



All Wales Maternity & Neonatal Network Guidelines

Prevention and Management of Postpartum Haemorrhage

Documents to read alongside/ support this guideline	NICE Guidance NG 235. Intrapartum Care (2023) NICE Guidance NG121. Intrapartum Care for women with existing medical conditions or obstetric complications and their babies (2019) RCOG Green-top Guideline no 27a Placenta Praevia and Placenta Accreta: Diagnosis and Management (2018) RCOG Green-top Guideline no 52 PPH. Prevention and Management of Postpartum Haemorrhage (2016) All Wales Guideline for Maternity Transfers from Community and Freestanding Midwifery Units (2023)
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4.0	Review and update in line with latest national guidance. Amendment to ROTEM algorithm with revised Fibtex intervention point $\leq 8\text{mm}$
2.9	Replaces Obs Cymru, Prevention and Management of Postpartum Haemorrhage 1.5
3.1a	Amendment to the ROTEM Algorithm following publication of the Obs Plus Study. Also minor additions to the checklist

Disclaimer: These guidelines have been ratified at the Maternity/Neonatal Guideline Meeting; however clinical guidelines are guidelines only. The interpretation and application of clinical guidelines will remain the responsibility of the individual clinician. If in doubt, contact a senior colleague or expert. Caution is advised when using guidelines after the review date.

Author(s):

Sarah James, Lead Midwife, Wales Maternity & Neonatal Network
 Cara Moore, Lead Midwife, Maternity and Neonatal Strategic Network
 Sarah Hookes, Senior Safety & Learning Advisor, Welsh Risk Pool
 Beth Attorre, Safety & Learning Advisor, Welsh Risk Pool
 Dr Sarah Bell, Consultant Anaesthetist, University of Wales Hospital, CaVUHB
 Dr Amy Shacaluga, Consultant Obstetrician, University of Wales Hospital, CaVUHB
 Mr. Bid Kumar, Consultant Obstetrician & Gynaecologist, Wrexham Maelor Hospital, BCUHB
 Mr. Niladri Sengupta, Consultant Obstetrician & Gynaecologist, Glan Clywd Hospital, BCUHB
 Miss Claire Francis, Consultant Obstetrician, University of Wales Hospital, CaVUHB
 Miss Jo Hilborne, Consultant Obstetrician & Gynaecologist, Prince Charles Hospital, CTUHB
 Shelly Higgins, Consultant Midwife. Powys teaching Board

Contributions from:

Alice Evans, Perinatal Pharmacist. Hywel Dda UHB

Guideline Group:

Ratified by: Wales Maternity Guideline Committee (WMGC), Wales Maternity and Neonatal Network

The words woman and women have been used throughout this document as this is the way that the majority of those who are pregnant and having a baby will identify. For the purpose of this document, this term includes girls. It also includes people whose gender identity does not correspond with their birth sex or who may have a non-binary identity.

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.....	4
1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE	4
1 PATHOPHYSIOLOGY.....	5
2 PREDICTION AND PREVENTION OF PRIMARY PPH	7
2.1 RISK ASSESSMENT.....	7
2.2 RISK FACTORS	7
3 MINIMISING RISK	9
3.1 TREATING ANTENATAL ANAEMIA.....	9
3.2 PROPHYLACTIC MEASURES TO REDUCE BLOOD LOSS AT DELIVERY	9
4 MANAGEMENT OF PPH.....	11
4.1 IDENTIFYING THE SEVERITY OF HAEMORRHAGE.....	11
4.2 IDENTIFY THE CAUSE OF HAEMORRHAGE	11
4.3 COMMUNICATION	11
4.3.1 The woman and partner	11

4.3.2	<i>Staff</i>	11
4.4	RESUSCITATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PPH.....	13
4.4.1	<i>Pharmacological and mechanical</i>	14
4.5	BLOOD TRANSFUSION.....	17
4.6	BLOOD COAGULATION MANAGEMENT.....	18
4.7	BLOOD PRODUCT TRANSFUSION.....	18
4.7.1	<i>Obstetric Surgical Techniques</i>	19
5	SECONDARY PPH	20
6	CARE FOLLOWING PPH	21
6.1	DOCUMENTATION	21
6.2	DEBRIEFING.....	22
6.3	RISK MANAGEMENT.....	22
6.4	AUDIT	22
7	REFERENCES	24
9	GUIDELINE SUMMARY	26
	APPENDIX 1: POSTPARTUM HAEMORRHAGE MANAGEMENT CHECKLIST	27
	APPENDIX 2: MEASURED BLOOD LOSS (MBL)	29
	APPENDIX 3: CELL SALVAGE BLOOD LOSS CALCULATION	30
	APPENDIX 4: ROTEM WITH FIBRINOGEN	31
	APPENDIX 5: BAKRI BALLOON	32
	APPENDIX 6: BRACE SUTURE	33

