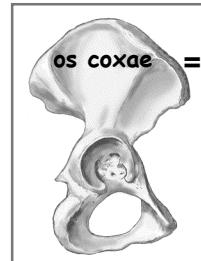


Obstetrical propedeutics

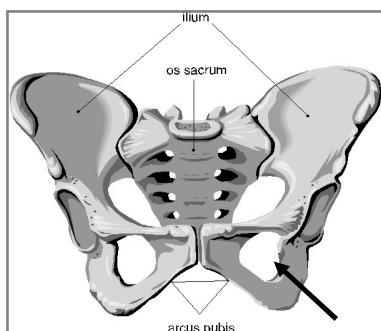
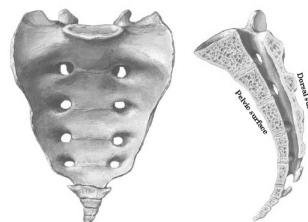


prof. Damir Roje



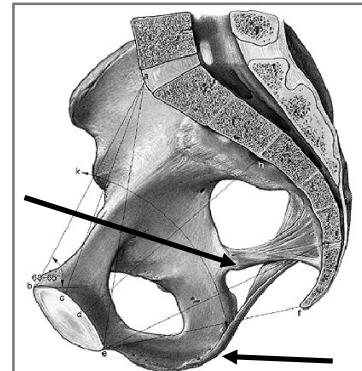
os ilium
os ischi
os pubis

os sacrum et os coccygis

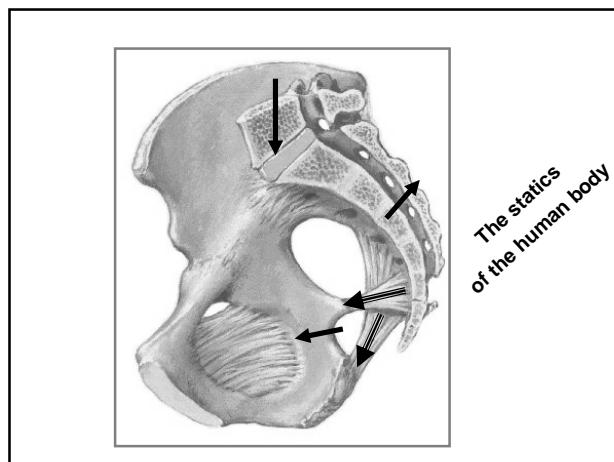


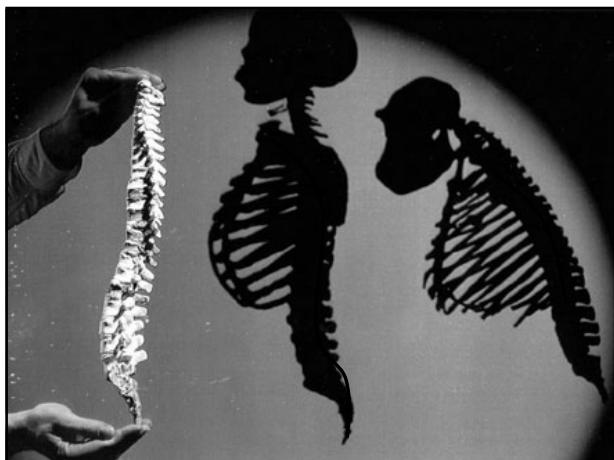
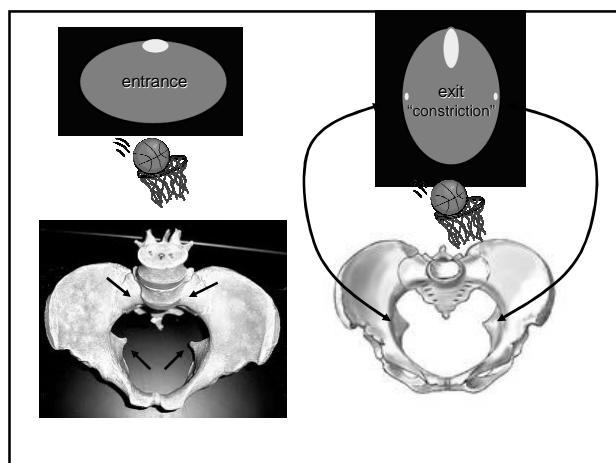
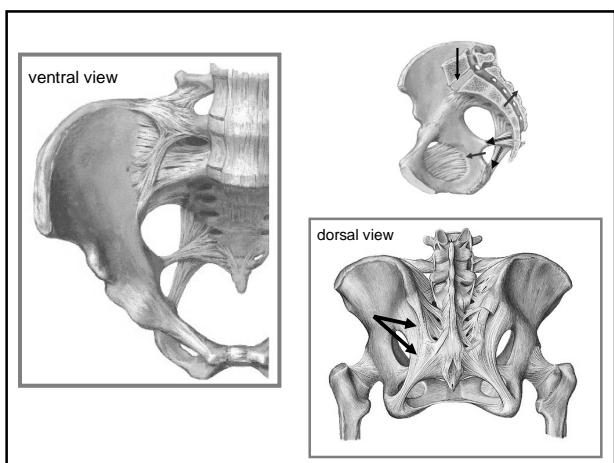
foramen obturatum
("bone window")

