Midiwives' approaches to management of expulsion

Caroline Matteo / ProfD, RM
Midwifery Lecturer, Aix-Marseille Université
International Representative of the French
National College of Midwives

Breakfast with the experts





Laurent Gaucher / PhD, MPH, RM

Assistant Professor with tenure-track

Geneva, Switzerland

Treasurer of the French National

College of Midwives

Midwives approaches to management of expulsion



Caroline Matteo / ProfD, RM

I have nothing to disclose.

Laurent Gaucher / PhD, MPH, RM

- Teacher-researcher HEdS-GE
- Inserm researcher U1290
- Midwife Lyon University Hospital
- Treasurer French College
- No industrial links
 https://www.transparence.sante.gouv.fr/

How to participate?











Enter the event code in the top banner

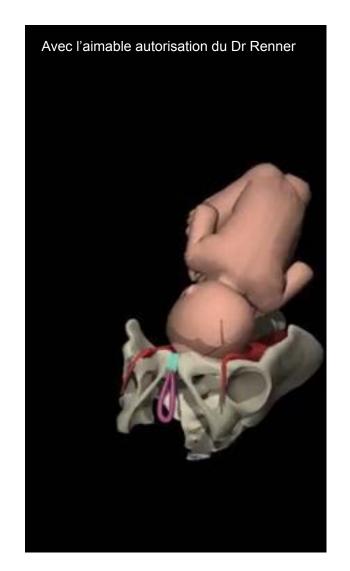
Event code FIGO2023

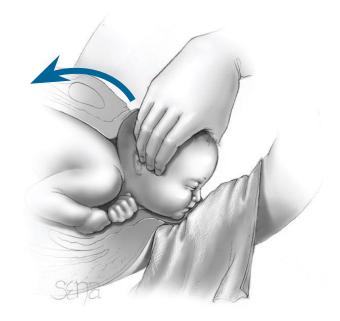
What are we talking about?



Maintaining the foetal head?

- « hands-off »
- « hands-on » (« hands-poised »)
- Ritgen manoeuvre
- Modified Ritgen manoeuvre
- « Finnish intervention »
- « Viennese method »





Manœuvre de Ritgen

Rationale for the choice of topic



Impact of the conditions of expulsion

- Perineal injuries
- Pain
- Positive/negative experience of birth

Multiple practices regarding expulsions

- Birth position
- Active/non-active pushing efforts
- ...
- Hands off/hands on setting



variety of practices depending on country and

Midwives' role in decision-making

Problématique



Think

Take a minute to individually think about the following question: "Which approach is preferable in the management of expulsion by midwives: Hands-On or Hands-Off?"

Pair

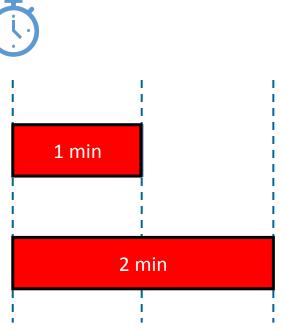
You have 2 minutes to share your thoughts with a partner.

Share

One or more congresista will be selected to summarize their group's discussion in front of the group.







What are your practices on management of expulsion



How to participate?





2 Enter the event code in the top banner

Event code FIGO2023

What does science have to say?



Should the foetal head be maintained?



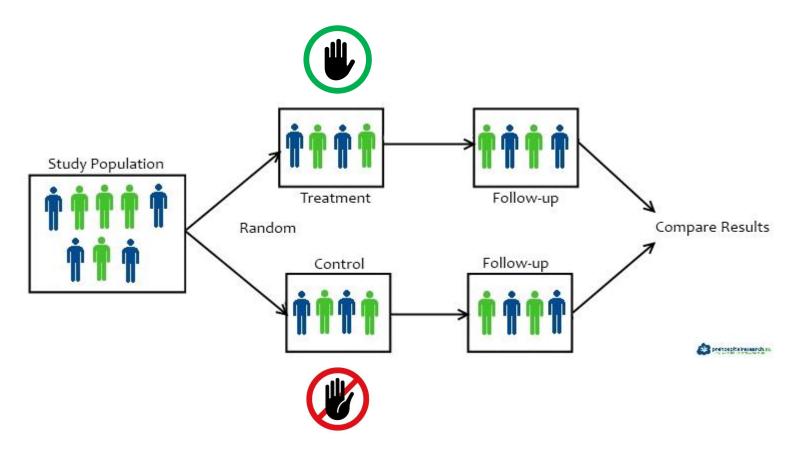
Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

Perineal techniques during the second stage of labour for reducing perineal trauma (Review)

Aasheim V, Nilsen ABV, Reinar LM, Lukasse M

What does science have to say?

