## INTRAPARTAL HIGH-RISK FACTORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Maternal Implication</th>
<th>Fetal-Neonatal Implication</th>
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| Abnormal presentation | ↑ Incidence of cesarean birth  
↑ Incidence of prolonged labor  
↑ Incidence of fibroids | ↑ Incidence of placenta previa  
Prematurity  
↑ Risk of congenital abnormality  
Neonatal physical trauma  
↑ Risk of intrauterine growth restriction |
| Multiple gestation | ↑ Uterine distention → ↑ risk of postpartum hemorrhage  
↑ Risk of cesarean birth  
↑ Risk of preterm labor | Low birth weight  
Prematurity  
↑ Risk of congenital anomalies  
Feto-fetal transfusion |
| Hydramnios | ↑ Discomfort  
↑ Dyspnea  
↑ Risk of preterm labor  
Edema of lower extremities/varicosities | ↑ Risk of esophageal or other high alimentary tract atresias  
↑ Risk of CNS anomalies (myelocele)  
↑ Risk of TORCH infections  
↑ Risk of ploapse cord |
| Oligohydramnios | Maternal fear of “dry birth” | ↑ Incidence of congenital anomalies  
↑ Incidence of renal lesions  
↑ Risk of intrauterine growth restriction  
↑ Risk of fetal acidosis  
↑ Risk of cord compression  
Postmaturity |
| Meconium staining of amniotic fluid | ↑ Psychologic stress due to fear for baby | ↑ Risk of fetal asphyxia  
↑ Risk of meconium aspiration  
↑ Risk of pneumonia due to aspiration of meconium |
| Premature rupture of membranes | ↑ Risk of infection (chorioamnionitis)  
↑ Risk of preterm labor  
↑ Anxiety/fear for the baby  
Prolonged hospitalization  
↑ Incidence of tocolytic therapy | ↑ Perinatal morbidity  
Prematurity  
↓ Birth weight  
↑ Risk of respiratory distress syndrome  
Prolonged hospitalization |
| Induction of labor | ↑ Risk of hypercontractility of uterus  
↑ Risk of uterine rupture  
↑ Length of labor if cervix not ready  
↑ Anxiety | Prematurity if gestational age not assessed correctly  
Hypoxia if hyperstimulation occurs |
| Abruptio placentae/placenta previa | Hemorrhage  
Uterine atony  
↑ Incidence of cesarean birth  
↑ Maternal morbidity | Fetal hypoxia/acidosis  
Fetal exsanguination  
↑ Perinatal mortality |
| Failure to progress in labor | Maternal exhaustion  
↑ Incidence of augmentation of labor  
↑ Incidence of cesarean birth | Fetal hypoxia/acidosis  
Intracranial birth injury |
| Precipitous labor (< 3 hours) | Perineal, vaginal, cervical lacerations  
↑ Risk of postpartum hemorrhage | Tentorial tears |
| Prolapse of umbilical cord | ↑ Fear for baby  
Cesarean birth → emergent | Acute fetal hypoxia/acidosis |
| Fetal heart aberrations | ↑ Fear for baby  
↑ Risk of cesarean birth, forceps, vacuum  
Continuous electronic monitoring and intervention in labor | Tachycardia, chronic asphyxic insult, bradycardia, acute asphyxic insult  
Chronic hypoxia  
Congenital heart block |
| Uterine rupture | Hemorrhage  
Cesarean birth/hysterectomy  
↑ Risk of morbidity/mortality | Fetal anoxia  
Fetal hemorrhage  
↑ Neonatal morbidity and mortality |
| Postdates (> 42 weeks) | ↑ Anxiety  
↑ Incidence of induction of labor  
↑ Incidence of cesarean birth  
↑ Use of technology to monitor fetus  
↑ Risk of shoulder dystocia | Postmaturity syndrome  
↑ Risk of fetal-neonatal mortality and morbidity  
↑ Risk of antepartum fetal death  
Incidence/risk of large baby |
| Diabetes | ↑ Risk of hydramnios  
↑ Risk of hypoglycemia or hyperglycemia  
↑ Risk of preeclampsia | ↑ Risk of malpresentation  
↑ Risk of macrosomia  
↑ Risk of intrauterine growth restriction  
↑ Risk of respiratory distress syndrome  
↑ Risk of congenital anomalies |
| Preeclampsia | ↑ Abruptio placentae  
↑ Risk of seizures  
↑ Risk of stroke  
↑ Risk of HELLP | ↑ Risk of small-for-gestational-age baby  
↑ Risk of preterm birth  
↑ Risk of mortality |
| AIDS/STD | ↑ Risk of additional infections | ↑ Risk of transplacental transmission |