

POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE PROJECT — RECOGNITION, READINESS & RESPONSE

(Refer to the corresponding PPH Educational Modules for each key behavior and the specific recommendations.)

Quantification of Blood Loss (QBL):

Quantify blood loss by utilizing scales and calibrated equipment to measure cumulative maternal blood loss after every birth. (Refer to AWHONN Practice Brief: QBL and the QBL Measurement Log.)

Quantification of Maternal Blood Loss RECOGNITION Simulation Based Training

PPH Risk Assessment

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Maternal Warning Signs

PPH Risk Assessment:

Perform postpartum hemorrhage risk assessments upon admission, pre-birth and post-birth. (Refer to *PPH Risk Assessment Table.*)

Maternal Warning Signs:

All women who meet ANY of the Stages 1 to 3 blood loss and/or vital sign criteria should receive prompt bedside evaluation.

Postpartum Hemorrhage Policy:

Simulation

Based Training:

Conduct in situ, inter-

disciplinary simulation

based training to allow

OB teams to practice

management of PPH.

Team Debriefing:

woman is stabilized for

ALL postpartum hemor-

rhages that progress to

Stages 2 and 3. (Refer

to Team Debriefing

Form.)

Conduct a focused

debrief as soon as

Have a PPH policy that defines the blood loss parameters and interdisciplinary management for each postpartum stage. (Refer to PPH Algorithm.)

PPH Management

READINESS

Transfusion
Therapy

RESPONSE

Massive Transfusion Protocol (MTP):

Have a massive transfusion protocol that includes criteria for activation, who may initiate the protocol, and the standard pack or cooler contents. (Refer to *Elements of a Sample Hospital-based MTP.*)

Oxytocin Administration for Active Management of the 3rd Stage of Labor:

Team

Debriefing

Administer oxytocin and fundal massage after every birth. Maintenance rate for 4 hours or more based on bleeding. Uterotonics should be immediately available. (Refer to AWHONN Practice Brief: Oxytocin Administration for Active Management of the 3rd Stage of Labor.)

Transfusion Therapy:

With ongoing hemorrhage, initiate blood transfusion therapy as quickly as possible do not wait for labs or worsening maternal status. Aggressively transfuse units in ratio of 2RBCs:1FFP.