

# Shoulder Dystocia

# Stillborn

This section is on the definition of stillbirth and the definition of stillborn in the UK, the US and the WHO.

## 1. Background

Stillbirth is the death of a foetus or infant before or during delivery, or the death of a foetus or infant in the uterus or vagina after 20 weeks of gestation. An objective diagnosis of a prolonged period of foetal or obstetric death is often difficult to establish. It has also been proposed that the WHO definition of stillbirth is too low and that the WHO definition of stillbirth should be raised to 24 weeks of gestation.

The WHO definition of stillbirth is a foetus or infant who is stillborn at 28 weeks of gestation or later. The WHO definition of stillbirth is a foetus or infant who is stillborn at 24 weeks of gestation or later.

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## 2. Purpose and scope

The purpose of this guideline is to provide evidence-based recommendations on the management of stillbirths to improve the experience of families and the care of the fetus. This guideline is intended for use by obstetricians, midwives, and other healthcare professionals involved in the care of pregnant women. It is based on a systematic review of the literature and a panel of experts. The guideline is intended to be used in conjunction with the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists' (RCOG) Green-top Guidelines. The guideline is intended to be used in conjunction with the RCOG's 'Guidelines for the Management of Stillbirths' (2011) and the RCOG's 'Guidelines for the Management of Miscarriage' (2010). The guideline is intended to be used in conjunction with the RCOG's 'Guidelines for the Management of Preterm Labour' (2011) and the RCOG's 'Guidelines for the Management of Postnatal Depression' (2011).

## 3. Identification and assessment of evidence





No one can deny that the past few years have been some of the most turbulent in our nation's history. As a result, we have seen a number of changes in the way we live and work. The challenges we face today are unprecedented in their scope and scale. We must find a way forward that addresses these challenges while ensuring a bright future for all of us.

It is time for us to take a hard look at the way we live and work. We must ask ourselves if we are doing all that we can to create a better future for our children. We must also ask ourselves if we are doing all that we can to protect our environment and our way of life. We must find a way forward that addresses these challenges while ensuring a bright future for all of us.



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- monocytes to perform their immune job sequences.
- maternal perineal and vaginal examination.
  - estimated blood loss.
  - staff in attendance and the time they arrived.
  - general condition of the baby at (approx) 10 min.
    - umbilical cord blood acid base measurement.

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## APPENDIX 2

### Algorithm for the management of Shoulder Dystocia





**APPENDIX 4**

Clinical guidelines are developed in a structured manner. The process of developing clinical guidelines involves a systematic approach to the identification, appraisal, and synthesis of the best available evidence. The process of developing clinical guidelines is a continuous process that involves the identification of the clinical problem, the identification of the best available evidence, the appraisal of the evidence, the synthesis of the evidence, and the implementation of the guidelines. The process of developing clinical guidelines is a continuous process that involves the identification of the clinical problem, the identification of the best available evidence, the appraisal of the evidence, the synthesis of the evidence, and the implementation of the guidelines.

The following table provides a summary of the key components of the clinical guideline development process.

Component	Description
<b>A</b>	Appraisal of the evidence. This involves assessing the quality and relevance of the evidence. This is done by using a critical appraisal tool such as the Cochrane Risk of Bias tool. The tool assesses the risk of bias in the evidence. The risk of bias is assessed in terms of selection bias, performance bias, detection bias, attrition bias, reporting bias, and other biases. The risk of bias is assessed on a scale of 0 to 5, with 0 being the lowest risk and 5 being the highest risk.
<b>B</b>	Appraisal of the evidence. This involves assessing the quality and relevance of the evidence. This is done by using a critical appraisal tool such as the Cochrane Risk of Bias tool. The tool assesses the risk of bias in the evidence. The risk of bias is assessed in terms of selection bias, performance bias, detection bias, attrition bias, reporting bias, and other biases. The risk of bias is assessed on a scale of 0 to 5, with 0 being the lowest risk and 5 being the highest risk.
<b>C</b>	Appraisal of the evidence. This involves assessing the quality and relevance of the evidence. This is done by using a critical appraisal tool such as the Cochrane Risk of Bias tool. The tool assesses the risk of bias in the evidence. The risk of bias is assessed in terms of selection bias, performance bias, detection bias, attrition bias, reporting bias, and other biases. The risk of bias is assessed on a scale of 0 to 5, with 0 being the lowest risk and 5 being the highest risk.
<b>D</b>	Appraisal of the evidence. This involves assessing the quality and relevance of the evidence. This is done by using a critical appraisal tool such as the Cochrane Risk of Bias tool. The tool assesses the risk of bias in the evidence. The risk of bias is assessed in terms of selection bias, performance bias, detection bias, attrition bias, reporting bias, and other biases. The risk of bias is assessed on a scale of 0 to 5, with 0 being the lowest risk and 5 being the highest risk.
<b>E</b>	Appraisal of the evidence. This involves assessing the quality and relevance of the evidence. This is done by using a critical appraisal tool such as the Cochrane Risk of Bias tool. The tool assesses the risk of bias in the evidence. The risk of bias is assessed in terms of selection bias, performance bias, detection bias, attrition bias, reporting bias, and other biases. The risk of bias is assessed on a scale of 0 to 5, with 0 being the lowest risk and 5 being the highest risk.