spina ischiadica



tuber ischiadicum



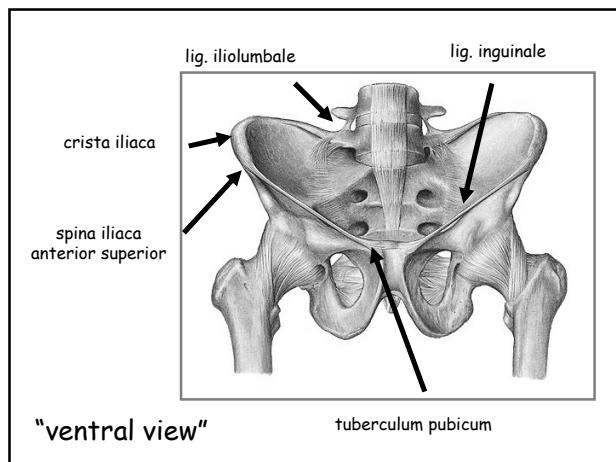
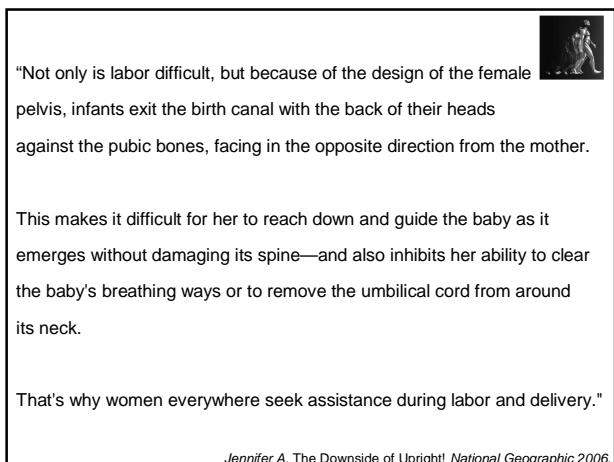


