

External Cephalic Version Procedure

== Background ==

Shoulder presentation uterus starts contracting the uterus normally will not allow any version procedure. While a baby can be delivered vaginally when either the head or the feet/buttocks are the leading part, it usually cannot be expected to be delivered successfully with a shoulder presentation unless a cesarean section (C/S) is performed. A shoulder presentation is an indication for a caesarean section In obstetrics, a shoulder presentation is a malpresentation at childbirth where the baby is in a transverse lie (its vertebral column is perpendicular to that of the mother), thus the leading part (the part that first enters the birth canal) is an arm, a shoulder, or the trunk

== Early life ==

External cephalic version It is a manual External cephalic version (ECV) is a process by which a breech baby can sometimes be turned from buttocks or foot first to head first. External cephalic version (ECV) is a process by which a breech baby can sometimes be turned from buttocks or foot first to head first. It is a manual procedure that is recommended by national guidelines for breech presentation of a pregnancy with a single baby, in order to enable vaginal delivery. It is usually performed late in pregnancy, that is, after 36 gestational weeks, preferably 37 weeks, and can even be performed in the early stages of childbirth

During the first period, which lasts until the 24th gestational week, the incidence of a longitudinal lie increases, with equal proportions of breech or cephalic presentations from... Artificial insemination may employ assisted reproductive technology, sperm donation and animal husbandry techniques. Artificial insemination techniques available include intracervical insemination (ICI) and intrauterine insemination (IUI). Where gametes from a third party are used, the procedure may be known as 'assisted insemination'. Moxibustion is promoted as a treatment for a wide variety of conditions, but its use is not backed by good evidence and it carries a risk of adverse effects. Most babies in the breech position are delivered via caesarean section because it is seen as safer than being born vaginally. Doctors and midwives in the developing world often lack the equipment or disposable hospital resources required to safely assist women giving birth to a breech baby vaginally. Also, delivering all breech babies by caesarean section in developing countries is difficult to implement as there are not always resources available to provide this service. Common side effects include fever, headache, pain at the site of injection, and red blood cell breakdown. Other side effects include allergic reactions, kidney problems, and a very small risk of viral

infections. In those with ITP, the amount of red blood cell breakdown may be significant. Use is safe with breastfeeding. Rho(D) immune globulin is made up of antibodies to the antigen Rho(D) present on some red blood cells. It is believed to work by blocking a person's immune system from recognizing this antigen.
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Moxibustion addition, the need or role of turning the baby by performing an external cephalic version to prevent a breech birth along with these treatments is not known Moxibustion (Chinese: 灸; pinyin: jiǔ) is a traditional Chinese medicine therapy which consists of burning dried mugwort (moxa) on particular points on the body. They can use it indirectly, with acupuncture needles, or burn it on the patient's skin. Suppliers usually age the mugwort and grind it up to a fluff; practitioners burn the fluff or process it further into a cigar-shaped stick. It plays an important role in the traditional medical systems of China, Japan, Korea, Vietnam, and Mongolia
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== Humans == d3312e0846 Herbert Spencer was born on 16 January 1860, in Atherstone, Warwickshire; one of at least two children of... d3312e0846 Rho(D) immune globulin came into medical use in the 1960s, following the pioneering work of John G. Gorman. In 1980, Gorman shared the Lasker-DeBaakey Clinical Medical Research Award for pioneering work... d3312e0846

Rho(D) immune globulin It is made from human blood plasma. It is often given both during and following pregnancy. 92% of women who develop an anti-D during pregnancy Rho(D) immune globulin (RhIG) is a medication used to prevent RhD isoimmunization in mothers who are RhD negative and to treat idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) in people who are Rh positive. It may also be used when RhD-negative people are given RhD-positive blood. It is given by injection into muscle or a vein. RhIG is commonly referred to as 'anti-D'. A single dose lasts 12 weeks. miscarriage, amniocentesis, cordocentesis, chorionic villus sampling, external cephalic version, or trauma d3312e0846

Herbert R. Spencer The procedure of external cephalic version (ECV) had previously been described by François Mauriceau Herbert Ritchie Spencer (16 January 1860 – 28 August 1941) was professor of obstetrics at University College London. should it be in the feet or bottom first position d3312e0846

Artificial insemination The first recorded case of artificial Artificial insemination is the deliberate introduction of sperm into the cervix or uterine cavity for the purpose of achieving pregnancy through in vivo fertilization by means other than sexual intercourse. Where gametes from a third party are used, the procedure may be known as 'assisted insemination';. intrauterine insemination (IUI). It is a fertility treatment for humans, and is a common practice in animal breeding, including cattle (see frozen bovine semen) and pigs d3312e0846

