1. The Hormonal Cascade of Childbearing

A new report, *Hormonal Physiology of Childbearing: Evidence and Implications for Women, Babies, and Maternity Care* (2015), synthesizes an extensive literature about hormonally-driven processes of parturition and the early postpartum period. The following information is drawn from this report.

Hormonal physiology of childbearing involves complex interconnected beneficial processes. Hormonal actions of one phase anticipate and prepare for subsequent phases. In healthy pregnancies, these processes foster efficient labor, safety for mother and infant, successful breastfeeding, and optimal mother-newborn bonding. The following graphic highlights key actions at each phase.

LATE PREGNANCY AND EARLY LABOR

Rise in hormone and receptor systems prepares for: Efficient labor and birth¹ Efficient lactation and bonding/attachment (to date, in animal studies)² Fetal well-being in labor and newborn transition³



ACTIVE LABOR

Hormonal processes prepare for: Effective postpartum contractions and hemorrhage prevention⁴ Healthy newborn transition³ Breastfeeding and bonding (animals)⁵



BIRTH AND THE HOURS THAT FOLLOW

Physiologic birth and skin-to-skin contact promote: Hormone release that may reduce hemorrhage risk⁶ Initiation of mother-newborn bonding⁷ Preparation for successful establishment of long-term breastfeeding⁸

Access Hormonal Physiology of Childbearing: Evidence and Implications for Women, Babies, and Maternity Care (2015) by Dr. Sarah J. Buckley and related material, including individual fact sheets and the full set, at ChildbirthConnection.org/HormonalPhysiology.

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Selected references – see report for additional documentation:

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