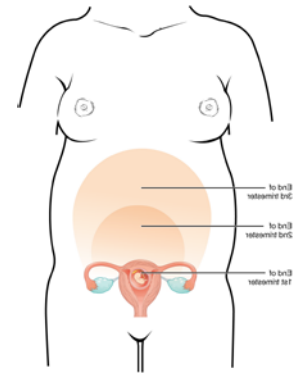


- Enlarged uterus
 - More prone to injury
 - Makes examination difficult



- Bony pelvis less prone to fracture
- Retroperitoneal haemorrhage may be massive due to increased vascularity.
- IVC compression occurs when supine causing hypotension
 - Decompressed by the manual displacement of the uterus to the left.

- Diaphragm is higher
 - Decreased residual capacity
 - More rapid development of hypoxia
- Airway is difficult to control
 - Large breasts
 - Neck oedema
 - Obesity



- May tolerate up to 35% blood loss prior to showing signs of hypovolaemia, however the foetus may be compromised prior to this.
- Remember placental abruption especially in blunt force trauma
 - Abdominal pain, pv bleeding, fetal distress, uterine irritability
- Higher risk of aspiration
 - Decreased oesophageal pressure
 - Increased gastric pressure
 - Prolonged gastric emptying