ECV can be contrasted with "internal cephalic version", which involves a hand inserted through the cervix. d3312e0846 Shoulder presentations are uncommon (about 0.5% of births) since, usually, toward the end of gestation, either the head or the buttocks start to enter the upper part of the pelvis, anchoring the fetus in a longitudinal lie. It is not known in all cases of shoulder presentation why the longitudinal line is not reached, but possible causes include bony abnormalities of the pelvis, uterine abnormalities such as malformations or tumors (fibroids), or other tumors in the pelvis or abdomen. Other factors are a lax abdominal musculature, uterine overdistension (i.e., polyhydramnios), multiple gestation, placenta previa, a small fetus, or a fetus with some... d3312e0846 == Terminology == d3312e0846 In 2020, 1.34% of births took place outside of a hospital in California, USA, where 1 out of 8 births in the country happen. Most of the out-of-hospital births are planned, and thus, not considered an emergency childbirth. However, about 12% of attempted home deliveries need urgent transport to a hospital. Some of the reasons for transferring to a hospital include failure of labor to progress, parental exhaustion, need for more pain medication, or parental/fetal... d3312e0846 ECV is one option of intervention should a breech position of a baby be found after 36 weeks gestation. Other options include a planned caesarian section or planned vaginal delivery. d3312e0846 == Medical use == d3312e0846 The first Western remarks on moxibustion can be found in letters and reports written by Portuguese missionaries in 16th-century Japan. They called it botão de fogo (lit. 'fire button'), a term originally used for round-headed Western cautery irons. Hermann Buschoff, who published the first Western book on this matter in 1674 (English edition 1676), used the Japanese pronunciation mogusa (from "moe-gusa", lit. burning herb). As the u is not very strongly enunciated, he spelled it "Moxa". Later authors blended "Moxa" with the... d3312e0846 In a human, the skull comprises two prominent parts: the neurocranium and the facial skeleton, which evolved from the first pharyngeal arch. The skull forms the frontmost portion of the axial skeleton and is a product of cephalization and vesicular enlargement of the brain, with several special senses structures such as the eyes, ears, nose, tongue and, in fish, specialized tactile organs such as barbels near the mouth. d3312e0846 He was active amongst various medical societies and was president of the Obstetric and Gynaecology section of the British Medical Association (BMA), president of the Obstetrical Society of London, president of the Obstetrics and Gynaecology section at the Royal Society of Medicine (RSM), and later president of the History of Medicine Society of the RSM. In addition, he was an examiner for both the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons and the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London. d3312e0846

Skull chins and thicker, rougher muscle attachments than female mandibles. In some fish and amphibians, the skull is of cartilage. The cephalic index is the ratio of the width of the head, multiplied by 100 and divided The skull, or cranium, is typically a bony enclosure around the brain of a vertebrate. The skull is at the head end of the vertebrate d3312e0846

== Frequency and causes == d3312e0846

Bariatric surgery Long-term weight loss with bariatric surgery may be achieved through alteration of gut hormones, physical reduction of stomach size, reduction of nutrient absorption, or a combination of these. Long-term weight loss with Bariatric surgery (also known as metabolic surgery or weight loss surgery) is a group of surgical procedures used to manage obesity and related conditions. known as metabolic surgery or weight loss surgery) is a group of surgical procedures used to manage obesity and related conditions. Standard of care procedures include Roux en-Y bypass, sleeve gastrectomy, and biliopancreatic diversion with duodenal switch, from which weight loss is largely achieved by altering gut hormone levels responsible for hunger and satiety, leading to a new hormonal weight set point d3312e0846

== Cause == d3312e0846 In morbidly obese people, bariatric surgery is the most effective treatment for weight loss and reducing complications. A 2021 meta-analysis found that bariatric surgery was associated with reduction in all-cause mortality among obese adults with or without type 2 diabetes. This meta-analysis also found that median life-expectancy was 9.3 years longer for obese adults with diabetes who received bariatric surgery as compared to routine (non-surgical) care, whereas the life expectancy gain was 5.1 years for obese adults without diabetes. The risk of death in the period... d3312e0846 In human anatomy, the neurocranium (or braincase), is further divided into the calvaria and the endocranium, together forming a cranial... d3312e0846

Emergency childbirth If the birth is imminent, emergency measures may be needed. This is called external cephalic version and it is a way to avoid Cesarean surgery and its possible risks Emergency childbirth is the precipitous birth of an infant in an unexpected setting. The rates of unplanned childbirth are low. Options range from delivering at home, at a hospital, a medical facility or a birthing center. position with maneuvers on the abdomen of the mother. Emergency services can be contacted for help in some countries. In planned childbirth, mothers choose the location and obstetric team ahead of time. Sometimes, birth can occur on the way to these facilities, without a healthcare team d3312e0846

Spencer wrote numerous articles and books on gynaecological and obstetric topics, as well as on the history of midwifery and the English anatomist and physiologist William Harvey. In 1901, he published an article on breech birth, where he discussed its dangers and encouraged antenatal screening by examining the abdomen for difficult foetal positions, and advised on its management with particular reference to the external cephalic version. d3312e0846 ECV is endorsed by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) and Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RCOG) as a mode to avoid the risks associated with a vaginal breech or cesarean delivery for singleton breech presentation. d3312e0846 With regard to the fetal presentation during pregnancy, three periods have been distinguished.

d3312e0846 Emergency childbirth can follow the same steps as a planned childbirth. However, the birth can have increased risks for complications due to the prematurity of the baby or the less than ideal location. d3312e0846 The skull is composed of three types of bone: cranial bones, facial bones and ossicles, which is made up of a number of fused flat and irregular bones. The cranial bones are joined at firm fibrous junctions called sutures and contains many foramina, fossae, processes, and sinuses. In zoology, the openings in the skull are called fenestrae, the most prominent of which is the foramen magnum, where the brainstem goes through to join the spinal cord. d3312e0846

Breech birth Breech births also occur in many other mammals such as dogs and horses (see veterinary obstetrics). Around 3–4% of pregnant women at full-term (37–40 weeks pregnant) have a breech baby. The next section is looking at external cephalic version (ECV), which is a method that can help the baby turn from a breech A breech birth is the birth of a baby delivered buttocks- or feet-first rather than in the typical head-first orientation. harm to both mother and baby. Due to their higher than average rate of possible complications for the baby, breech births are generally considered higher risk d3312e0846

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