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Baby head deformed after birth

It's a question that has arisen for many, if not all, pregnant women before they go through with a vaginal delivery - how anything the size of a cantaloupe fits through an opening the size of a lemon? That lemon, of course, is the birth canal, which is known to expand in size to accommodate a child's head. And anyone who has seen a newborn fresh from a vaginal delivery knows the baby's head changes to something best described as a cone before returning to its normal shape. We've never seen how it actually happens in real time - during childbirth - until now. A woman gives birth inside an MRI machine so doctors could take pictures of how her baby's head changes shape during childbirth. Courtesy of Dr. Olivier AmiDoctors at University Hospital Center, in Clermont-Ferrand, France, captured MRI images in 3D of seven babies as they were heading through the birth canal. This meant that seven brave women had to give birth in an MRI machine. The images show exactly how parts of the infants' skulls overlap so that the heads can be delivered vaginally. During this process, the brain is also compressed. Doctors were surprised at how much the brain was affected. When we showed the fetal head changing shape, we discovered that we had underestimated a lot of brain compression during childbirth, Dr. Olivier Ami, who is leading the new study, said. The image on the left is the baby's head while in the womb; the image on the right is taken in the second stage of labor when the fetus moves into the birth canal. Courtesy of Dr. Olivier Ami - CHU Clermont Ferrand, FranceIt may sound medieval - and indeed it is. Babies have been born this way successfully since the beginning of humanity. And the vast majority of the time, infants can endure this type of trauma without any problems. But rarely do problems arise. And that's exactly what the French obstetrics team focused on. Sometimes there are brain bleeds and we don't know where (they) come from, Ami said. When that happens, the child may have long-term brain development issues, like cerebral palsy, explained Dr. Hany Aly, chair of the department of neonatology at Cleveland Clinic Children's. The question is, which babies heads will have problems with casting as they leave the uterus and enter the birth canal? Another view that the study gives. Courtesy Dr. Olivier Ami - CHU Clermont Ferrand, France We have no track before delivery, Aly said. We do not know who will have this problem. We don't know how to avoid it. Doctors routinely monitor fetal heartbeats for signs of anxiety during a woman's work, and perform emergency caesarean sections if necessary. But the French research team's goal is to develop software imaging that would predict which babies are more susceptible to these complications before labor ever begins. So doctors could plan a C-section in advance, avoiding the problem altogether. This study attempts to target a very number of babies - one in a thousand or less who could have a Aly said. Modern motherhood: Learning to love your body after giving birthMay 14, 201906:43Physicists stress that vaginal deliveries are overwhelmingly safe, and provide several health benefits, like exposing babies to healthy bacteria that boost their immune systems. There is no indication of when researchers will be able to develop the software to predict which babies will have problems during the workflow. We hope in the near future, we will be able to advise women properly, inform them, and choose the best delivery mode, Ami told NBC News. We would like more information to provide women. Paul Bradbury/Caiaimage/Getty Images Babies walk toward the birth canal shortly before birth, which should be around a woman's due date, according to Women's Health. It's hard to say exactly when this will take place, but there are some signs that there is evidence of labor approaching. A baby falls shortly before birth, so it should be close to the due date. There is no exact time frame for a child to be born, so it's hard to say in advance, but there are symptoms of labor that can be traced. According to Women's Health, when the baby falls into the lower pelvis, it is called light. At this point, the body is preparing to give birth. Women can also go through a phase called nesting, where they clean, cook, and otherwise prepare the baby who is on the way. Contractions, lower back pain and cramps that don't go away can mean that labor is on the way. Bloody or brownish mucus discharge could be mucus plug discharge from your body; this means that the cervix is dilating and the baby should be entering the birth canal shortly. When the water breaks, this is also a sign that something is happening or about to start. Babies enter the birth canal when they are ready to be born, so it typically happens near the end of labor. SDI Productions/Getty Images SDI Productions/Getty Images You carry your baby around the house, do this and that. When you turn a corner, your baby bangs your head against a swinging door. Your four-month-old is just starting to roll, and before you know it, they've rolled right into the leg of your coffee table, bumping their head. Your newly crawling little takes off one morning and crawls head-first, straight into a wall. These kinds of scenarios are all very common - we've all been there! But anytime a little a bump their head, it's common for parents to panic, at least a little. After all, sometimes these bumps and bruises can look pretty alarming, and it's easy to worry that someone as small and frail as a baby would be more susceptible to serious injury. Fortunately, most head injuries in infants are not worrisome - nothing a kiss and a Bandaid can't take care of. Still, in some cases, there is reason to be concerned when a baby bumps their head, especially if the effect of bumps was strong or if they show signs of severe injuries. The babies will get a bump on their head at least at least in their first year of life. This is partly because babies cannot control their head movement as well as adults due to less developed neck muscles. Unlike adults, their center of gravity is closer to their heads than their torsos. Add to all this is the fact that babies are learning all kinds of new skills-grabbing, rolling, walking, sitting-and they are bound to have mishaps along the way. There are many scenarios where a baby can end up bumping his head. The most common causes of these bumps are also usually the least about in terms of injury. Falling from beds and changing tablesLaps from rolling, crawling, scooting and walking Vehicle and bike accidentsRehabe from malfunctioning baby equipment, such as a baby seat or stroller that overturns overChild abuse (parental-inflicted bump or shaken baby syndrome) According to Harvard Medical