

Antenatal and intrapartum perineal care

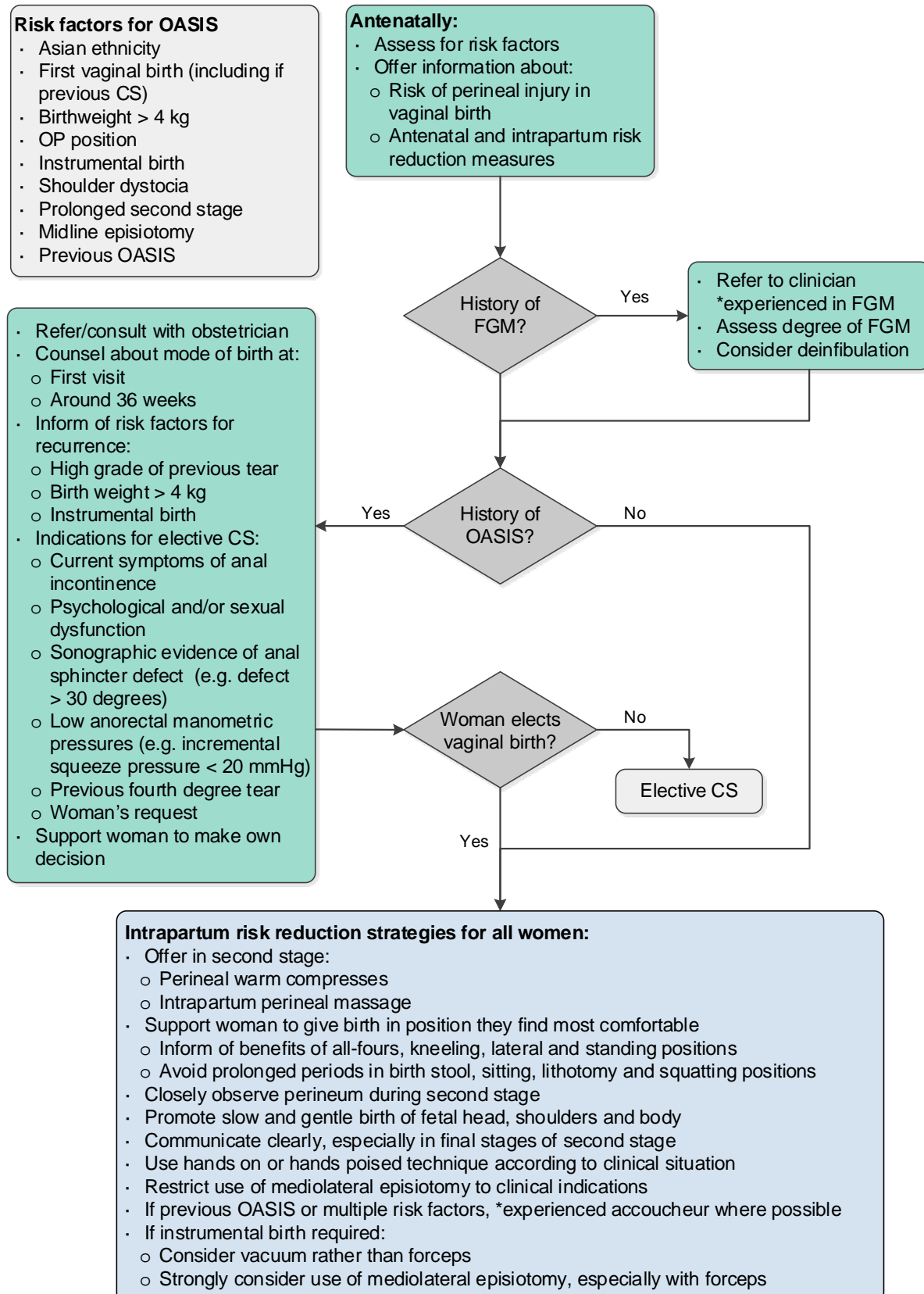
Risk factors for OASIS

- Asian ethnicity
- First vaginal birth (including if previous CS)
- Birthweight > 4 kg
- OP position
- Instrumental birth
- Shoulder dystocia
- Prolonged second stage
- Midline episiotomy
- Previous OASIS

- Refer/consult with obstetrician
- Counsel about mode of birth at:
 - First visit
 - Around 36 weeks
- Inform of risk factors for recurrence:
 - High grade of previous tear
 - Birth weight > 4 kg
 - Instrumental birth
- Indications for elective CS:
 - Current symptoms of anal incontinence
 - Psychological and/or sexual dysfunction
 - Sonographic evidence of anal sphincter defect (e.g. defect > 30 degrees)
 - Low anorectal manometric pressures (e.g. incremental squeeze pressure < 20 mmHg)
 - Previous fourth degree tear
 - Woman's request
- Support woman to make own decision

Antenatally:

- Assess for risk factors
- Offer information about:
 - Risk of perineal injury in vaginal birth
 - Antenatal and intrapartum risk reduction measures



*Experienced clinician: The clinician best able to provide the required clinical care in the context of the clinical circumstances and local and HHS resources and structure. May include clinicians in external facilities.

CS: caesarean section, **FGM:** female genital mutilation, **HHS:** Hospital and Health Service, **kg:** kilogram, **mmHg:** millimetre of mercury, **OASIS:** obstetric anal sphincter injuries, **OP:** occipito-posterior position, **>:** greater than, **<:** less than

Queensland Clinical Guideline: Perineal care. Document No. F18.30-1-V3-R23