Induction of labour for big babies

Big babies carry extra weight or can be at risk of complications during birth. Induction of labour may be needed to avoid these issues.

What’s best for babies?

- Cesarean section: involves making an incision to allow the baby to be born. It can be performed under general or spinal anaesthesia.
- Vaginal delivery: involves pushing the baby through the birth canal.

Induction of labour can help reduce the risk of complications associated with big babies. If a baby is too big, induction may be necessary to prevent these complications.

What’s best for the mother?

- Cesarean section: involves making an incision to allow the baby to be born. It can be performed under general or spinal anaesthesia.
- Vaginal delivery: involves pushing the baby through the birth canal.

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Any fracture

If a fracture occurs, it may affect the baby’s birth. If the baby is born before the fracture is treated, it may cause further complications.

Shoulder dystocia

If the baby’s shoulder is stuck, it can cause complications during delivery. Shoulder dystocia may require medical intervention to ensure a safe birth.

Brachial plexus injury

If the baby’s arm is injured, it may affect their ability to move. Immediate medical attention is needed to ensure the baby’s safety.

Low Anger scores

If the mother has low Anger scores, it may affect the birth process. Low Anger scores may cause the mother to become anxious or stressed, which can lead to complications.

Low arterial cord pH

If the baby’s arterial cord pH is low, it may affect their ability to breathe. Low arterial cord pH can cause complications during delivery.

Birthing cocktails

- Induction: involves using medication to stimulate labour.
- Numbing: involves using medication to numb the mother’s body.

What’s best for women?

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- Vaginal delivery: involves pushing the baby through the birth canal.

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Caserance: scrotal

If the baby’s scrotum is too big, it may affect the birth process. Caserance of the scrotum may require medical intervention to ensure a safe birth.

Instrumental delivery

If the baby is stuck, it may require instrumental delivery. Instrumental delivery may include forceps or vacuum extraction.

Pitocin infusion

If the baby is stuck, it may require Pitocin infusion to stimulate labour. Pitocin infusion may be used to help the baby move through the birth canal.

Induction of labour may increase the number of women who will require instrumental delivery.

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Induction of labour at any gestation is not recommended for maternal reasons.