



Prenatal Care in Renfrew County and District

Choosing a Health Care Provider

Regular prenatal care is an important step towards having a healthy baby. During prenatal appointments your health and the health of your growing baby are followed closely.

Prenatal health care can be provided by:

Family doctor – provides care for all family members including new babies. Some family doctors deliver babies while others may refer you to an obstetrician or midwife.

Nurse Practitioner – provides prenatal care for you and care for your new baby, but will refer you to a doctor for delivery.

Obstetrician – a doctor who provides care to women during pregnancy, birth and up to six weeks after birth. A referral from a family doctor is required for care.

Midwife – a health care professional who provides care for women during pregnancy, birth and to both mother and baby up to six weeks after birth.

For midwifery care in Renfrew County and District contact:

[Madawaska Valley Midwives](#)

[Ottawa Valley Midwives](#)

[The Midwifery Collective of Ottawa](#)

If you prefer midwifery care, it is recommended you call a midwife early in your pregnancy as they often have limited availability.

Madawaska Valley Midwives have privileges to attend deliveries at Pembroke Regional Hospital.

Finding a Doctor

Several resources are available to families seeking a doctor in Renfrew County and District:

- Find a doctor using [Health Care Connect](#).
- Dial 211 and ask about doctors accepting new patients in your community.
- Contact your local hospital for a list of doctors accepting new patients.

There are five hospitals serving Renfrew County and District:

Pembroke Regional Hospital

Renfrew Victoria Hospital

St. Francis Memorial Hospital in Barry's Bay

Deep River and District Hospital

The Arnprior and District Memorial Hospital

Pembroke Regional Hospital provides labour and delivery services. We would encourage you to consider booking a tour of the facility where you plan to deliver.



Prenatal health care can be provided by a nurse practitioner, a family doctor, an obstetrician or a midwife.



During regular visits your health care provider will discuss any prenatal tests that may be required or recommended.

The Support of a Doula

Doulas provide physical and emotional support to families during pregnancy, birth and postpartum. To learn more or to find a doula, contact Renfrew County Doulas or ontariodoulas.org.

Additional Prenatal Education

For more information on other prenatal programs and services in Renfrew County and District, please contact the Renfrew County and District Health Unit's Health Information Line at 613-735-8666 or 1-800-267-1097.

What to Expect During Prenatal Appointments

During your pregnancy, you will see your healthcare provider:

- every month during the first 30 weeks of pregnancy;
- every two weeks from week 30-36; and,
- every week (or more frequently) from week 36 until childbirth.

During your first prenatal check-up, your healthcare provider will:

- take your medical history;
- discuss your medication use; and,
- offer advice about having a healthy pregnancy.

At each visit, your healthcare provider will:

- test your urine;
- check your blood pressure and weight; and,
- check your baby's growth.

During regular visits your healthcare provider will discuss any prenatal tests that may be required or recommended. Be sure to ask your health care provider any questions you have about your health, your pregnancy or your baby.

Preparing for Prenatal Appointments

- Write down your questions before your appointment.
- If possible, bring a support person to appointments.
- At the beginning of your appointment, let your health care provider know that you have a few questions.
- Summarize what you understand from the conversation at the end of the appointment.
- If necessary, request to have new information written down or emailed to you.

Creating a Birth Plan

A birth plan is a tool to help communicate your preferences to your health care provider(s). It is best to keep your birth plan realistic, flexible and simple.

Many birth plan templates are available online, for example the Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada.

Prenatal Tests

Prenatal tests are offered to all pregnant women to help ensure the healthiest pregnancy possible. It's important to be well informed about the prenatal tests you are offered in order to make the best decisions during your pregnancy.



No test is 100% accurate and no single test covers all conditions.

Type of Prenatal Test	Description	Example
Screening Tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offered to all women to check general health and baby's growth and development. Assess your baby and its position in your uterus. Assess the possibility that your baby may have certain conditions. Provide information to help your doctor know if more diagnostic testing is recommended. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> blood tests, e.g., Integrated Prenatal Screening (IPS) ultrasound swab for Group B Strep
Diagnostic Tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine if a specific condition is present. May involve some risk. Your doctor should explain the risks and benefits of any diagnostic test to help you decide if you want to have the test. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> amniocentesis

Planning for Multiple Births

[Multiple Births](#) refers to the birth of twins or a greater number (triplets, quadruplets). A multiple-birth pregnancy has [unique needs](#). Linking with other families of multiples can help build your knowledge and confidence. Your doctor will help you to decide if your twins can be delivered at Pembroke Regional Hospital.

