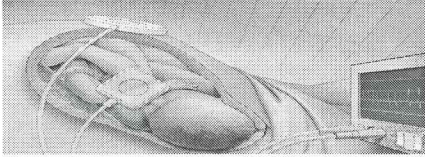


EFM & Fetal Heart Rate Pattern



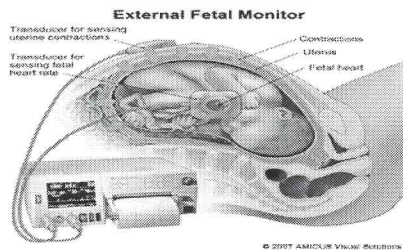
- Randa Francis, MSN, CNM, WHCNP
- Clinical Educator
- Jersey City Medical Center MCH department.

FETAL HEART RATE PATTERN INTERPRETATION

• OBJECTIVE

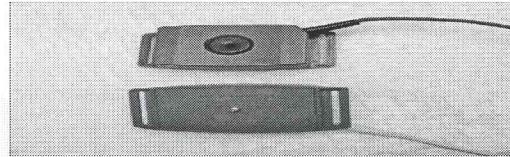
1. Understand fetal heart rate physiology
2. Recognize common fetal heart rate (fhr) patterns.
3. Systematically assess FHR patterns
4. Identify interventions to improve fetal oxygenation
5. Evaluate maternal and fetal response to interventions

FETAL MONITORING



TOCOTRANSDUCER

This depression changes the voltage of the current associated with the plunger and is proportional to the strength of the contraction. While the transducer can monitor the activity of the uterus, it cannot determine the absolute intrauterine pressure.



TOCODYNAMOMETER

- This device measures the relative strength, rate, and duration of uterine contractions.

It is a ring-style pressure transducer attached to the maternal abdomen via a belt that maintains tight continuous contact with the abdomen.

INTERNAL FETAL MONITOR

- WHEN?
 - When a higher quality signal is desired it may be necessary to place an ISE
- WHY?
 - obese patients (?)
 - premature fetuses
 - A non-continuous tracing secondary to excessive maternal or fetal movement
 - Following an intrauterine resuscitative measure.