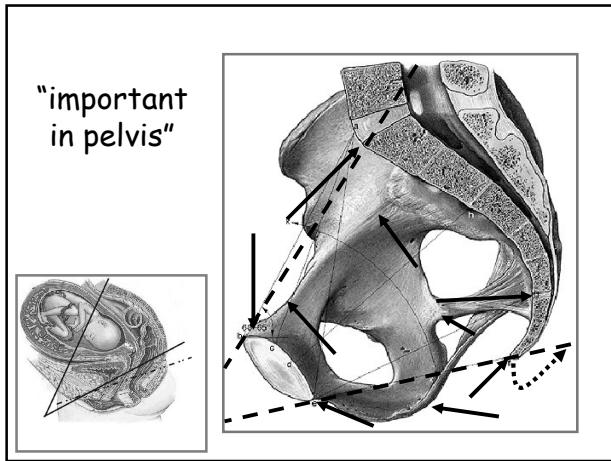
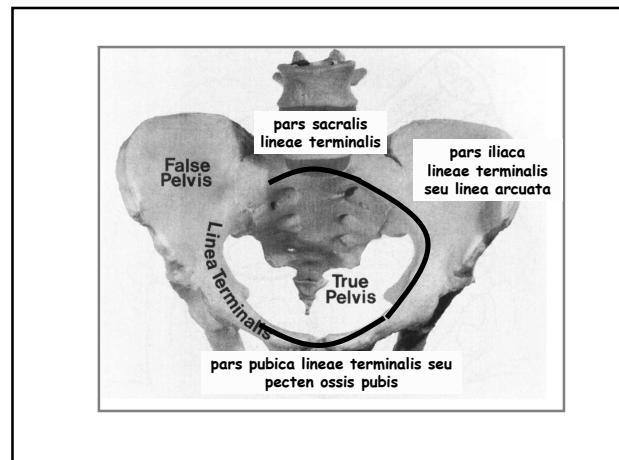
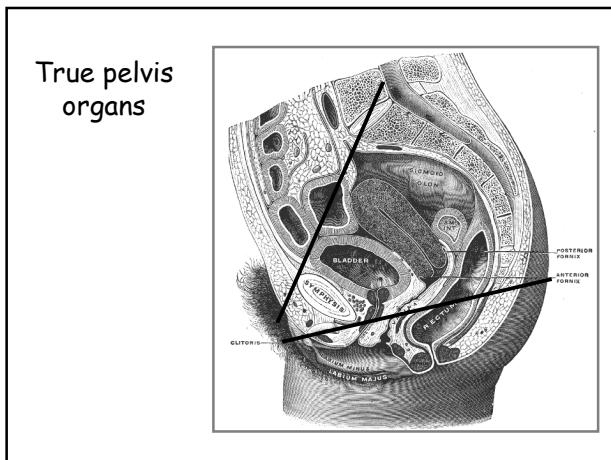
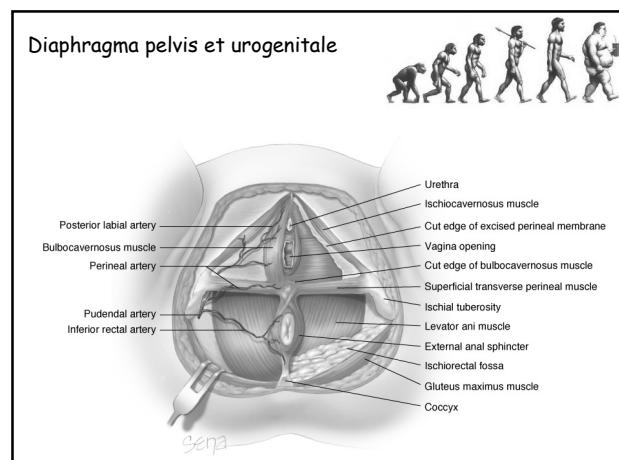
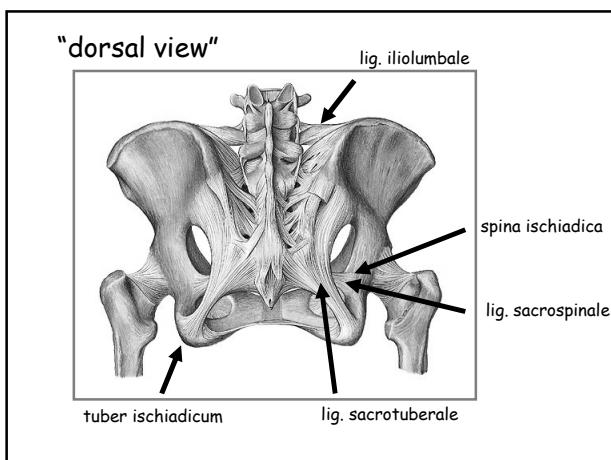
"Navigating the birth canal is probably the most gymnastic maneuver most of us will ever make in life,"

It's a trick all right, especially if there's no guiding hand to twirl and ram the skull. To follow the head, a baby's shoulders must also rotate two times to work through the birth canal; they sometimes get stuck, causing injury to part of the spinal nerves that control the arms.

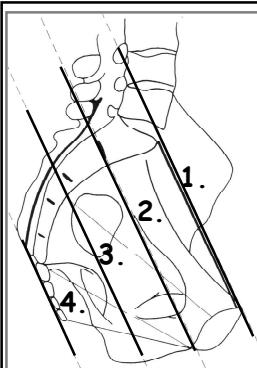
Suddenly I understand as never before why it took 36 hours, two doctors, and three shifts of nurses to safely deliver my firstborn.

Jennifer A. The Downside of Upright! National Geographic 2006.



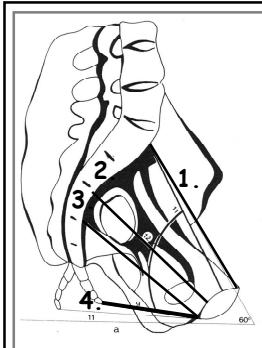


- Entrance & exit
- axis pelvis
- inclinatio pelvis
- Pelvis planes



Paralel (Hodge) planes:

