PARTOGRAPH

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Partograph

- 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.



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 ANNEX 2: Partograph Part 1 Baseline data of the mother (cm) [plot X] Part 2 of head [plot 0] Fetal condition Hours Part 3 Progress of labour Drugs given and IV fluids 170 Part 4 Maternal condition Temp °0 Urine acetone

ource: WHO, used by permissio

Part 1 : Baseline data of the mother

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- 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

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

Zalika

Time	ime 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	



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main menu



MEMBRANE AND LIQUOR

- 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



Intact membranes

Clean

Meconiumstained

Bloodstained



0.000013

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







PART 3: PROGRESS OF LABOUR 16 ANNEX 2: Partograph Gravid Hospital no Date of admission Time of admission Ruptured memb 170 160 150 140 Fetal rate Cervical dilatation 1. Active Cervix (cm) [plot X] Descent of the fetal head 2. 3. Uterine contractions atent Phas Descent of head [plot 0] Hours O Time Contractions per 10 mins Oxytocin U/L drops/min Drugs given and IV fluids 180 170 160 150 140 130 Pulse • 120 110 100 90 and B Temp °C

Unine acetone

Source: WHO, used by permissi

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.



DESCENT OF THE FETAL HEAD

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- 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



C. Head is 2/5 above the symphysis pubis



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



D. Head accommodates two fingers above the symphysis pubis





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.



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- 1. Drugs , IV fluids , and oxytocin, if labor is augmented
- 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

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- Pulse: record every 30 minutes and mark with a dot (•).
- Blood pressure: record every 4 hours and mark with arrows (1) 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.





Management of labor using the partograph



NORMAL

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• 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



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







Oct 27, Wed	9:00	
	New Patient	Next
	Patient Iggntification	Step 1 of 4
	Capture Photo	
Time of Admission		09:00
Name		
Seema R		
Gravida		
1		
Para		
0+0		
Hospital Number		
Q W E	R ^A T ^S Y ^A U ⁷	IOP
A S D	FGHJ	KL
쇼 z x	C V B N	M 💌
123		- ENTER









