

Endis Likid Amnyotik



THE OHIO STATE
UNIVERSITY
WEXNER MEDICAL CENTER

Ki sa ki likid amnyotik la?

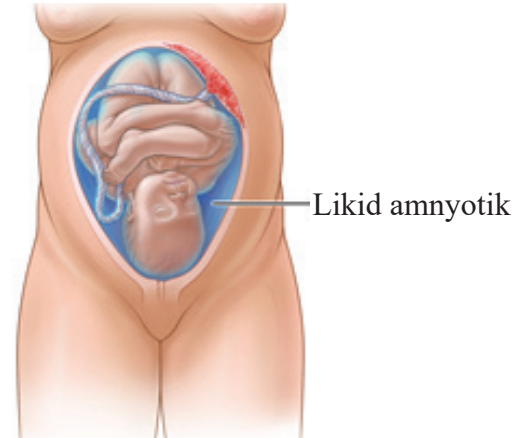
Pandan gwosès, likid amnyotik nan matris la pwoteje tibebe w la pou l pa frape oswa blese lè w ap mouvman kò w. Likid la ede tibebe w la mouvman epi li ede tibebe w la rete nan yon tanperati ki bon pou lasante.

Mezire likid la

Kantite likid amnyotik ou genyen an ka fè nou konnen anpil bagay sou sante w ak sante tibebe w la. Nou ka jis fè yon ekografi vant ou pou n mezire pòch likid amnyotik yo ki antoure tibebe w la.

Yo rele sa yon **endis likid amnyotik (amniotic fluid index, AFI)**.

Si AFI a montre anpil oswa twòp likid ki antoure tibebe w, li ka nesesè pou yo fè lòt tès pou eseye wè kisa ki lakoz. Sa ka rive, nou fè AFI a chak semèn pou n wè si kantite likid ki antoure tibebe amelyore tank tan an pase.



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E si mwen gen twòp likid?

Lè gen plis likid pase sa ki nesesè ki antoure tibebe w la, sa rele poliyidramnyos. Nan kèk ka, twòp likid amnyotik pa lakòz pwoblèm epi li konn diminye tank ta ap pase. Nan lòt ka, li ka lakòz pwoblèm, tankou akouchman anvan lè, pòch dlo a chire anvan lè (sak amnyotik la chire), oswa sa ka ogmante chans pou w fè sezaryèn (C-section).

- Kèk bagay ki ka lakoz twòp likid amnyotik se kapab siy ki montre moun nan fè sik, twoub jenetik oswa mal fòmasyon konjenital oswa moun nan ansent marasa.
- Ou ka pa gen okenn sentòm. Ou ka gen yon matris ki pi gwo pase sa nou te espere li t ap ye pou laj gwosès ou, souf kout, oswa kontraksyon.

E si mwen gen yon ti kantite likid?

Si w gen yon ti kantite likid amnyotik ki antoure tibebe w la, oswa prèske pa gen likid amnyotik (sa rele oligoyidramni) ka afekte fason tibebe w la ap grandi epi li ka lakòz pwoblèm pandan travay ak akouchman an.

- Kèk nan bagay ki ka lakòz likid amnyotik kapab yon pwoblèm sante ou genyen, tankou tansyon wo, yon pwoblèm ak plasenta a, oswa se petèt akòz yon pwoblèm ki gen nan ren oswa aparèy pipi tibebe a.
- Ou ka pa gen okenn sentòm oswa likid k ap koule nan vajen ou. Matris ou ka pi piti pase jan l te dwe ye pou laj gwosès ou a, oswa ou ka remake mouvman tibebe w la ap ralanti.

Selon sa ki lakòz pwoblèm nan ak ki nan ki nivo ou prèt pou w akouche, ou ka pa bezwen okenn tretman, oswa doktè ou ka vle pwovoke akouchman ou a. Yo ka mande w tou pou w bwè plis dlo oswa ou nou ka bezwen ba w sewòm

Swen swivi

Si yo jwenn, ou gen twòp oswa twò piti likid amnyotik, swen swivi se yon pati enpòtan nan plan tretman ou a epi pou sekirite ou menm ak tibebe w la.

