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



Outside the hospital

- 43.8% at home
- 9.8% at a midwife-led unit
- 0.06% born before arrival



Inside the hospital

- 17.5% with an autonomous midwife
- 11.5% at a midwife-led unit

Intrapartum transfers to the hospital (17.4%)



Waterbirth

Perineum

Episiotomy

trauma

No perineal trauma

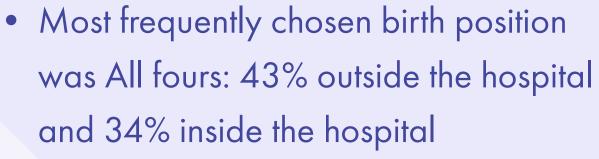
Almost half of the women birth in water: 43% outside the hospital and 41% inside the hospital



Postpartum

No maternal complications: 97% outside the hospital and 94% inside the hospital.

Freedom of mobility



• Few women give birth on their back: 8% outside the hospital, 19% inside the hospital

Fetal monitoring

Method most applied: intermittent auscultation with handheld Doppler (87% outside the hospital), intermittent auscultation using the CTG machine (58% inside the hospital).



Birth of the placenta





Physiological birth of the placenta: Blood loss < 500 ml:

88% 74% 84% 87%

Newborn





94.6% 96% -min APGAR* ≥ 7 : 99.6% 5-min APGAR ≥ 7: 98.4% Need for respirational 3% 4% support:

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

Annual Report 2021

3rd and 4th degree perineal 1.1% 2.2%

1587 registrations

30%

(1.67% of all births in Flanders and Brussels)

108 autonomous midwives from Flanders and Brussels



Vlaamse Beroepsorganisatie van Vroedvrouwen