Figure 19. Preparation of the Patient

- Position: dorsal lithotomy \( (\oplus) \) - English - Walchers
- Prepping and draping
- Bladder catheterization \( (*) \)
- Revision of instruments \( (\&)/\)Preparation for episiotomy
- Disposition about pediatrician
- Preliminary examination \( (^\text{\textdagger}) \)
- Anesthesia

\( (\oplus) \): The feet should be at the level of the buttocks or even lower to prevent excessive distention of the perineum which will increase the potential for lacerations and/or extension of episiotomies.

\( (*) \): Occasionally supporting the urethra between index and middle finger will facilitate the catheter introduction (urethral splinting).

\( (\&) \): Particularly important to check that the blades match and to review the lock (easy slide in Kielland and modified Kielland’s).

\( (^\text{\textdagger}) \): Recheck station, position, flexion, and synclitism in particular if the patient has been moved from a Labor Room to a Delivery Room.