Results

1-Maternal factors:

A-Age:

Table (1): Categorizes the Age groups of pregnant females in the study to high risk group & no risk group:

Group	Age	%
High risk age groups	< 20 years old	22
	> 35 years old	5
No risk age group	20:35 years old	73

Table (2) shows that our results contain 100 female patients with mean age 25.69 ± 5.16 years (mean \pm SD) and ranged between 17 and 40 years.

Table (2)

Mean age	25.69
SD	5.16
Range	17 – 40

b- Mode of delivery:

Table (3): Percentage of Caesarian section& Normal labor deliveries:

Type of labor	%
Caesarian section	57
Normal labor	43

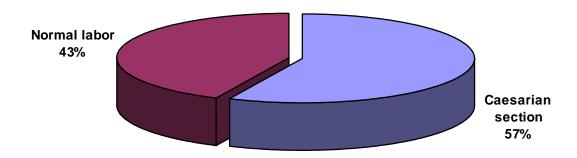


Fig (1): percentage of Caesarian section& Normal labor deliveries.

c- Pregnancy according to high risk factors:

Table (4): Classifies Pregnancy according to risk factors:

Risk factors	%
High risk pregnancy	69
No risk pregnancy	31

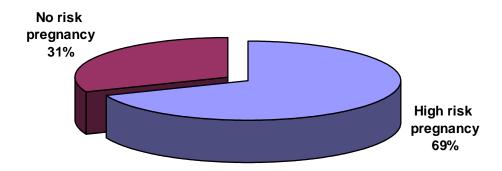


Fig (2): classification of Pregnancy according to risk factors

Table (5) & table (6) classify High risk factors into Ante partum high risk factors& Intrapartum high risk factors:

Table (5): Ante partum high risk factors

Ante partum high risk factors	0/0
-Gestational diabetes mellitus.	12
-Pregnancy induced hypertension.	10
-Previous Caesarian section.	7
-Rheumatic heart.	2
-Advanced maternal age.	4
-Goiter.	1
-Anemia.	1
-Rena failure.	1
-Advanced maternal ageGoiterAnemia.	

Table (6) shows intrapartum high risk factors

Intrapartum high risk factors	%
-Prolonged labor.	12
-Meconium stained amniotic fluid.	13
-Malpresentation.	5
-Prolonged rupture membrane.	5
-Premature labor.	6
Placenta previa.	3
-Abruptio placenta.	2
-Cord prolapsed.	1

2-Equipments availability:

a) Umbilical catheter supplies:

Table (7): Umbilical catheter supplies availability in the theater.

Umbilical catheter supply	%
-Sterile gloves.	57
-Scalpel.	100
-Scissors.	57
-Povidon-iodin.	0*
-Umbilical catheter.	65
-3way stop cock	25

^{*}They use Petadine instead of Povidone-iodine.

b) Suction equipments:

Table (8): Availability of suction equipments

Suction equipments	%
Bulpsyring	3
Mechanical suction device	100
Suction catheter	100
Feeding tube	61
Meconium aspiration device	0

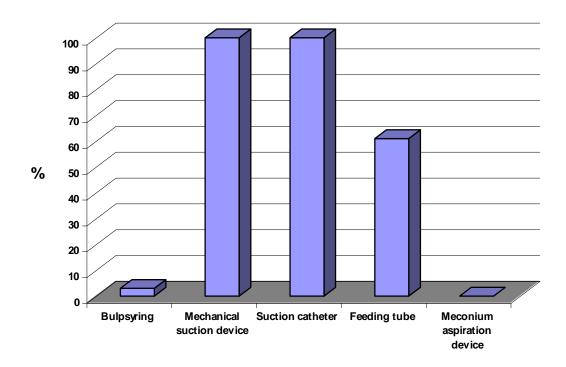


Fig (3): availability of suction equipments

c) Bag & mask equipments:

Table (9): Availability of bag & mask equipments in the delivery rooms.

