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Application of Intrapartum Electronic Fetal Monitoring-A Nursing Perspective

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Cardiotocography (CTG) has become the most important and popular method of fetal monitoring. Currently, the CTG is used for both antepartum and intrapartum fetal surveillance in most of the obstetric departments in Hong Kong. As frontline workers in the provision of obstetric care, nurse-midwives are usually the personnel involved in the application and the initial interpretation of the CTG, particularly in the management of labour. Thus competency in the performance and interpretation of CTG should be a standard requirement for nurse-midwifes, especially the intrapartum nurse who is responsible for the ultimate welfare of the mother and fetus under her care. In this new millennium, it can hardly be considered professionally acceptable if the intrapartum nurse is unable to identify the normal and abnormal fetel heart rate patterns, or to convey the correct information to the obstetrician appropriately and in time for interventions where necessary. Continued nursing education will help the nurse-midwife to be familiar and confident with the application of technology. More time needs to be devoted to participate in the interpretation of CTG because this is now the routine practice. Enlightening the pregnant women on the application and limitation of CTG also helps to enhance mutual understanding and generate rapport with them. HKJGOM 2002;3:48-53

Keywords: Fetal surveillance, Cardiotocography, Antepartum, Intrapartum, Fetal heart rate patterns.

摘要

使用胎心電子監護儀(CTG),已成爲最主要監察胎兒的工具,現時大部份的產科部門,都已廣 氾地使用胎心電子監察儀,爲產前和分娩過程中監察胎兒狀況的儀器,助產士作爲前線的工作 人員,提供護理給產婦,對於胎心電子監護儀的應用和記錄的理解,要有一定的知識,尤其是 在生產過程中,護理產婦和胎兒的助產士,應要有專業知識去監察胎兒心率的轉變和異常泛型。 在這個新的紀元,從專業角度來說,負責護理的助產士,如未能在產婦的生產過程中,辨別正 常或不正常的胎心率泛型,及不能正確地提供資料給產科醫生,是很難令人接受的。

持續的護理深造,可以幫助助產士辨別非正常胎心率及異常泛型,加強自信心去處理新的科技。助產士需多用一些時間去認識和了解胎心電子監護儀,因爲這工具已成爲日常產科護理的一部份。另一方面,如果我們能夠提高產婦對此儀器及其資料的認識,了解它的功用和限制,可促進和產婦之間的溝通,及建立融洽的關係。