

Fetal Intrauterine Transfusion/Percutaneous Fetal Blood Sampling

Labor and Delivery Nursing Guidelines

Staff:

- Circulator nurse (scrub not necessary, but nice if available)
- Scrub available in setting of fetus > 23 weeks EGA and there is the potential for cesarean delivery in the setting of fetal bradycardia
- Faculty MFM; physician for sonography; physician as assistant
- OB Anesthesia
- Lab point of care staff for cell count (please call POC at 4-1416 upon admission to alert them that case will be happening and give estimated time)

Purpose:

- percutaneous sampling of fetal blood with fetal transfusion if necessary

Indications: suspected severe fetal anemia

- Red cell alloimmunization with suspected fetal anemia – hemolytic disease of the fetus
- Fetal hydrops
- Fetal hemoglobinopathy
- Fetal infection
- Suspected fetal thrombocytopenia/suspected neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia (NAIT)

Pre-op in PACU

- Pt remains outpatient unless delivery or inpatient evaluation needed. Please complete triage navigator tab, NST as appropriate for gestational age, full set of vitals (including pain).
- Place 18g IV

Pre-op evaluation: ideally 48 hours prior to procedure

- Maternal CBC and type and screen and second ABO/Rh sample
- Set up blood for fetal transfusion – contact transfusion medicine
- Antenatal corticosteroids as indicated
- Arrange point of care testing for date and time of transfusion – 4-1416 (UNC POC)
- Obtain EFW by US within 5 days of IUT

Equipment list in OR: please review with providers and scrub what equipment they need you to obtain

- GE US machine from triage – please power down US before unplugging
- Please pull up perinatology.com - intravascular Fetal Transfusion
- Probe cover and US sterile drape with sterile and non-sterile conduction gel
- Blood tubing:
- Sterile IV extension tubing (x 3)
- Three way stop-cock
- 10 cc syringe (luer lock tip) x 1

- 20- or 22-gauge spinal needle/ Echotip needle 12 cm (9cm spinal) based on placental position and maternal BMI
- 1 cc syringe x 12 – slip tip (not leur lock)
- Sterile labels/sterile marker
- Cesarean drape
- Table cover
- Raytec pack x 1
- Bandage
- Sequential compression device

Medications:

- O negative, leukocyte-reduced, CMV negative RBC's (transfusion medicine) - Blood for fetal will be obtained by nursing from transfusion medicine
- Heparin flush
- Sterile saline
- If no epidural anesthesia – 0.25% Marcaine for use on sterile field
- Fetal meds available for MFM administration
 - Vecuronium – 0.1 mg/kg fetal weight
 - Pancuronium -0.1-0.3 mg/kg fetal weight

Procedure:

- **Pre-op abx:** 2 gram cefazolin prior to procedure
- **Anesthesia:** spinal vs local with sedation – OB anesthesia and MFM to confer
- **Prep/positioning:**
 - Supine position with left lateral tilt (bovie pad not needed)
 - Place foley after spinal – confer with attending and may elect not to place foley if anticipate short case
 - Cesarean prep and drape
 - SCD's in place
 - Have perinatology.com calculator pulled up on computer in OR
- **Charting:**
 - In pt's chart, access the notes page and type '.fetalprocedures' please follow prompts to chart FHR, HCT and amount transfused where indicate. Please fill out the rest of the phrase.

Specimen:

- Fetal opening and closing blood to lab for CBC
- Possible fetal blood for:
 - Karyotype, array, DNA extract and hold
 - PCR for parvo, CMV, toxo
 - Hemoglobin electrophoresis
 - Fetal blood type and rh/antigen testing
 - May have amniotic fluid for karyotype, array, save cells, fetal electrolyte testing (review with MFM)

Post procedure – recovery – discharge:

- Q 15 minute vitals, advanced diet as tolerated
- Meds: may give Indocin 50 mg po prior to discharge and then 25 mg po q 8 hours x 24-48 hours
- If plan is for cesarean/delivery for abnormal fetal monitoring, place on fetal monitor post procedure. Review with MFM regarding fetal monitoring needed for individual case.
- Discharge in consultation with MFM when tolerating PO, void without comps, appropriate pain symptoms, spinal resolved.
- Will need follow up in US unit in 5-7 days.



These algorithms are designed to assist the primary care provider in the clinical management of a variety of problems that occur during pregnancy. They should not be interpreted as a standard of care, but instead represent guidelines for management. Variation in practices should take into account such factors as characteristics of the individual patient, health resources, and regional experience with diagnostic and therapeutic modalities.

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