Breech Presentation

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Objectives Breech Presentation

- Incidence
- Mechanism of labour
- Diagnosis
- Managing breech delivery (ECS/ECV/VD)
- Complications of VD of the breech

Incidence

- in 3-4% of births that occur at term
- 35% of births that occur before 28 weeks' gestation.

WHY.

Etiologic factors in malpresentation

Maternal

- –<u>Passages</u>
 - CP
 - Uterine malformation
- –<u>Power:</u>
 - pendolous abdomen

Fetal:

- Passenger (Fetus, placenta, cord, AF)
- Macrosomia
- Prematurity
- Multiple gestation
- Hydrocephaly
- Hydramnios
- Placenta previa
- Short cord

Breech: Etiology

- Prematurity
- Uterine abnormalities
- Fetal abnormalities (e.g. hydrocephalus others



- Perinatal mortality is increased 2- to 4-fold with breech presentation
- Congenital malformation 6%



Types of breeches

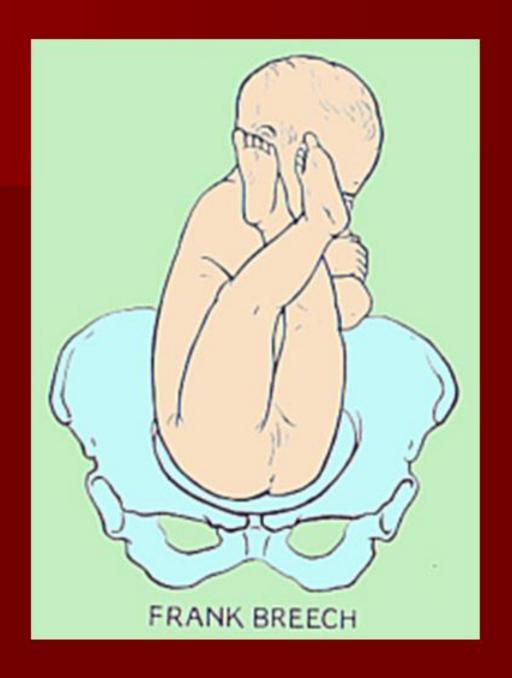
Complete breech - Hips flexed, knees flexed

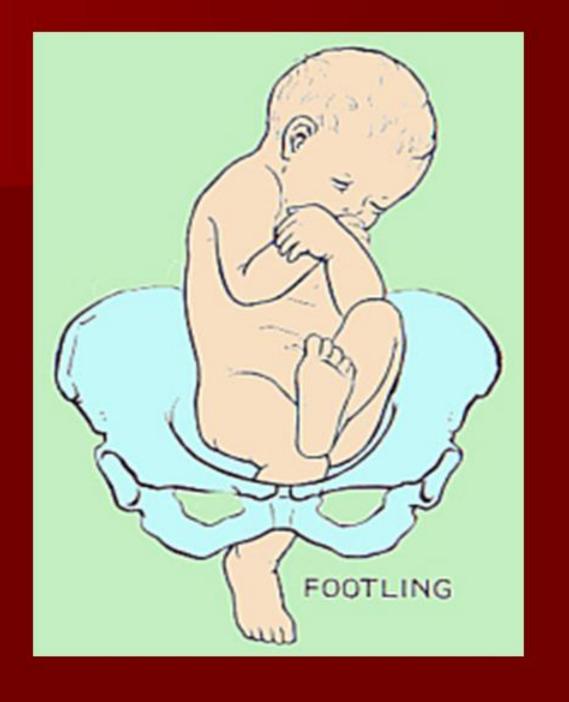
incomplete

- Frank breech Hips flexed, knees extended
- Footling One or both hips extended, foot presenting
- Knee presentation









