

WAA KUWEE DARYEEL BIXIYAYAASHAADA INTA AAD UURKA LEEDAHAY, DHALMADA IYO DHALMADA KADIB

Umulisada - Umulisadu waa dhakhtar daryeel caafimaad oo bixin doonta daryeel marka foosha & dhalhada waa kuwo takhasus leh oo waxay u diiwaangashan Umuliso ahaan. Umulisooyinku waxay noqon karaan rag ama dumar, inkasta oo badankood yihiin dumar. Dhalmadu waxay dhici kartaa iyadoo ay joogto umuliso, isaga oo uusan joogin dhakhtarka dhalhada hadana dhalashadu waxay ku dhacdaa si dhib la'aan.

Dhakhtarka dhalhada - dhakhtar soo dhameeyay tababar balaaran isla markaana ah takhtar takhasus gaar ah uleh uurka & dhalhada. Dhakhaatiirta dhalmadu waxay noqon karaan rag ama dumar.

Dhakhtarka suuxinta - dhakhtar soo dhameeyay tababar balaaran isla markaana ah khabiir takhasus u leh inuu siiyo daawada suuxinta bukaanka qaliinka. Waxay noqon karaan rag ama dumar.

Dhakhtarka caruurta ama dhakhtarka dhalaanka - dhakhtar loo tababaray inuu siiyo daryeel takhasus leh dhallaanka iyo / ama carruurta yaryar ee xanuunsan.

Umulisooyinka ama ardayda caafimaadka - Dhammaan isbitaalada dhalhada ee ku yaal magaala Weynta Melbourne waa isbitaalo wax lagu barto. Tan macnaheedu waxa weeye inay badanaa jiraan arday meelo loo diro oo laga codsaday inay ka qayb qaataan daryeelkaaga. Waxay noqon karaan ardayda caafimaadka, ardayda umulisooyinka, ardayda kalkaalisada caafimaadka ama takhasusyo kale sida jimicsiga jirka, adeegga bulshada iwm. In meelaha bukaan socodka loo diro waa qayb muhiim ah oo ka mid ah waxbarashada ardayda, waxay noqon karaan kuwo cabsanaya laakiin sidoo kale aad wax u daryeela.

Umulisada ama dhakhtarka ku daryeelayaa waa inuu had iyo jeer codsadaa ogolaanshahaaga si ardaygu uga qayb qaato daryeelkaaga, gaar ahaan daryeelka gacmaha laguula tagayo.

Kuwa kale ee ku lug yeelan kara - sidoo kale waxaa jiri kara dad kale oo ku lug leh daryeelkaaga bulshada dhexdeeda ama rugaha caafimaadka ee isbitaalka. Daryeelka waxaa laga yaabaa inuu la xiriiro xaaladdaada bulshada - adeeg bulsheed; xaaladdaada guri - shaqaale guriyeyn [ka baxsan isbitaalka ee bulshada dhexdeeda]; caafimaadkaaga - jimicsiga jirka, baraha sonkorowga /aqoonyahan qanjirro [endocrinologist], cunto yaqaan iwm; iyo rugo caafimaad oo takhasus leh [inta uurka lagu jiro].

Taageero xilliga uurka / foosha iyo dhalhada / umusha hore

Dumar ku caawiso waqtiga dhalhada (Doula) waa qof dhammeeyay tababar ah sida loo bixiyo taageero xagga niyadda iyo jirka ah inta lagu guda jiro uurka, foosha iyo dhalhada iyo xilliga umusha ka dib. Ma bixiyaan wax daryeel caafimaad ah.

Ardayda Umulisooyinka waxay siiyaan taageero bilaash ah haweenka taas oo qayb ka ah tababbarkooda Umulisada. Waa inay taageeraan ugu yaraan 10 haween ah inta lagu guda jiro koorsadooda, tan waxaa loogu yeeraa Sii-wadida Khibrada Daryeelka [CCE]. Ardaygu waa inuu qofka uurka leh kala qeyb qaato uguyaraan afar ballamood dhalhada kahor, oo loogu yeeraa foosha iyo dhalhada, waana inuu xaadiraa uguyaraan laba ballamood kadib markuu ilmuhu dhasho.



WHO YOUR CARE PROVIDERS ARE DURING PREGNANCY, BIRTH AND AFTER THE BIRTH

Midwife - A Midwife is a clinician that will provide care at every labour & birth, they are qualified and registered as a Midwife. Midwives can be male or female, although most are female. A birth may occur in the presence of a midwife, without an obstetrician present where the birth progresses without any problems.

Obstetrician - a doctor who has completed extensive training and is a specialist doctor in complex pregnancy & birth. Obstetricians can be male or female.

Anaesthetist - a doctor who has completed extensive training and is a specialist responsible for providing anaesthesia to patients for operations and procedures. They may be male or female.

Paediatrician or neonatal doctor - a doctor who is trained to provide specialist care to babies and/or young children who are unwell.

Midwifery or Medical students - All maternity hospitals in metropolitan Melbourne are teaching hospitals. This means that there are often students on placement that may ask to be involved in your care. They may be medical students, midwifery students, nursing students or from other disciplines like physiotherapy, social work etc. Clinical placement is an important part of the students' learning, they can be nervous but also very caring.

The midwife or doctor caring for you should always ask for your consent to have a student be involved in your care, particularly hands on care.

Others who may be involved - there may also be others involved in your care either in the community or in clinics in the hospital. The care may be related to your social situation - social worker; your housing situation - housing worker [outside of the hospital in the community]; your health - physiotherapist, diabetes educator/endocrinologist, dietician etc; and specialist clinics [during pregnancy].

Support during pregnancy/labour and birth/early postnatal

A Doula is someone who has completed training to provide emotional and physical support during pregnancy, labour and birth and the postnatal period. They do not provide any clinical or medical care.

Midwifery students provide free support to women as part of their Midwifery training. They must support a minimum of 10 women during their course, this is called the Continuity of Care Experience [CCE]. The student must attend a minimum of four antenatal appointments with the woman, be on call for labour and birth, and attend a minimum of two appointments after the baby is born.

DISCLAIMER

This information is not intended to be medical advice, it is a guide only. Please ask your midwife or doctor for information and advice directly related to your care and your baby's care.