

Hospital tour: You can book a maternity tour of the hospital by calling 250 837-2131 ext 50288

Signs of Labor: <http://www.healthlinkbc.ca/healthtopics/content.asp?hwid=tn9759#tp22259>

Stages of Labor: <http://www.healthlinkbc.ca/healthtopics/content.asp?hwid=tn9759#tn9815>



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Comfort Measures for Labour Pain Relief:
<http://www.childbirthconnection.org/giving-birth/labor-pain/comfort-relief/>

Breathe to relax handout: <http://www.cw.bc.ca/library/pdf/pamphlets/Breathe%20to%20Relax.pdf>

Managing Pain: <http://www.healthlinkbc.ca/healthtopics/content.asp?hwid=tn9759#tn9813>

Positions in Labor: <http://www.healthlinkbc.ca/healthtopics/content.asp?hwid=tn9759#tn10335>

Medical Procedures during labor: <http://www.healthlinkbc.ca/healthtopics/content.asp?hwid=tn9759#tn10064>

What is a C-section? <http://www.healthlinkbc.ca/healthtopics/content.asp?hwid=tn8162#tn8163>

Is a vaginal birth possible after C-section? Learn more about your options and risks. <https://www.healthlinkbc.ca/health-topics/hw200557#hw200560>



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Selkirk Medical Group

Information for Parents-to-be

Active Management of Third Stage of Labour



The third stage of labour is the time between when the baby is born and when the mother has stabilized after the placenta is delivered. The delivery of the placenta happens with contractions of the uterus which shear the placenta off the wall of the uterus. Then the placenta is delivered by the mother's pushing efforts aided by guidance from the doctor or midwife.

What is Active Management of the Third Stage?

Active Management consists of giving the mother a shot of oxytocin in the thigh while the baby is being born. Oxytocin is the same hormone that the body produces to contract the uterus and reduce blood loss. Along with the contraction that follows the administration of oxytocin the doctor or midwife guides the delivery of the placenta, usually aided by the mother's pushing effort. The cord may be cut by a family member or the doctor or midwife after the cord has stopped pulsating.

What are the Benefits of Active Management of the Third Stage?

Excessive bleeding and hemorrhage are among the most common complications of childbirth. Research consistently shows that active management reduces blood loss by approximately one third and reduces the number of hemorrhages by up to 70%. It is estimated that for every 12 women who receive Active Management, one serious postpartum hemorrhage is prevented.

Active Management is especially important if there are risk factors for having a hemorrhage including previous postpartum hemorrhage or retained placenta, a long exhausting labour, a very fast (precipitous) labour, large baby, or contractions spacing or weakening. Active Management is also important if the consequences from a hemorrhage might be increased because the mother has low hemoglobin or low platelets.

Are There Risks to Active Management of the Third Stage?

Some women are concerned about the pain of the needle in the thigh. The feedback we receive is that most women do not feel the shot since it is given as the baby is emerging. Others worry that the synthetic oxytocin might impact the woman's own production of oxytocin. This is unlikely since oxytocin is very fast acting and goes through the system quickly. We also know that the synthetic oxytocin does not cross the blood brain barrier and would not be able to affect brain signals for natural oxytocin production.

Are there special circumstances to be aware of?

Postpartum hemorrhage can occur without warning and in the absence of any obvious risk factors. It can be life threatening for the mother and disturbs the bonding time between mother and baby after the birth. Certainly, if a hemorrhage is occurring, we will need to use oxytocin and possibly other medications to help stop the bleeding. This may need to be done immediately without taking the time to discuss the pros and cons in the midst of a critical emergency. Our goal is a safe outcome for mother and baby.