position

SA,SP,LST,RST

LSP,RSP.LSA,RSA



Right Sacro Posterior

> Left Sacro Posterior





Right Sacro Lateral

Left Sacro





Right Sacro Anterior

Left Sacro



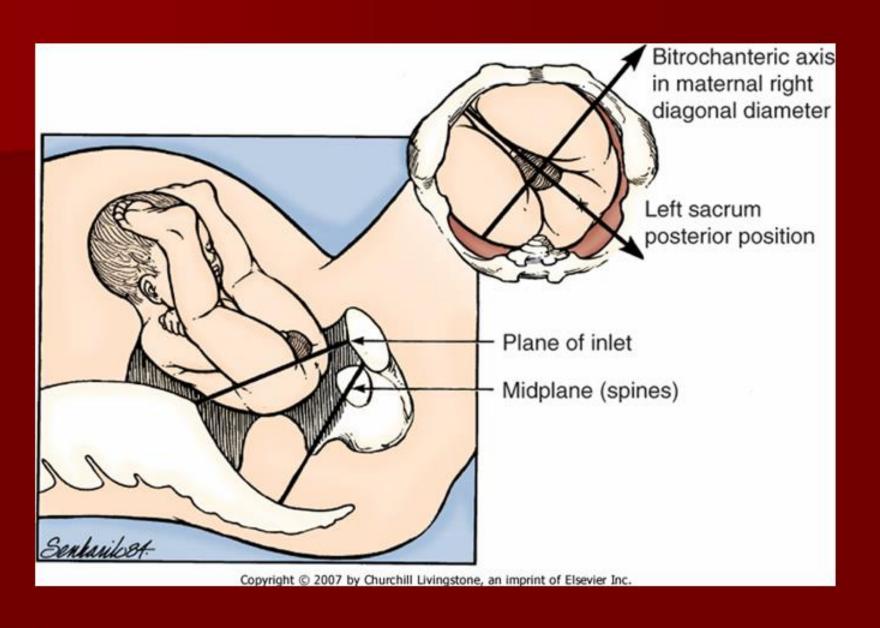
The Six Breech Positions

Mechanism

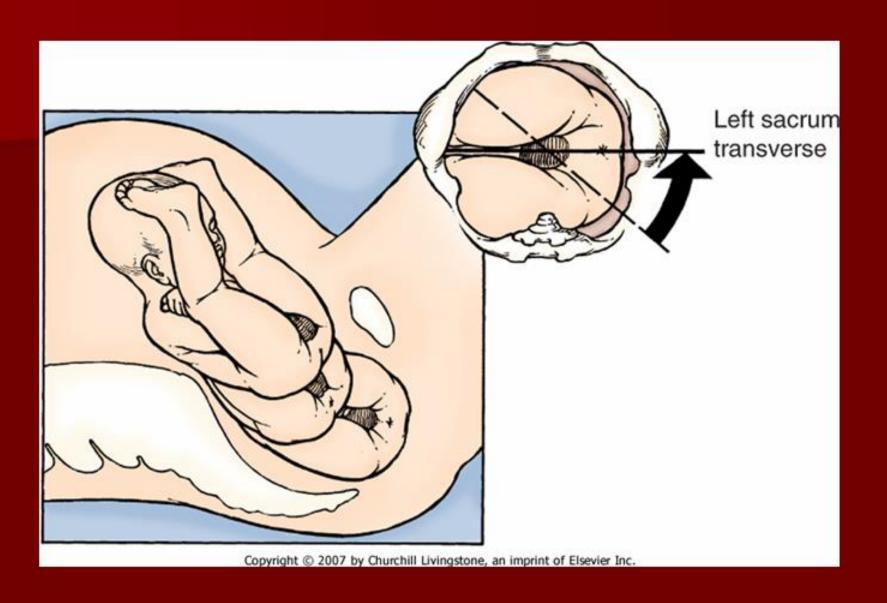
Breech delivery

- Buttocks
- Shoulders
- After coming head











DIAGNOSIS

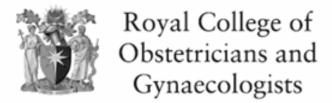
- Pregnancy:
 - -Palpations and ballottement
 - FHS
 - -Ultrasound
- Labour : Pelvic exam



MANAGEMENT

- ■Elective CS
- $\blacksquare ECV$
- ■Vaginal Delivery





Guideline No. 20b

Setting standards to improve women's health

THE MANAGEMENT OF BREECH PRESENTATION

Women should be informed that planned caesarean section carries a reduced perinatal mortality and early neonatal morbidity for babies with a breech presentation at term compared with planned vaginal birth.