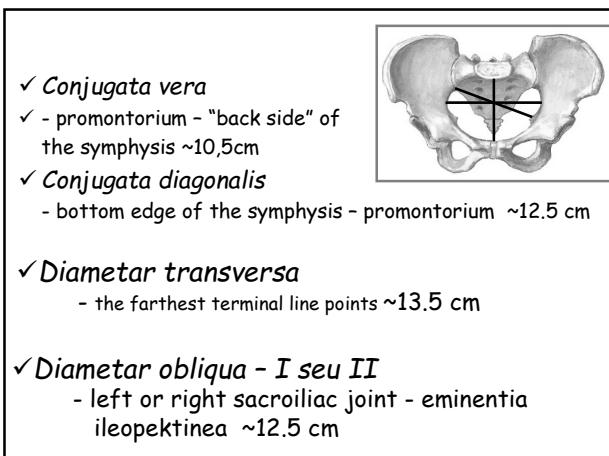
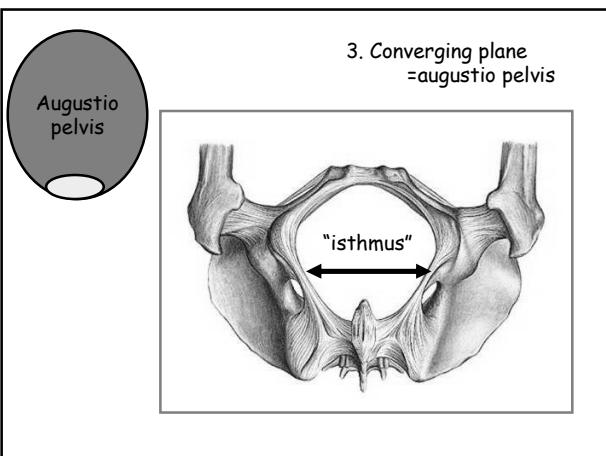
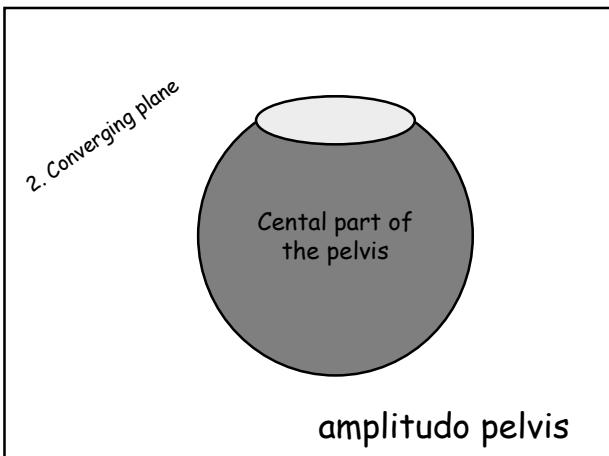
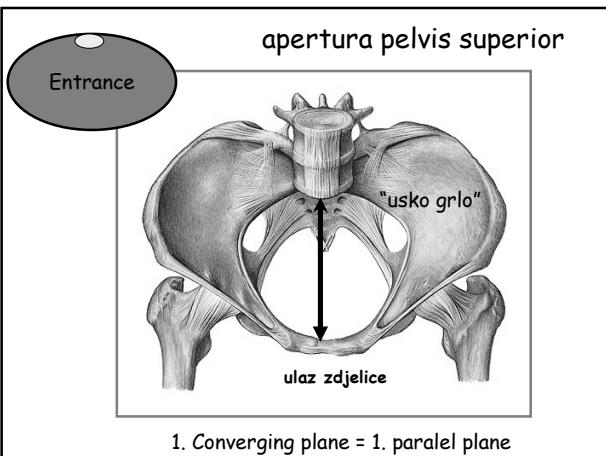
1. entrance
2. Symphysis - lower limit
3. Spinae ischiadicæ
4. Coccygeal bone (top)

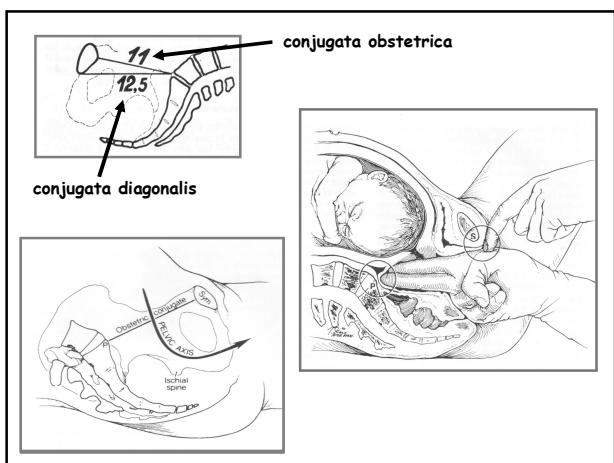


Converging planes:

