

## [The Myth of the Ideal Cesarean Section Rate:](#)

Commentary & Historic Perspective

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Clinical Opinion by Dr. Ronal M. Cyr, MD

Fellow in the History of American Obstetrics and Gynecology

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### Public policy and the Cesarean section rate:

For the past 100 years, the US has lagged behind other industrialized countries in every measure of health care quality, including maternal and neonatal mortality. It is a sad indictment of our national priorities that millions of working American have no healthy insurance and inadequate prenatal care.

In Europe, **better perinatal outcomes are achieved with lower cesarean rates** and less spending on healthy care. In those countries, midwives manage most low-risk pregnancies, with obstetricians acting as consultants. How did procedure-oriented specialists [i.e., obstetricians] come to perform midwifery and well-woman care in the US?

A hundred years ago, most births occurred in the home. The apparent simplicity of obstetrics contributed to its poor teaching (“see one, do one”), low status and remuneration. DeLee – after Williams, the foremost academic leader of the day – believed that obstetrics would never achieve respect as a profession until “the pathologic dignity of pregnancy” was recognized.<sup>(19)</sup> This meant accepting the premise that most pregnancies are potentially abnormal, and must be managed by experts in order to achieve good results.

This view of parturition **deliberately excluded the midwives**, who were systematically eliminated by organized medicine on the grounds [unproven claim] that she was untrained, and a threat to the developing “science” of obstetrics. Residency training programs multiplied as births moved to hospitals during the 1920s and 30s. Creation of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology in 1930 formalized the notion that obstetrics was a specialty practiced by surgeons.

By the 1950s, **birth in American had become a standardized hospital ritual**, presided over the **procedure-oriented male doctors in solo, fee-for-service practice**. High-volume obstetrics was and remains the bread-and-butter of community specialists – its drudgery offset by the prospect of a busy gynecology practice in middle age.

For specialists, this was the golden era of obstetrics in America: having **successfully promoted themselves as the sole purveyor of expert maternity care in this country**, obstetricians took credit for the improvement in maternal and fetal welfare observed between 1940 and the 1970s. It has become apparent during the last few decades that more sub-specialization, more technology – and more cesarean sections—**have not yielded commensurate benefits to the population**. They have, instead, raised patient expectations of perfect outcomes to unrealistic levels, further fueling litigation.

This impasse presents an opportunity to reexamine the way obstetrics is practiced in the US. In contemplating change, a major goal—after improving access to health care—would be to offer American women more maternity care options than exist presently in most areas. **Although trained midwives provide safe obstetrics care, with lower cesareans sections rates, they attend only 7% of births** in the US – working mostly in environment where they don't complete economically with doctors.

So long as most women with health insurance are **not complaining about their care, there is little political incentive to change the American way of birth and its high cesarean rate**. However, other forces are creating a shortage or mal-distribution of maternity care providers, and this will spur a demand for alternative solutions” fewer family practitioners delivery babies; increasing sup-specialization is reducing the number of generalists and marginalizing their role in larger centers.

In truth the average obstetrician-gynecologist **compares poorly** to the family practitioner in the breadth of her training for primary care, and there is little office obstetrics and gynecology that cannot be performed competently by midlevel practitioners. In teaching hospitals, the reduced work schedule of residents is creating service needs that can only be addressed by in-hospital personnel.

Because, by training and inclination, obstetricians spend little time and support during labor – why not phase out the generalist (non-perinatologist OBs) altogether? A self-regulated midwifery profession, working in collaborative practice with consulting perinatologists, would appear to provide a better model for \*obstetric care [\*actually ‘midwifery’ care in the global and historical sense of the term -- non surgical maternity care to healthy childbearing women].

In our “quick fix culture”<sup>(24)</sup>, one should not expect the cesarean rate to drop **without re-educating the public and the medical profession** that most births proceed uneventfully without interference, and that many adverse outcomes can neither be anticipated nor prevented by cesarean section.

Cultural changes take time; it also **requires inspired leadership and grassroots support**. In the meantime, let everyone practice the best obstetrics [and midwifery!] they know and let the cesarean section rate seek its own level.