

Freebirth Guideline

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Approved by: Labour ward forum

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Introduction

Free or unassisted birth, also known as, **DIY** (do-it-yourself) **birth, unhindered birth**, **unassisted home birth**, and **couples birth** means a woman giving birth without medical or professional help. The woman assumes responsibility for her birth but she may and can have her partner, relative, friend or doula present in a supportive role. A midwife has no right to be at a baby's birth and if a woman chooses not to contact or engage a midwife it is her right to do so. It is legal as long as the birth is not attended or the responsibility for care is assumed or undertaken by an unqualified individual, (an unqualified individual is a person who is not a registered Doctor or Midwife but acts in that capacity during birth). (NMC 2018).

This guideline covers what actions Midwives should take if:

- 1. They <u>suspect</u> a woman is <u>planning</u> a free birth.
- 2. They <u>suspect</u> a woman <u>has</u> intentionally free birthed i.e: not an accidental `Born Before Arrival` (BBA).
- 3. The client tells the Midwife that they are going to free birth.

NB

Record keeping - all advice and guidance must be clearly and fully documented. Records should be kept in the maternity unit.

Always consider safeguarding if a women chooses not to have care, maternity staff must be aware of national and local procedures and it is their responsibility to share information following the Sharing of Information Process (SIP)

Clients Name:		Hospital No:		
at present, the practice of freebirth is new to the Uk	Cand little researd	h exists regarding its safety and success (RCOG 2007)		
viscuss Risks highlighting that a delay in seeking Midwife or Medical attention may result in morbidity or mortality for mother an otential complications include:				
	Discussed		Discussed	
Before- ante During- intra After- post Infection Retained Placenta Perineal trauma Obstructed labour Uterine Rupture / Inverted uterus Delay in resuscitation Maternal collapse- hysterectomy /death Maternal morbidity short and long term Maternal mortality		Presentation		
Give Information as appropriate:		Jaundice		
Choices of venue for antenatal care Discuss place of birth Offer tour of unit Give contact numbers for emergency services Contact for Senior management team		 Management of 3rd stage Disposal of placenta. Infant feeding Postnatal service Registering birth 		
Jame of Midwife	Signature	Date		

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX TWO

Name of Midwife.....

Intrapartum discussion – to be used if a midwife is called and then care is declined and the midwife is asked to leave - usually undertaken by clinical midwife called. This is a challenging discussion as the woman is likely to be distressed.

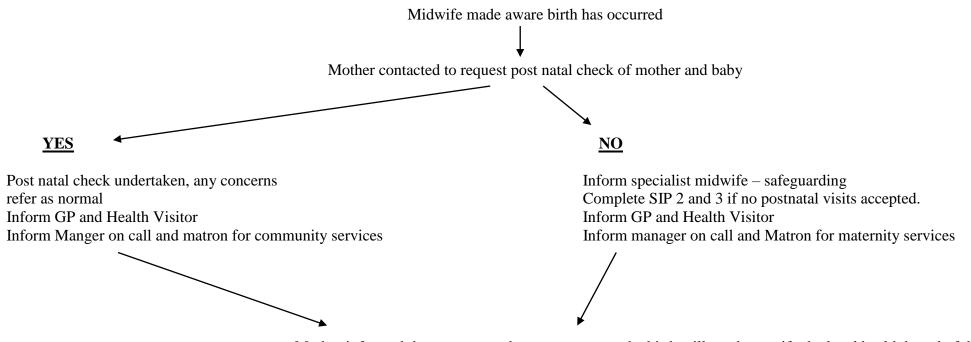
If a midwife is called and the birth has not occurred, any benefits, risks or concerns should be discussed with the woman and documented. (NMC 2018). Should you have any concerns in relation to the mothers physical or psychological wellbeing, mental capacity or safety you should refer to the appropriate professional – GP, consultant obstetrician, PRAMS, independent advocate. Always inform the manager on call and a clinical supervisor for midwives (where possible) (NMC 2018).

Discuss Risks highlighting that a delay in seeking Midwife or Medical attention may result in morbidity or mortality for mother and baby, potential complications include, the list is not exhaustive:

	Discussed		Discussed
Haemorrhage		Presentation	
During- intra		Breech	
After- post		Transverse	
Infection		Occipito posterior	
Retained Placenta		Fetal distress leading to avoidable intrapartum Stillbirth	
Perineal trauma		Prolonged labour	
Uterine Rupture / Inverted uterus		Uterine rupture	
Delay in resuscitation		Delay in delivery /resuscitation	
Maternal collapse- hysterectomy /death		 Shoulder Dystocia – Brachial Plexus injury 	
Maternal morbidity		 Cerebral Palsy / Neonatal Death 	
Maternal mortality		Failure to initiate feeding- hypoglycaemia/	
Management of 3 rd stage		hypernatraemia, dehydration = possible neurological	
		damage	
		Jaundice- kernicterus	
Document information giving as appropriate:			
		Post birth advice, to be given when	
		appropriate	
		 Disposal of placenta. 	
		Infant feeding	
		 Postnatal service 	
		Registering birth	

Signature Date.....

APPENDIX 3 – POST BIRTH RESPONSIBILITIES



- Mother informed that someone who was present at the birth will need to notify the local health board of the birth within 6 hours of the birth (NHS Wales 2006).
- Birth entered on WPAS with as much detail as possible (Where a field is mandatory but unknown complete the detail with nominal data but document in the notes section: free birth therefore information unknown and estimated)
- Check appropriate disposal of waste products after birth including placenta and bloodied items

References:

http://www.nmc-uk.org/Nurses-and-midwives/Midwifery-New/Free-birthing/

http://www.rcog.org.uk/what-we-do/campaigning-and-opinions/statement/rcog-statement-unassisted-childbirth-or-freebirth

NHS (Wales) 2006 Special notices of birth and death section 200

Maternity Services

Checklist for Clinical Guidelines being Submitted for Approval

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Name(s) of Author:	Labour ward forum	
Chair of Group or Committee approving submission:	Dawn Apsee	
Brief outline giving reasons for document being submitted for ratification	Document update.	
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