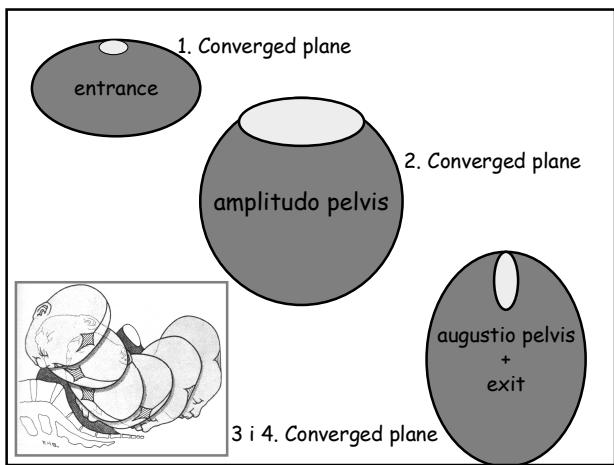
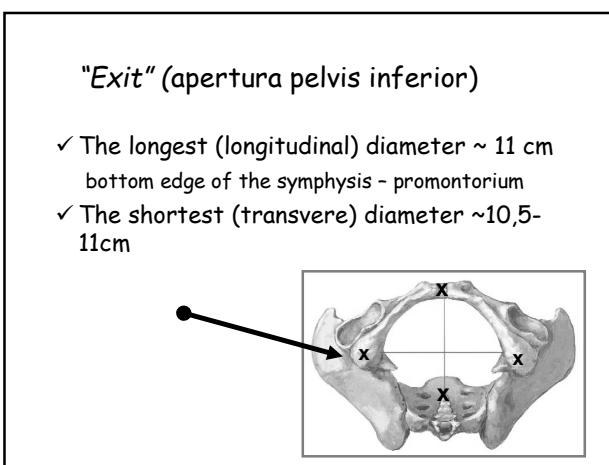
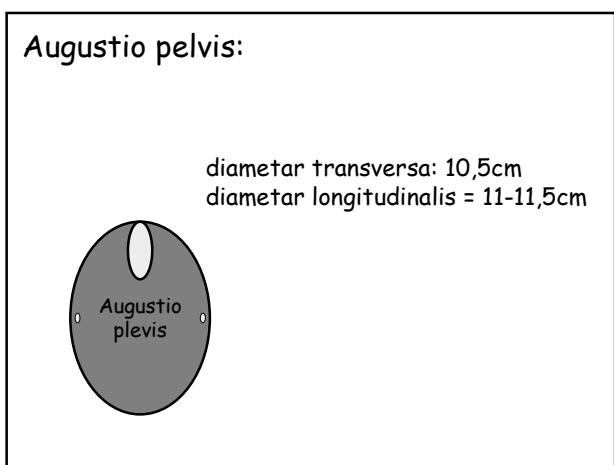
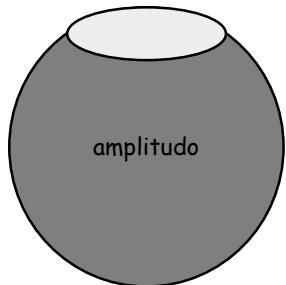
1. entrance
2. amplitudo plevis
- 2.-3. sacral vertebra
3. Symphysis - upper limit - spinae ischiadicæ
4. Coccygeal bone (top)

op.
2. amplitudo pelvis
3. augustio pelvis





amplitudo pelvis
- all diameters are the same ~12 cm



THIRD TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY / CHILDBIRTH
CLINICAL EXAMINATION

CLINICAL GYNECOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

1. Complete general examination
2. External gynecological examination
3. Internal gynecological examination

COMPLETE GENERAL EXAMINATION

- INSPECTION
- PALPATION
- PERCUSSION
- AUSCULTATION

EXTERNAL GYNECOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

- INSPECTION: uterus fundal height, uterus shape, striae gravidarum, pelvis examination
- PALPATION: Leopold Pavlikovi maneuver (I. - V.)
- PERCUSSION: ☺
- AUSCULTATION: fetal heart beats

Internal gynecological examination

- INSPECTION:
 - external examination (perineum, scars, ...)
 - "per specula" (vagina, cervix, ...)
- PALPATION: "bimanual examination"
 - vagina
 - cervix
 - fetal head, breech, empty pelvis space, ...

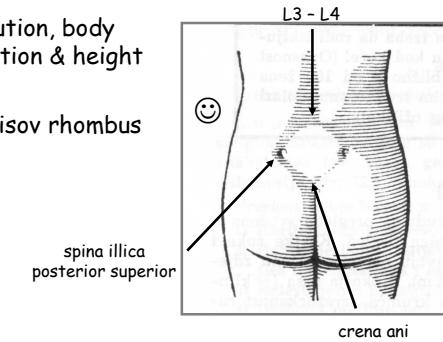
Examination of the pelvis

- True pelvis examination
- Measurement of the true pelvis
- Internal gynecological examination

