Midwifery-led care during labour and birth

- Midwife-led continuity of care models lead to good maternal and neonatal outcomes.
- Midwives safeguard the physiology of labour and birth.



Birth environment



- 47% at home
- 12% at a midwife-led unit
- 0.1% born before arrival



Inside the hospital

- 19% with an autonomous midwife
- 22% at a midwife-led unit

Intrapartum transfers to the hospital (24%)



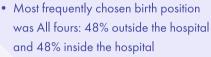
Almost half of the women birth in water: 46% outside the hospital and 45% inside the hospital



Postpartum

No maternal complications: 86% outside the hospital (9% unknown) and 89% inside the hospital (2% unknown)

Freedom of mobility



Few women give birth on their back:
7% outside the hospital, 10% inside the hospital



Method most applied: intermittent auscultation with handheld Doppler (79% outside the hospital), intermittent auscultation using Doppler and the CTG machine (63% inside the hospital).



Birth of the placenta



Blood loss < 500 ml:



78% 77% 77% 84%



92% 98.7%

6%

Perineum

No perineal trauma	35%	25%
No or mild perineal trauma		
(Labia, 1st and 2nd degree)	97.7%	94.49
Episiotomy	1%	1.1%
3rd and 4th degree perineal	1.2%	2.9%
trauma		

Newborn

1-min APGAR* ≥ 7:	94.6%
5-min APGAR ≥ 7:	99.6%
Need for respirational	4%
support:	

(*) Appearance, Pulse, Grimace, Activity, and Respiration



1228 registrations

98 autonomous midwives from Flanders, Brussels and Wallonia



Vlaamse Beroepsorganisatie van Vroedvrouwen