INTRODUCTORY REMARKS FOR FILM "NAISSANCE"

The purpose of the method of birth demonstrated in this film is to reduce or eliminate pain in childbirth. The method is known as Psychoprophylaxis. Psycho has to do with the mind. Prophylaxis refers to prevention. So it is hoped to us the woman's mind to help prevent pain in childbirth. The film starts with a history of this Method showing how Dr. Lamaze on a medical exchange visit to the Soviet Union discovered this method XX of birth and then brought it back to France where he developed it further and then spread it throughout the rest of the western world. Support came from his medical colleagues as they recognized his own high standing in the community; from political leaders who proposed and passed the adoption of this method via government supported classes in public supported hospitals which made it possible for nearly half of the French women to use this method of birth; from religious leaders including Kank Pope Pius XIIth who after investigating, instructed some 700 obstetricians and gynecologists from all over the world in its principles and practice, indicating that it was a valuable method for Catholic women and perfectly in keeping with the teachings of the Catholic Church.

The Method started in this country in different ways. A doctor, Dr. Bonstein, from Switzerland, brought the Method to a Cleveland hospital; Marjorie Karmel, an American woman, wrote a book about her French and the American experience with this method; and Flora Hommel studied the method while living in Paris and brought it to the Detroit area. From each of these centers the method gradually spread and continues to spread at greater rate of speed to the far corners of the United States. Marjorie Karmel's book, Thank You. Dr. Lamaze, was one of the most influential forces in spreading **IKKEMEKKE*** this Method, since her book reads like an exciting novel. Many other books have appeared since that time and are entities instically received.

Next on the screen you will see excerpts from classes given to expectant couples. Do not be confused by the shots of women running track. These were included to show a comparison of how you might train for an athletic event as compared to how you might train for an event such as giving birth. Women are not taught to run track during their pregnancy. The teacher of the second class in the film is Madame Cohn who was the teacher of Marjorie Karmel, described in the book Thank You, Dr. Lamaze. Dr. Vellay teaches two of the classes and is the doctor seen in the delivery scene. He was Dr. Lamaze's associate unen Dr. Lamaze was alive and has continued the promotion of this Method since Dr. Lamaze's death in 1957.

The seventh class on the screen will give you the theory of this Method, now we feel pain has been created in childbirth and can by the same principle which created it be eliminated, or at least reduced to a tolerable level. Ninety per cent of the women working with this method

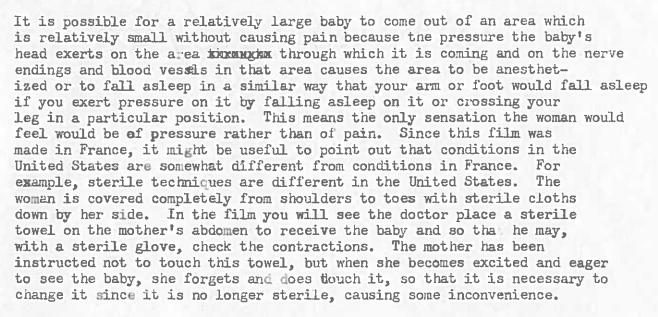
of birth state that they did not suffer in their childbirth experience and that they did not need or wish to have any kind of drugs (medications) to reduce what pain they might have experienced. Five to ten per cent of the women working with the Method will require drugs (analgesics or anesthetics) to control a greater amount of pain which they may be experiencing, but still are likely to be awake and participating at the birth of their baby. One third of the women working with this Method of birth experience absolutely no pain.

Next you will see a woman giving birth with no pain. It is her third baby and therefore a shorter labor and delivery than her first would have been, but in all other respects the same.

Labor is divided into three stages. The third stage comes after the baby is born. It is the delivery of the placenta or afterbirth which has been feeding the baby throughout pregnancy. It is not shown in the film.

The first stage of labor occupies about ninety per cent of the time the woman is in labor. During labor there are contractions of the muscle, the uterus, which houses the baby. The job of first stage of labor is for these contractions to open the bottom part, the door to the uterus, called the cervix. Towards the enf of first stage of labor, these contractions or tightenings of the uterine muscle will last approximately one minute. Then there will be a rest period which lasts approximately one minute between each contraction. Towards the end of first stage of labor, the woman feels a reflex desire to push. This reflex is similar to other reflexes such as the desire to sneeze when someone tickles your most. But since the cervix is not get completely open, the someon is instructed not opush. One has learned special preatning techniques to keep her from pushing and therefore maintains complete control of the situation. Tou will see the last one of such contractions.

Then you will see the entire Second Stage of Labor. During Second Stage the cervix is commeteny open, and so it is the job of the uterus and the well trained women to push the baby out. If she knows how to proceed and work with her body, she will probably find this XX a better stage of labor with less discomfort and more satisfaction and excitement though it involves a great deal of very hard physical work, the kind of work you might do during spring housecleaning when you move heavy pieces of furniture, lift this hard physical work and might cause you to believe she is in pain because of the strain you see on her face. In order to convince you that this is not so, let me point out that between the contractions this woman is beautifully relaxed and The work is casually chatting and joking with the people about her, which might demonstrate she was not in pain during the contractions. Another point which may convince you she is not in pain is that from time to time she remembers the camera is on her and you are watching her, and, therefore, in the middle of a contraction she gives you a nice, reassuring smile.



In France, when this Method is used, the woman is frequently offered oxygen through a mask to give her extra energy if she so desires. She could, of course, have anesthetics if this were necessary, but, as you will see, this woman requires only a little extra oxygen (fresh air).

You will see two types of stethescopes used to listen to the baby's heart beat, which is done from time to time to make sure baby is doing well and in no danger or difficulty.

During second stage of labor, you will note, after a short time, the appearance of the baby's head at the opening during contractions, but between contractions, the baby's head will slip back out of sight until the end of second stage. A little more of the head becomes visible during each contraction, but is not seen at all in between. As soon as the baby's head is born, you will see a fluid which looks like water coming out. This is water from the bag of waters in which the baby has been living and which has been held back by the baby's head, even though the bag of waters broke earlier and fluid in front of the baby's head escaped sometime earlier.

You will perhaps also note the umbilical cord around baby's neck which the doctor will push out of the way, causing no trouble.

All babies are born a purple-blue color, as you will see, because their circulation is different inside than it will be the rest of their lives after they start to breathe on their own. You may note the change in baby's color from the time it is born to a few moments afterwards when it becomes a bright pink-red color and then gradually will become the color it will be.



Each of the people surrounding the woman has a specific job to perform, though this may not be readily apparent because of conditions under which films are made. The nurse would be able to perform specific physical duties such as are necessary to keep the woman physically comfortable-wiping her face with a cold cloth, getting sips of water for her, seeing that the doctor has the necessary supplies. The monitrice or trainer who stands at the woman's head guides her as a coach in a sporting event might do, giving her specific directions (you may see her breathing from time to time with the patient) and encomraging her to perform well. The husband may also encourage and direct his wife according to the ways he has practiced with her according to the ways he has learned in the classes and may also help with such physical comfort measures such as supporting his wife's head and shoulders so that she may push better, offering her sips of water, cooling her with a cold cloth when the is warm, etc. The doctor is the captain of the team, giving specific directions, particularly at the time of delivery, ad making sure everything runs smoothly and normally.