

Key Facts for Midwives

Dianatal® Obstetric Gel



protect the perineum, help prevent neonatal trauma, reduce second stage labour

The Product at a Glance

- Developed by Obstetrician Dr Andreas Schaub to ease vaginal delivery and reduce likelihood of damage to the perineum during labour
- Purchased by parents and applied into the vagina by midwives during routine examinations following the onset of regular contractions during stage I labour. Dianatal® is applied using a soft, comfortable sterile applicator
- Combined mucoadhesive and friction reducing properties reduce static and dynamic friction between the birth canal and baby - significantly enhancing the progress of the deliveryⁱ and reducing second stage labourⁱⁱ
- Duration of second stage labour, low parity and vaginal operative births are independent risk factors for the chance of complications during childbirth such as vaginal and perineal damage^{iii,iv,v,vi,vii} and neonatal trauma

Product safety

- Dianatal® is a CE marked product currently widely used in Europe and has been used to facilitate over 10,000 births since 2007
- Dianatal® Obstetric Gel contains no active pharmaceutical ingredients and is not absorbed by the body. Intensive tests have been carried out to assess the tolerance and safety for both the mother and child, including skin, eyes, nose and mouth. Dianatal® is latex free and contains no preservatives

For further information on Dianatal® including testimonials from healthcare professionals please visit www.theurologyco.com and visit our Dianatal® page for healthcare professionals



References

- ⁱ 1. An in vitro mammal model to determine friction reduction by the Obstetric Gel in Human Child Birth. Riener R. Zurich University ESB 2008
 - ⁱⁱ Obstetric Gel shortens the Second Stage of Labor and Prevents Perineal Trauma in Nulliparous Women: a randomized controlled trial on labor facilitation. Shaub A.F. Holzgreve W. *Journal of Perinatal Medicine* 36 (2008) 129-135
 - ⁱⁱⁱ Risk Factors for Birth Canal Lacerations in Primiparous Women. Mikolajczyk R.T. *American Journal of Perinatology*. 2008 May; 25 (5): 259-64
 - ^{iv} The Incidence of Obstetric Anal Sphincter Rupture in Primiparous Women: a comparison between two European delivery settings. Prager M. et al. *Acta Obstetrica et Gynecologica Scandinavica* 2008; 87 (2): 209-15
 - ^v Length of the second stage of labor as a predictor of perineal outcome after vaginal delivery. Sheiner E. *Journal of Reproductive Medicine* 2006 Feb; 51 (2): 115-9
 - ^{vi} How long is too long: *Does a prolonged second stage of labor in nulliparous women affect maternal and neonatal outcomes?* Cheng Y.W. *Am J Obstet Gynecol*. 2004 Sep; 191 (3); 933-8
 - ^{vii} Maternal and Neonatal outcomes in patients with a prolonged second stage of labor. Myles T.D. *Obstetrics and Gynecology* 2003 Jul; 102 (1): 52-87
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