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This material should not be used for commercial purposes, or in any hospital or medical facility. Non-compliance can lead to legal action. Medical induction of childbirth is a procedure to cause (start) your labor before it starts on its own. Medications are used to start contractions and help the cervix soften, thin and expand (open). Why do I need a medical induction of childbirth? Danger for your unborn child: You may need labor induced if your child has stopped growing or his heartbeat is too slow. Problems with amniotic fluid levels or placenta are other reasons you may need labor induced. Different blood groups: Induction can be done if your blood does not match the blood of your unborn child. Different blood groups can cause your unborn child to become ill. Health problems: Your labor may need to be caused before your due date if you have certain health problems. Examples include bleeding, diabetes or high blood pressure. Past your term: When your pregnancy goes beyond your due date, you and your unborn baby may be at risk for problems. Induction can allow safe delivery. Ask your caregiver how long you can safely carry your baby in the womb after your term. Previous stillbirths: Labor can be triggered if an unborn baby died in the uterus during a previous pregnancy. Premature membrane rupture: You may need labor induced when your amniotic fluid bag (water) breaks before your due date. What happens before medical induction of childbirth? Medications: Antibiotics: They can be given to prevent infection. Steroid Medicine: They may be needed to help your unborn child's lungs develop faster. Tests: Vaginal exam: Your caregiver will check the cervix to see if it is expanding (opening). Cervical fluid smear: This is done to check and see if you are close to delivering your baby. Fetal heart monitoring: This is done to monitor your unborn baby's heartbeat before, during and after induction. Ultrasound: Ultrasound uses sound waves to show pictures of the cervix on the monitor. It shows if the cervix softens and thins. What happens during medical induction of childbirth? Medical induction of childbirth may include the following medications: Prostaglandins: It helps to soften and thin the cervix. Put the gel in the vagina and on the cervix. It can also be given as a pill. Oxytocin: This is used to start childbirth. This leads to contractions to start and stay strong and regular. This is given through your IV. What happens after medical induction of childbirth? You will need to stay in the hospital until you deliver the baby. You and your unborn will be closely monitoring the problems. Your caregiver will check your cervix often to check the progress of your labor. Don't get out of bed if your caregiver doesn't say it's okay. What are the risks of medical induction of childbirth? Medical induction of childbirth can reduce your contractions to be stronger, longer, or occur more frequently. Your unborn heart rate can slow down, putting it at risk of problems. Caregivers may need tools such as tips to help deliver the child. Medical induction can cause infection or bleeding that can be life-threatening for you and your unborn child. Your uterus may rupture if you have had a C-section (C-section) earlier. Amniotic fluid can seep into the bloodstream and cause lung, heart and bleeding problems. Medical induction can increase the risk of caesarean section. If your unborn child stops growing in the uterus, your child may die without induction. If labor is not induced, your baby may continue to grow and cause your vagina to break. You may need a C-section. High blood pressure or other health problems can get worse without induction. When should I contact my GP? See your GP if: When should I seek immediate help? Seek immediate medical attention or call 911 if: You are bleeding from your vagina. You have fluid flowing from your vagina. You have severe abdominal pain. Care agreement you have the right to help plan your treatment. Learn about your health and how it can be treated. Discuss treatment options with your caregivers to decide what kind of care you want to get. You always have the right to refuse treatment. The above information is only educational help. It is not intended as a medical consultation for individual conditions or treatment. Talk to your doctor, nurse or pharmacist before following any medical regimen to see if it is safe and effective for you. For more information, contact your doctor to make sure that the information on this page is relevant to your personal circumstances. Medical failure is also known as wireless charging, inductive charging is a method of charging the battery in portable electrical devices without connecting the device directly into the outlet. In most cases, smartphones capable of charging wirelessly must be placed on a small flat charging pad or dock. The electric charge runs safely from the pad to the phone, through a tiny gap between them. The charging pad still needs to be connected to the electricity grid, but the phone sits loosely on top. There are several smartphones that support the use of inductive charging right out of the box, including the Nokia Lumia 920 and LG Nexus 4. Other phones, such as the Samsung Galaxy S3 and iPhone 4s, must have adapters attached before they can be charged this way. However, the rumor mill chatters furiously that the iPhone 8 may be able to charge across the room from the power source so adapters may not be needed in the future. Science for inductive charging, was understood for a long time and was first discovered by inventor and electrical engineer Nikola Tesla. There are likely to be examples of this type of wireless charging in many homes already, as inductive charging has been used in rechargeable toothbrushes since the early 1990s. Smartphones that can charge wirelessly use exactly the same method. Both the phone and the charging area contain induction coils. In its main form, induction coils are simply the core of iron wrapped in copper wire. When the phone or other portable device is placed on a wireless charging pad, the proximity of the coils allows you to create an electromagnetic field. This electromagnetic field allows you to transmit electricity from one coil (in the charging pad) to another (in the phone). The induction coil in the phone then uses the transmitted electricity to charge the device's battery. Charge multiple portable devices from a single outlet. If you have more than one portable device, it is possible that you have another charging cable for each one. If all portable devices could be wirelessly charged, you could replace these wires with one universal charging pad. There are already wireless charging pads that can hold more than one device at a time. Make your phone really waterproof. Since one induction coil does not have to be in direct contact with another to allow the charge to pass between them, it can be sealed inside the device's body and allow it to be completely waterproof. This can be especially useful in cell phones designed specifically for use during outdoor sports and activities such as the Motorola Brute i680. Create safe charging zones almost anywhere. This technology can be easily used to provide safe charging points in public places. Because inductive charging is standardized, restaurants and cafes can include charging areas in countertops, and airlines can have charging pads in armrests. Less effective than wired charging. Current inductive charging systems are not as effective as charging with cable. This means that, usually, a phone charged on a wireless charging pad will take longer to reach full charging than a phone connected directly to an electrical outlet. The difference is not huge, but can be noticeable if you charge your phone daily. No universal standard. In addition, there is no fully standardized inductive charging system, which means that a device capable of charging wirelessly may be incompatible with the charging pad of another device you own. However, several major electronics manufacturers have started to work with a standard called qi (pronounced chee), including LG Electronics, Motorola, Nokia, HTC, Sony and Samsung, so this will certainly become less of a problem over time. Less flexibility when charging. Electronic devices charged wirelessly must be left in one place or the charging process will be interrupted (induction coils should be very close to each other to work the system). The phone is charged with a traditional charging cable can still be picked up and used, even if only in a meter or so outlet. Introducing Micro USB as an almost universal way to charge smartphones and other portable electronic electronics means that the problem of owning multiple charging cables is not as great as it was. This does not mean that inductive charging will not be a common option when choosing a new phone. Many major smartphone manufacturers manufacture or plan to manufacture phones compatible with qi, albeit as a secondary charging option along with a charging cable. As the technology improves, the lack of efficiency and slower charging time will also be less of a problem. Wireless charging for your smartphone is here to stay, just don't expect it to completely replace wired charging anytime soon. If you want to give wireless charging a try, there are several qi-compatible charging mats available. Energizer, a manufacturer of batteries and flashlights, offers a wide selection of charging mats as well as adapters for several popular smartphones. A multi-device inductive charging mat from Energizer costs about \$65, while adapters for iPhone, BlackBerry and Android phones start at less than \$25. \$25.

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