

Primary problem associated with a meconium emergency.	Proper position in which to place a pregnant patient with a prolapsed cord, breech presentation or limb presentation.
Proper spacing for cord clamps or ties.	Normal amount of blood loss which may be expected following delivery.
When caring for a newborn, heart rate which indicates a need for artificial ventilation, and heart rate which indicates a need for ventilations and chest compressions.	Position in which the newborn should be placed prior to cutting the cord.
Important point to remember when suctioning the airway of a newborn with a bulb syringe.	Two ways a newborn may be stimulated to breathe.

Head down position with pelvis elevated. This will let gravity lessen the pressure in the birth canal.

Severe Respiratory Problems:

The presence of meconium may be an indication of maternal or fetal distress during labor.

NOTE: Amniotic fluid

Up to 500ml.
NOTE: More than 500ml blood loss is considered excessive. Uterine Massage can help control bleeding after delivery. Massaging can be continued enroute to the

Place the first clamp FOUR finger widths away from the baby. Place the second clamp several inches further away from the first clamp.

Keep the infant level with the mother's vagina and with it's head slightly lower than it's trunk.

If Heart Rate Is Less Than 100:

Provide artificial ventilations at a rate of 60 per minute.

If Heart Rate Is Less Than 80 And Patient Is Not Responding To

1. Flick the soles of the infant's feet.
2. Rub the infant's back.

Squeeze the syringe BEFORE inserting the tip into the newborn's mouth or nose.

NOTE: Infant's should start breathing on their own within 20-30 seconds after birth. If not or the

Common cause of vaginal bleeding which occurs late during pregnancy.	
Two instance during delivery when an EMT-Basic may need to insert fingers into the patient's vagina.	Proper position in which to place a pregnant patient who has suffered traumatic injuries.

	<p>Late pregnancy vaginal bleeding normally indicates an emergency involving the placenta.</p> <p>NOTE: Bleeding may or may not be accompanied by pain.</p>
<p>Transport the patient on her left side.</p> <p>NOTE: This position reduces the pressure which the fetus places on the mothers Vena Cava. The patient can be</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Breech Birth: To form an airway for the infant.2. Prolapsed Cord: To take pressure off the cord.