

## **ABSTRACT**

This bachelor thesis deals mainly with obstetric complications, with a part dedicated to the so-called cephalopelvic disproportion. The theoretical part of the thesis gives the reader a comprehensive overview of childbirth and its course. In the introduction, childbirth is defined in general terms, followed by a description of the different components of childbirth, and then a description of the time of delivery. Finally, the theoretical part is devoted to the definition of the cephalopelvic disproportion. The anatomy of the pelvis and fetal head is mentioned in relation to this complication. Furthermore, the major risk factors that usually condition the development of this disproportion are described. The practical part is carried out in the form of a questionnaire survey. Based on the questionnaire, the most common risk factors were identified, the possible occurrence of cephalopelvic disproportion was mapped and it was also investigated whether the participants are sufficiently informed about the possible occurrence of this complication. Adequate information is very important in the context of obstetric complications. Basic information and diagnoses are necessary to ensure that the woman is advised to have a birth that does not endanger herself or her foetus. It is clear from the survey results that considerable uninformed information prevails. The vast majority of pregnant women were unaware of the term. On the contrary, women who were informed were advised and pre-planned for a caesarean birth, where neither the mother nor the foetus are exposed to the high risk of a vaginal birth. Obstetric complications are a common problem and variability plays a large role. Every woman has a different course of labour and it is very important to treat each woman individually.

## **KEYWORDS**

Perinatal phase, development, birth, variability of birth, newborn, complications, cephalopelvic disproportion