

Lie, Presentation, Position, Attitude and Denominator

Objectives of this lecture

- Clarify the definitions of lie, presentation...etc. •
- Types of each of these terms. •
- Influence of these terms on mechanism of labor. •

Lie •

The lie refers to the relationship of the longitudinal axis of the fetus to long axis of maternal spine. •

Types :- •

- 1.Vertical or Longitudinal(99.5%) •
- 2.Transverse •
- 3.Oblique •

Longitudinal:- ✓

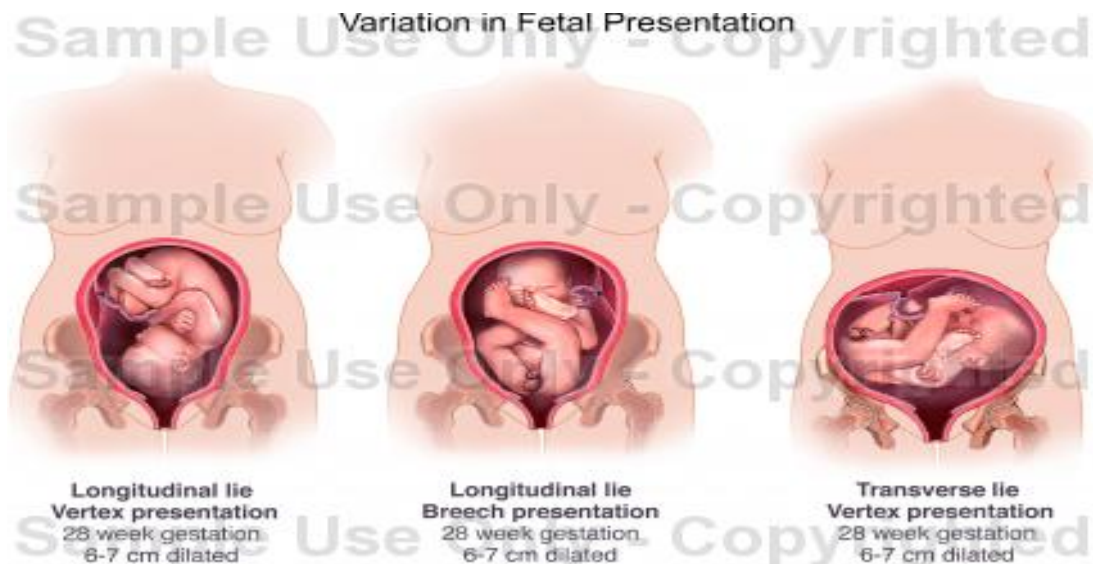
when long axis of the foetus corresponds to the long axis of the mother.
E.g.:- in cephalic and breech presentation.

Transverse:- ✓

When the long axis of the fetus is perpendicular(90^0) to long axis of mother. e.g.:- in shoulder presentation

Oblique:- ✓

When the long axis of fetus crosses the maternal long axis obliquely at an angle other than right angle



Presentation

The part of the fetus which occupies the lower pole of the uterus/birth canal/ maternal pelvis is called presentation of the fetus. The presentation may be-

1. Cephalic presentation-96.5%
2. Breech presentation or podalic-3%
3. Shoulder presentation-0.5%
4. Compound presentation.

1. Cephalic presentation :-

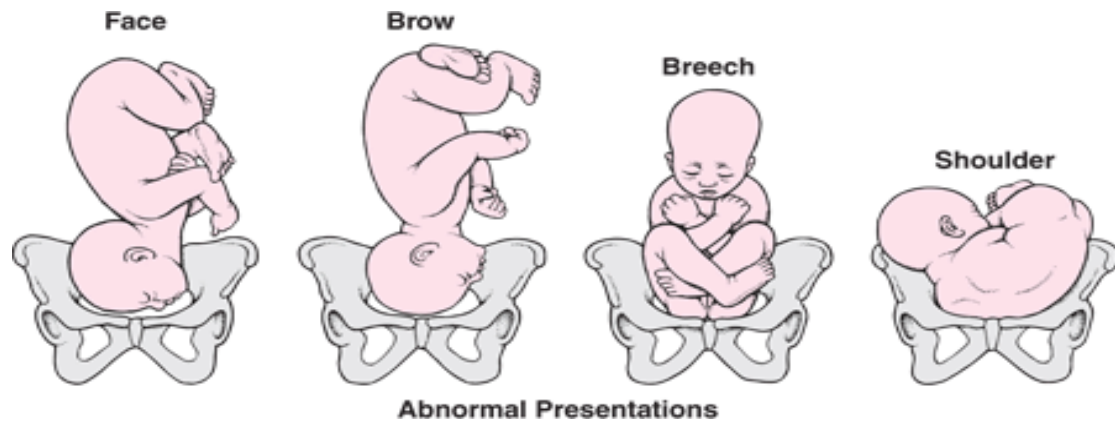
when fetal head occupies the lower segment of uterus, it is called cephalic presentation.

