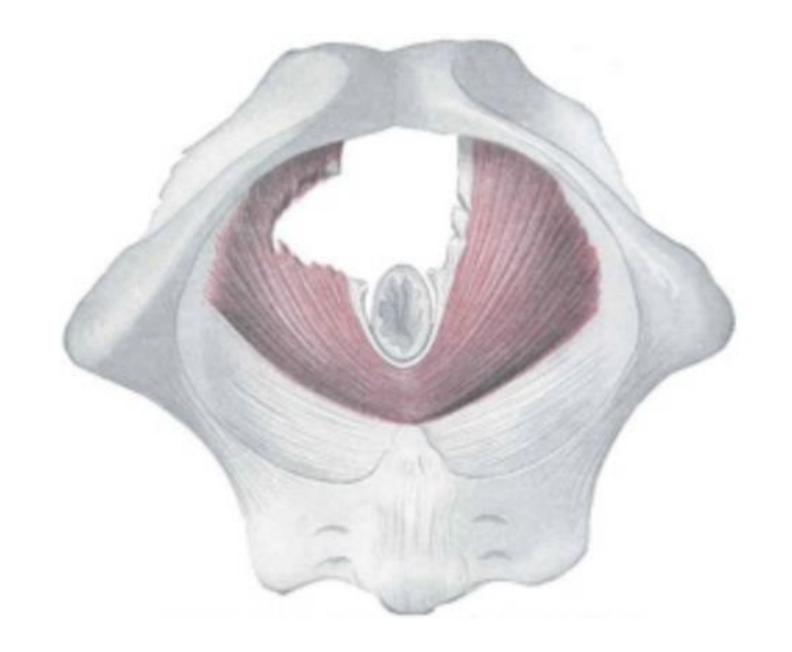


During Vaginal delivery, the PFMs need to stretch 1.5-3 times there resting length

- 10-30% → irreversible overdistention or avulsion
- Weaken the PFM by 1/3rd
- Double the risk of anterior wall POP
- Triple the risk of apical POP
- Double the risk of recurrent prolapse following surgery.



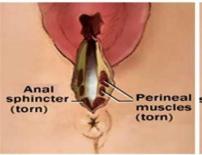
- 85% of women will sustain some degree of perineal trauma
- 1-6% of women will sustain a 3<sup>rd</sup> of 4<sup>th</sup> degree tear into the anal sphincter complex
- Increases the likelihood of anal incontinence, urinary incontinence and sexual dysfunction

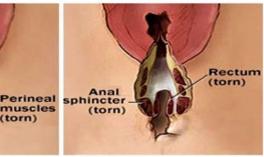




First Degree Perineal Tear

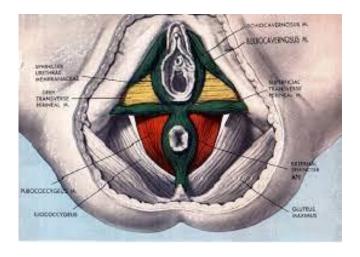
Second Degree Perineal Tear





Third Degree perineal tear

Fourth Degree Perineal Tear





## Health seeking for PFD between 12.9-38% (Parera et al, 2014) (Pedersen et al, 2018).

## **ASK**

Women will not disclose this, you need to ask

### Embarrassment, shame

Normalisation

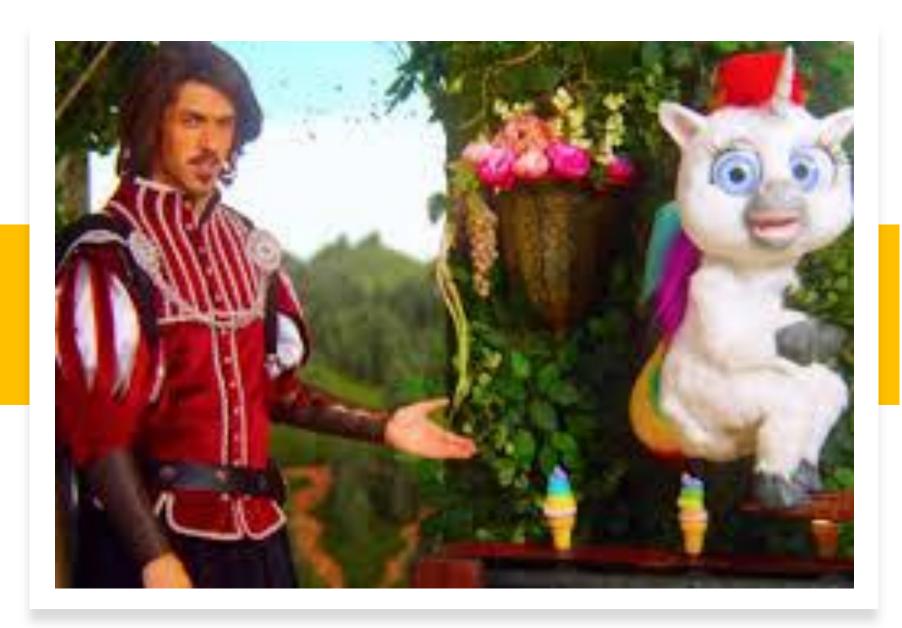
Unaware it is remediable

It interferes with social activities, exercise participation, sexual function

# Urinary Function?

- Continent pregnant women who perform antenatal PFMT are 62% less likely to experience UI in late pregnancy
- UI in pregnancy → predictor for UI later in life
- Grade A, Level 1 evidence for the role of PFMT as first line treatment for UI





Bowel Function

### Sexual Function

(Darmody et al, 2020)

- Pain
- Change in genital anatomy
- Reduced interest in intimacy
- Grief over the loss of functional sex
- Fear
- Anxiety and fear surrounding future intimate relationships
- Reduced body image

#### Pelvic Organ Prolapse:

PFMT reduces POP symptoms and severity (Hagen et al, 2014)(Hagen et al, 2017)

### **Forceps**

Age over 35

**OASIS** 

>4kg

Prolonged second stage



Thank you