Should the foetal head be maintained?





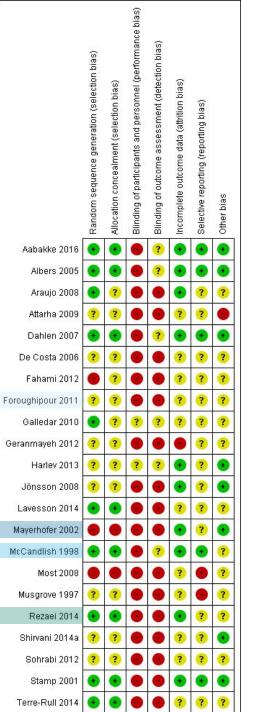
	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bia	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
Aabakke 2016	•	•	•	?	•	•	•
Albers 2005	•	•	•	?	•	•	•
Araujo 2008	•	?	•	•	•	?	?
Attarha 2009	?	?	•	•	?	?	•
Dahlen 2007	•	•	•	?	•	•	•
De Costa 2006	?	?		•	?	?	?
Fahami 2012	•	?	•		?	?	?
oroughipour 2011	?	?	•	•	?	?	?
Galledar 2010	•	?	?	?	?	?	?
eranmayeh 2012	?	?			•	?	?
Harlev 2013	?	?	?	?	•	?	•
Jönsson 2008	?	?	•	•	•	?	•
Lavesson 2014	•	•	•	•	?	?	?
Mayerhofer 2002	•		•	•	•	?	•
McCandlish 1998	•	•	•	?	•	•	?
Most 2008	•	•	•	•	?	•	?
Musgrove 1997	?	?	•	•	?	•	?
Rezaei 2014	•	•	•	•	•	?	?
Shirvani 2014a	?	?	•	•	?	?	•
Sohrabi 2012	?	?	•	•	?	?	?
Stamp 2001	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Terre-Rull 2014	•	•		•	?	?	?

Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Hands off (or poised) versus hands on, Outcome 1 Intact perineum.

Study or subgroup Hands off		Hands on		R	isk Ratio			Weight	Risk Ratio
N. 100	n/N	n/N	M-H, Random, 95% CI					M-H, Random, 95% CI	
Mayerhofer 2002	271/502	284/574						37.72%	1.09[0.97,1.22]
McCandlish 1998	887/2740	885/2731						62.28%	1[0.93,1.08]
Total (95% CI)	3242	3305			•			100%	1.03[0.95,1.12]
Total events: 1158 (Hands off)	, 1169 (Hands on)			山, \					
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =0; Chi ² =1	.59, df=1(P=0.21); I ² =37.03%	5							
Test for overall effect: Z=0.75(P=0.46)		- 1			23			
		Favours hands on	0.05	0.2	1	5	20	Favours hands off	

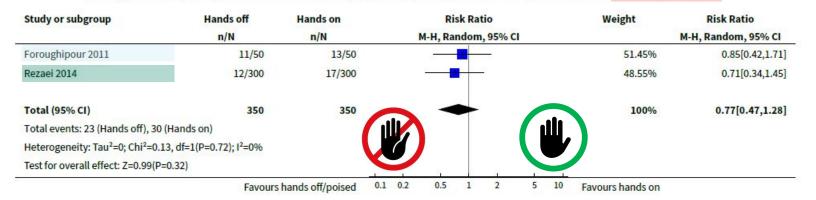
Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Hands off (or poised) versus hands on, Outcome 2 1st degree tear.

