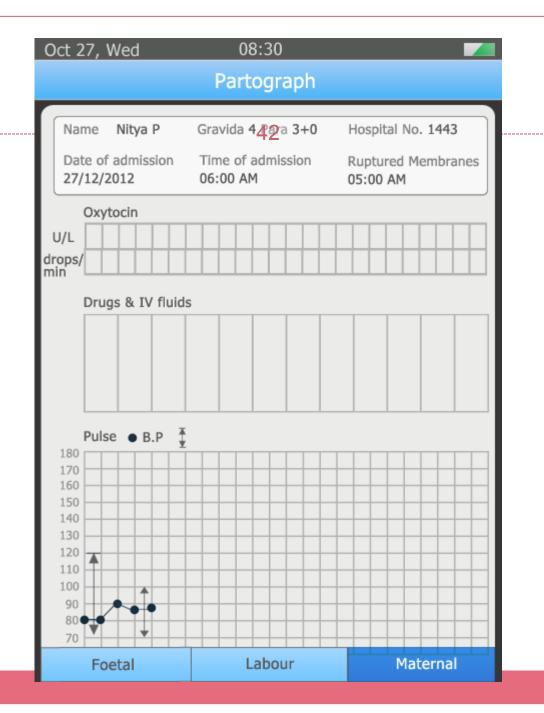












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