

Caesarean section (continue)

Pregnancy with multiple babies (e.g. twins)

In some cases, delivery by caesarean section is necessary.

HIV positive mother

A caesarean section is the preferred method of delivery if the mother is HIV positive. This reduces the chance of mother to child transmission of the HIV virus.

Previous caesarean section

In most cases, the preferred delivery method after a previous caesarean section is a repeat caesarean section.

POTENTIAL COMPLICATIONS OF A CAESAREAN SECTION

Endometritis

- This is an infection of the womb that may develop four to seven days after surgery.
- It is treated with antibiotics.

Bleeding

- Usually treated with medicine that causes the womb to contract and stop bleeding.
- A blood transfusion, surgery, and in rare cases a hysterectomy, (surgical removal of the womb) may be required.

Injury to pelvic organs

- Injury to the bladder or intestinal tract may occur.

Deep vein thrombosis

- Pregnancy and a caesarean section increase the risk of developing blood clots in the legs, known as deep vein thrombosis (DVT).
- The risk may be reduced by wearing anti-DVT stockings and walking, as soon as 24 hours, after the caesarean section.
- Women at high risk of developing DVT may be given an anticoagulant (blood-thinning medicine) to reduce their risk.



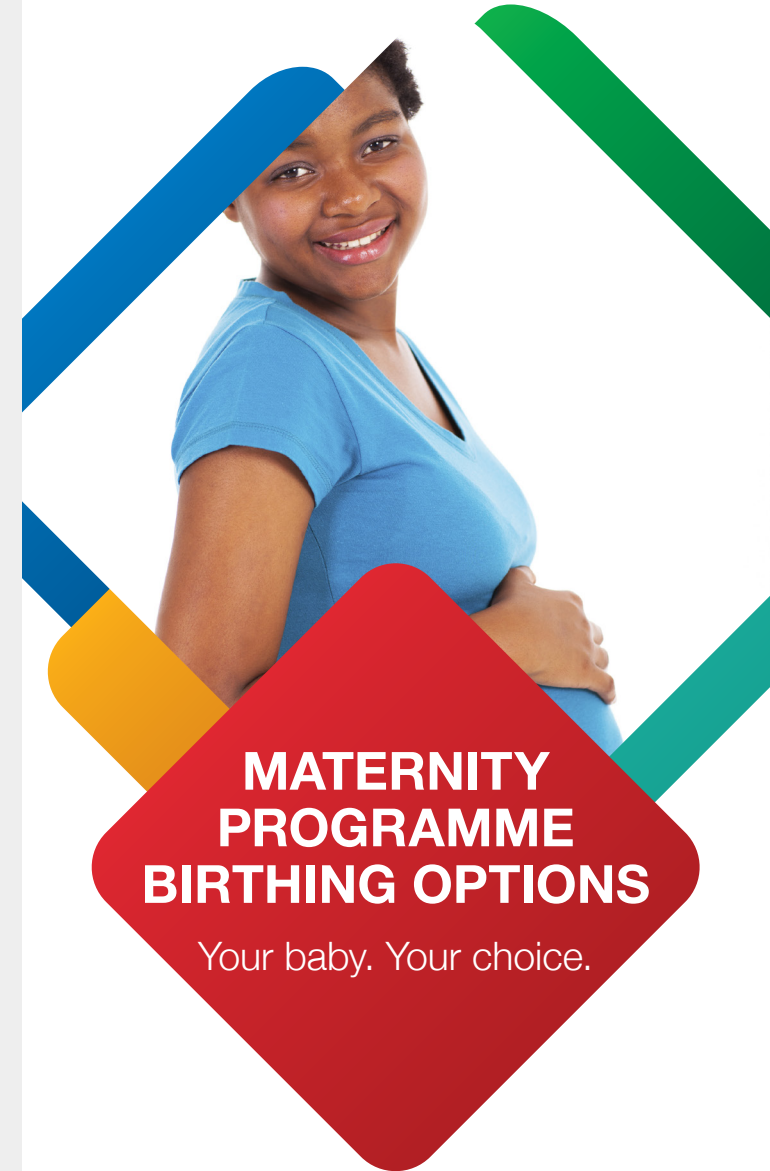
Your GEMS Maternity benefits

You need to register on the Maternity Programme to access your benefits as a member of one of the following GEMS benefit options.