Introduction and Background

Obstetric haemorrhage is the leading cause of maternal death worldwide, accounting for 20% of all maternal deaths globally according to the World Health Organisation ⁽¹⁾. In the UK, 18 women died from obstetric haemorrhage between 2020 and 2022 ⁽²⁾. Obstetric haemorrhage is also a leading cause of serious maternal morbidity, and the incidence is increasing. The recommendations from 'Mothers and Babies: Reducing Risk through Audits and Confidential Enquiries' (MBRRACE) report ⁽³⁾ in 2023 focused on early and regular assessment of blood loss and consideration of concealed bleeding through ongoing assessment of maternal observations and point of care investigations resulting in prompt recognition of the severity of a haemorrhage and ongoing management.

In Wales, the OBS Cymru 4 stage PPH Management Checklist is used which prompts escalation to appropriate clinicians, reinforces PPH management and standardises documentation. Stage 0 is for risk assessment purposes and does not intend to determine place of birth, but aids holistic assessment and place of birth recommendation and should be used in all birth settings. (Appendix 1). In the event of a PPH, a senior clinician should take a helicopter view to avoid losing situational awareness

1 Purpose and Scope

Primary postpartum haemorrhage (PPH) is the most common form of major obstetric haemorrhage. The traditional definition of primary PPH is the loss of ≥ 500 mL of blood after vaginal birth or ≥ 1000 mL of blood after caesarean and within 24 hours of birth. PPH can be broken down into stages:

- Stage 1: 500–999 mL
- Stage 2: 1000-1499 mL
- Stage 3: ≥ 1500 mL (major obstetric haemorrhage)

In women with low actual body weight (e.g. less than 55 kg and or BMI $<18\text{kg/m}^2$), a lower level of blood loss may be clinically significant as highlighted in the 2020 MBRRACE report ⁽⁴⁾. Clinicians are encouraged to amend the blood loss criteria for Stage 1, 2 and 3 of the OBS Cymru 4 stage PPH management checklist accordingly. This ensures that the response to obstetric haemorrhage is tailored to the proportionate blood loss as a percentage of

circulating blood volume based on a woman's current body weight e.g. 15% of blood loss initiates stage 2 (as per Table 2).

Secondary PPH is defined as abnormal bleeding from the birth canal between 24 hours after birth and 12 weeks postnatal. This guideline includes recommendations for the management of secondary PPH.

Women with pre-existing bleeding disorders and women taking anticoagulants are at increased risk of PPH. This guideline does not include specific recommendations for the management of such situations or for managing haemorrhage in women who refuse blood transfusion and in these situations the input of a local haematologist should be sought. Clinicians should be aware that women taking SSRI may be at an increased risk of PPH ⁽⁵⁾.

This guideline aims to support health professional's practice in all settings but recognises that some of the recommendations specifically apply to management within hospital settings and may not be suitable for out of hospital births where facilities and resources may require different practices ⁽⁶⁾.

1 Pathophysiology

The total circulating blood volume in late pregnancy increases to up to 100mL/kg of ideal body weight (around 6 to 7L in a 70kg parturient). This combined with increase in coagulation factors provides physiological protection against haemorrhage. Healthy pregnant women can compensate very well during haemorrhage, and therefore initial clinical observations may be falsely reassuring. In addition, some women may be unable to mount a tachycardia e.g. if on beta blockers or if haemorrhage is retroperitoneal and there is strong vagal impulse. Therefore, not all of these clinical features outlined below may be present.

Table 1 Clinical features of shock related to volume of blood loss (adapted from PROMPT Course Manual 3rd ed) ⁽⁷⁾

Blood Loss	Clinical Features
10% blood loss (700mL if 70kg actual body weight)	- Mild tachycardia - Normal blood pressure
15% blood loss	Tachycardia (>100bpm)

(1000mL if 70kg actual body weight) (Stage 2 Obs Cymru)	• Hypotension (Systolic blood pressure 90-80 mmHg) • Tachypnoea (Respiratory rate > 20 breaths per minute) • Pallor, sweating • Weakness, faint, thirst
30% blood loss (2100mL if 70kg actual body weight)	• Rapid, weak pulse (>120bpm) • Moderate hypotension (Systolic blood pressure 80-70mmHg) • Tachypnoea (Respiratory rate > 20 breaths per minute) • Pallor, cold clammy skin • Poor urinary output (<0.5mL/kg/hr) • Restlessness, anxiety, confusion
40% blood loss (2800mL if 70kg actual body weight)	• Rapid, weak pulse (>140bpm) • Severe hypotension (Systolic blood pressure <70mmHg) • Pallor, cold clammy skin, peripheral cyanosis • Air hunger • Anuria • Confusion, unconsciousness, collapse

Blood loss as a proportion of a pregnant woman's circulating blood volume is illustrated in Table 2. Clinicians are encouraged to amend the blood loss volume criteria for Stage 1,2 and 3 of the OBS Cymru 4 stage PPH management checklist accordingly in women with low actual body weight (e.g. less than 55 kg and or BMI <18kg/m²) at the most recent measurement.