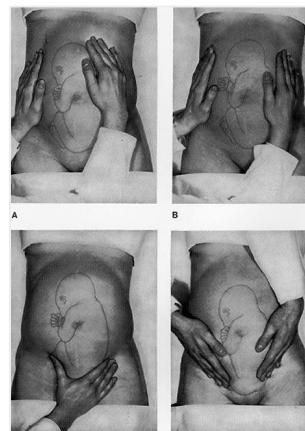
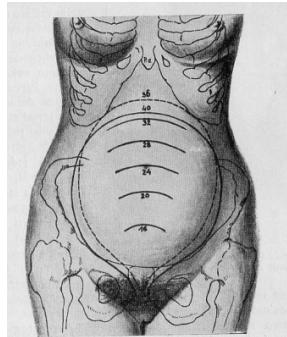
Based on the above,
estimation of the shape, size
and space of the true pelvis is performed

External examination

- Constitution, body composition & height
- spine
- Michaelisov rhombus



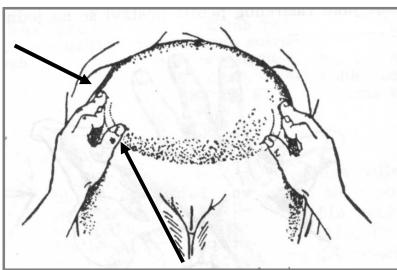
External examination



Leopold Pavlih
maneuvers

crista illiaca

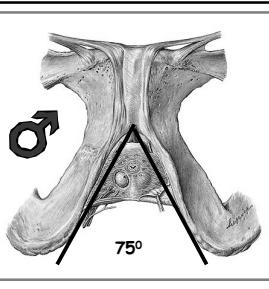
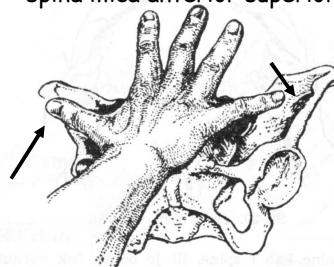
Baumm's maneuver - min. 2cm



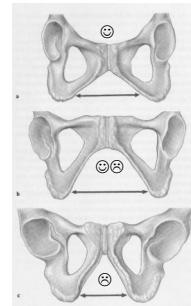
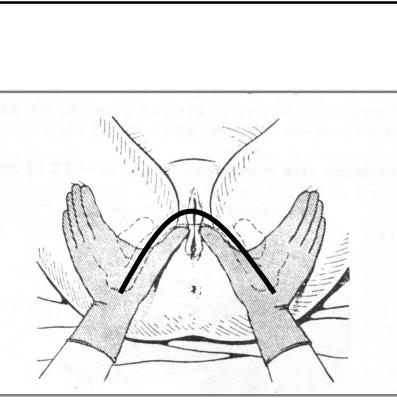
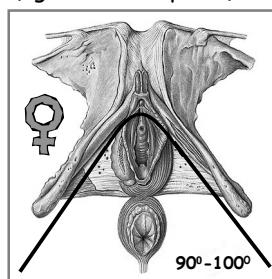
spina illiaca
anterior superior

