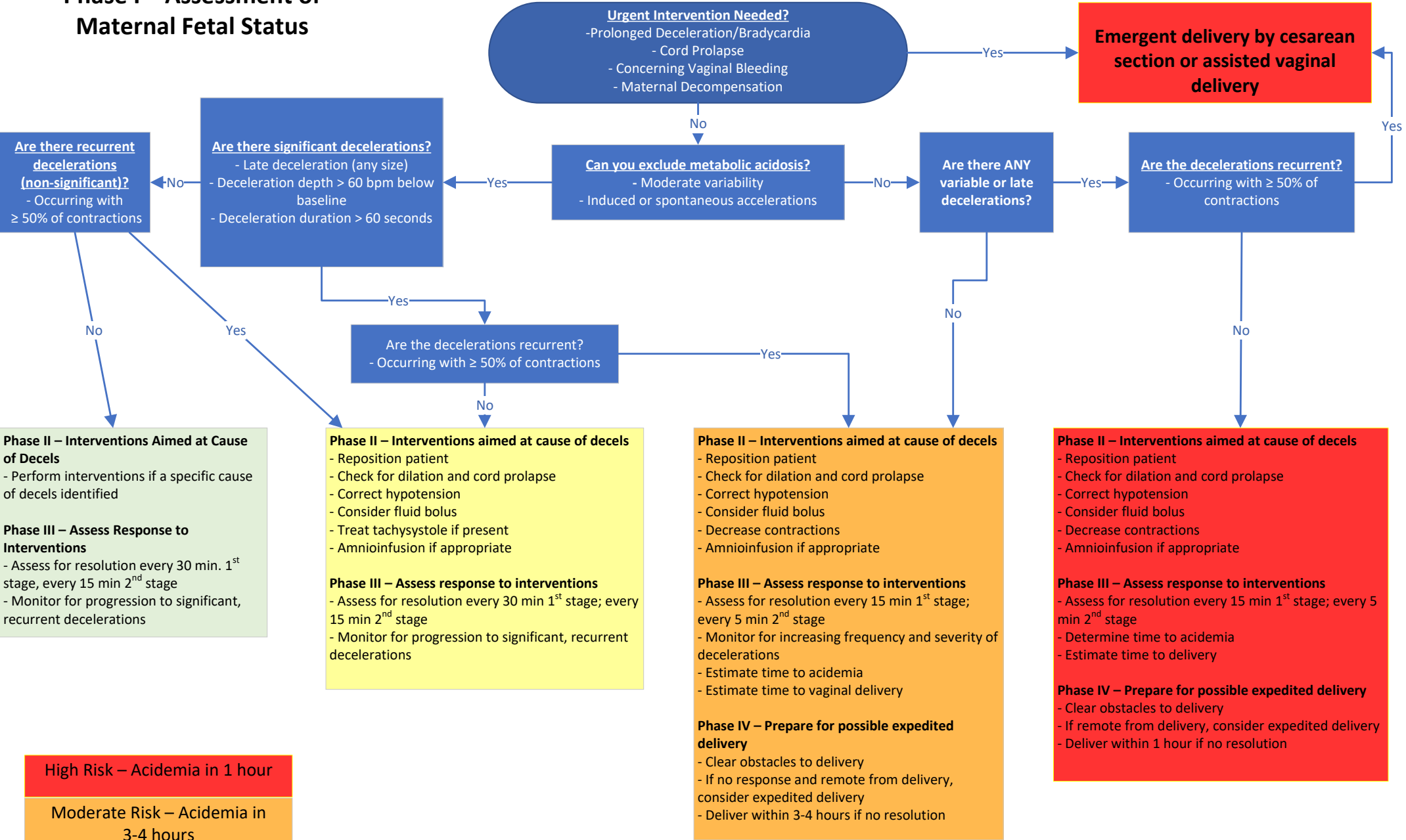


Management of the Category II Fetal Heart Tracing

Phase I – Assessment of Maternal Fetal Status



Triggers for Category II Action Plan: Fetal Heart Rate Changes

- Prolonged deceleration**
- FHR decrease ≥15 bpm below baseline lasting ≥2 min but <10 min
- Recurrent, significant decelerations (occurring with ≥50% of UCs over a 30-min period)**
- Variable ≥60 bpm below baseline for ≥60 seconds OR to nadir ≤60 bpm
 - Any late deceleration (regardless of depth/duration)
- Minimal/absent variability and ANY significant decelerations**
- Variable ≥60 bpm below baseline for ≥60 seconds OR to nadir ≤60 bpm
 - Any late deceleration (regardless of depth/duration)
- Persistent minimal/absent variability without decelerations**
- ≥60 min without spontaneous or induced accelerations (not responsive to normal interventions)
- Intermittent (with <50% of UCs) significant decelerations persisting for ≥60 min**
- Variable ≥60 bpm below baseline for ≥60 seconds OR to nadir ≤60 bpm
 - Any late deceleration (regardless of depth/duration)
- Low FHR baseline/non-acute fetal bradycardia***
- FHR baseline >100 bpm but <110 bpm persisting for ≥60 min
- Persistent Fetal tachycardia**
- FHR baseline >160 bpm for ≥60 min
- Tachysystole with any FHR decelerations unresponsive to interventions lasting ≥60 min**
- Persistent sinusoidal FHR tracing lasting ≥30 min**
- Persistent Marked Variability lasting ≥30 min**

*Sudden onset fetal bradycardia < 100bpm WITH absent variability represents a Category III FHR tracing

High Risk – Acidemia in 1 hour
Moderate Risk – Acidemia in 3-4 hours
Low Risk – Low risk of acidemia
Normal Risk – No acute risk of acidemia

The risk of fetal acidemia increases with the presence of the following intrapartum events: meconium stained fluid, maternal fever, new fetal tachycardia, etc.