Study or subgroup	Hands off n/N	Hands on n/N	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI	Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
Foroughipour 2011	17/50	11/50	-	20.16%	1.55[0.81,2.96]
Rezaei 2014	66/300	52/300	-	79.84%	1.27[0.92,1.76]
Total (95% CI)	350	350		100%	1.32[0.99,1.77]
Total events: 83 (Hands off), 63	3 (Hands on)	95.00			
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =0; Chi ² =0	.28, df=1(P=0.6); I ² =0%				
Test for overall effect: Z=1.87(F	P=0.06)				
	Favours	hands off/poised	0.5 0.7 1 1.5 2	Favours hands on	





Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Hands off (or poised) versus hands on, Outcome 3 2nd degree tear.



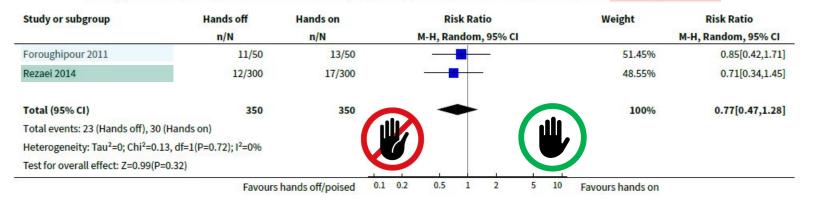
Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 Hands off (or poised) versus hands on, Outcome 4 3rd or 4th degree tears.

Study or subgroup	Hands off	Hands on	Risk Ratio	Weight	Risk Ratio
	n/N	n/N	M-H, Random, 95% CI		M-H, Random, 95% CI
De Costa 2006	0/35	0/35	771		Not estimable
Foroughipour 2011	3/50	0/50	+	11.8%	7[0.37,132.1]
Mayerhofer 2002	5/502	16/574	-	31.67%	0.36[0.13,0.97]
McCandlish 1998	40/2740	31/2731	-	38.22%	1.29[0.81,2.05]
Rezaei 2014	1/300	8/300		18.32%	0.13[0.02,0.99]
Total (95% CI)	3627	3690		100%	0.68[0.21,2.26]
Γotal events: 49 (Hands off), 55 (Ι	Hands on)			ar 12 h i	
Heterogeneity: Tau²=0.92; Chi²=1	0.86, df=3(P=0.01); I ² =72	37%			
Test for overall effect: Z=0.62(P=0).53)			70-	



	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bia	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
Aabakke 2016	•	•	•	?	•	•	•
Albers 2005	•	•		?	•	•	•
Araujo 2008	•	?	•	•	•	?	?
Attarha 2009	?	?	•	•	?	?	•
Dahlen 2007	•	•	•	?	•	•	•
De Costa 2006	?	?	•	•	?	?	?
Fahami 2012	•	?	•	•	?	?	?
Foroughipour 2011	?	?	•	•	?	?	?
Galledar 2010	•	?	?	?	?	?	?
Geranmayeh 2012	?	?	•	•	•	?	?
Harlev 2013	?	?	?	?	•	?	•
Jönsson 2008	?	?	•	•	•	?	•
Lavesson 2014	•	•	•	•	?	?	?
Mayerhofer 2002	•	•	•	•	•	?	•
McCandlish 1998	•	•	•	?	•	•	?
Most 2008	•	•	•	•	?	•	?
Musgrove 1997	?	?	•	•	?	•	?
Rezaei 2014	•	•	•	•	•	?	?
Shirvani 2014a	?	?	•	•	?	?	•
Sohrabi 2012	?	?	•	•	?	?	?
Stamp 2001	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Terre-Rull 2014	•	•			?	?	?

Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Hands off (or poised) versus hands on, Outcome 3 2nd degree tear.



Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 Hands off (or poised) versus hands on, Outcome 4 3rd or 4th degree tears.

Study or subgroup	Hands off	Hands on	Risk Ratio	Weight	Risk Ratio
	n/N	n/N	M-H, Random, 95% CI		M-H, Random, 95% CI
De Costa 2006	0/35	0/35			Not estimable
Foroughipour 2011	3/50	0/50		11.8%	7[0.37,132.1]
Mayerhofer 2002	5/502	16/574		31.67%	0.36[0.13,0.97]
McCandlish 1998	40/2740	31/2731	-	38.22%	1.29[0.81,2.05]
Rezaei 2014	1/300	8/300		18.32%	0.13[0.02,0.99]
Total (95% CI)	3627	3690		100%	0.68[0.21,2.26]
Total events: 49 (Hands off), 55 (F	lands on)			- TANA	
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =0.92; Chi ² =1	0.86, df=3(P=0.01); I ² =72.	.37%			
Test for overall effect: Z=0.62(P=0	.53)			70-	