Infections During Pregnancy

To help keep you and your baby healthy, your health care provider will ask you about your immunization history and may suggest [immunizations](#) during pregnancy. Immunizations not only protect you from getting an illness, but also protect your baby during pregnancy.

Infections can include:

Rubella (German measles): can cause serious birth defects if you are exposed early in pregnancy. Most women have either been immunized against rubella or have antibodies to protect against it. A vaccination is available, but should not be given to you during pregnancy. It is best to receive this vaccine at least three months before you become pregnant or after the delivery of your baby.



Immunizations not only protect you from getting an illness, but also protect your baby during pregnancy.

Group B Streptococcus (GBS): is a bacteria that many women carry in their bodies, commonly in their vagina or rectum and sometimes in their bladder, kidneys or uterus. You can have this bacteria and have no symptoms. If left untreated, GBS could pass to your unborn baby and cause serious illness. To screen for GBS, health care providers swab your vagina and rectum, and/or take a urine sample at around the 36th week of pregnancy. If the screening is positive, you will be treated with antibiotics during labour.

Toxoplasmosis: is an infection caused by a common parasite found in raw or undercooked meat, cat feces and garden soil. To prevent this infection, cook meat well, wash your hands and cooking utensils well after handling raw meat, have someone else clean the cat litter box, or wear gloves and wash well afterwards if you must clean it, and use garden gloves when working out in the garden.

Listeriosis: is a rare but serious disease caused by a type of bacteria (Listeria) often found in food and elsewhere in nature. If a pregnant woman develops listeriosis during the first three months of her pregnancy, she may miscarry. Listeriosis later on in the pregnancy can result in a stillbirth, premature birth or the birth of an acutely-ill child. Some foods are more likely to carry Listeria and should be avoided during pregnancy, including raw or contaminated milk, soft cheeses, and ready-to-eat meats such as hot dogs, pâté and deli meats. Proper hygiene and [safe food handling](#) and preparation practices are important in preventing the spread of all foodborne illnesses, including listeriosis.

Fifth Disease: is sometimes called “slapped cheek” syndrome because of the red rash it causes. It is an infection of the airway and lungs. Parvovirus B19 causes fifth disease. It’s most common in late winter to early spring. Fifth disease can spread from a pregnant woman to her unborn child. There is a very small risk that an unborn child can develop anemia before birth. If you are pregnant you can have a blood test done to determine whether you had fifth disease in the past. If you did, you would be immune to it now. There is no vaccine to prevent the infection and no medication to treat it. The best way to prevent the spread of any infection is to wash your hands often. You should call your health care provider if your child becomes ill with fifth disease and you are pregnant.

HIV & AIDS: causes infections that can harm a person’s immune system. As people become more ill with HIV infections, they are diagnosed with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), a very serious, life-threatening illness. HIV testing is voluntary and highly recommended when pregnant. If infected, you can pass the virus on to your baby during pregnancy, delivery, or while breastfeeding. If you are found to be HIV positive, there are a number of ways that the risk of giving the infection to your baby can be reduced.

Sexually Transmitted Infections: are routinely screened for during pregnancy. It is very important that you continue to practice safer sex and to tell your doctor/midwife if you think that you may have been exposed to an STI.

Influenza: is a respiratory infection primarily caused by influenza A and B viruses that occurs in Canada each year in the late fall and winter months. Most people will recover within a week to ten days, but some are at greater risk of more severe complications, such as pneumonia. All pregnant women, at any stage of pregnancy, should be included among high priority recipients of the influenza vaccine.



It is very important that you continue to practice safer sex and to tell your doctor/midwife if you think that you may have been exposed to an STI.



4 in 5 new mothers will experience the postpartum blues.

Your Changing Emotions During Pregnancy and Postpartum

Pregnancy is a time of enormous change. The hormonal changes within your body during pregnancy can trigger different emotions. Emotions such as joy, excitement, fear and nervousness are all common during pregnancy. Your emotions may be related to the anticipation of parenthood and your changing roles and priorities. Dads-to-be often experience similar kinds of emotional changes.

It is also normal for your emotions to be affected by your body's changing hormonal levels after giving birth. One moment you may be very happy and the next you find yourself in tears. You may find it difficult to cope with these sudden changes and new stresses in your life, but remember to give yourself time to recover and to adjust to your new role.