TERM BREECH TRIAL COLLABORATIVE GROUP

Planned caesarean section versus planned vaginal birth for breech presentation at term: a randomised multicentre trial.

Hannah et al. The Lancet. 2000(365):1375-83

121 Centers, 26 countries



Planned caesarean section for term breech delivery.

Hofmeyr & Hannah. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2003(2):CD000166.

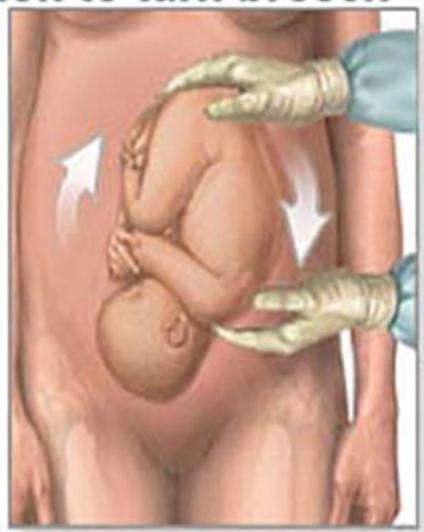
THE COCHRANE COLLABORATION®

External Cephalic Version (ECV)



Using external version to turn breech









Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists

Guideline No. 20a

December 2006

Setting standards to improve women's health

EXTERNAL CEPHALIC VERSION AND REDUCING THE INCIDENCE OF BREECH PRESENTATION

Women with a breech baby should be informed that attempting ECV lowers their chances of having a caesarean section.





External Cephalic Version (ECV)

- Reduce number of Caesarean Sections for breech presentation
- Time: Currently: 36-37 weeks gestation
- Contraindications:
 - CS indicated
 - Placenta Praevia/APH
 - reduced liquor volume
 - multiple pregnancy
 - abnormality in uterus or fetus
 - Scared uterus



ECV: Best Practice Principles

- Ultrasound guided
- Tocolysis ??? Success better with relaxed uterus (GA Recommendation. RCOG)
- Perform CTG before and after procedure to ensure fetal wellbeing
- No anaesthesia
- Experienced obstetrician



ECV Steps

- Trendelenburg position
- Use lubricant e.g.
 warmed ultrasound gel on abdomen
- Lift lowest part of fetus out of pelvis inlet
- Bring head and buttocks into flexion for forward roll





ECV Steps (cont'd)





ECV Steps (cont'd)

- Continue firm pressure on the buttocks and head and rotate slowly
- Ensure head is above or at the brim (longitudinal lie) before removing hands
- Check FHR afterwardsCTG





ECV

- If successful keep women resting on her left side for 15 – 30 minutes.
- Success rates
 - About 50% will be successful
 - About 1 in 6 will turn back again
 - Can be repeated if reverts to breech presentation



ECV: complications

- SROM,
- fetal distress, cord entanglement,
- placental abruption, feto-maternal bleeding (Anti D if Rh –ve)
- Fetal shock
- Rupture uterus

VAGINAL BREECH DELIVERY

Selection Criteria For VD

- •Efw: 2000-3500 grams
- Frank or complete breech
- Adequate clinical pelvimetry
- Flexed aftercoming head
- No other indications to CS (e.g. placenta praevia, compromised fetal condition



Prerequisites for VD:

- At Hospital, Op. theater
- Breech delivery team
- Electronic fetal monitoring
- Cx, memb, Episiotomy. forceps
- Informed consent



VAGINAL BREECH DELIVERY

- Non complicated
- Complicated



Non Complicated Vaginal Breech Delivery

- ■Three types:
- 1. Spontaneous breech delivery
- 2. Assisted breech delivery
- 3. Total breech extraction



