






Section	Resource	Description	Link
Readiness	<p>Development of an Obstetric Hemorrhage Response Intervention: The Postpartum Hemorrhage Cart and Medication Kit</p> <p><i>The Joint Commission Journal on Quality and Patient Safety, 2022</i></p>	Postpartum hemorrhage (PPH) is the leading cause of maternal morbidity in the United States, and timely treatment is imperative. Delay in treatment of PPH can lead to significant blood loss and increased morbidity and mortality. Supplies and medications essential for treating PPH are typically not located in close proximity to the hemorrhaging patient, leading to inefficiency and delay in timely response to hemorrhage.	<a href="#">🔗</a>
Readiness	<p>Safety Program for Perinatal Care: Experiences From the Frontline</p> <p><i>AHRQ, 2017</i></p>	This report features five case studies that describe the implementation of the AHRQ Safety Program for Perinatal Care in labor and delivery (L&D) units at University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Onslow Memorial Hospital, Winnie Palmer Hospital for Women & Babies, Carle Foundation Hospital, and WakeMed Health & Hospitals System. Although all L&D units shared the same framework for safety improvements, each embarked on a unique implementation path that was best suited to its local needs and resources. The national implementation team has captured these experiences through visits to these organizations and interviews with unit staff and leadership.	<a href="#">🔗</a>
Recognition			
Recognition	<p>Obstetric Hemorrhage Outcomes by Intrapartum Risk Stratification at a Single Tertiary Care Center</p> <p><i>Cureus, 2019</i></p>	Postpartum hemorrhage is a leading cause of maternal mortality worldwide. Performance of a postpartum hemorrhage risk assessment prior to delivery has been recommended to identify patients at higher risk for hemorrhage to support advanced planning for optimal response. The objective of this quality improvement initiative is to evaluate the transfusion and hemorrhage rates for patients at low, moderate, and high risk for postpartum hemorrhage by utilizing standardized risk assessment.	<a href="#">🔗</a>
Recognition	<p>AWHONN Practice Brief: Quantification of Blood Loss</p> <p><i>AWHONN, 2021</i></p>	Inaccurate evaluation of blood loss can lead to delays in response and management of postpartum. Visual estimation of blood loss (EBL) has long been established as an inaccurate measure that can potentially lead to delays in timely recognition and response to obstetric. Visual estimation increases the likelihood to underestimate blood loss when volumes are high and to overestimate blood loss when volumes are low. Delays in recognition and management result in costly treatment for women having postpartum hemorrhage	<a href="#">🔗</a>

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Recognition	Guidelines for Active Management of the Third Stage of Labor using Oxytocin: AWHONN Practice Brief Number 12  <i>AWHONN, 2021</i>	The Association of Women's Health, Obstetric and Neonatal Nurses (AWHONN) recommends the standardized use of oxytocin for active management of the third stage of labor to prevent postpartum hemorrhage, maximize maternal safety, and reduce instances of preventable morbidity and mortality.	<a href="#"></a>
Recognition	Canadian Blood Services Professional Education: Chapter 11 - Massive Hemorrhage and Emergency Transfusion  <i>Canadian Blood Services, 2021</i>	Successful management of massive hemorrhage requires a coordinated, pre-planned effort that involves the entire care team. It is ideally guided by an institution-specific protocol that incorporates all of the basic principles for the management of rapidly bleeding patients.	<a href="#"></a>
Recognition	Obstetric Emergency Drills: Trainers Manual  <i>Institute for Clinical Effectiveness and Health Policy, Mother and Child Health Research Department, 2021</i>	Obstetric emergency drills are scenario-based trainings conducted in 'real time' in the normal working environment. These drills aim to test both the local emergency response system and protocols that facilities have in place to manage obstetric emergencies. Drills can also be used to test professional teamwork dynamics and individual providers' skill and knowledge. An additional advantage of using drills is their low cost compared to setting up sophisticated training centers, and thus may be more appropriate in low- and middle-income countries. The World Health Organization has recognized the development of locally effective and inexpensive solutions for training caregivers as a priority.	<a href="#"></a>
Recognition	Readiness: Utilizing bundles and simulation*  <i>Seminars in Perinatology, 2022</i>	Postpartum hemorrhage is an important contributor to maternal morbidity, and is one of the most common worldwide causes of preventable maternal mortality. Preventing significant morbidity and mortality from postpartum hemorrhage necessitates preparedness on both a unit and patient level. Our objectives are to define a bundle, to review the elements of the Council on Patient Safety in Women's Healthcare Obstetric Hemorrhage Bundle and to highlight simulation-based training opportunities, focusing on readiness for this significant obstetric emergency.	<a href="#"></a>
Recognition	Postpartum Hemorrhage  <i>March of Dimes, 2020</i>	Postpartum hemorrhage (also called PPH) is when a woman has heavy bleeding after giving birth. It's a serious but rare condition. It usually happens within 1 day of giving birth, but it can happen up to 12 weeks after having a baby. About 1 to 5 in 100 women who have a baby (1 to 5 percent) have PPH.	<a href="#"></a>

\*Resource Behind Paywall