

Understanding Breech Babies

By Dr. Elliot Berlin | Prenatal Chiropractor



Early in pregnancy, your baby has plenty of room to move, as you're probably well aware – my patients often share that it's not unusual for them to feel a sharp elbow jabbing into their ribs, some swift kicks to their belly, and even complete somersaults going on in there!

Usually, by week 34, the combined forces of gravity and the decreased “room to move” in your uterus leads your baby to settle head-down (in a vertex presentation) in preparation for birth. At term, around 3-5% of babies are not vertex, and those babies are said to be in a breech presentation. There are three common breech presentations; frank breech, complete breech, and footling breech.



If you ask a midwife, you are likely to hear that a breech presentation is just another variation of normal; ask most OBs, and you'll hear that a breech presentation is abnormal. You're also likely to hear that if your baby doesn't turn before your “guess date,” you'll be delivering via cesarean – and you have no other choice.

It wasn't always this way. Breech babies can be a little more difficult to deliver vaginally than babies in a vertex position; as Jennifer Block writes in her book *Pushed: The Painful Truth about Childbirth and Modern Maternity Care*: “The breech baby demands patience; she rejects active management; she demands normal, physiological birth.” Many midwives talk about a “hands off the

breech” approach for delivering breech babies vaginally. From years of observation and sharing their collective wisdom, midwives know that the more a woman and her baby are free to do their own thing, the more successful the outcome is likely to be.

The perceived ‘dangers’ of vaginal breech delivery had their roots in the first half of the 20th century; the ‘assisted breech’ techniques of the day, which often combined heavy anesthesia, manual pressure on the uterus, and the routine use of forceps to force the delivery of the baby's head, could not be further away from the normal, physiological birth that Block describes. One 1953 study found that “the more manipulation is performed and the earlier this manipulation is instituted, the greater is the fetal mortality and morbidity, to say nothing of maternal injuries.”

But even in 1953, Europe was already far ahead of the US in their understanding of breech birthing – a full fifteen years earlier, in 1938, the German obstetrician Erich Bracht presented an analysis of 206 successful vaginal breech deliveries, without one fetal injury or death. Interest in the “Bracht maneuver,” essentially another version of “hands off the breech,” led to more than 30 trials in Europe and South America, all resulting in dramatically better outcomes for babies and mothers. Not one of those studies was translated into English.

The result? In Europe, breech birthing

techniques continued to improve, while in the US, doctors increasingly turned to surgery. By 1978, 60% of breech babies were born via cesarean in the US, and by 1990, that number was 85%. Andrew Kotaska, MD, a strong critic of the “breech = automatic cesarean” attitude of most American OBs, had to travel to Germany to gain experience in vaginal breech delivery; not one North American program existed to accommodate him.

As Dr. Paul Crane, one of the few doctors in the greater Los Angeles area who will (very rarely) attend a planned breech delivery within a hospital, explains, “The problem is... there’s nobody who’s going to get enough training to do vaginal breech deliveries in the modern world. Ask people who are my vintage and perhaps ten years younger, they’ve all stopped practice. There

won’t be anybody really willing to do vaginal breeches.” Dr. Ronald Wu, another LA-area doctor who still attends planned breech births vaginally within a hospital, concurs: “There’s no more knowledge, the skill level is being lost. Not too many people will do a vaginal birth any longer, so the experience of seeing one is not available. And if it’s not available, how can you train anyone? It [vaginal breech delivery] is a dying art.”

It’s a dying art for one particular reason: the Term Breech Trial. Mary Hannah MD, a well-respected obstetric researcher, led a randomized controlled trial involving more than 2000 women carrying in breech presentation in 121 hospitals and birthing facilities around the world. The study, published in 2000 in the medical journal *The Lancet*, seemed to show a significantly higher chance of “serious neonatal morbidity” in breech babies who were born vaginally. In the wake of the study, The American College of Obstetricians



and Gynecologists (ACOG) recommended that planned vaginal delivery of a breech baby at term was no longer appropriate. The standard of care changed practically overnight. Hospitals, insurance companies, and collective practices would no longer allow OBs to deliver a breech baby vaginally unless a woman arrived at the hospital with her baby already virtually out of the birth canal. Universities and teaching hospitals stopped training students in vaginal breech delivery altogether. As Dr. Crane explains, “In 2001, [ACOG] came out with a position paper... and that paper said that unless the baby just was falling out upon arrival, we should section all breeches.”

