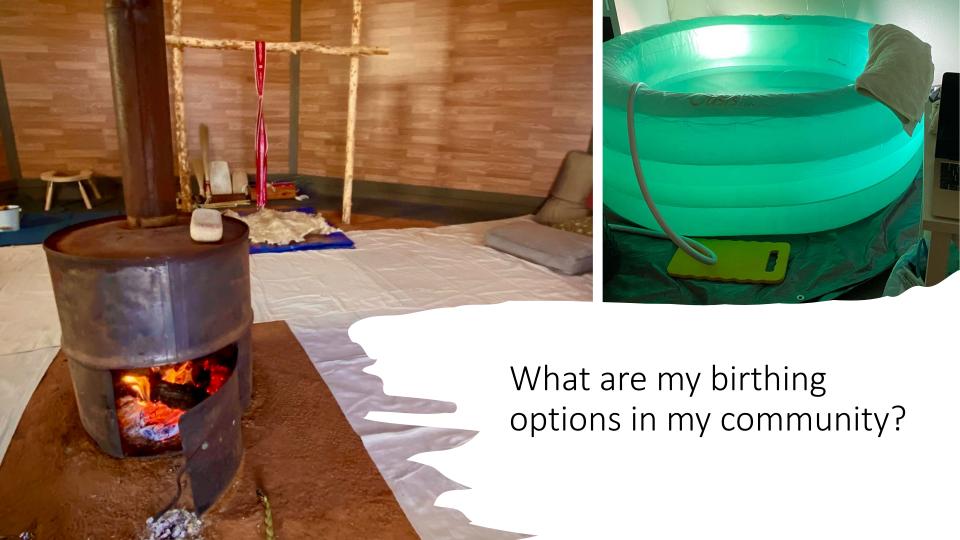


Presented by: Nicolle L Gonzales, BSN, RN, MSN, CNM



### Objectives

- What are your prenatal and birth options
- Questions to Ask your provider at your 1st prenatal visit
- Common labs and ultrasounds during pregnancy
- Normal vs. high risk pregnancy complications
- Integrating cultural belief systems into your care





Hospital vs.
Birth
Center



Here are some Clarifying questions to ask yourself to make your decision

- Is your pregnancy considered high-risk?
- How will your care team handle complications when they arise?
- What are your pain management preferences?
- What kind of prenatal and birth experience do you want?
- The costs of care and what will your insurance cover?

Questions to ask your provider at your first Prenatal visit.



Here are some questions you could ask:

- What is your informed consent and refusal process?
- If I have a pregnancy related emergency, how do I get a hold of you after hours or on weekends?
- Will the lab results be called to me or when will I get a chance to discuss them with you?
- How many ultrasounds will I have during this pregnancy?

- Can I exercise during pregnancy?
- What medications are safe for me to take while I am pregnant?
- Can I still have sex and travel during pregnancy?
- Are vaccines safe for pregnancy?
- I work with chemicals at work, how do I let my work know what I can and can't do?



#### Common Labs during pregnancy

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Trimester labs

- Urinalysis, with cultures and sensitivities
  Universal Drug screen (please ask them if
  they check this, some places don't tell you
  they are doing a drug test)
  Blood type
  Antibody screen
  Complete blood count
  Syphilis
  Rubella titer

- HbsAG screen- screening for hepatitis virus

- HIV antibody screen
  Thyroid Screening
  Hemoglobin A1c= checking for diabetes
  Hepatitis C
- Pap Smear offered if you haven't had one during your recommended screening times. Chlamydia and Gonorrhea
- Genetic screening:



# 28 week and 36 week Labs

- 28 Week Labs
  - Hemoglobin and hematocrit
  - Gestational Diabetes screening
    - 1 hr GTT
- 36 Week Labs
  - Group B strep bacteria

#### Ultrasounds

- First Trimester ultrasound usually done between 6 and 13 weeks.
- Growth and anatomy ultrasound usually done around 20 weeks
- Additional ultrasounds done if there are concerns with babies growth, placenta placement, or you have other high risk issues that require more monitoring.



## Normal discomforts of Pregnancy

- Constipation
- Heart burn
- Exhaustion
- Hemorrhoids
- Fatigue & sleep problems
- Acne
- Headaches during 1<sup>st</sup> trimester
- Leg cramps
- Frequent urination

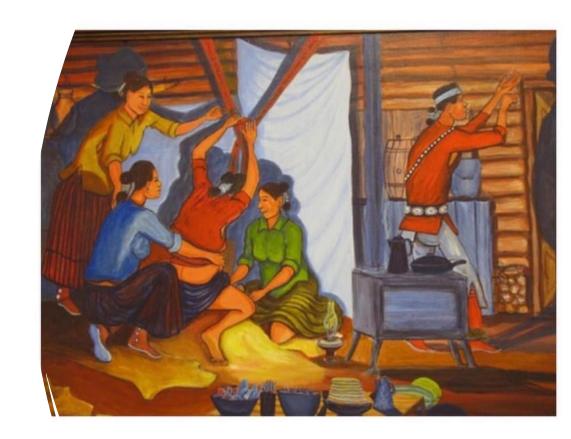


#### Pregnancy complications

- What does high risk mean?
- What falls under high risk?
  - Advanced Maternal age >35
  - Twin pregnancy
  - Gestational Diabetes complicating pregnancy
  - Gestational High blood pressure complicating pregnancy
  - Maternal Drug addictions
  - Placenta Previa
  - Maternal blood clotting disorder

- Emerging complications
  - Pre-eclampsia
  - HELLP
  - Breech presentation
  - Baby is not growing
  - Low amniotic fluid <5cm</li>

Integrating
Your Cultural
Belief Systems
Into Care



#### What you can ask for at the hospital

- Request for limited nursing staff coming into your room.
- Ask that no one speaks before your baby hears their welcome in your traditional language
- You can create cedar water to cleanse the room.
- Seeing your medicine woman or man before birth.

- Medicine and healing prayers can be called into you for the labor.
- Traditional items can be placed with your baby.



#### The **Midwife** is In

Questions?

