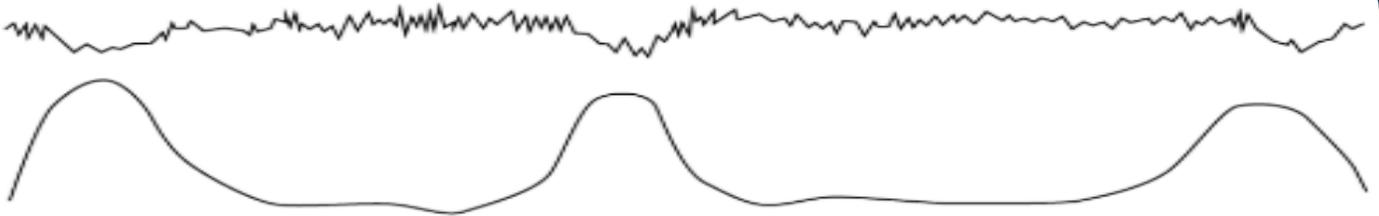


# Strip Identification:

## Early Decelerations



## Late Decelerations

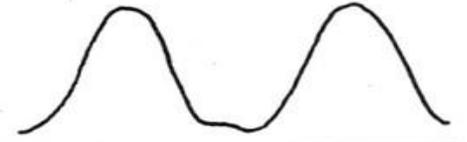


## PERIODIC VARIATIONS

Fetal heart rate



Contractions



Min

Early deceleration

Late deceleration

Variable deceleration

Caldeyro Barcia

Type 1

Type 2

Hon

V dip

U dip

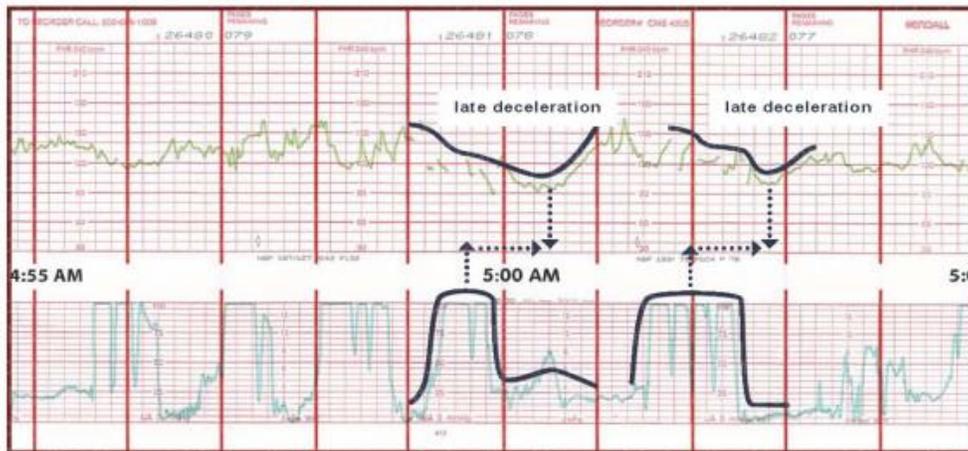
Principal cause

Head compression (HC)

Uteroplacental insufficiency (UPI)

Umbilical cord compression (ml)

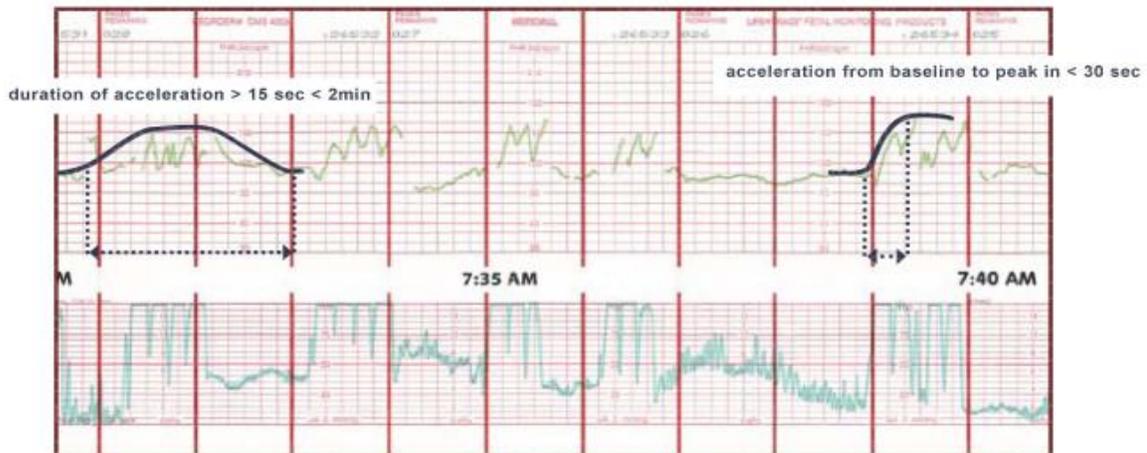
## Fetal Heart Monitor Strip: Late Deceleration



### LATE DECELERATION:

- in association with uterine contraction, a visually apparent, gradual (onset to nadir 30 sec or more) decrease in FHR with return to baseline
- onset, nadir, and recovery of the deceleration occur after beginning, peak and end of the contraction, respectively

## Fetal Heart Monitor Strip: Acceleration



### ACCELERATION:

- visually apparent increase (onset to peak in less than 30 sec) in the FHR from the most recently calculated baseline
- the duration of an acceleration is defined as the time from initial change in FHR from the baseline to the return of the FHR to the baseline
- at 32 weeks of gestation, an acceleration has an acme of 15 beats per min or more above baseline, with a duration of 15 sec or more but less than 2 min
- before 32 weeks of gestation, an acceleration has an acme of 10 beat per min or more above baseline, with a duration of 10 sec or more but less than 2 min
- prolonged acceleration lasts 2 min or more but less than 10 min
- if an acceleration lasts 10 min or longer, it is a baseline change