School, 90% of childhood head injuries are considered minor, and at home treatment is usually all that is needed. Here are some of the things that can happen after a minor bump: When your baby bumps their head, the first thing that usually happens is that your baby cries. This is a normal reaction to when something surprising, uncomfortable, and possibly painfully happens to them. After crying, they can spend 15-30 minutes seeming a little extra completely or withdrawn. This is also a normal response to a minor injury. You will probably immediately see a redness of the skin where the bump happened. Don't panic if you see some blood. Even small cuts can produce a surprising amount of blood in a baby. This is because there are many blood vessels near the surface of the skin of the scalp. If you are able to stop the bleeding with gentle pressure, there is nothing to be concerned about. Within a few minutes or hours, you can see a goose egg starting to form where the bump happened. These can get pretty big, but they're usually nothing to worry about as long as your child is otherwise well. So can you tell if your child's head bump is any more serious? If you are unable to stop the bleeding from bumps by applying a few minutes of pressure, or if the injury causes bleeding from other parts of the body, you are probably dealing with a more serious injury. If you see a large or wide break in the skin, your child may need stitches. If your child took a very large impact fall or was injured in a serious accident, it is likely that they will need medical attention immediately. If other parts of your child's body are affected, especially the neck or back, you are probably dealing with a more serious injury. If your child remains more picky than normal, if they refuse food, vomiting, seem less coordinated, or if they continue to seem outdated or just don't themselves hours after bumps, these are causes of concern. Every time your baby faints or loses consciousness after a head bump, you are dealing with an emergency. If your child has experienced a minor bump in the head, right after the fact and is easily comforted after a few minutes, the best thing you can do is try not to panic. Even small ones can pick up on parental anxiety, and this can usually only make the situation worse. Not only that, but you won't be able to think rationally about how to handle the situation. Besides cuddles and kisses, there are a few simple, at-home measures you can take to make your baby feel a little better, and prevent any complications from bumping. Apply light pressure to any bleedingIf there is a cut, wash it with soap and water and apply an antibacterial ointmentApply an ice bag immediately on the bump to ease any swelling After these comfort measures are applied, you can begin a period of observation. Usually doctors recommend paying extra attention to your child's behavior over the next 24-48 hours. Look for signs of concussion or serious injury, including vomiting, lack of coordination, confusion, extreme fussiness, excessive sedation, or repellent. If your child loses consciousness, has bleeding that does not stop, or shows signs of serious bodily injury after a head bump, do not wait to call your doctor-take your child to the emergency room immediately. Even with less severe bumps, most experts recommend calling your doctor to check in if your baby bumps their head. In most cases it will be unnecessary to be seen by your doctor. For minor bumps, your doctor will explain to you what home care measures to take and when you might need to bring your child in for evaluation. The kinds of scenarios where your doctor might want to see your child for an evaluation include changes in your child's behavior after a head bump or signs of infection at the site of the bump. If you take your child in to see your doctor, they will start by asking you a number of questions, including: How your child bumped the head, and when the bump occurredWhat the bump looked like at the time it happened and what other symptoms your child hadIf your child has shown signs of extra fuss, loss of consciousness, memory problems, vomiting, seizures or extra sleepiness Your doctor will also conduct a thorough examination of your child. If your answers to any of these questions concern your doctor, or if the examination pops up any red flags, your doctor may recommend going to the hospital for further evaluation and imaging tests to assess for a more serious head injury. Otherwise, your doctor will probably recommend a day or two of extra vigilance and discuss what regarding signs to look out for. Most bumps in the head will last a few days and then gradually get better. As they heal, you may notice the skin around the bumps starting to bruise; this is a normal part of healing. Some bumps cause goose eggs, which can happen a few hours after bumps first occur. These are caused by damaged blood vessels and swelling, and are normal. There was an incision in the skin showing signs of infection (yellow crust, oedging, swollen, swollen, fever), contact your doctor. If bumps continue to enlarge, rather than decrease in size over several days, you should also call your doctor. To some extent, a bump in the head is a rite of passage for a baby, especially as they begin to explore their surroundings and try new things with their body. At the same time, there are some precautions all parents can take to minimize the risk of smaller and larger bumps in the head. Always take care of your baby when they are on the changing table, bed, or any elevated surface. Baby walkers are known safety risks and can cause falls. Baby-proof your home before your baby even starts crawling. Put padding on sharp corners and remove any slippery elements from the floor. Always use properly fitted car seats and safety helmets. Never place your child's car seat on a shopping cart and never place baby seats or car seats on elevated surfaces with your child in them. It's always stressful when your baby bumps your head, especially the first time it happens. You inevitably start blaming yourself and wonder what you could have done differently. You can take solace in the fact that almost all babies will bump their head at some point. It's no joke when people say that babies are made of rubber - their skulls are very protective and it's rare for babies to experience severe brain damage. But anytime a baby under the age of 12 months bumps their head, it's always good to stay on the safe side and contact your pediatrician. In most cases you won't even have to bring your child in. Your doctor can help you assess the situation and tell you which warning signs to keep an eye out for. Most of all, trust your instincts; if you think there is something seriously wrong with your child, never hesitate to seek immediate medical attention. Care.