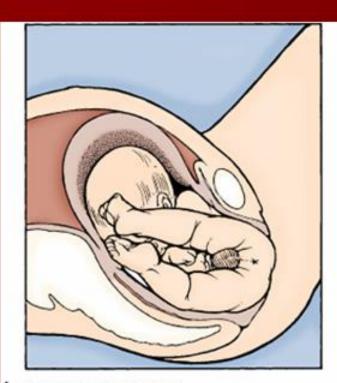




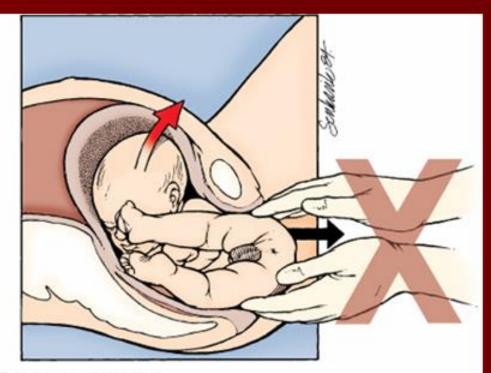








A Spontaneous expulsion



B Undesired deflexion

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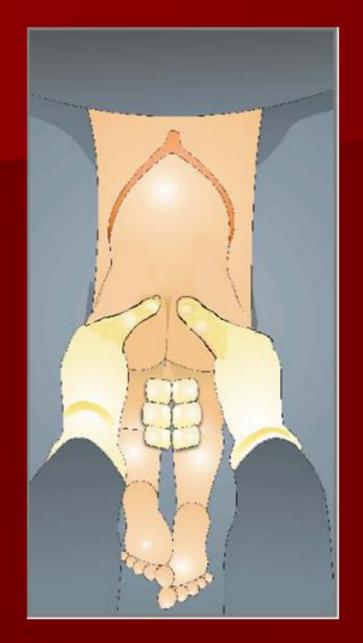






