INTRODUCTION

Health technology refers to the application of knowledge in order to promote health, prevent, treat diseases and rehabilitate people. Are examples of technologies in health: medicines, health products, procedures, organizational, educational systems, for information and support and assistance programmes and protocols by which attention and health care are provided to the population. Second Merhy, classifies the technologies of health as follows: health technologies, take hard and harsh. In practice in the maternity ward to the discipline of women's health II from the Federal University of Alagoas, foster care is encouraged through the use of Light Health Technologies, which are relational technologies, such as those related to the production of the bond production, host, empowerment; providing a trust and humanized assistance, allowing professional-patient-service walk together to the same solution. Objective: To report the academic experience in practice, in the handling of health technologies, in the accompaniment of a parturient in labor, demonstrating your importance to the service. Methodology: This is a case studies drawn from the experience the nursing student, assisted by teachers linked to women's health discipline II. The practical activity happened in the maternity of Our Lady of Fátima de Arapiraca, Alagoas, in July 2018. Using health technologies take in areas such as reception, sorting, prepartum, postpartum and childbirth in order to promote the mother a humanized assistance and led for the same. Results: The practices were able to combine theoretical and practical knowledge in order to perform in hospitals, functions performed in areas as host, classification, prepartum, postpartum and childbirth in order to promote the mother a humanized assistance and carried out by the same. The scholars were able to see and make use of lightweight technologies, to assist in labor and childbirth of parturient women. The gaze on the mother could be reformulated and strengthened, since in the scenario presented, she needs support and understanding, though often resilient due to erroneous prior care. When performing the assistance at the time of delivery, the sensations were countless, relief, emotion, sense of duty fulfilled by the fact that that moment was constructed throughout the practical class, from the beneficial interventions carried out throughout the process. Conclusion: The light technologies used in labor allow for a humanized care practice, in addition to intensifying the link between professional and parturient; giving the woman autonomy of her emotions, blurring the pain, establishing a labor and delivery with less suffering, and reducing the traumas in relation to this moment so important in the life of the woman.