	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance I	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
Aabakke 2016	•	•	•	?	•	•	•
Albers 2005	•	•	•	?	•	•	•
Araujo 2008	•	?	•	•	•	?	?
Attarha 2009	?	?	•	•	?	?	•
Dahlen 2007	•	•	•	?	•	•	•
De Costa 2006	?	?	•	•	?	?	?
Fahami 2012	•	?	•	•	?	?	?
Foroughipour 2011	?	?	•	•	?	?	?
Galledar 2010	•	?	?	?	?	?	?
Geranmayeh 2012	?	?	•		•	?	?
Harley 2013	?	?	?	?	•	?	•
Jönsson 2008	?	?	•		•	?	•
Lavesson 2014	•	•	•		?	?	?
Mayerhofer 2002	•	•	•	•	•	?	•
McCandlish 1998	•	•	•	?	•	•	?
Most 2008	•	•	•	•	?	•	?
Musgrove 1997	?	?	•	•	?	•	?
Rezaei 2014	•	•	•	•	•	?	?
Shirvani 2014a	?	?	•	•	?	?	•
Sohrabi 2012	?	?	•		?	?	?
Stamp 2001	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Terre-Rull 2014	•	•			?	?	?

Analysis 1.5. Comparison 1 Hands off (or poised) versus hands on, Outcome 5 Episiotomy.

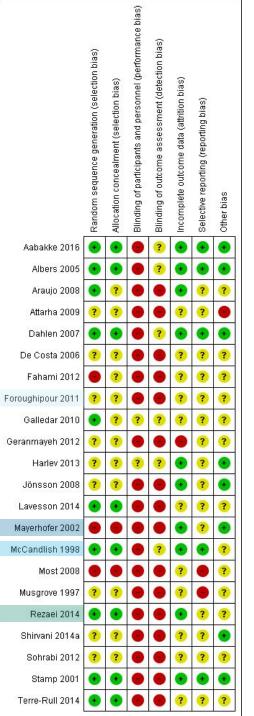
Study or subgroup	Hands off n/N	Hands on n/N	100	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI		Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
Foroughipour 2011	20/50	42/50				24%	0.48[0.33,0.68]
Mayerhofer 2002	51/502	103/574	-	-		26.12%	0.57[0.41,0.77]
McCandlish 1998	280/2740	351/2731		-		33.21%	0.8[0.69,0.92]
Rezaei 2014	17/300	38/300	-	-		16.66%	0.45[0.26,0.77]
Total (95% CI)	3592	3655		•		100%	0.58[0.43,0.79]
Total events: 368 (Hands off),	534 (Hands on)				仙		
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =0.07; Chi	² =11.59, df=3(P=0.01); l ² =74	.11%					
Test for overall effect: Z=3.44(I	P=0)						
		Favours hands off	0.05 0.2	1	5 20	Favours hand on	

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice



There was poor-quality evidence suggesting that "hands-off" techniques may reduce episiotomy, but these techniques had no clear impact on other important outcomes.





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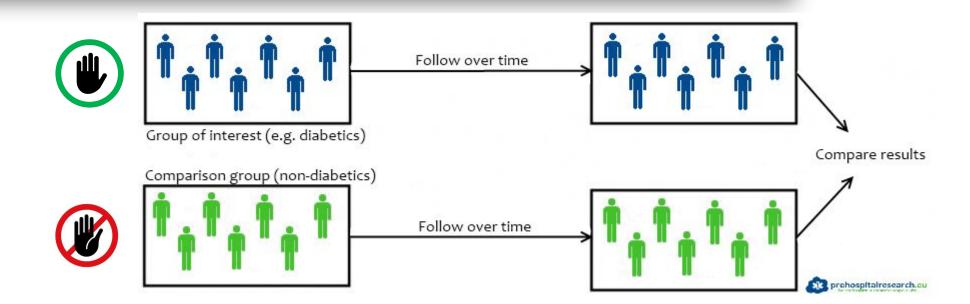


