

Michael Robson MBBS FRCS(Eng) MRCOG FRCPI

Trained and qualified St Thomas's Hospital, London England MBBS 1982.

Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist,
Wycombe General Hospital England 1995-2004. Clinical Director 1995-2001.

Master, The National Maternity Hospital, Dublin, Ireland 2005 – 2011.

Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, The National Maternity Hospital, Dublin, Ireland 2012 – Present time.

The National Maternity Hospital delivers over 9500 women a year.

My main interest is the management of labour and the safe delivery of mother and baby. This includes the organisational aspects of the labour ward as well as teaching, audit and research. My publications mostly relate to audit of labour and delivery and classification of clinical outcome information related to labour and delivery. A specific research interest in labour is the aetiology of dystocic labour.

I am Clinical Director of the development and implementation of a National Electronic Patient Record for maternity and neonates in Ireland which will be implemented in 2016.

Relevant publications

1. Robson MS. Labour ward audit. In: Management of Labour and Delivery. Ed. R. Creasy. USA: Blackwell Press. 1997; 559-570.
2. Robson MS. Classification of caesarean sections. Fetal Maternal Medicine Review 2001; 12:1 23-39
3. Robson M. Can we reduce the caesarean section rate? Best Pract Res Clin Obstet Gynaecol 2001; 15: 179 -204
4. Brennan DJ, Robson MS, Murphy M, et al. Comparative analysis of international cesarean delivery rates using the 10-group classification identifies significant variation in spontaneous labour. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2009; 308.e1-8.
5. Brennan DJ, Murphy M, Robson MS, O'Herlihy C. The Singleton, Cephalic, Nulliparous Woman After 36 Weeks of Gestation. Contribution to Overall Cesarean Delivery Rates. Obstet Gynecol 2011;117:273-279.
6. Robson M, Hartigan L, Murphy M. Methods of Achieving and Maintaining an Appropriate Caesarean Section Rate. Best Practice & Research Clinical Obstetrics & Gynaecology. 2013 Apr; 27(2):297–308.
7. Robson M. The Ten Group Classification System (TGCS) - a common starting point for more detailed analysis. BJOG 2015. 122 (5) 701
8. Murphy M, Butler M, Coughlan B, et al. Elevated amniotic fluid lactate predicts labor disorders and cesarean delivery in nulliparous women at term. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2015;213:673.e1-8.
9. Quality assurance: The 10-Group Classification System (Robson classification), induction of labor, and cesarean delivery. Robson M, Murphy Tina, Byrne F. International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics , Volume 131 , S23 - S27