

Current awareness for Midwifery

Recent guidelines, reports and articles

March 2021

Guidelines

The following guideline(s) maybe of interest:

[Guidelines on Deferred Cord Clamping and Cord Milking: A Systematic Review](#)

Sugee Korale Liyanage. *Pediatrics* 2020;146(5):e20201429 .

[RESULTS: Forty-four statements from 35 organizations were included. All endorsed DCC for uncompromised preterm infants, and 11 cautiously stated that cord milking may be considered when DCC is infeasible. Only half (49%) of the recommendations on the optimal duration of DCC were supported by high-quality evidence. Only 8% of statements cited a mortality benefit of DCC for preterm infants.]

Available with an NHS OpenAthens password

[A good practice guide to support implementation of trauma-informed care in the perinatal period.](#)

Centre for Early Child Development; 2021.

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/publication/a-good-practice-guide-to-support-implementation-of-trauma-informed-care-in-the-perinatal-period/>

[This guide aims to help staff and services understand the impact of psychological trauma on women in the perinatal period and respond in a sensitive and compassionate way. It aims to support staff to ensure they 'do no harm' through care delivery that, without thought or intention, could retraumatise individuals.]

Freely available online

[COVID-19 rapid guideline: managing COVID-19 NICE guideline \[NG191\]](#)

The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE); 2021.

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/NG191>

[The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) has replaced its previous rapid COVID-19 guidelines with a single guideline.

The guideline covers management of clinically or lab-diagnosed COVID-19 for children, young people, and adults in all care settings. It covers key symptoms of COVID-19 for identifying patients with severe illness, including confusion, reduced oxygen levels, and shortness of breath.]

Freely available online

[Delivering preconception care to women of childbearing age with serious mental illness.](#)

Tommy's; 2021.

<https://www.tommys.org/pregnancyhub/health-professionals/free-pregnancy-resources/guide-delivering-preconception-care>

[This guide is for health care professionals involved in the care of women with serious mental illness (SMI) in primary and secondary care. It aims to provide the latest evidence to support health care professionals having informed conversations on the considerations regarding mental and physical health for women of childbearing age with SMI, whether or not they are planning a pregnancy.]

Freely available online

[Maternity and neonatal safety champions toolkit.](#)

NHS England and NHS Improvement; 2021.

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/publication/maternity-and-neonatal-safety-champions-toolkit/>

[This toolkit aims to provide information and resources to help safety champions to develop strong partnerships, promote positive professional cultures, and support the delivery of the safest care possible through best practice.]

Freely available online

[Preconception advice for women with serious mental illness.](#)

Public Health England (PHE); 2021.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/preconception-advice-for-women-with-serious-mental-illness>

[Resources for health care professionals and women with a mental health condition who are planning a pregnancy or may become pregnant in the future.]

Freely available online

[Safety of COVID-19 vaccines when given in pregnancy.](#)

Public Health England (PHE); 2021.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safety-of-covid-19-vaccines-when-given-in-pregnancy>

[Guidance for health professionals to share with pregnant women immunised with COVID-19 vaccines.]

Freely available online

Reports

The following report(s) may be of interest:

[First-time mothers need clear and consistent information about the care they can expect after giving birth.](#)

NIHR Evidence; 2021.

<https://evidence.nihr.ac.uk/alert/first-time-mothers-need-clear-and-consistent-information-about-the-care-they-can-expect-after-giving-birth/>

[The current national guidance in England covers the routine postnatal care that women and babies should receive, but this is not consistently followed. This study was set up to explore what first-time mothers expect from postnatal care while they are pregnant, what they would ideally like, where they get their information on postnatal care, and whether they feel the information they have is sufficient.]

Freely available online

[Maternal death: learning from maternal death investigations during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic.](#)

Healthcare Safety Investigation Branch; 2021.

<https://www.hsib.org.uk/investigations-cases/maternal-death-national-learning-report/>

[Out of the 19 maternal deaths included in the review, six women died from complications due to COVID-19 and it was the leading indirect cause of death. All of the six women were from BAME backgrounds. PE caused the death of three women and was the leading direct cause of death.]

Freely available online

[Maternal mental health during a pandemic.](#)

Centre for Mental Health; 2021.

<https://www.centreformentalhealth.org.uk/publications/maternal-mental-health-during-pandemic>

[Rapid evidence review of the impact of Covid-19 on the mental health of women during pregnancy and after giving birth, and the support available during the pandemic. Women and their families have faced extra pressures on their mental health, including anxiety about giving birth during lockdown or about becoming unwell, fear of losing employment, and increased levels of domestic violence. Some women face a higher risk of poor mental health, eg women of colour and in economic deprivation.]

Freely available online

[Pregnancy loss leads to post-traumatic stress in one in three women.](#)

NIHR Evidence; 2021.