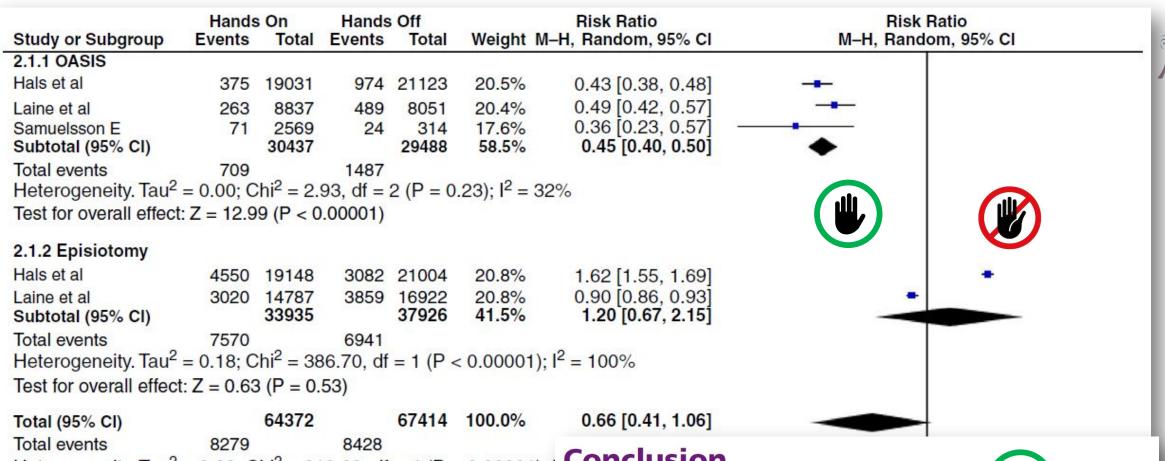
Manual perineal support at the time of childbirth: a systematic review and meta-analysis

S Bulchandani, E Watts, A Sucharitha, D Yates, KM Ismail A,d

^a Birmingham Women's NHS Foundation Trust, Birmingham, UK ^b Medical School, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK ^c The Royal Wolverhampton NHS Trust, Wolverhampton, West Midlands, UK ^d The Birmingham Centre of Women's and Children's Health, School of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, College of Medical and Dental Sciences, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK Correspondence: Prof. KM Ismail, Birmingham Women's NHS Foundation Trust, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TG, UK. Email k.ismail@bham.ac.uk

Accepted 2 March 2015. Published Online 15 May 2015.





Heterogeneity. $Tau^2 = 0.28$; $Chi^2 = 818.69$, df = 4 (P < 0.00001); | **Conclusion** Test for overall effect: Z = 1.74 (P = 0.08) Test for subgroup differences: Chi² = 10.73, df = 1 (P = 0.001); l² Practical recommendations

Figure 3. Prevalence of OASIS and Episiotomy in 'hands on' versus 'han

Currently, evidence from the meta-analysis of RCTs is online publication: The original Figure 3 and Figure 4 were transposed at insufficient to drive change in practice; however, NRS meta-analysis results suggest that there might be a significant benefit in a 'hands on' policy.

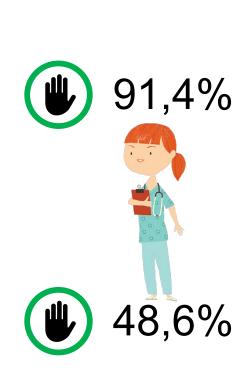


Code CIM-10 : 070.2 ou 070.3

Déchirure compliquée (3 ou 4ème degré)



