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Partograph: actuality and perspectives

ABSTRACT

The partograph was introduced in 1970, with Friedman's cervicometric curves, to provide a graphical overview, a quick read, of labor, to assess the evolution of this, highlighting the deviations from physiology, alerting operators of changes in maternal and fetal wellbeing.

The aim of the thesis is to describe the partograph in its entirety, with a review of the literature on this subject. It was conducted an initial search of the literature, followed by a retrospective observational study, on healthy women with physiological pregnancy, in which the data is detected on the duration of labor and the distribution of some variables and outcomes of maternal and fetal-neonatal. The study, although conducted on a small number of women, results emerge for the most part consistent with the literature.

The partograph is a tool useful as a guide and as a basis for reflection and debate for those involved in assistance to labor.