Table 2 Blood loss proportionate to a pregnant women's circulating blood volume (adapted from PROMPT Course Manual 3rd ed) ⁽⁷⁾

ML = millilitres

Maternal weight (kg)	Estimated total blood volume (mL)	7.5% blood loss (mL)	15% blood loss (mL)	30 % blood loss (mL)	40% blood loss (mL)
50kg	5000	375	750	1500	2000
60kg	6000	450	900	1800	2400
70kg	7000	500	1000	2100	2800

2 Prediction and Prevention of Primary PPH

2.1 Risk Assessment

Health professionals should be aware of factors which may increase the incidence of PPH. These should be considered in line with other guiding documents. The All-Wales Midwifery Led Care Guidelines should be used to guide place of birth planning. Women who meet the defined criteria for Midwifery Led Care ⁽⁶⁾ might still be identified in the Stage 0 assessment (Hb 85-95 g/l, multiparous, BMI 35-40kg/m²). Any positive score in Stage 0 should prompt the opportunity for a woman to make a fully informed choice about her preferred place of birth, considering her PPH risk assessment score. This should also include prophylactic uterotonics for the third stage of labour.

Where the chance of PPH is known to be significant then woman should be advised to plan to give birth in an obstetric unit with access to blood transfusion services. A standard risk assessment should be completed on all women who present in labour, regardless of environment. (Stage 0 of the OBS Cymru PPH Management Checklist, Appendix 1).

2.2 Risk Factors

Risk factors for primary PPH may present antenatally or intrapartum and may differ between parity; care plans must be modified as and when risk factors arise. **It is important to note that many cases of PPH may not have any identifiable risk factors.**

Table 3 Risk Factors for PPH ⁽⁸⁾

The four 'T's	Risk factors/notes
Tone: abnormalities of uterine contraction Over-distension of uterus	Polyhydramnios, multiple gestation, macrosomia
Intra-amniotic infection	Suspected infection, prolonged rupture of membranes
Functional/anatomical distortion of uterus	Induction of labour with uterine stimulation, rapid labour, prolonged labour/Fibroids, placenta praevia and accreta, uterine anomalies
Uterine relaxants	Terbutaline, nifedipine, magnesium, volatile anaesthetic agents, GTN

Bladder distension	May prevent uterine contraction
Tissue: retained products of conception Retained cotyledon, succenturiate lobe or membranes Morbid placental adhesion (Placenta accrete or percreta) Retained blood clots	Previous uterine surgery
Trauma: genital tract injury Lacerations of the cervix, vagina or perineum Extensions, lacerations at caesarean section Uterine rupture Uterine inversion	Precipitous birth, assisted vaginal birth, caesarean birth, malposition, deep engagement, difficult fetal extraction Previous uterine surgery High parity with excessive cord traction, abnormally adherent placenta
Thrombin: abnormalities of coagulation Acquired in pregnancy: Gestational thrombocytopenia Pre-eclampsia with thrombocytopenia e.g. HELLP Severe infection Abruptio Amniotic fluid embolus Rare conditions including Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP) and Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) Pre-existing states: Including inherited clotting disorders (e.g. Haemophilia A, Von Willebrand's disease). Therapeutic Antenatal anticoagulation	Pre-eclampsia with abnormal blood profile Fetal demise, maternal sepsis Antepartum haemorrhage, suspicion of concealed bleeding Sudden collapse Variable effect on coagulation History of hereditary coagulopathies or liver disease, bruising and excessive bleeding history including previous PPH History of thromboembolic disease Cardiac valve replacement All women receiving antenatal anticoagulation plans should follow their individualised intrapartum plans

3 Minimising Risk

3.1 Treating antenatal anaemia

Antenatal anaemia should be investigated and treated appropriately as this may reduce the morbidity associated with primary PPH. NICE recommend that all pregnant women should be offered screening for anaemia. Haemoglobin (Hb) levels outside the normal range for pregnancy (<110 g/l in the first trimester, < 105 g/l in the second and third trimesters) should be investigated and iron supplementation considered. Parenteral iron therapy should be considered antenatally for women with iron deficiency anaemia who do not respond to oral iron, or who have unwanted gastrointestinal side-effects. Supplemental iron therapy should also be considered for women who are at high risk of PPH if their haemoglobin level is towards the lower end of normal range, for example, women with multiple pregnancy, placenta praevia, and diagnosed cases of morbid placental adhesion.

