

# Reducing psychological trauma in women undergoing urgent or emergency cesarean section: A qualitative study of stressors & possible solutions related to *obstetric* care

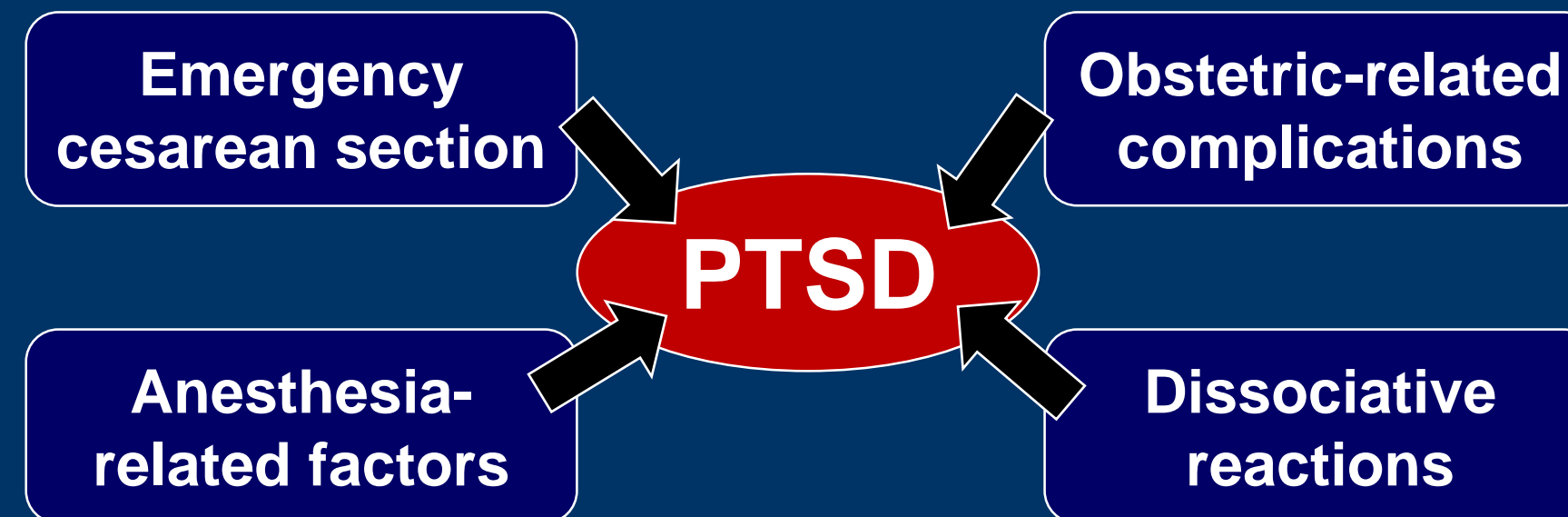
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## Background and Hypothesis

- Childbirth-related PTSD affects 3-6% of all postpartum women with highest rates (~20%) after preterm & other high-risk births
- Risk factors include:



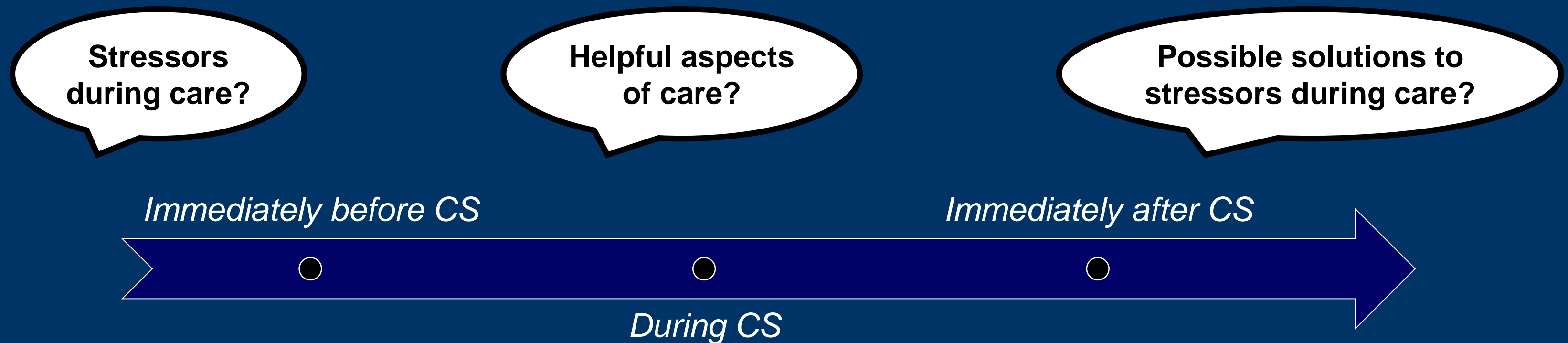
- **Hypothesis:** Improved supportive care by health care providers (HCPs) during urgent or emergent cesarean section (UE CS) will reduce PTSD risk; this should be guided by an understanding of women's perspectives/experiences
- This research is developing an Interdisciplinary Patient Support Tool to guide HCPs
- We report Phase 1 qualitative findings describing women's stressors & actionable solutions related to OBSTETRICAL care