Depending up on degree of flexion or extension, cephalic presentation may be:- ✓

Vertex presentation

Brow presentation

Face presentation



A. **Vertex**:-It is the quadrangular area bounded anteriorly by the bregma (anterior fontanelle) and coronal sutures behind by the lambda (posterior fontanelle) and the lambdoid sutures and laterally by the line passing through the parietal eminences.

B. **Brow**:-It is an area bounded on one side by the anterior fontanelle and the coronal sutures and on the other side by the root of the nose and supra-orbital ridges of the either side.

C. **Face**:- It is an area bounded on one side by the root of the nose and the supra-orbital ridges and on the other by the (chin) junction of the floor of mouth with neck

2. **Breech presentation or podalic**:-

when the buttock of fetus occupies the lower segment of uterus, it is called breech presentation.

Types of breech:-

1. **Full/Complete Breech**:- arms & legs flexed
2. **Incomplete Breech**
3. **Frank Breech**:- arms flexed but legs extended straight up over head
4. **Footling Breech**:- one or both feet extended downward and may exit the birth canal first.

Presentation



Frank Breech



Complete Breech



Footling Breech

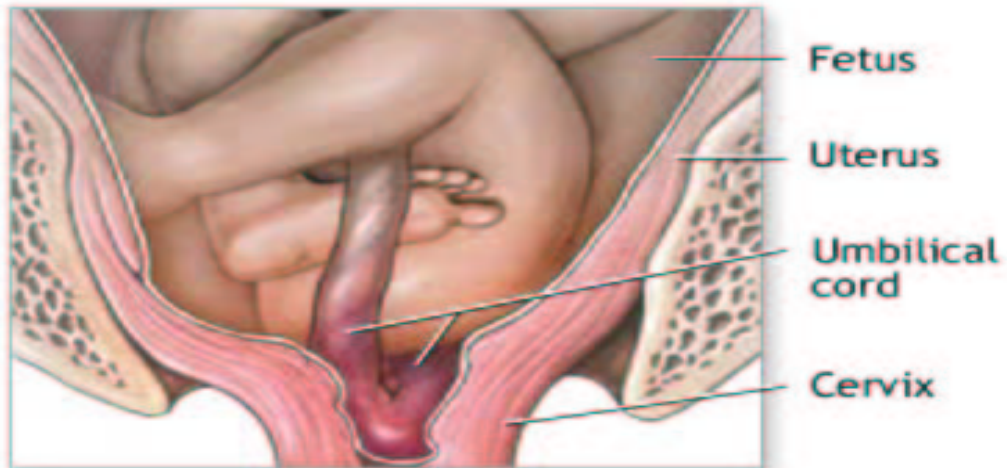
3. Shoulder presentation:-

when shoulder of fetus comes in the lower segment of uterus, it is called shoulder presentation.



4. Compound presentation:-

when 2 or more parts of fetus comes in to lower segment of uterus, it is called compound presentation



Attitude

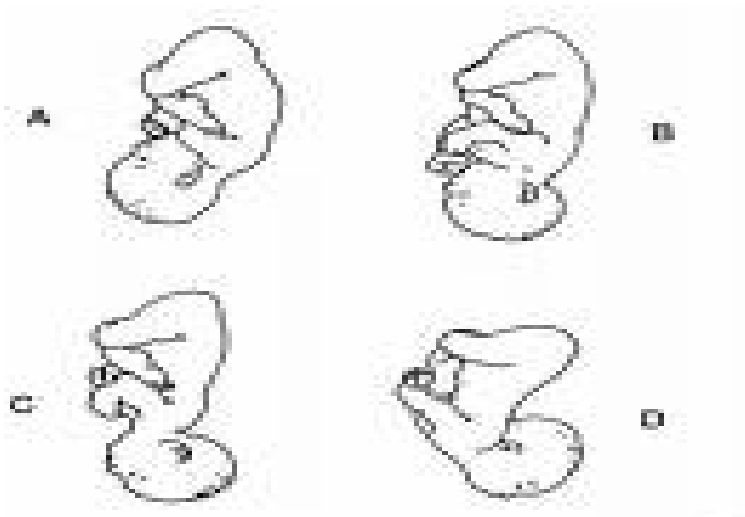
The relation of the different parts (head and body) of the fetus to one another is called attitude of the fetus.

