

“Literature Review”

Introduction

The PICOT question that was formulated for this Evidence-Based Practice Problem was “For expectant mothers, how does cesarean delivery compare to normal child delivery result in excessive blood loss after birth?” The population (P) is expectant mothers. The Intervention (I) is C-Section Delivery. Comparison © is the comparison between C-Section and normal delivery. The Outcome (O) is excessive blood loss. The Time Frame (T) is the period after birth. Pregnant women who are operated to deliver their babies are exposed to certain health risks such as excessive blood loss. In recent years, birth through C-Section has become more common.

Review of the Literature from the Three Articles

Article 1: The first article is one by Tommy published in 2018. The article is titled “C-section - benefits, and risks.” The concepts explored in the study are the “benefits and risks of C-Section deliveries”. Some of the advantages of C-Section include reducing the risk of pain during the delivery process, vaginal injuries, “loss of bladder control”, “pelvic organ prolapse”, and excessive bleeding. The possible risks of having a C-Section include womb infections, heart attack, birth complications, and problems with future pregnancies. The process can also negatively affect the baby. The method used in the study was a review of secondary sources such as journals, books, and peer-reviewed articles.

Article 2: The second article is one by Escobar published in 2017. The title of the article is “Why C-section rates are so high.” The concepts explored in the study are possible factors that lead to a high rate of C-Section deliveries. The main cause for the high rate of C-Section deliveries according to the article is unnecessary C-section deliveries for women who are at low

risk of complications. The method used in the study was a review of secondary sources such as books, magazines, and journals. According to Escobar, C-section accounts for about 33% of all the births that happen in America. This percentage is relatively high.

Article 3: The third article is one by the World Health Organization published in 2015. The title of the article is "WHO statement on cesarean section rates." The concepts explored in the study are the position of WHO on the increased cesarean section rates. According to WHO, the natural method of delivery should be through the vaginal canal unless the situation dictates otherwise. In its statement, the WHO proposed the use of "The Robson classification" as a way to monitor and compare the rates of Caesarean sections. The proposed system can compare and analyze the rates of c-sections in different facilities and in different countries and regions. The aim to curb the unnecessary performance of c-sections during delivery. The needs of the patient should always be put first. Medical practitioners should not focus on the profits gained from performing the c-section procedure. The best interest of the patient should be their main concern.

Conclusion

The debate on how cesarean section deliveries compare to normal child deliveries continues to raise a lot of questions on the benefits and risks of both and which method is the most recommended. The cesarean section procedures should only be done where necessary because of the risks they pose to the mother and her baby. Women should also educate themselves about labor and delivery prior to delivery.

REFERENCES

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