<https://evidence.nihr.ac.uk/alert/pregnancy-loss-post-traumatic-stress/>

[This is the first report from the larger Psychological Impact of Early Pregnancy Events study. It included 492 women seen at three central London hospitals. They completed a survey one month after early pregnancy loss. Another 87 women with healthy pregnancies acted as a comparison group. Researchers used recognised assessment scales for moderate/severe anxiety and depression, and PTSD, to assess the impact of early pregnancy loss.]

Freely available online

[The health of people from ethnic minority groups in England](https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/publications/health-people-ethnic-minority-groups-england)

King's Fund; 2021.

<https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/publications/health-people-ethnic-minority-groups-england>

[This 'explainer' examines the differences in health outcomes for ethnic minority groups, highlighting the variation across groups and conditions, and considers what's needed to reduce health inequalities.]

Freely available online

Articles

The following articles maybe of interest:

[Changing practice for neuraxial applications using NRFit™ small-bore connectors to improve patient safety.](#)

Cannons K. *British Journal of Nursing* 2021;30(4):S22-S27.

[Clinical staff always aim to offer the best care for their patients while striving to minimise the risk of errors. The worldwide adoption of the NRFit™ system for neuraxial and regional block procedures is a major step forward. This article discusses the history of neuraxial needles and the experience of a major teaching hospital in adopting non-luer equipment for neuraxial procedures.]

Available with an NHS OpenAthens password for eligible users

[Effect of folic acid intake on infant and child allergic diseases: Systematic review and meta-analysis.](#)

Che Z. *Frontiers in Pediatrics* 2021;;doi: 10.3389/fped.2020.615406. .

[Conclusions: This study suggested that folic acid intake can be a risk factor for allergic diseases, especially respiratory tract allergies among infants and young children. Furthermore, pregnant women should pay attention to supplementation of folic acid from both folic acid supplements and fortified foods with folic acid during pregnancy.]

Freely available online

[More than a statistic: compassion in baby loss training.](#)

Wild S. *British Journal of Midwifery* 2021;29(3):176-177.

[Steph Wild, founder of the Beyond Bea Charity, explores the issues surrounding compassion in baby loss training and bereavement care. Recent data released from MBRRACE-UK (2020) identifies that in 2018, 2 579 babies were stillborn, and 1 199 babies died in the neonatal period. Comparably to the rate of live births of 735, 745 in the same year it may not seem significant but it does inevitably mean that midwives will most certainly experience bereavement in their roles (MBRRACE-UK, 2020).]

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[Multiple mediation analysis of the peer-delivered Thinking Healthy Programme for perinatal depression: findings from two parallel, randomised controlled trials.](#)

Singla DR. *British Journal of Psychiatry* 2021;218(3):143-150.

[Low-intensity psychosocial interventions have been effective in targeting perinatal depression, but relevant mechanisms of change remain unknown. CONCLUSIONS: The effects of the psychosocial intervention on depression outcomes in mothers were mediated by the same two factors (patient activation and social support) in both contexts, suggesting that such interventions seeking to alleviate perinatal depression should target both social support and patient activation levels.]

Contact the library for a copy of this article

[Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in a neonate, temporally associated with prenatal exposure to SARS-CoV-2: a case report.](#)

Kappanayil M. *The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health* 2021;;https://doi.org/10.1016/S2352-4642(21)00055-9.

[MIS-C can occur in a neonate following in-utero exposure to SARS-CoV-2, resulting in multiple organ injury. This case highlights the need to better understand the effect of COVID-19 on the maternal–fetal dyad. Protecting the

maternal–fetal dyad from SARS-CoV-2 through appropriate vaccination strategies and other measures might become an important public health need.]

Freely available online

[Perceived risk of COVID-19 acquisition and maternal mental distress.](#)

Sharifi-Heris Z. *British Journal of Midwifery* 2021;29(3):140-149.

[Pregnant women are a high-risk population for mental health effects during a pandemic. This study aims to examine the association of perceived risk toward COVID-19 viral infection acquisition and maternal mental distress.]

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[Prepregnancy BMI, gestational weight gain and risk of childhood atopic dermatitis: A systematic review and meta-analysis.](#)

Chen W. *Pediatric Allergy & Immunology* 2021;;doi: 10.1111/pai.13488.

[Conclusions: Maternal underweight, high GWG, and excessive GWG relative to recommendations are associated with an elevated risk of childhood AD, while low GWG and inadequate GWG relative to recommendations decreased the risk. Weight management before and during pregnancy is encouraged for primary prevention of childhood AD.]

Contact the library for a copy of this article

[Risk of congenital malformations in offspring of women using \$\beta\$ -blockers during early pregnancy: An updated meta-analysis of observational studies.](#)

Wu Y. *British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology* 2021;87(3):806-815.

[Exposure to β -blockers during early pregnancy does not appear to be associated with congenital malformations or heart malformations in offspring. Other organ-specific congenital malformations should be evaluated in further studies.]

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