

Retrospective
Chart Review of
Skin-to-Skin Contact
in the Operating Room
and Administration
of Analgesic and
Anxiolytic Medication
to Women After
Cesarean Birth

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 32% of live births in 2015 occurred via cesarean (Martin et al., 2015). Anesthesia providers' recommended standard of care is regional anesthesia, barring specific contraindications. This enables a woman to be awake, see her newborn, and remember the birth of her child. Traditionally, newborns are taken to a nursery for extrauterine transition, where neonatal staff perform assessments and initial care before reuniting newborns with their parents.

DEBRA L. WAGNER
STEPHEN LAWRENCE
JING XU
JANICE MELSON





Abstract: Transporting a newborn out of the operating room after cesarean birth can contribute to maternal awareness of discomfort, anxiety, and the need for administration of analgesics and anxiolytics for relief. This retrospective study analyzed the association between skin-to-skin contact in the operating room and administration of analgesics and anxiolytics to women in the operating and recovery rooms after cesarean birth. Our results indicated a trend toward decreased medication administration for women who experienced skin-to-skin contact and add to evidence supporting the incorporation of skin-to-skin contact in the operating room as the standard of care for cesarean birth. This practice has the potential to enhance the birth experience, promote breastfeeding, and provide greater safety with less exposure to opioids and benzodiazepines for women and their newborns. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nwh.2018.02.005>

Keywords: anxiety | benzodiazepine | cesarean | opioid | skin-to-skin contact

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8564667>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/8564667>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)