

Evaluation of trauma management in pregnancy

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Introduction: Trauma non-obstetric cause of death in women and is one of the major challenges in emergency departments are considered. Because the care and treatment should be done for two of the mother and fetus.

Results: The results revealed that trauma increases the risk of fetal death. The most common causes of fetal death that is associated with a mortality of 80 percent of direct trauma to the abdomen and hemorrhagic shock in the mother. Uterine fetal survival depends on adequate perfusion and oxygen to the fetus if the mother's shock embryo survival rate is 20 percent. Pelvic fractures can be seen with hypoxia in the mother's cardiac arrest and brain damage to the fetus, placental abruption and placenta embolism caused by reduced blood flow to the placenta. The impact of trauma on pregnant women depends on gestational age and the type of impact and the extent of uterine rupture and damage there. In general, lower blood pressure and fetal heart rate two signs of pregnancy is important in determining the outcome.

Conclusion Proper care requires physicians or surgeons, and obstetricians and emergency child. Wai maintain the correct ways and steps of cardiopulmonary resuscitation and close monitoring of maternal and fetal acidosis and hypothermia is to prevent Hypvksmy-Haypvtansyvn

Key words: pregnancy, trauma, fetal