# Study Design & Methods

Research  
Team



- Phase 1: Qualitative, exploratory descriptive study
- Thirty-six women of mixed parity,  $\geq 24$  wks gestation, representing a broad spectrum of UE CS experiences, recruited  $\leq 72$  hrs of delivery
- In-depth, face-to-face interviews explored women's experiences of their interdisciplinary care during UE CS using open-ended questions supported by use of a semi-structured interview guide



- Interviews: Audio-taped, transcribed verbatim & analyzed using thematic content analysis (NVIVO 12 Plus)
- Findings: Also reviewed by interdisciplinary team & program leaders

# Results: Five Major Stressors and Corresponding Solutions

## Stressors

### 1) Feeling Unprepared for UE CS

- “It’s hard to go into something tough [like an UE CS, when] you don’t know exactly how it’s gonna go and no one really warns you ahead of time about everything”
- “I had meetings with my OB, I went to prenatal classes... nothing much about a CS was discussed which led to a lot of information at the last minute”
- “It felt like such a big disconnect... Everyone’s like... you’re doing great during labor and then this [OB] I just met two minutes ago comes out of nowhere he’s like, ‘Oh, you need a CS’”



## Solutions

### Prenatal education & anticipatory guidance

- Baseline CS risk: 20-25% low risk pregnancies
- What a CS involves
- How an UE CS Birth differs from vaginal birth
- Timely feedback about changing CS risk over time
- QR code links to information about peripartum CS care

### 2) Fear of the Operating Room

- “I asked, ‘am I gonna die’— because the [OB] resident made me sign something but I didn’t get to read it... it was like signing my life away”
- “They took my husband away... I knew he was panicked as well”
- “You’re seeing all of the instruments laid out that... they can possibly be using on you... it can... be overwhelming”
- “I thought I would feel them cut me open”



- Anticipatory guidance/continuous support in the operating room (before the surgery starts, during CS, at the end of the CS)
- Intraoperative communication and feedback

### 3) Uncertain Trust in HCP

- “They probably... should have made the call [for a CS] sooner...”
- “I mean like I felt like I had control but I didn’t necessarily feel like somebody was walking me through the detailed options, no”
- “I wasn’t sure if the OB resident was doing [the CS] and... I didn’t really like that... it’s good to help the resident but I also don’t want to be the guinea pig”



- Establish a clinical relationship early/in labor. Continuity of care is helpful
- Timely feedback as changing CS risk, discuss issues, answer questions
- Brief before CS starts
- Debrief at the end of CS in the operating room, PACU & postpartum

# Results: Five Major Stressors and Corresponding Solutions

## Stressors

### 4) Loss of Expected Birth Experience

- “I know that [skin-to-skin and having the father cut the umbilical cord at the birth] is normal at this hospital... but they never said, ‘Oh, because you have [an emergency CS you can’t do this]’. If they [had told us earlier] it would have been better”
- “I thought that... I would be able to see my baby right away. I knew that I couldn’t but I was really down about it. I think that seeing her even once in real life [after her CS birth] would have reassured me and allowed me to wait to see her again with patience... I was just kind of like I need to see her I want to see her and sad that I could not see her. The staff made up for it by bringing her to my room later but it was a lot later and I felt really empty” (Pre-eclamptic, preterm, NICU)



## Solutions

- Preserve: “CS Birth experience” when safely possible in operating room
- Drop the drape so mother (masked) can see the baby at delivery, provide birth time and birth weight. Keeping informed about baby care
- Allow cheek-to-cheek or supported holding, photos, etc.
- Drive by viewing of the baby if in the resuscitation room. Ensure timely follow-up contact between parents and NICU

### 5) Inconsistent Patient-centered Care

- “I just feel like... in that moment... I’m young... and it’s my first kid... so I feel like... somebody should’ve specifically stayed beside me, and walked me through what all the other doctors were doing around me. I had – doctors holding my feet down, or I had nurses hold tie my arms up, and no one was telling me anything”
- “There just seems to be a lack of postpartum care for the mom... you go to the hospital, you have your baby and then you literally don’t talk or see anyone for six weeks... From a proactive perspective that just feels like you went through this huge traumatic experience and then no one checks in”



- Anticipatory guidance/continuous support
- Continuity of patient’s HCP during CS whenever possible
- Timely access to medical records preop
- PTSD screening/timely access/referral to Mental health supports after delivery

## Conclusion & Discussion

- Supportive care involves a “wrap-around” approach from all interdisciplinary HCPs. Actionable solutions identified extend beyond time-points included in the study. Supportive care does not replace the need for high quality clinical care. Research in both areas is required.