Asire w, ou pran randevou epi vini nan tout randevou w yo, epi fè founisè w la konnen si w gen nenpòt sentòm oswa enkyetid.

Dokiman sa a fèt pou bay enfòmasyon sèlman. Pale ak founisè swen sante ou a si w gen nenpòt kesyon sou swen ou.

Pou plis enfòmasyon sou sante, ale sou wexnermedical.osu.edu/patiented oswa kontakte Bibliyotèk pou Enfòmasyon sou Sante a nan 614-293-3707 oswa health-info@osu.edu.

Amniotic Fluid Index

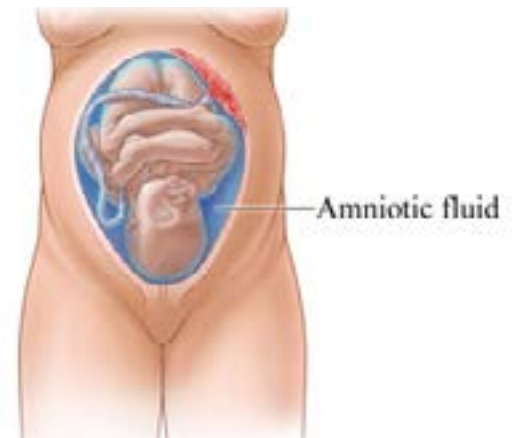


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What is amniotic fluid?

During pregnancy, amniotic fluid in the uterus protects your baby from being bumped or hurt as you move your body. The fluid helps your baby move around and helps keep your baby at a healthy temperature.



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Measuring the fluid

The amount of amniotic fluid you have can tell us about the health of you and your baby. A simple ultrasound on your abdomen can be done to measure the pockets of amniotic fluid surrounding your baby. This is called an **amniotic fluid index (AFI)**.

If the AFI shows too much or too little fluid around your baby, more tests may need to be done to try to find the cause. You may have the AFI repeated weekly to see if the amount of fluid around your baby gets better over time.

What if I have too much fluid?

Having more fluid around your baby than there should be is called polyhydramnios. In some cases, too much amniotic fluid does not cause problems and goes away over time. In other cases, it can cause problems, such as preterm labor, premature breaking of your water (amniotic sac rupture), or it may increase your chances of having a cesarean delivery (C-section).

- Some causes of too much amniotic fluid may include diabetes, genetic conditions or birth defects, or expecting twins.
- You may have no symptoms. You can also have a uterus that is larger than expected for the age of your pregnancy, shortness of breath, or contractions.

What if I have too little fluid?

Having a low amount of amniotic fluid around your baby, or almost no amniotic fluid (called oligohydramnios) can affect how your baby grows and may lead to problems during labor and delivery.

- Some causes of low amniotic fluid may include a health problem you have, such as high blood pressure, a problem with the placenta, or it may be due to a problem with the baby's kidneys or urinary tract.
- You may have no symptoms or you may be leaking fluid from your vagina. Your uterus may be smaller than expected for the age of your pregnancy, or you may notice your baby's movements slowing down.

Depending on what is causing the problem and how close you are to delivery, you may not need any treatment, or your doctor may want to induce your labor. You may also be asked to drink more water or you may need to be given IV fluids.

Follow-up care

If it is found that you have too much or too little amniotic fluid, follow-up care is an important part of your treatment plan and for the safety of you and your baby.

Be sure to schedule and keep all of your appointments, and let your provider know if you are having any symptoms or concerns.

This handout is for informational purposes only. Talk to your healthcare provider if you have any questions about your care.

For more health information, go to wexnermedical.osu.edu/patiented or contact the Library for Health Information at 614-293-3707 or health-info@osu.edu.