Bag & mask equipments	%
-Ampo bag.	58
-Face mask.	63
-Oxygen with flow meter & tube.	100

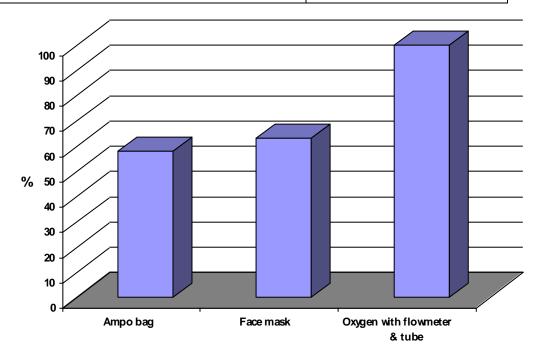


Fig (4): availability of bag & mask equipments in the delivery rooms.

d) Intubation equipments:

Table (10): Intubation equipments availability in delivery rooms.

Intubation equipments	%
-Laryngeal mask.	0
-Extra bulbs & batteries.	0
-Tracheal tubes.	65
-Stylet.	0
-Tape.	100
-Alcohol.	0*

^{*}They use Petadine instead of Alcohol.

e) Miscellaneous:

Table (11): Availability of the rest of equipments in delivery rooms.

Equipments	%
-Syringes.	57
-Needles.	59
-Gloves.(latex)	100
-Personal protector.	100
-Radiant warmer.	100
-Firm padded resuscitation surface.	100
-Clock timer.	0*
-Warmed limes.	100
-Stethoscope.	100
-Oropharyngeal airway.	0
-Cardiac monitor.	0
-Pulsoximeter.	0

^{*}They use there own watches or stopwatches of there Mobiles.

3-Medication:

Table (12): Drugs used in neonatal resuscitation & there availability in delivery rooms.

Medication	%
Epinephrine 1:1000	62
Normal saline	57
Ringer lactate	54
Dextrose	100
Sodium bicarbonate	26
Naloxonhydrocloride	0

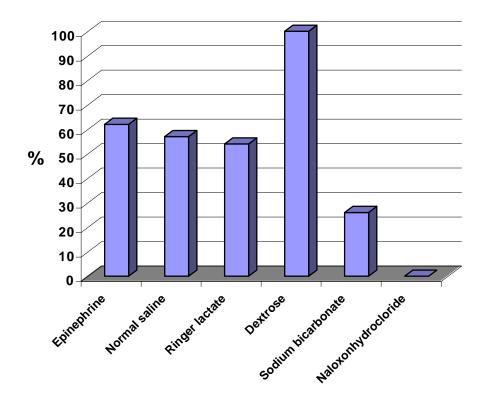


Fig (5): drugs used in neonatal resuscitation & there availability in delivery rooms.

4-Time of arrival to the place of delivery:

The mean time to arrive to delivery place is 10.5±2.14 minutes (SD) ranging from 7 to 15minutes.

5-Personnel attendance:

a) High risk pregnancy (69 cases):

Table (13): Cases attended by neonatal resuscitation team (resident, nurse).

Personnel	No	%
-Neonatal resuscitation team (one resident +	52	75.4
one nurse)		
-one resident +house officer	9	13
-one nurse + house officer	4	5.8

Table (14): Cases attended by other personnel.

Personnel	No	%
Anesthesiologists + obstetric nurse	4	5.8

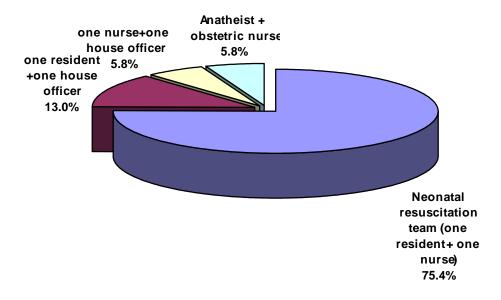


Fig (6): Types and attendance of personnel in high risk pregnancy cases

b) Normal pregnancy(31 cases):

All attended by personnel other than neonatal resuscitation team.

Table (15): Types of personnel dealing with no risk cases & there percentage of attendance.

