

# Fetal hypoxia

## Consequences

 For more information see *Neonatal hypoxia*.

The result of fetal hypoxia can be:

- hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy (educational problems, abnormal development, severe handicap, sometimes associated with asylum care),
- fetal death.

## Prevention

Methods of preventing fetal hypoxia are as follows:<sup>[1]</sup>:

- centralization of births in maternity hospitals,
- prenatal counseling activities,
- allocation of risk conditions (complications of previous births, preeclampsia, eclampsia, diabetes mellitus, cardiopathy,...) to specialized workplaces,
- *transport in utero* in case of impending premature birth,
- *lege artis* procedures in obstetric practice,
- intrapartum monitoring.

## Links

### Related Articles

- Intrapartum fetal monitoring
- Cardiotocography
- Fetal pulse oximetry
- Fetal ECG

### References

1. KREJČÍ, Vratislav. *Kardiotokografie, poruchy děložní činnosti, hypoxie plodu* [lecture for subject Gynekologie a porodnictví předstátnicová stáž, specialization Všeobecné lékařství, 1. lékařská fakulta Univerzita Karlova v Praze]. Praha. 17.2.2013.

### Recommended reading

- MĚCHUROVÁ, Alena. *Kardiotocography : minimum for practise*. 1. edition. Praha : Maxdorf, 2012. 183 pp. ISBN 978-80-7345-274-2.