The problems with the Term Breech Trial became apparent almost immediately. Professor Marek Glazerman, a researcher from Israel, re-analyzed all of the data from the term breech trial, and he was the first to say ‘we made a mistake here.’ As Dr. Stuart Fischbein explains, “they took a critical look at that study and found that they included a lot of things in there that shouldn’t be included, like unplanned breech deliveries, premie breech deliveries, breeches with congenital abnormalities, and once they had corrected for those things they found that... this isn’t the way it should be.”

In 2006, ACOG renounced their original opinion and declared that vaginal breech delivery was safe in the care of an experienced physician. “But by then the damage was done,” Fischbein says. “I don’t think anyone coming out of a residency program now has certainly done or necessarily even seen a breech.”

Only ‘renegade’ doctors and midwives were left to attend planned vaginal breech deliveries, which today almost always occur at home. As Jennifer Block puts it, “it is independent home-

birth midwives, some of whom practice illegally, who are left attending these higher-risk vaginal births. And they are surpassing physicians in experience and expertise in the delicate matter of vaginal breech delivery. What has become a lost art in the delivery room is kept alive in women's homes by care providers who are largely unrecognized by the obstetric profession and even criminalized in several states."

Dr. Fischbein gave up his privileges to attend hospital births and quickly became a leading force in the underground movement to keep options available for women. "All things being equal," he says, "breeches should be born in a hospital setting because you have the ability to have general anesthesia should you have an emergency. The problem is all things aren't equal." He acknowledges that "there are risks to breech delivery, but the risks are minimal if you follow tight protocols. We all know that planes fly safely most of the time, but we only talk about planes that crash. It's the same thing here. When there's a tragedy in any birth it's sad, but they can happen just as easily from a cesarean section in the hospital or a breech birth in the hospital, or at home for that matter."

Dr. Fischbein is clear in his mission: "Ultimately whatever a doctor feels, or whatever a hospital committee or administrations feels, the decision really doesn't belong to them. It belongs to the individual patient... and [in the future] people in labor are going to be coming into the hospital breech and not knowing it, and no one is going to know what to do, and that's going to be a real tragedy."

If you are late in pregnancy and your baby is in a breech presentation, you do have options. You can seek chiropractic care, acupuncture or moxibustion (offered at Berlin Wellness, of course!) to try to gently

turn your baby. You can attempt "spinning babies." You can ask for an external cephalic version (ECV), which should only ever be attempted by a highly trained doctor and assistants in a hospital setting; it is often painful, but the commonly referenced success rate is around 50%.

If your baby will not turn, you can also seek out care from doctors willing to attend a vaginal breech delivery. Dr. Wu and Dr. Fischbein are your best options in Los Angeles. Homeland star Morena Baccarin hired Dr. Wu 39 weeks into her pregnancy, and she delivered her healthy, breech baby vaginally with his assistance. You do have choices. They are not always easy or cheap, and nothing is guaranteed – but at least for now, you still have some choices.

I hope that the demand for vaginal breech deliveries will lead more care providers to offer them to women.



There are a lot of benefits and reasons why the birth process is the way it is, and when we bypass them, we lose a lot of the benefits. I've been busy recently creating a documentary film about what went awry with vaginal breech

delivery in the US, and I consider that film part of my contribution to keeping the choice alive. But here's the real truth: I'm a man. I have worked with many, many women who are carrying breech, but I will never be in that position myself (actually, that's not entirely true - I was a breech baby, and my mother delivered me naturally!)

It is up to you to stand up for choice. It is up to you to demand more, and better, if you discover your baby is breech late in pregnancy. I hope that if you find yourself in that situation, you will speak up and make yourself heard – you want options. You demand options. Only a united chorus of women will bring the option of vaginal breech back, and I ask you to join that chorus –

even if you do not want to birth your breech baby vaginally, or you are not carrying breech, stand up for choice. Be heard. Make it just a little easier for the next mother who finds herself with a breech baby in late pregnancy... you can do that! You, mothers and mothers-to-be, can do anything. In all my years working with pregnant women, I am inspired over and over by what my clients achieve. You humble me every day. So stand up for choices. Stand up for heads up!



Dr. Elliot Berlin is a Prenatal Chiropractor and founder of Berlin Wellness Group which offers Prenatal, Pediatric and Family chiropractic, acupuncture, massage, counseling and other wellness services. He is a male birth doula and innovator of bodywork techniques during childbirth to help ensure a smooth and comfortable

labor and delivery. Dr. Berlin founded The Informed Pregnancy® project to help educate and empower new and expectant parents to make informed pregnancy and parenting choices.



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