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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصل

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE OF
PRIMIGRAVIDAE ABOUT LABOR AND THEIR LEVEL
OF FATIGUE DURING LABOR**

Thesis

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Introduction

Introduction

Labor is considered as a normal physiologic process. It is defined as: The spontaneous expulsion, through the normal passage, of full term, of living viable foetus, presenting by vertex, within a reasonable time and without complications to the mother or to the foetus ⁽¹⁾.

The onset of labor is detected by the appearance of certain signs and symptoms; which include the following; Painful uterine contractions (true labor pains), with the onset of labor, the uterine contractions of pregnancy change in character; turning into true labor pain. They become painful, rhythmic, regular, of higher amplitude, of longer duration and lead to effacement and dilatation of the cervix. These changes are usually gradual but they may take place suddenly. The pains at first last for half a minute and are separated by intervals of fifteen to thirty minutes; eventually they increase in frequency, severity and duration. If the abdomen is palpated during a pain, the uterus is felt harder, better defined, and it bulges forward ⁽²⁾. The show that is discharge of mucus stained with blood; the mucus comes from the cervical plug and the cervical glands. The little blood is due to separation of the lower part of the bag of membranes from the lower uterine segment ⁽³⁾. Dilatation of the cervix where under the effect of labor pains, the cervix is taken up and becomes shortened, with the internal Os wider than the external Os, due to stretching of the lower uterine segment. In multiparae the cervix may admit one or two fingers before the onset of labor, this is much less

commonly encountered in primigravidae ⁽⁴⁾. Formation of the bag of waters where under the effect of uterine contractions and retractions during labor, which cause stretching of the lower uterine segment and dilatation of the cervix, the lower pole of the fetal membranes becomes detached and bulges into the cervical canal forming the bag of waters. A finger passed through the cervix during contraction feels the bag convex and tense ⁽⁵⁾.

Normal labor passes through four stages. Each stage has its own characteristics and manner of management. The first stage starts from the onset of true labor pain and ends when the cervix is completely dilated. During this stage two main changes take place in the cervical canal: Effacement or taking up of the cervical canal. This describes the shortening that takes place in the cervical canal during labor. With the progress of effacement, the upper part of the cervix and the internal Os are taken in the formation of the lower uterine segment, and ultimately the cervical canal becomes represented only by the external Os (this is classical in primigravidae) ⁽⁶⁾. Dilatation of the external Os occurs gradually during the first stage of labor ⁽⁷⁾. The amount of dilatation is described in different ways. Thus it may be described as: Degree in relation to a fully dilated cervix, e.g. one third, half or three quarters. Finger breadths as 1-2-3-4 or 5 fingers dilated. In centimeters as 2 cm, 3 cm,... or 10 cm dilated. When fully dilated, the diameter of the Os is five fingers' breadths or ten centimeters ⁽⁸⁾.