IDENTIFICATION AND REVELATION OF GESTACIONAL LOSS: EXPERIENCE REPORT

Rafaela Christine Silva Souza*, Beatriz Lúcio Miranda da Silva², Carlla Maria Cabral da Silva³, Maria Ana Sebastião de Oliveira4, Náira Maria Olivense do Carmo5, Nirliane Ribeiro Barbosa6

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The Project for Interdisciplinary Actions in Maternal and Child Health consists of a strategy focused on maternal and child health care, as an extension project of the Federal University of Alagoas, Campus Arapiraca, with a focus on interdisciplinarity encompassing the courses: Nursing, Psychology and Social assistance. From the experiences in the project, a gestational loss situation caught the attention of the members of the same. According to the Ministry of Health fetal death is characterized as the death of the product of gestation before expulsion or complete extraction of the maternal body. The fact that, after separation, the fetus shows no sign of life indicates death. Objectives: To report the experience of a woman who suffered gestational loss accompanied by project members during action in a maternity. Methodology: Descriptive study of the type of experience report based on the experience of students of Nursing and Psychology, Federal University of Alagoas. The experience in question happened in May of 2018, in a maternity in the city of Arapiraca-Alagoas. Results: During the project actions we had contact for two consecutive days with a pregnant woman, term, primípara, accompanied by the husband and the mother. She reported pain in the lower back and lower belly. The first day was in the latency phase of labor and was advised by the nurse on call to wander to help in uterine dynamics. The next day, the parturient was in active labor, she was accompanied by her mother and the psychology student, until then everything went without complications. On this occasion the nurse asked us to listen to the fetal heartbeat, however, we could not detect them and we informed her that she was initially able to perceive fetal bradycardia and then no longer identified them. With this, the parturient was referred to the surgical center with urgency, but the newborn died. The student of psychology witnessed the moment when the doctor was given, insensibly and harshly, to the father and grandmother of the child, who left the room in disgust. Conclusions: In the face of the experience, it was evidenced the lack of preparation of health professionals to communicate the news of fetal loss; this results in insensitive attitudes possibly as a way to protect yourself from your personal and professional limitations. With this, it is necessary that the professionals are well resolved with their issues before death, so that in their professional performance they can provide a qualified assistance with effective support for the woman who suffered the fetal loss. Transmitting a death report requires professional empathy requiring prior preparation and should be held in a private setting so that the woman and the family can express their feelings.