THE EFFECT OF PETHIDINE DRUG DURING LABOUR ON PROGRESS OF LABOUR AND NEW BORN CONDITION

The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of pethidine drug on progress of labour and newborn condition. This study was conducted at labour unit of Assiut University Hospital during a period started from first of September 2002 to last of March 2003. The sample consisted of 100 parturient mothers who met the required criteria: 50 parturient mother group I (study group) that includes the parturient mother who had pethidine injection during first stage of labour and group II (control group) that includes 50 parturient mother did not have pethidine during labour. Total Part I: An interview sheet was designed to collect data related to associated demographic characteristics such as age, education, residence, occupation, obstetric history including, parity, mode of last delivery. Part II: Observation sheets for mother and neonate was designed to evaluate the progress of labour in contraction, duration of stages of labour, mode of delivery, complications during three stages of labour, method of delivery of placent and fundal level. Part III: To evaluate the newborn condition, assessment at birth, Apgar score at 1 and 5 minutes, neurological assessment, reflexes and weight. The results of the present study revealed that significant statistically difference between study and control group in relation to mode of delivery also significant difference in relation to complications during 1st stage of labour. Repeating neurological assessment showed statistical significant difference between study and control group in relation to reflexes, Apgar score, neurological assessment.

Key words: labour analgesia, child birth, newborn behavior, Pains relief.

Ramadan, S. A., Lecturer of Obstetric and gynecological nursing, faculty of nursing, Assiut University, Tansoun, M.M., Lecturer of Obstetric and gynecological nursing, faculty of nursing, Assiut University, Abd El-Aal, I., Lecturer of Pediatric nursing, faculty of nursing, Assiut University

Introduction:

The labour is normal physiological process it is associated with some amount of pain. Pain is very subjective phenomenon and dependent on the individual, it depends on many factors like the person's physical build, her emotional status, her mental outlook, associated and coincidental problems etc., pain relief can be achieved by changing some of these factors (www, msn, 2003).

Pharmacological agents may be used to decrease discomfort, increase relaxation and reestablish the ability to participate more actively in the labour and birth experience (Goetzl, 2002).

Each year in the United States, over 4 million infants are born, of those births, 40% to 45% of all women will receive epidural anaesthesia while another 35% to 40% will receive some form of analgesia (American society of anaesthesiologists, 1999 : Obstet, cohen & Lichterman, 1990).

Number of studies have documented the effect of analgesia on anaesthesia given to the mother in labour on the neonatal behaviour of otherwise healthy new born babies, the narcotic analgesics given for relief pain in labour have no side effects the baby as well as the mother by reducing the baby's response to stimulate and causing changes in neurobehavioral examination and in state of alertness (Hodgkins, Marx, 1991, Helfpern, 1999).

Analgesics do affect the fetus and can be accompanied by maternal side effects, the effects on the mother are of primary importance because the well being of the