4 in 5 new mothers will experience the postpartum blues.

The blues usually begin on the third or fourth day after the birth of your baby. You may feel sad and tearful, irritable, exhausted or overwhelmed. You may have changes in your sleeping or eating patterns. These signs are often temporary, disappearing in about one to two weeks without treatment. However, the symptoms can last longer and develop into a more [serious condition](#).

1 in 5 mothers will suffer from some degree of postpartum depression and anxiety.

Postpartum Mood Disorders ([PPMD](#)) can affect you during the first year after giving birth. The cause of PPMD is not fully understood – hormonal changes, lack of support, stress, and the demands of the new role as a mom may all have an impact. Consult with your family doctor/ midwife if you are experiencing any symptoms.

Taking Care of Yourself

It is important to take care of yourself, especially when you are pregnant or have had a baby.

The following are things you can do to take care of yourself:

- Eat well, exercise and get sleep.
- Take time to relax, reduce your stress.
- Do something you like to do.
- See your health care provider regularly and discuss any [symptoms](#) and concerns.
- Accept help from family and friends; do not try to do everything on your own.
- Build a "circle of support" (support network) of family, friends, neighbours, co-workers and others.
- Attend [parenting programs](#) before and after the birth of your baby.
- Know the symptoms of PPMD and get [help](#) if needed.
- You may also find a [Postpartum Depression Support Group](#) helpful.

How your partner, family and friends can help:

- Ask you how they can help
- Listen and provide support
- Allow you to get some sleep
- Make sure you eat well and get some physical activity
- Help with housework and meals (or arrange for help)
- Develop their relationship with the baby
- Encourage you to seek professional help, as needed
- Educate themselves about mental health



It is important to take care of yourself, especially when you are pregnant or have had a baby.

Note: It is important for your partner to find someone they can talk to and take some time for themselves as well.

Pregnancy Loss

Loss of a baby can occur at any time in pregnancy and for a wide variety of reasons. For many people, loss happens due to miscarriage before they had even announced the pregnancy. For others, it happens later in the pregnancy, or at delivery. Loss at any time can cause a variety of emotions for you and your partner. It is important to talk about the loss, and about your feelings, with people you trust.

Abuse Before, During and After Pregnancy

Does your partner...

- Yell at you?
- Call you names?
- Blame you for being pregnant?
- Break your things?
- Hurt or kill your pets?
- Threaten to hurt you?
- Always need to be in charge?
- Keep you from seeing friends and family?
- Keep you from seeing your health care provider?
- Control what or how much you eat?
- Control the money?
- Threaten to take the kids away?
- Hit or kick you?
- Hurt your breasts, belly or between your legs?
- Force you to have sex?

If you said yes to any of the above questions, you and your baby may be in danger. All kinds of abuse can hurt you.

Abuse during pregnancy can cause you to:

- Feel sad and alone
- Feel anxious
- Feel bad about yourself
- Have pain and injuries
- Turn to alcohol and drugs
- Not eat or sleep well
- Lose your baby

Abuse during pregnancy can cause your baby to:

- Be born too small
- Be born too early
- Be stillborn
- Have injuries or infections
- Have health problems later on
- Be abused after birth



*There is support. You are not alone.
You have the right to be safe.*

Abuse usually gets worse over time. It will not stop when your baby is born. There is support. You are not alone. You have the right to be safe.

If you are being hurt, it is important to plan for your safety and the safety of your family. Even if you are unsure about leaving, there is help.



If you are being hurt, it is important to plan for your safety and the safety of your family.

What you can do:

- Tell someone you trust about what is going on
- Find people to help: family, friends, a public health nurse, your doctor or midwife, a counsellor, your prenatal educator, a shelter for women
- Get services to develop a safety plan
- Get help
- [Hide](#) your internet use

Are you a family member, neighbour, friend, co-worker? [Here](#) is how you can help.

Are YOU and your baby safe? For help call:

In an emergency call 911

[Bernadette McCann House for Women](#)

24 Hour Crisis Line: 613-732-3131 or 1-800-267-4930
Community Helpline: 1-800-267-4930

[Assaulted Women's Helpline](#)

1-866-863-0511, TTY# 1-866-863-7868, Mobile: #SAFE (#7233)
They offer help in 150 languages 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.