

ANNOTATION

This thesis is focused on epidural analgesia and the frequency of extraction methods during labor. The thesis is divided into a theoretical and a research part. The theoretical part describes the issue of labor pain, epidural analgesia, forms of pain relief, indications and contraindications, methods of implementation and possible complications and the role of midwife during labor with epidural analgesia. It also deals with the issue of extraction methods, its indications and contraindications, conditions for implementation, possible complications of general, and role of midwife during labor with extraction methods. Prospective study for the thesis was performed using data from medical records, the Medea hospital information system and birth records. The data research was carried out at the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the First Faculty of Medicine of the Charles University and the General Faculty Hospital in Prague in the periods from 1st January 2020 to 31st December 2020. The main aim of the research part was to determine whether the epidural analgesia affects the frequency of extraction terminations of labor. Secondary goals were to find out what is the use of EDA in vaginal births, whether the use of extraction methods is affected by the parity of the woman, which extraction method is preferred, or whether the use of the extraction method is affected by the time of day.

Key words: vaginal labor, epidural analgesia, assisted delivery, VEX, Forceps