

UCLA1543 Epidural Brochure**Round: 7**

Date	06.08,16	Colors	4/4 (Process) + AQ
Designer	Riko Tagashira	Final Size	4" x 9" finished 11.9375 in"x 9" flat
Production Mgr	Andrew Edelstein	Software	InDesign CC2015
Project Mgr	Sheryl Evans	Fonts	Minion Pro, Interstate, Gotham (legend)
Client	UCLA Health	Vendor	ColorNet
Client Contact	Tiffani	Qty	N/A
Alternate Contact	Judi Goodfriend	Delivery Info	N/A

Special Instructions:

Production Notes and Image tags are on a separate layer and do not print.



Donenfeld & Associates 8367 W. 4th Street, Los Angeles, CA 90048 310.756.5700

Is an epidural right for me?

Childbirth is an intense process. The nature and degree of pain will differ among women. It is often described as the worst cramping a woman has ever felt. Some experience labor pain as a severe pulling, twisting or burning pain that can be felt in the abdomen and/or back.

Only you can make the decision to have an epidural. Epidurals are extremely safe and effective. Having an epidural can drastically decrease your discomfort during labor. With your pain reduced, you are able to rest before delivery and prepare for the birthing process.

What is an epidural?

Epidural anesthesia is a form of pain relief. It is the most common choice of pain control in U.S. hospitals. An epidural will not significantly slow down the course of labor.

Medications are delivered through a narrow tube called an epidural catheter. A doctor will place this catheter in your lower back. These medications decrease the impulses of nerves in your abdomen and the lower half of your body, which causes a decrease in pain sensation. It is normal to experience numbness, mild weakness in your legs and changes in temperature. The goal of the epidural is to significantly reduce labor pains. You will still feel your contractions, which will allow you to know when to push during delivery.



Department of Anesthesiology and Perioperative Medicine

Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center
757 Westwood Plaza, Suite 3325
Los Angeles, CA 90024

anes.ucla.edu/aneslabor.php
birthplace.uclahealth.org

Epidural for pain relief during childbirth

Helping you in your journey from labor to delivery





GETTY RF
(78722065)
NEED TO PURCHASE

Helping you in your journey from labor to delivery

At the UCLA BirthPlace in Westwood and Santa Monica, we know each birth is a deeply personal and special journey. We look forward to assisting you through this experience.

The UCLA BirthPlace offers childbirth classes where you can learn about pain management options and strategies in labor. Talk to your partner and doctors about your questions, concerns and plans. The labor process is unpredictable and your labor plans and goals can change abruptly. It is important to keep in mind that each experience is different and unique. Our goal is to ensure that you and your baby are healthy and safe.

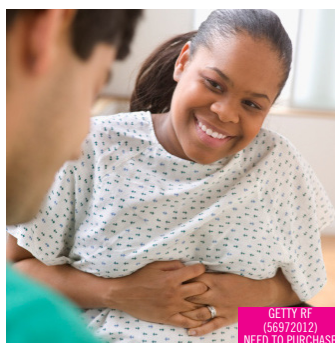
What should I expect during the epidural process?

The anesthesiologist will obtain a medical history and perform a physical exam before the epidural is placed.

You will need to have an intravenous (IV) catheter, and IV fluids will be administered prior to the placement of the epidural catheter.

The anesthesiologist will try to work with your contractions; however, you will likely experience some contractions during the procedure. You will be asked to sit at the edge of the bed or lie on your side and curl your back. After your lower back is cleaned, you will feel a pinprick and burning sensation as numbing medicine is used to prepare your back for the procedure. It is important to be still while the epidural is being placed. If you feel like you have to move, please tell your anesthesiologist. Once the catheter is placed, it is secured to the back with tape.

Within 20 minutes, you will feel significant pain relief. It is normal to have some numbness; however, the dose can be adjusted to minimize weakness in your legs.



GETTY RF
(56972012)
NEED TO PURCHASE

What are the possible side effects of the epidural?

You might have some itching or nausea. Please let your anesthesiologist know. Sometimes the epidural medication can be adjusted to relieve this.

Less commonly, you might have a transient decrease in blood pressure or an increase in body temperature.

After the epidural is removed, you may have some back soreness at the site of the epidural. This will typically go away in a couple of days. In one percent of cases, the epidural may cause a headache. Please let your anesthesiologist know if this occurs.

There is an extremely small risk of neurologic issues, which are usually temporary. Please consult your anesthesiologist if you have further questions.



GETTY RF
(47680835)
NEED TO PURCHASE