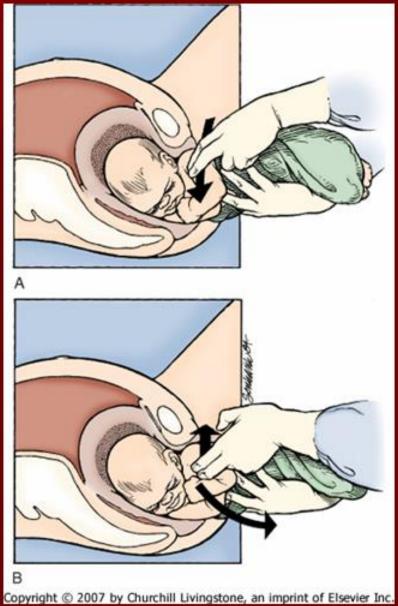




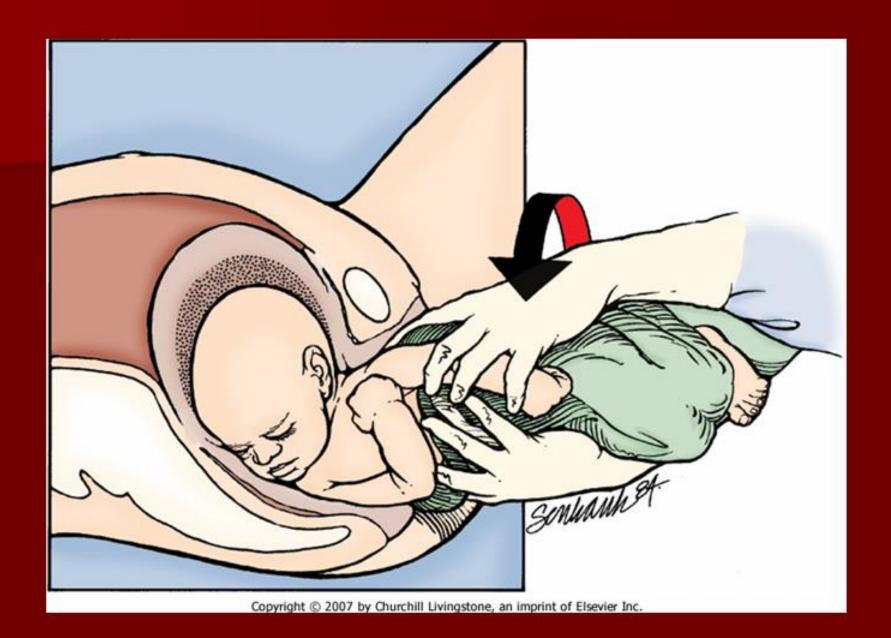


For Rotation of Baby's Pelvis



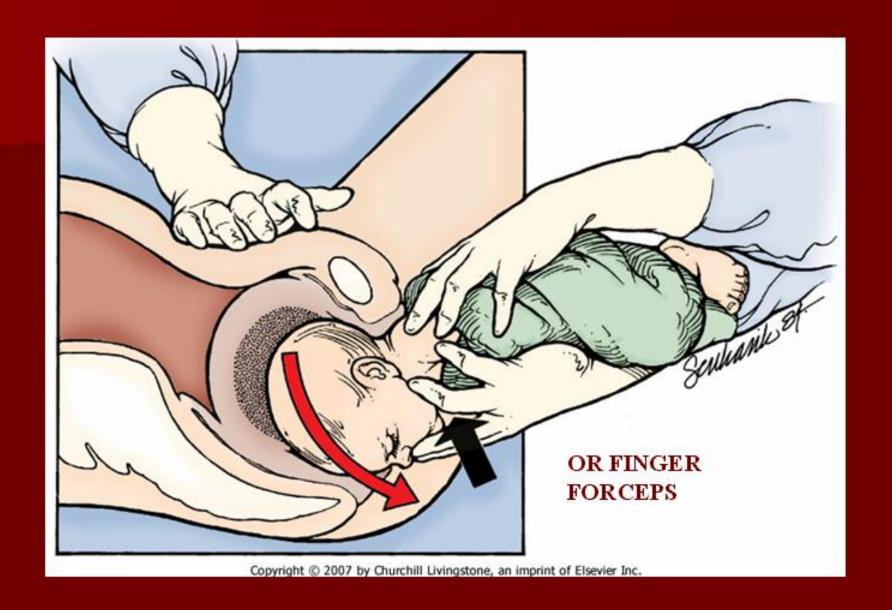




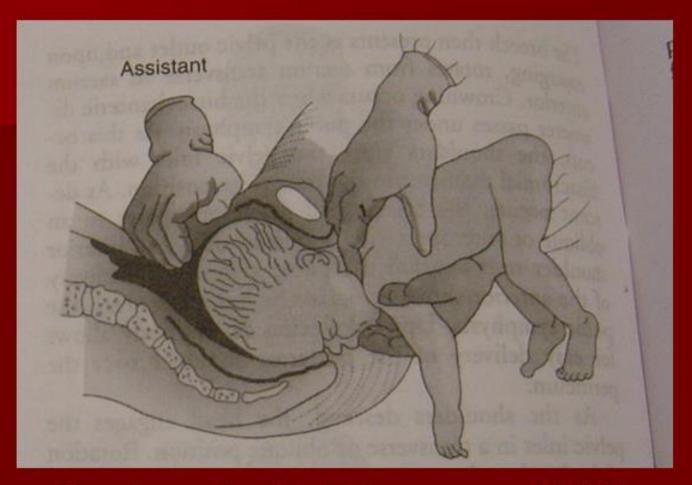


Aftercoming head

