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

The aim of this study is 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 mother 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. Tools: Part I: An interviewing schedule was designed to collect data related to a Sociodemographic characteristics such as age, education, residence, occupation. Obstetric history including, parity, mode of last delivery. Part II: Observation sheet for mother & neonate was designed to evaluate the progress of labour as contraction, duration of stages of labour, mode of delivery, complication during three stages of labour, method of delivery of placenta and fundal level. Part III: To evaluate the newborn condition apgar scoring at 1 and 5 m, 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 complication during 1st stage of labour. Regarding neurological assessment there were statistically significant difference between study and control group in relation to reflexes, apgar score, neurological assessment.

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

Introduction:-

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

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

Each year in the united states, over 4 million infants are born, of these births, 40% to 45% of all

women will receive epidural anesthesia while another 35% to 40% will receive some form of analgesia (American society of anesthesiologists, 1999 ; Goldberg, cohen & lieberman, 1999).

Number of studies have documented the effect of analgesic on anesthesia given to the mother in labour on the neuro-behavior of otherwise healthy new born babies, the narcotic analgesics given for relief pain in labour have as side effect the baby as well as the mother by reducing the baby response to stimulate and causing changes in neuro-behavioural examination and in state of alertness (Hodghlins , Marx , 1991, Helpern, 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