		Rates of third- and fourth-degree perineal tears ^a								
Country/region No. of women w	No. of women with	Total		Instrument delivery	tal vaginal	Non-instrumental vaginal delivery				
coverage	vaginal delivery	1/100	95%CI	1/100	95%CI	1/100	95%CI			
Cyprus (2007)	4055	0.5	0.3-0.7	1.4	0.0-2.9	0.5	0.3-0.7			
Denmark	48 885	4.1	3.9 4.3	14.7	13.7-15.8	3.1	2.9-3.3			
Estonia	12 426	0.9	0.7-1.1	5.3	3.7-6.9	0.6	0.5-0.8			
Finland	50 574	1.1	1.0-1.2	3.0	2.6-3.5	0.9	0.8-1.0			
France ^b	11 335	0.8	0.6-0.9	2.2	1.5 2.9	0.5	0.4-0.7			
Germany	422 893	1.8	1.8-1.8	6.0	5.8-6.2	1.4	1.3-1.4			
Iceland	4130	4.9	4.3-5.6	15.5	11.5-19.4	4.0	3.4-4.7			
Latvia	14 548	0.4	0.3-0.5	2.0	0.4 3.5	0.3	0.2-0.4			
Luxembourg	4567	2.5	2.1-3.0	7.0	5.0-8.9	1.8	1.4-2.2			
Norway	51 352	2.3	2.1-2.4	6.9	6.3-7.5	1.6	1.5-1.8			
Poland	265 654	0.1	0.1-0.1	0.5	0.3-0.7	0.1	0.1-0.1			
Portugal ^b	55 938	0.7	0.6-0.7	1.7	1.4-1.9	0.4	0.3-0.5			
Romania ^b	110 061	0.1	0.1-0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Slovenia	17 965	0.3	0.2-0.3	0.8	0.2-1.5	0.2	0.2-0.3			
Sweden	94 247	3.5	3.3-3.6	12.5	11.8-13.2	2.6	2.4-2.7			
Switzerland	52 647	3.1	3.0-3.3	7.4	6.8-7.9	2.3	2.1-2.4			
The Netherlands	143 861	2.7	2.6-2.8	3.6	3.4-3.9	2.6	2.5-2.7			
UK: England	495 973	3.2	3.2-3.3	6.7	6.5-6.8	2.5	2.5-2.6			
UK: Wales	24 159	2.4	2.2-2.6	NA	NA	NA	NA			
UK: Scotland	39 876	3.1	2.9-3.3	6.5	5.9-7.0	2.4	2.2-2.6			



PERISTAT

NA, data not available.

^aPer 100 vaginal deliveries.

^bSources: France: national representative sample of births, Portugal and Romania: births in public hospitals only.

Midwifery led units



Auteurs	Chantry AA et al.	Chantry AA et al.	Homer et al.	Brocklehurst et al.	Scarf VL et al.	
Année	2019	2018	2019	2011	2018	
Pays _	France	France	Australie	Angleterre	Monde	
	N=664	N=649	n=1 251 420	n= 64 538	n= 28 études	
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
Issues maternelles	[IC 95%]	[IC 95%]	<u>: [IC 95%]</u> !	[IC 95%]	[IC 95%]	
Mode d'accouchement			i			
Voie basse spontanée	(91,2)	(90,5)	(89,2)	(85,9)	(83,7)	
Césarienne pendant le travail	(2,1)	(3,0)	(4,0)	(4,4)	(5,0)	
Voie basse instrumentale	(6,7)	(6,5)	(6,0)	(9,1)	(7,9)	
Etat du périnée						
Périnée intact	(43,4)	(48,7)	(30,0)	D=0	(36,4)	
Déchirure simple ou superficielle	(55,4)	(47,5)	-	()	Æ	
Déchirure du 3 ^{ème} et 4 ^{ème} de gré/LOSA	(1,2)	(0,5)	(2,4)	(3,2)	(2,7)	
Episiotomie	(2,3)	(3,3)	(8,3)	(12,6)	-	
Hémorragie sévère du post-partum	(2,0)	(1,4)	ļ		(1,2)	
(≥1000ml ou g)	(2,0)	(1,4)	<u>i</u> -	9.	(1,2)	
Actes de 2ème ligne si HPP	(O)	(O)	Ì			
Transfusion de CGR	(0,2)	(0,2)	(0,3)	(0,9)	-	
Transfert maternel en USI/Réa	(O)	(O)	(0,2)**	: = 0	Ē	
Décès maternel	(O)	(O)	<u>i</u> -	(O)	專	
Transfert postnatal mère	(7,9)	(6,1)	į -	(4,3)	<u> </u>	
Durée séjour mère en jours	(1,6)	[1,0]	ļ -	(1 4 1)	-	
Ré-hospitalisation dans les 30j	(1,1)	(0,4)	i (0,2)	(*)	E	

XXV FIGO World Congress

Cape Town International Conference Centre
October 2025

Registration opens January 2025

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