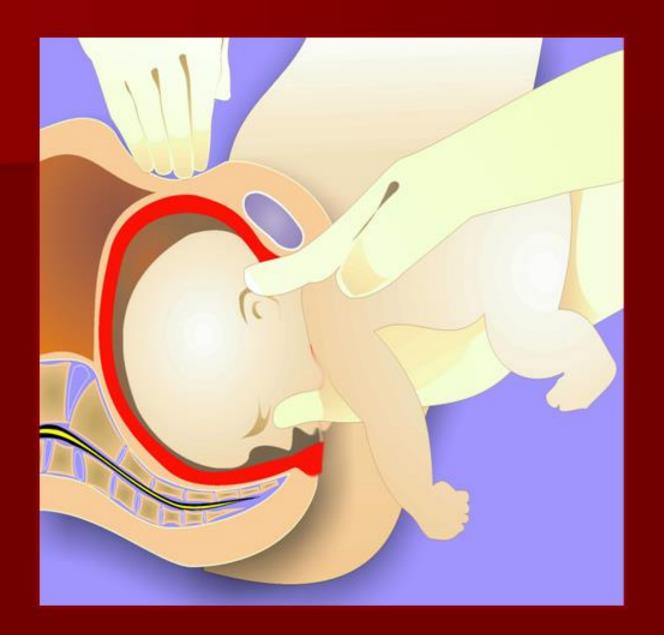
- Burns Marshall
- JFST(MSVT)
- Piper Forceps





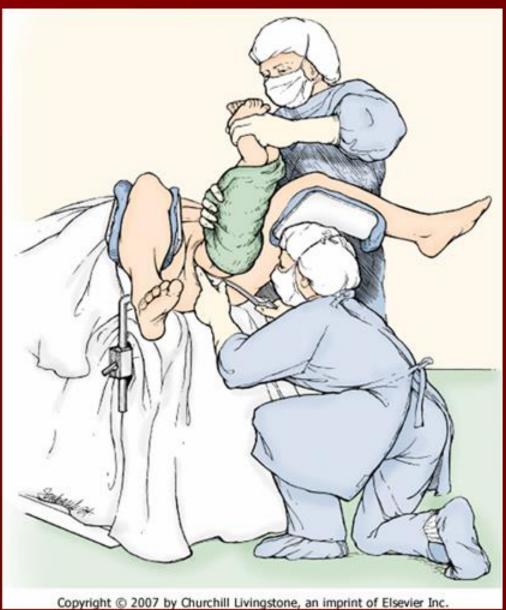


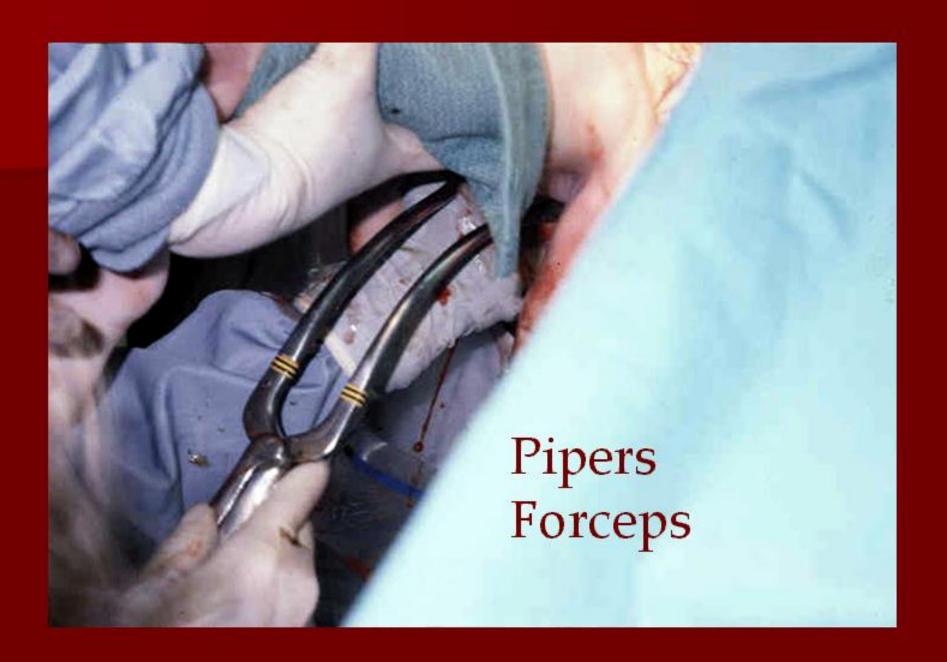
Mauriceau-Smellie-Veit maneuver(JFST)

