



Section	Resource	Description	Link
Response			
Response	Obstetric Hemorrhage Toolkit V 3.0 <i>CMQCC, 2022</i>	The California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative (CMQCC) and multidisciplinary volunteers have reviewed and updated the Toolkit “Improving Health Care Response to Obstetric Hemorrhage V3.0” to address causes of maternal morbidity and mortality due to obstetric hemorrhage. This Toolkit continues to incorporate the latest evidence and best practices to address obstetric hemorrhage, as well as the recently released Joint Commission Standards for Maternal Safety. Managing healthcare response to obstetric hemorrhage remains a key priority. See Appendix for standardized management plans, Simulation/Drills, MTP Policies, Medications, rapid response teams and support for patients/caregivers after an event.	
Response	National Partnership for Maternal Safety: Consensus Bundle on Support After a Severe Maternal Event <i>JOGNN, 2020</i>	Supporting women, families, and clinicians with information, emotional support, and health care resources should be part of an institutional response after a severe maternal event. A multidisciplinary approach is needed for an effective response during and after the event. As a member of the maternity care team, the nurse’s role includes coordination, documentation, and ensuring patient safety in emergency situations	
Response	Preparing for Clinical Emergencies in Obstetrics and Gynecology: ACOG Clinical Opinion 590 <i>ACOG, 2014</i>	Patient care emergencies may occur at any time in any setting, particularly the inpatient setting. It is important that obstetrician-gynecologists prepare themselves by assessing potential emergencies, establishing early warning systems, designating specialized first responders, conducting emergency drills, and debriefing staff after actual events to identify strengths and opportunities for improvement. Having such systems in place may reduce or prevent the severity of medical emergencies.	