Benefit option	Service/Benefit
Tanzanite One	Designated private hospitals, public and GEMS approved registered unattached theatres and day clinics
Beryl	Public hospitals and GEMS approved private hospitals, registered unattached theatres and day clinics
Ruby	Maternity benefits (including midwife) hospital, home birth or registered birthing unit.
Emerald value	Designated private and public hospitals, public and day clinics
Emerald	Maternity benefits (including midwife) hospital, home birth or registered birthing unit.
Onyx	Maternity benefits (including midwife) hospital, home birth or registered birthing unit.

The GEMS Maternity Programme will be there at every stage of your pregnancy and the midwives will advise, support and guide you in all the choices you make and decisions you face. These case managers will help you to register on the Maternity Programme and you can contact them on 0860 00 4367 for advice and information.

For more detailed information about your benefits, tariffs and limits please call the GEMS Call Centre on 0860 00 4367, or consult your GEMS Benefit Guide.





Your baby's birth

Having a baby will be one of the most rewarding yet stressful events in your life. On the one hand, you are looking forward to welcoming your much anticipated bundle of joy after nine months. However, on the other hand you will also be considering how you can ensure that your child's transition from the womb to this world happens with as little trauma as possible.

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By knowing your options and by consulting with your healthcare service provider, you can make the right decision for you and your baby. Your general health and wellbeing, as well as that of your unborn baby, will be the determining factors in the scope of the choices you have. Make sure that you understand what will happen and what the advantages and disadvantages of your choice is.



Home birth

Home birth is a safe option, if your pregnancy remains normal. Your midwife uses up-to-date, portable equipment and is able to reach your home in time.

Advantage:

- You are in familiar, comfortable surroundings while delivering your baby.

Disadvantage:

- If you experience complications, the assistance you will receive relies on the expertise of the nurse or midwife and on the ease of transfer to the hospital, should this be necessary.



Water birth at home or in hospital

This is a normal delivery that takes place under water and can be used as a form of pain relief during labour.

Advantage:

- You can move freely in the water.

Disadvantage:

- There could be a risk of infection to you and the baby.



Normal delivery at a hospital

Normal labour usually starts spontaneously around 37 to 42 weeks of pregnancy.

Advantage:

- You and your baby are monitored throughout the labour process and trained medical staff are available if you experience complications.

Disadvantages:

- Excessive monitoring can lead to unnecessary medical intervention.
- You may want to be comforted by familiar things during this time and a hospital is not always a cozy and comforting place.



Caesarean section

The baby is delivered through an incision through the abdomen and the uterus. It may save the baby and mother's life, but the effects of major surgery and anaesthesia may cause the mother to experience complications.

Elective Caesareans are planned during pregnancy due to medical or obstetric complications, when labour is considered unsafe for the baby or the mother. However, if an elective caesarean section is chosen as a personal preference, without any medical reason for the surgery, GEMS will fund the hospital account up to the amount of a normal vaginal delivery. This will result in a shortfall on the hospital account, of which the main member will need to pay.

Emergency Caesareans are performed when complications occur during labour. Sometimes, the need for a caesarean section doesn't become clear until labour has already started and some mothers who intend to deliver by means of normal birth, may need to deliver by caesarean section.

This may be due to the following factors:

Your labour is progressing poorly. This may occur if the:

- Contractions are too weak,
- Baby is too big, or
- Pelvis is too small.

The baby's condition and position

The baby's heartbeat, which will be monitored on the electronic trace machine throughout labour, may suggest that the baby is having difficulty during labour.

Should your baby be positioned in the womb so that the head is at the top and the feet are at the bottom (breech position) at the end of your pregnancy, delivery by a caesarean section is the less risky option.