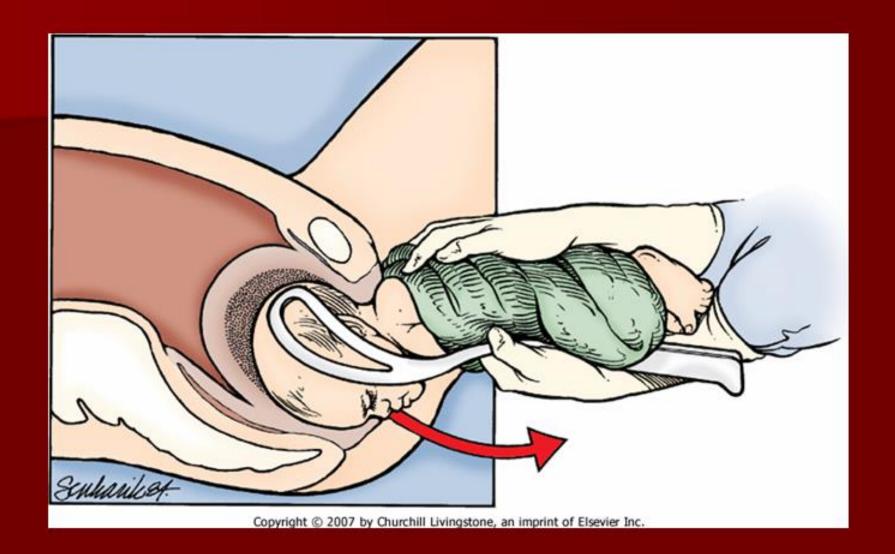




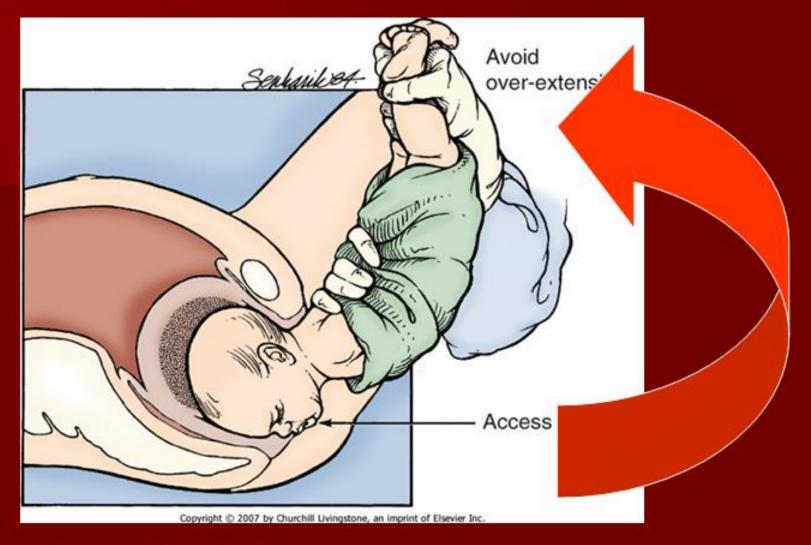




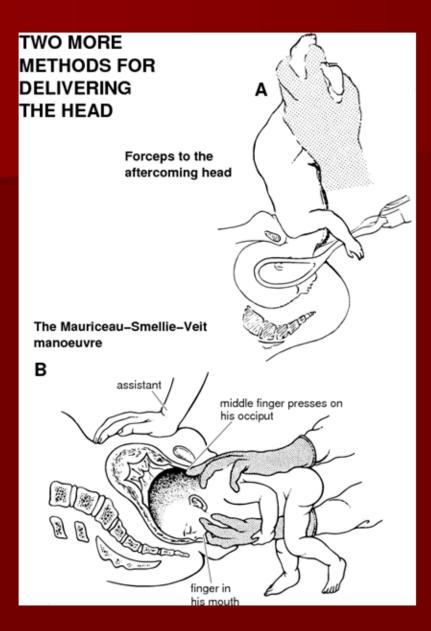


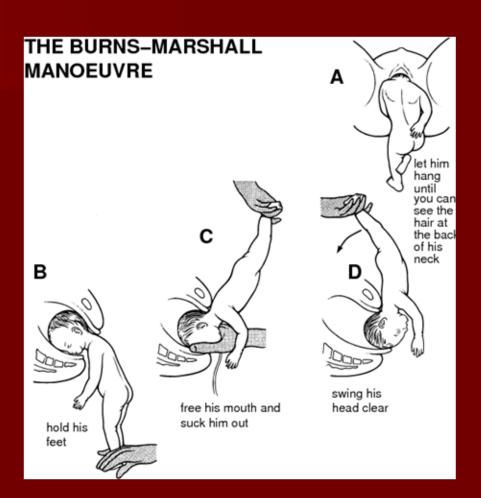






Burn s Marshall maneuver





Total breech Extraction

Only for second twin (Cephalic/Breech)

Complicated Vaginal breech delivery

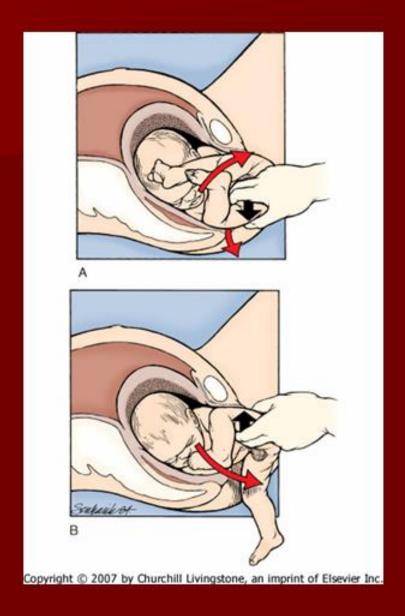
- Arrest of buttocks
- Arrest of Shoulders
- Arrest of After coming head



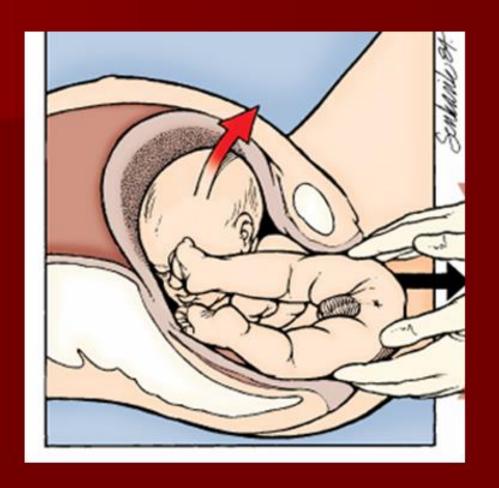
