

Abstract

Background: Women die from obstetric hemorrhage because effective interventions are not initiated early enough. Several factors influence Postpartum Hemorrhaging (PPH) rates, such as how blood loss is measured at delivery. Participants learned how to objectively quantify blood loss, how their practice can impact the patient outcome.

Methods: Conduct training with multiple disciplines at different levels (obstetricians, doctors, residents, midwives, nurses, anesthesiologists, hematologists/blood bank, laboratory medicine Scrub Technician, Ob Technician, medical students & nursing students -baccalaureate and master's level).

- 1) Learn about blood loss in PPH
- 2) Interactive case scenario
- 3) Introduction to the scope of the problem
- 4) Interactive Visual Activity for EBL
- 5) Group Activity/Group assessment
- 6) Hands individual assessment of QBL
- 7) Debriefing-comparing the two method of practice
- 8) Wrap-up focused on participants awareness of current practice and opportunities to improve patient outcome

Results:

Increased awareness of practice and accountability is likely to improve patient outcome.

Conclusions: Learning begins with the understanding of the self and need for change, before change can occur. Application of content with individual awareness of practice as a point of reference will likely facilitate change in practice that will improve patient outcome, raise the standard and increase compliance.

Introduction

The Joint Commission in 2010 reported that the leading cause of maternal morbidity and mortality is failure to recognize excessive blood loss during childbirth. However, no single definition of postpartum hemorrhage is standard. Estimates of blood loss (EBL) are imprecise, inaccurate, and often overestimated at low volumes and underestimated at high volumes. The lack of accurate assessment can lead to delay in diagnosis and treatment. Limited visual instruction has been shown to significantly improve accuracy of estimation; however this is subjective to the provider(s) experience, knowledge, frame of reference and group dynamic.

Methods & Materials

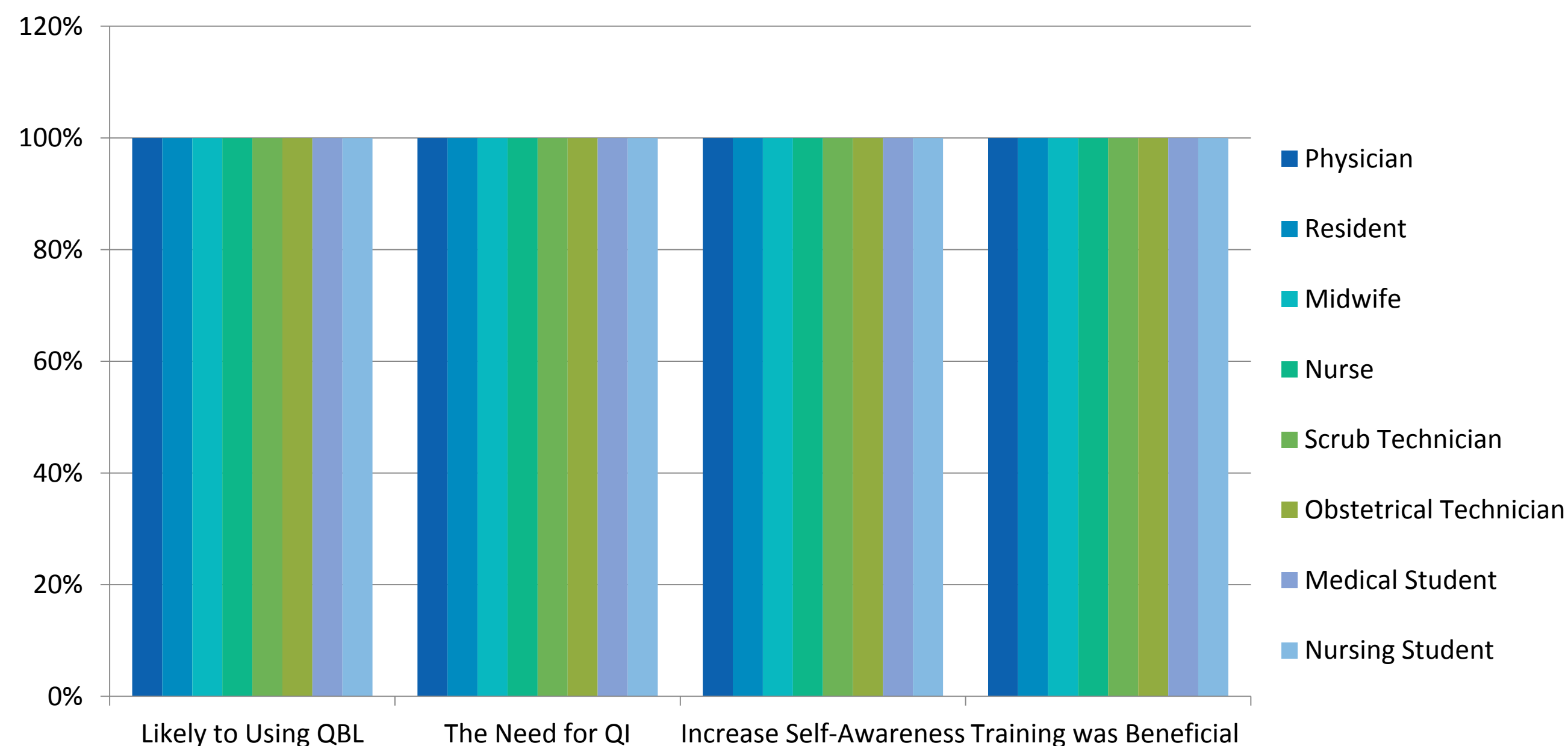
Quality Improvement:

- To alleviate the subjectivity in blood loss with participant understanding of the impact the assessment has on patient care.
- Improve individual practice with increase self awareness.
- Increase the need for using QBL, an objective method that will aid in assessment of excessive bleeding, significantly more accurate than EBL with simulation.

Analysis Methods:

- Program evaluation
- Group discussion
- Follow-up with teams on changes made within their system (such as protocol changes, policy update, purchase of scale, tracking of blood loss, continued education)

Results



100% of Participants shared:

- 1) Likely to Using QBL Method
- 2) Understanding the need for Quality Improvement will likely Change their Practice
- 3) Increase Self-awareness and Accountability to Practice Challenges and Strengths
- 4) Training was Beneficial

Discussion

Summary of Findings:

- 100% of the participants felt that being aware of their own personal practice facilitates an understanding for the need to change from EBL to QBL.

Facilitators:

- New Jersey is ranked at number 35 in the USA for managing PPH with EBL being a contributing factor. To improve patient outcome, healthcare professionals, medical students, and nursing students need to understand what the implications are of using EBL verses QBL. In addition, how they can help in changing the practice. Simulation offers an approach to increase self-awareness to practice.

Barriers:

- Scheduling for participants for training due to work schedule or clinical rotation.
- Changing systems in practice that participants are a part of.
- Funding for equipment was unavailable to implement change(s)

Implications and Insights:

- As educators and management, we need to understand different learning methods in order to use different approaches in helping the individual to grow, increase morale, increase support, and be a part of the initiative to facilitate change. Simulation offers participants the opportunity to improve their practice by understating the self and what guides and hinders them from raising their bar for improving the care provided.

References

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