

Child Development TA2 - Antenatal care and preparation for birth

2.1 The purpose and importance of antenatal clinics

The meaning of the term antenatal, The timing of first antenatal clinic appointment, The roles of different health professionals: GP (General Practitioner), Midwife, Obstetrician. The reasons for routine tests/checks and what conditions they can identify: Baby's heartbeat, Blood pressure, Blood tests, Examination of the uterus, Urine test, Weight check
To include: how antenatal clinics prepare the mother for a safe pregnancy and delivery, how each health professional supports the pregnant mother and unborn baby

2.2 Screening and diagnostic tests

The reasons for screening tests and what conditions they can identify, Ultrasound scans, Dating, Anomaly, Nuchal fold translucency scan, Triple test, Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT).

The reasons for diagnostic tests and what conditions they can identify, Amniocentesis, Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
To include: • know at what point of the pregnancy each test is carried out • difference between screening and diagnostic tests.

2.3 The purpose and importance of antenatal (parenting) classes

Prepares both parents for labour and parenthood, Promotes healthy lifestyle and diet, Food to avoid during pregnancy.

Provide advice on feeding and caring for the baby. Why breast feeding is encouraged for at least the first two weeks.

Does not include: • specific examples of nutrients and foods for a healthy diet • implying breast feeding is best

2.4 The choices available for delivery

Hospital birth, Home birth

To include: reasons for choosing a hospital or home birth, the advantages and disadvantages of each.

Does not include: • different types of hospital birth

2.5 The role of the birth partner in supporting the mother through pregnancy and birth

Physical support, Emotional support

To include: how the birth partner can offer physical and emotional support, the benefits of having a birth partner

2.6 The methods of pain relief when in labour

Epidural anaesthetic, Gas and air (Entonox), Pethidine, TENS, to include: advantages and disadvantages of each method

2.7 The signs that labour has started

A show, Waters breaking, Contractions start, to include: • know the signs that could indicate that labour has started

2.8 The three stages of labour and their physiological changes

Stage 1: Neck of the uterus opens, Stage 2: Birth of the baby, Stage 3: Delivery of placenta To include: know what happens at each stage

2.9 The methods of assisted birth

Forceps, Ventouse, Episiotomy, Elective/ emergency caesarean section

To include: how each method is carried out, why assisted delivery may be necessary

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Find your target or aspirational grade on the learning ladder and complete the tasks stated to help you study this topic.

<p>Pass 5 CORE</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the term antenatal care, identify what it includes and when it commences. 2. Name and simply explain the role of the various health care professionals involved in caring for expectant mums, mothers and their babies. Include midwives, obstetricians & general practitioners (GP's) 3. Name and simply explain the routine checks completed at antenatal clinic, including baby's heart beat, blood pressure, blood tests, examination of the uterus, urine test and weight check 4. Describe simply screening tests carried out during antenatal care; include information on ultrasound scans – Dating and anomaly, nuchal fold translucency scan, the triple test and Non Invasive Prenatal Testing NIPT 5. Describe simply diagnostic tests carried out during antenatal care; include information on Amniocentesis, Chorionic villus sampling (CVS) 6. Identify the importance/purpose of antenatal (parenting) classes. 7. Briefly explain what parents to be may learn when attending these sessions. 8. Identify the benefits of breastfeeding 9. Identify the reasons why mums to be may opt for a hospital or home birth include at least 2 advantages and disadvantages of each. 10. Briefly explain what a birth plan is and the choices/decisions that need to be made. 11. Identify how the birth partner can provide physical and emotional support. 12. Identify the key benefits of having a birth partner. 13. Name and describe 4 methods of pain relief, include the advantages and disadvantages of the following methods entonox, pethidine, epidural & TENS 14. Identify the signs that may indicate labour is starting. 15. Describe the 3 stages of labour using the correct terminology. 16. Name and simply describe 4 different options for delivery of a baby. (forceps, ventouse, elective caesarean and emergency caesarean section.) 17. Identify what the term assisted delivery means and why it might be necessary. 18. Identify the risks of an assisted delivery
<p>Merit 6 DEVELOP</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the term antenatal care, explain what it includes and when it commences. 2. Name and explain in detail the role of the various health care professionals involved in caring for expectant mums, mothers and their babies. Include midwives, obstetrician & general practitioners (GP's) 3. Explain in detail the routine checks completed at antenatal clinic, including baby's heartbeat, blood pressure, blood tests, examination of the uterus, urine test and weight check 4. Describe in detail screening tests carried out during antenatal care; include information on ultrasound scans – Dating and anomaly, nuchal fold translucency scan, the triple test and Non Invasive Prenatal Testing NIPT 5. Describe in detail diagnostic tests carried out during antenatal care; include information on Amniocentesis, Chorionic villus sampling (CVS) 6. Explain the importance/purpose of antenatal (parenting) classes. 7. Explain what parents to be may learn when attending these sessions. 8. Explain the benefits of breast feeding 9. Explain the reasons why mums to be may opt for a hospital or home birth include at least 3 advantages and disadvantages of each. 10. Explain what a birth plan is and the choices/decisions that need to be made