- Arrest of buttocks
 - Inlet & cavity
 - Outlet
 - Frank breech
 - Pinard (bringing down a leg)
 - Groin traction



Frank breech
Pinard (bringing
down a leg)



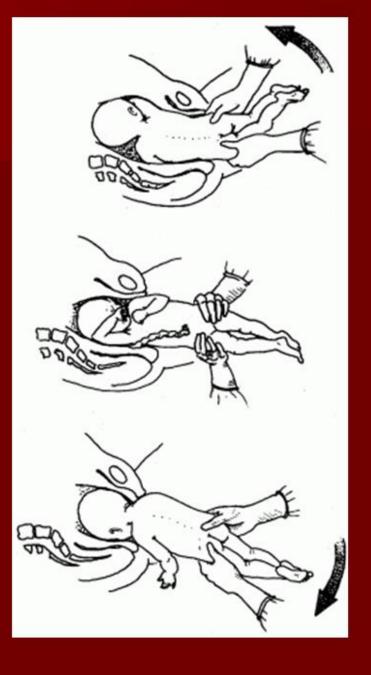
Frank breech Groin traction



- Arrest of Arms
 - Extended
 - Classic method
 - Lovset method
 - Nuchal position



Lovset method



- Arrest of Aftercoming head
 - Passenger
 - Passages

Fetal Complications during vaginal breech delivery

- Mortality
- Morbidity

How to avoid