Personnel	No	%
- House officers	20	64.5
- Obstetric nurse	6	19.4
-Workers	5	16.1

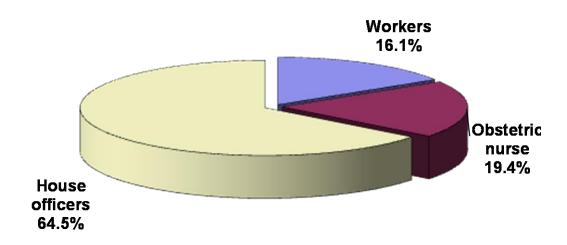


Fig (7): Types and attendance of personnel in normal delivery cases

6- Technique of resuscitation:

i- Initial steps:

Table (16): Evaluation of technique of initial steps done to 100 cases.

Initial steps	Done Done		Not
	right	wrong	done
-Provide warmth.	75	10	15
-Clear airway.	78	22	10
-Dryness.	82	18	0
-Positioning	73	27	0
-Stimulation.	47	15	38
-oxygen supplementation.	24	32	48

Ii- Other steps:

Table (17): Evaluation of technique of other steps done to 100 cases.

Other steps	Done right	Done wrong	Not needed
-Positive pressure ventilation.	18	4	78
-Chest compression.	9	6	85
-Epinephrine administration.	4	0	96
-Endotracheal intubation.	18	6	76

7- Outcome:

Table (18): The outcome of above techniques.

Outcome	%
-Improved.	71%
-Referred to NICU.	27%
-Died.	2%

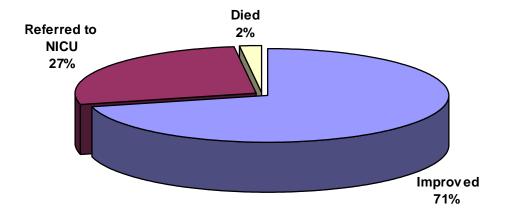


Fig (8): The outcome of above techniques

Table (19) & (20) shows Comparison between practice of neonatal stuff & other personnel.

Table (19)

Initial steps	Ne	Neonatal staff		Other personnel			st of icance	
•	Done	Done	Not	Done	Done	Not	χ2	P
	right	wrong	done	right	wrong	done	λ2	1
Provide warmth	100%	0%	0%	28.6%	71.4%	0%	61.905	<0.001*
Clear airway	60%	9.2%	30.8%	37.1%	62.9%	0%	36.421	<0.001*
Dryness	93.8%	6.2%	0%	48.6%	51.4%	0%	27.175	<0.001*
Position	92.3%	7.7%	0%	37.1%	62.9%	0%	35.125	<0.001*
Stimulation	69.2%	0%	30.8%	5.7%	42.9%	51.4%	49.940	<0.001*
Oxygen	36.9%	9.2%	53.8%	0%	62.9%	37.1%	37.611	<0.001*
supplementation								

^{*} Significant P < 0.05

Table (20)

Other steps	Ne	eonatal st	aff	Other personnel		r personnel Test of significance		
_	Done	Done	Not	Done	Done	Not	.,2	P
	right	wrong	needed	right	wrong	needed	χ2	1
Positive pressure	27.7%	3.1%	69.2%	0%	5.7%	94.3%	11.919	0.003*
ventilation								
Chest compression.	12.3%	3.1%	84.6%	2.9%	11.4%	85.7%	4.906	0.086
Epinephrine	6.2%	0%	93.8%	0%	0%	100%	2.244	0.134
administration								
Endotracheal	27.7%	6.2%	66.2%	0%	5.7%	94.3%	12.069	0.002*
intubation								

^{*} Significant P < 0.05

Outcome of each practice:

Table (21): The outcome of each practice.

	Neonatal Other significance staff			
	Stair	personner	χ2	P
Improved	70.8%	71.4%	0.005	0.945
Referred to NICU	29.2%	22.9%	0.469 0.493	
Died	0%	5.7%	3.790	0.052

^{*} Significant P < 0.05