

## Intrapartum Emergencies

### Objectives

- Discuss the management approach to cardiac arrest with amniotic fluid embolism
- Outline the immediate acute management of amniotic fluid embolism
- Describe the risk factors, prevention, and complications of shoulder dystocia
- Identify the management algorithm for shoulder dystocia
- Review the importance of the decision to deliver interval in the event of urgent cesarean
- Compare and contrast the risk vs benefit of the methods of anesthesia to be used for urgent cesarean
- Summarize conditions for use of urgent spinal and general anesthesia

### Content Outline

1. Amniotic Fluid Embolism
  - A. Cause
  - B. Management of Complications
    1. Pharmacologic agents
    2. ECMO
    3. Transthoracic echocardiography
2. Shoulder Dystocia
  - A. Risk factors and prevention
  - B. Maternal and fetal complication
  - C. Management algorithm
3. Anesthesia for Urgent Cesarean Section
  - A. Decision to delivery interval
  - B. Categories of urgency for cesarean section
  - C. Methods of anesthesia
    1. Spinal
    2. Regional
    3. General
  - D. Conditions requiring urgent spinal and general anesthesia
    1. Preeclampsia
    2. Cardiac disease
    3. Premature delivery
    4. Hemorrhage
    5. Thrombocytopenia
    6. Cardiorespiratory compromise

### Reading Material Resources

**Module WB2223: Intrapartum Emergencies** is based on the resources listed below. A copy of each resource is included with the module.

Amniotic fluid embolism: principles of early clinical management, Pacheco, et al., American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Elsevier, January 2020, 48-53

Shoulder Dystocia: Managing an Obstetric Emergency, Hill, et al, American Family Physician, Elsevier, Volume 102, Number 2, July 15, 2020, 85-90

Anesthesia for Urgent Cesarean Section, Fernandez, et al., Clinics for Perinatology, 46 (2019), 785-799