Widespread hand

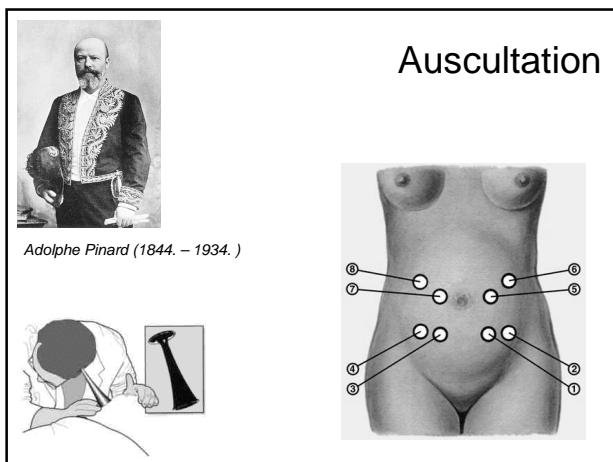
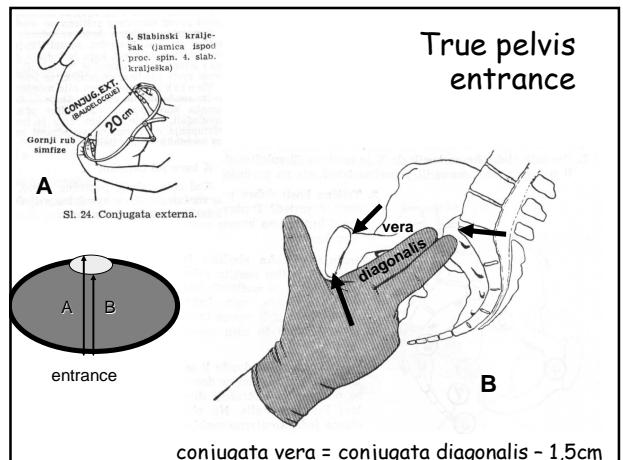
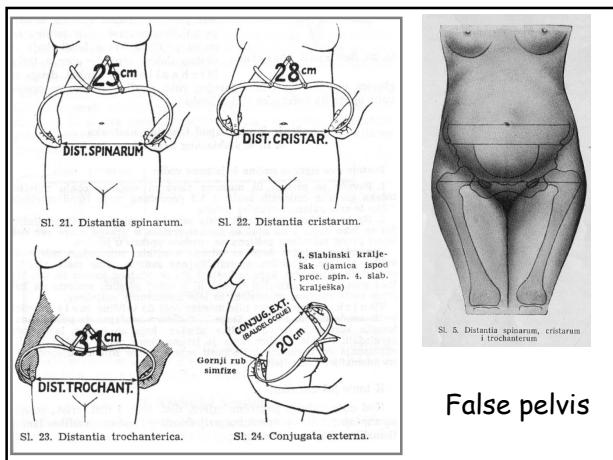
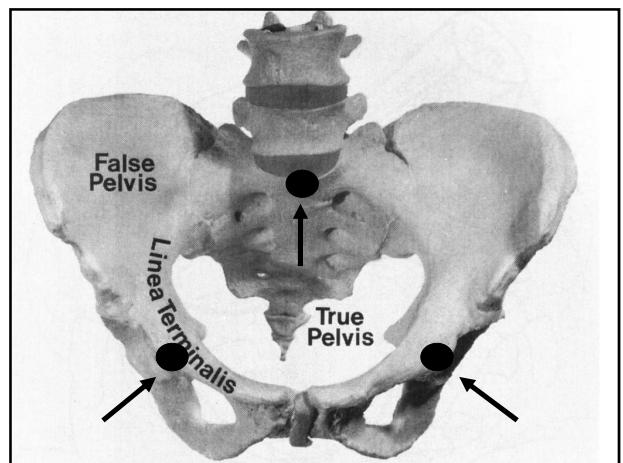
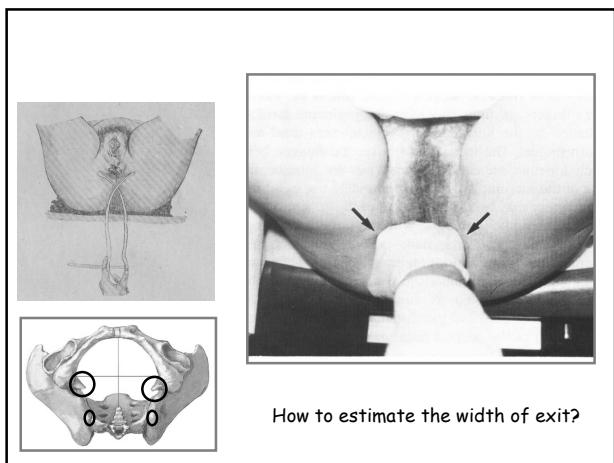
spina illiaca anterior superior

