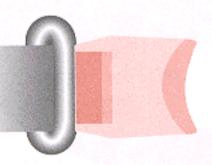


The safety of your unborn child depends on the mother

The unborn child's safety depends on its mother's safety. The unborn child cannot survive if its motherits life support systemdies.

The main risk to the baby is injury or death of its mother. Injuries and death to the baby are closely related to the extent of injuries sustained by its mother.

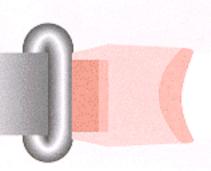
Mothers who wear seat belts sustain less severe injuries than those who do not, hence the risk to the baby is also reduced.



Seat belts and pregnancy

Some mothers do not want to wear seat belts because they think that in a crash it may harm them and the baby. They are afraid that the wearing of seat belts would increase the risk of injury to the baby or cause miscarriage.

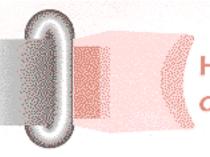
However, there is still no medical evidence to suggest that seat belts will increase the chance of injury to the baby, uterus or placenta, no matter how severe the collision. On the contrary, if the mother can be effectively restrained by the seat belt the unborn child will be relatively protected by the mother's body.



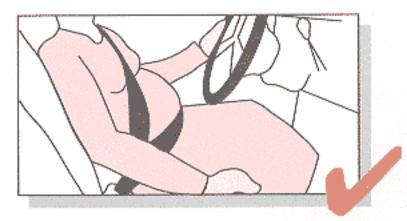
How seat belt works

In a 50 km/h crash, an occupant will strike the interior of a car with a force of several thousand kg. By restraining you in your seat, the seat belt distributes the forces over a larger and stronger part of your body and injuries will be reduced.

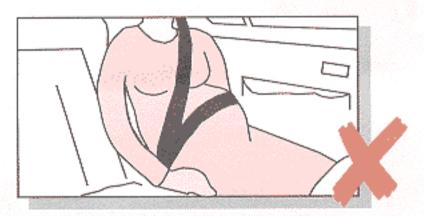
The difference between the restrained and the unrestrained person is often the difference between life and death.



How to wear seat belts during pregnancy



Lap belts, as well as the lap portion of a lap-shoulder belt combination should be placed low, across the hips, under the 'bump' and over the upper thighs.



Never placed the belt over the abdomen.

The shoulder strap should be placed between the breasts, above the 'bump'. If it cuts across your neck, reposition your car seat for a better fit.

Give you and your baby the best protection available by buckling up.