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Explain how the birth partner can provide physical and emotional support. 12. Explain the key benefits of having a birth partner. 13. Research 4 methods of pain relief and include the advantages and disadvantages of the following methods entonox, pethidine, epidural & TENS 14. Explain what signs may indicate labour is starting. 15. Explain the process of labour and what happens at each stage of the delivery, using the correct 16. Explain in detail 4 different options for delivery of a baby. (forceps, ventouse, elective caesarean and emergency caesarean section.) 17. Explain the term assisted delivery and why it might be needed. 18. Explain the risks of an assisted delivery
Distinction. 7+ EXTEND	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain in detail the term antenatal care, what it includes and when it commences. 2. Name and explain in full detail the role of the various health care professionals involved in caring for expectant mums, mothers and their babies. Include midwives, obstetrician & general practitioner's (GP's) 3. Explain in full detail the routine checks completed at antenatal clinic, including baby's heartbeat, blood pressure, blood tests, examination of the uterus, urine test and weight check. 4. Describe in full detail screening tests carried out during antenatal care; include information on ultrasound scans – Dating and anomaly, nuchal fold translucency scan, the triple test and Non Invasive Prenatal Testing NIPT 5. Describe in full detail diagnostic tests carried out during antenatal care; include information on ultrasound scans – Amniocentesis, Chorionic villus sampling (CVS) 6. Explain the importance/purpose of antenatal (parenting) classes. 7. Explain in detail what parents to be may learn when attending these sessions. 8. Explain clearly why breastfeeding is encouraged. 9. Explain in full detail why mums to be may opt for a hospital or home birth include a variety of advantages and disadvantages of each. 10. Explain in detail what a birth plan is and the choices/decisions that need to be made. 11. Clearly explain how the birth partner can provide physical and emotional support. 12. Explain in detail the key benefits of having a birth partner, justify each 13. Research 4 methods of pain relief and discuss their suitability. Include the advantages and disadvantages of the following methods entonox, pethidine, epidural & TENS. 14. Explain what signs may indicate labour is starting 15. Describe in detail the process of labour using the correct terminology. 16. Explain in full detail 4 different options for delivery of a baby. (forceps, ventouse, elective caesarean and emergency caesarean section) 17. Explain in detail the term assisted delivery and why it may be needed. 18. Explain in detail the risks of an assisted delivery.

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LO2 – Key Terms you need to know!

Antenatal care	GP	Hospital Midwife	Community midwife
Antenatal clinic	Obstetrician	Private midwife	
Routine tests/checks	Blood pressure	Blood tests	Urine tests
Anaemia	Diabetes	Preeclampsia	
Blood pressure	Hand held notes	Gestational Diabetes	
Screening tests	NIPT non-invasive prenatal blood test	Dating scan	Triple test
Anomaly scan	Nuchal fold translucency test (NT)	Placenta previa	
Diagnostic tests	Amniocentesis	CVS Chorionic villus sampling	Down Syndrome
Patau Syndrome	Edwards Syndrome		
Birth plan	Pain relief	Birth partner	
Home birth	Hospital birth	Domino scheme	Private hospital
Entonox	TENS	Pethidine	Epidural anesthetic
Labour	Signs of labour	A show	Contractions
Waters break	Induction	Stage 1	Stage 2
Birth canal	Crowning	Transition stage	Still born

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Stage 3 of labour	Syntocinon or Oxytocin		
Assisted delivery/Birth	Breech	Emergency Caeserean	Elective Caesarean
Forceps	Episiotomy	Ventouse	Perineum
Premature (pre-term)			