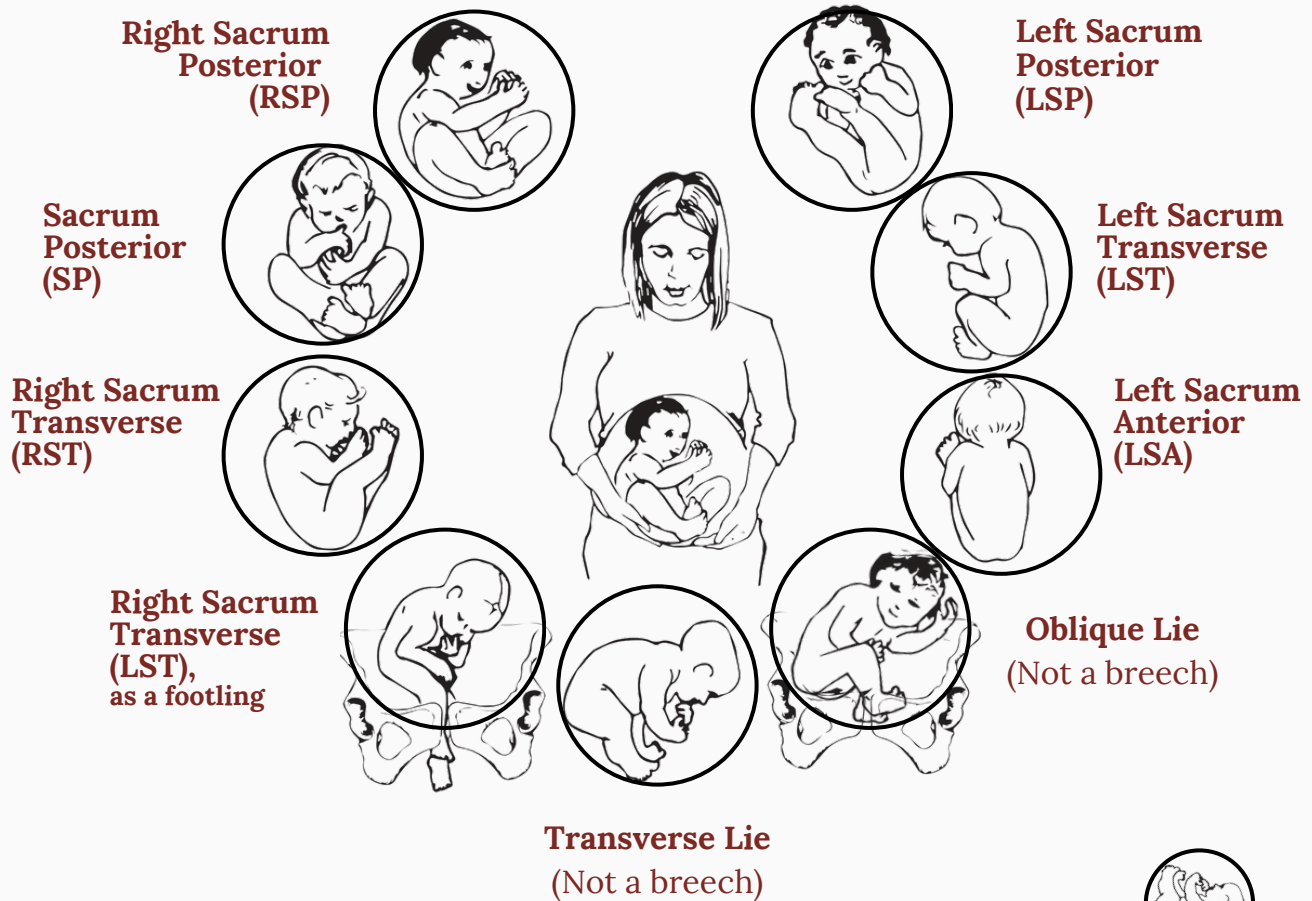


The Breech Compass Rose

by Midwife Gail Tully



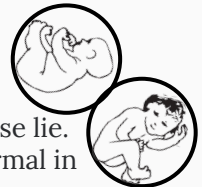
A Posterior Breech

The Sacrum Posterior baby looks forward. The pelvic floor turns most babies in this start position to ST; a provider needs to turn any still posterior near the end, before the arms are out.



Transverse or Oblique Lie

A baby lying sideways is in a transverse lie. A baby in the diagonal is oblique. Normal in early pregnancy, not in late pregnancy. These are sometimes called mistakenly called breech.



Right-sided Breechlings

Right obliquity of the uterus makes the right side of the uterus steeper. That straightens the spine of the baby on the right side, which is helpful for a breech baby. Labor is more likely to be fast with fewer stuck breeches. However, any breech baby can get stuck, so have a very well trained breech provider for a planned vaginal breech birth.



Left-sided Breechlings

When a baby's back comes down from the left side, babies backs curl against the rounder side of the uterus. Uterine contractions may aim this breech baby into the right hip so engagement into the pelvis may take a long while. sometimes an arm is raised in the left-to-right rotation and a trained provider would need to help release the baby.



Breech babies turn easier with anatomical space. Create space with body balancing. Breech birth can be safe with a well trained provider. Breech birth safety is individual to each birth; baby, parent, and provider.