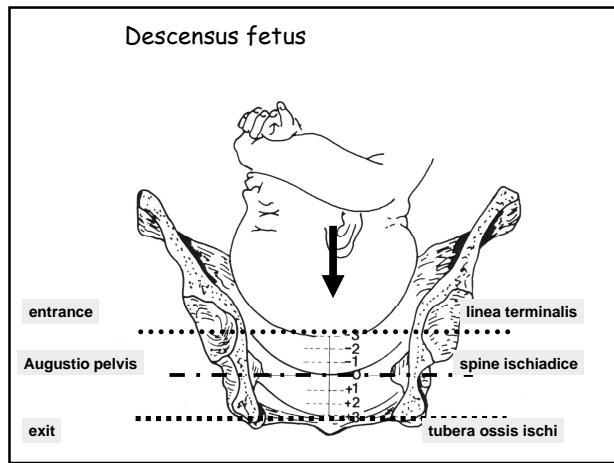
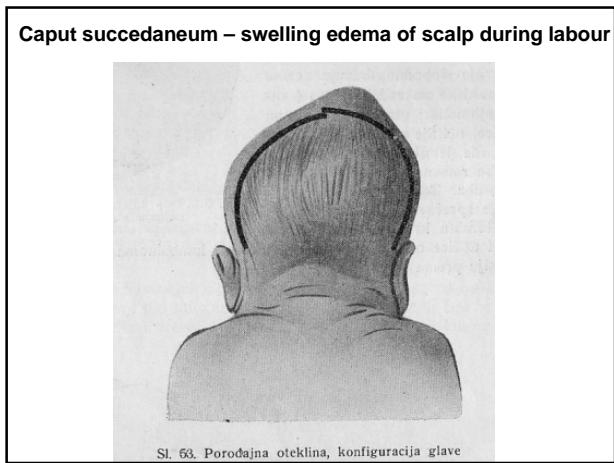
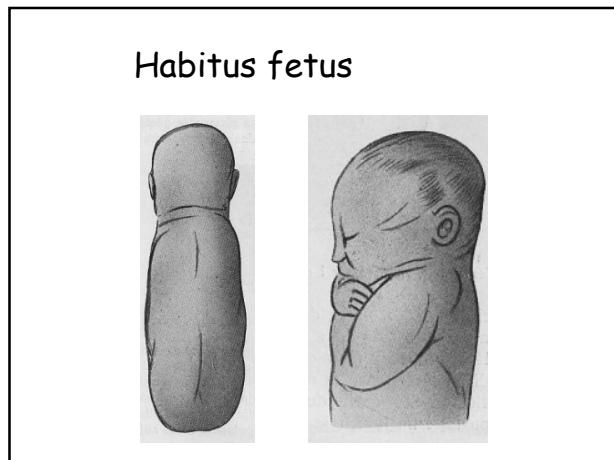
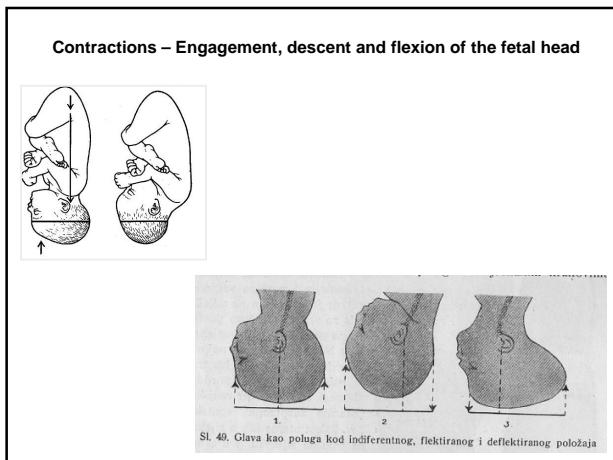
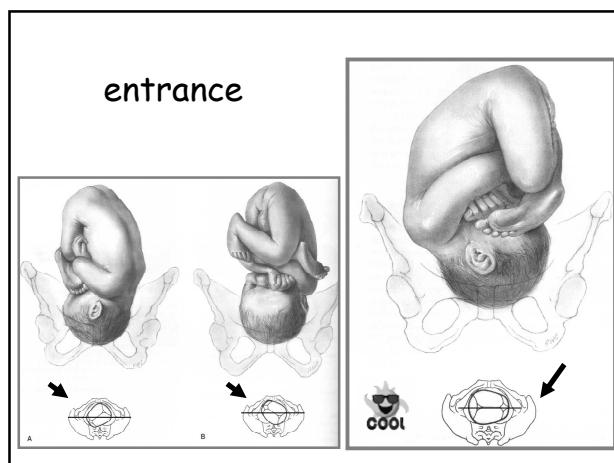
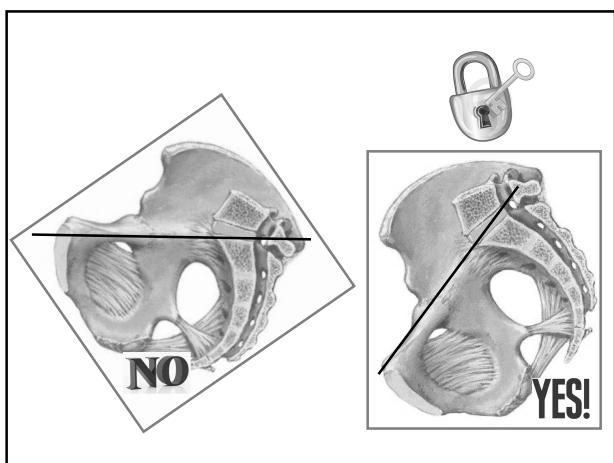


angulus pubis
vs.
arcus pubis
(lig. arcuatum pubis)



pubic arch / angle

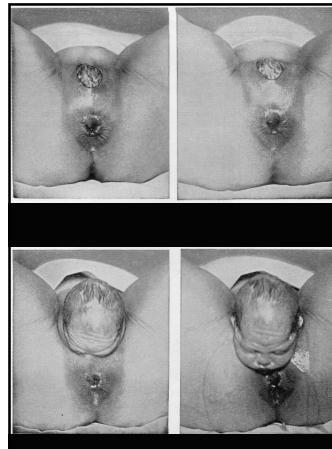




RECAPITULATION!

Four fetal head movements!

- internal rotation (after entrance)
- flexion (in the "amplitudo plevis space")
- deflection (delivery of the face - after occiput)
- external rotation (preparation for shoulders delivery)



DEFLECTION

Thanks for your attention!