The universal attitude is flexion.

Flexed

Deflexed

Extended



Denominator

Denominator:- It is an arbitrary fixed bony point at the presenting part which come in relation with the various quadrants of the maternal pelvis.

O Occiput

S Sacrum

M Mentum

F Frontal

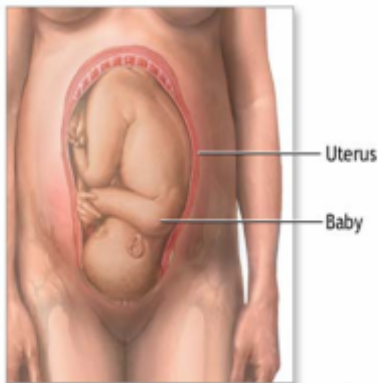
Acromion AC

Denominator

PRESENTATION	ATTITUDE	DENOMINATOR
Vertex	Flexed	Occiput
Brow	Deflexed	Frontal
Face	Extended	Mentum
Breech		Sacrum
Shoulder		Acromion/ Scapula



- Lie:-
 - Longitudinal
- Presentation:-
 - Breech
- Denominator:-
 - Sacrum



- Lie:-
 - Longitudinal
- Presentation:-
 - Vertex
- Denominator:-
 - Occiput

#ADAM



Position

It is the relation of the denominator to the different quadrants of the maternal pelvis.

The pelvis is divided into equal segments of 45° i.e. it is divided into 8 parts. The positions

DOA DOP

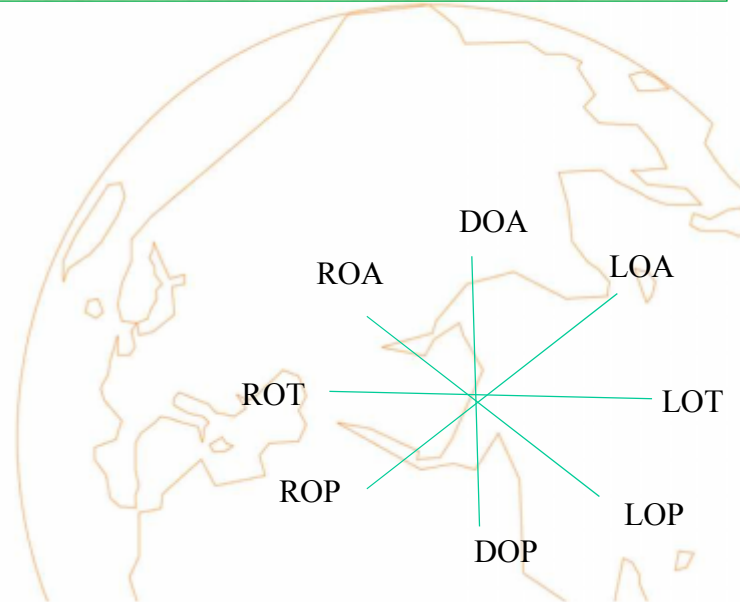
LOA ROA

LOT ROT

LOP ROP

In Vertex Presentation-8 Position

DOA-2%
 DOP-1%
 LOA-13%,
 LOP-3%,
 LOT-40%
 ROT-24%,
 ROA-10%,
 ROP-7%



In Vertex Presentation -8 Position



In Vertex Presentation-8 Position



In Face presentation- 6 posion

1. Mento- anterior:-

Right

Left

Direct

2. Mento- posterior:-

Right

Left

Direct



Lt mento-ant



Rt mento-ant



Rt mento-post

In Breech presentation - 6 posion

1. Sacro - anterior:-

Right

Left

Direct

2. Sacro- posterior:-

Right

Left

Direct

Engagement

Engagement means maximum transverse diameter of the presenting part passes through the pelvic brim.

For head bi-parietal diameter.

For breech bi-trochanteric diameter.

This is usually done by dividing the head into "fifths"

if the head is still palpable abdominally, it is "2/5" or less engaged



A. Head is mobile above the symphysis pubis = 5/5



B. Head accommodates full width of five fingers above the symphysis pubis



C. Head is 2/5 above symphysis pubis



D. Head accommodates two fingers above the symphysis pubis

REFERENCE :-

Obstetric by ten teachers