3.2 Prophylactic measures to reduce blood loss at birth

- Prophylactic uterotonics should be routinely offered in the management of the third stage of labour in all women as they reduce the risk of PPH. If a woman at low risk of postpartum haemorrhage requests physiological management of the third stage, she should be supported with her choice ^(8,9). Current practice varies across Wales regarding the use of prophylactic uterotonics. The RCOG and NICE recommends:
 - For women without risk factors for PPH having a spontaneous vaginal birth, oxytocin (10 units by intramuscular injection (IM)) should be given as the baby's shoulders deliver, or as soon as possible after
 - In women with a raised Body Mass Index (BMI) or lower limb oedema consider the appropriate length IM needle and or site of injection (deltoid muscle), or whether IV 5 units oxytocin slow bolus (over 3-5 minutes) may be appropriate
 - Ergometrine–oxytocin (Syntometrine 500 micrograms/5 units) IM may be used in the absence of hypertension in women at increased risk of haemorrhage as it reduces the risk of minor PPH (500-1000mls). ⁽⁸⁾

- For women giving birth by caesarean section birth, oxytocin (5 units by slow IV injection) should be given as soon as the baby is born. In high-risk cases, an oxytocin infusion should be commenced (40 units over 4 hours). Carbetocin is an alternative to oxytocin (bolus and infusion) ^(8,9,10).
- Clinicians may consider the use of intravenous Tranexamic acid (0.5–1.0 grams) at caesarean section birth to reduce blood loss in women at increased risk of PPH.

For women who are unable to receive autologous blood transfusion, cell salvage should be available.

3.3 Women with placenta praevia and/or suspected morbid placental adhesion (placenta accreta, increta or percreta)

The diagnosis and management of placenta praevia and morbidly adherent placenta in Wales is outlined by RCOG 27a ⁽¹¹⁾ and local guidelines.

The following **six** elements reflects good clinical practice and should be considered ⁽¹¹⁾

- Consultant obstetrician planned and directly supervising birth
- Consultant anaesthetist planned and directly supervising anaesthetic at birth
- Arrangement for blood and blood products to be available
- Multidisciplinary involvement, communication and meeting as required, in pre-operative planning. This should include specialist pelvic surgeons and interventional radiology where available.
- Discussion with woman and consent should include possible interventions (such as hysterectomy, leaving placenta in place, cell salvage and interventional radiology)
- Ensure local availability of a level 2 critical care bed.

Women who decline blood products should be transferred to a centre where cell salvage and interventional radiology are available ⁽¹¹⁾. The placement of prophylactic vascular catheter placement for balloon occlusion or in readiness for embolization if bleeding ensues, requires further evaluation ⁽¹¹⁾.

4 Management of PPH

4.1 Identifying the severity of haemorrhage

Visual estimation of blood loss is inaccurate. Measured blood loss and clinical signs and symptoms should be included in the assessment of PPH. **All** blood loss before, during and after birth (in all birth settings) should be measured by means of weighing all collection drapes, incontinence pads, sanitary pads, swabs and suction (Appendix 2).

There may be circumstances under which weighing blood loss is not possible, for instance in the case of pool births. In these cases, visual estimation will have to be relied upon, along with clinical findings.

4.2 Identify the cause of haemorrhage

Early identification and specific management initiated by appropriately trained members of the multidisciplinary team is essential. Primary PPH is usually caused by the 4 T's whilst secondary PPH is associated with retained products of conception and/or infection. Management should be directed by the cause of the bleeding.

4.3 Communication

4.3.1 The woman and partner

PPH often occurs unexpectedly and communication with the woman and her birth partner is important; clear information of what is happening should be given throughout.

4.3.2 Staff

Relevant staff with an appropriate level of expertise should be alerted of PPH. As a minimum, the labour ward co-ordinator (Band 7 midwife) should be alerted when blood loss is 500–1000 mL (OBS Cymru PPH Management Checklist Stage 1). This blood loss may be lower if the OBS Cymru management checklist has been amended in women with low actual body weight (e.g. less than 55 kg and or BMI <18kg/m²).

In midwifery led settings where total measured blood loss is 500-999mL at the end of a birth (including perineal inspection and suturing), individual assessment should guide care

planning. Where there have been no concerns around uterine atony and the woman is well, haemodynamically stable and with normal postnatal observations, care can continue in a midwifery led setting. A plan should be made for an FBC at around 24 hours to identify women who may benefit from postnatal iron therapy.

If at any time bleeding is regarded as excessive or the woman is showing signs of hypovolaemia then emergency action as per OBS Cymru, including emergency transfer by ambulance to the obstetric unit, should be initiated regardless of measured blood volume. Where blood loss measured is 500mL or more and bleeding is ongoing, emergency action and transfer should be initiated. Staff at the obstetric unit should be informed of the transfer in line with the principles outlined within the All Wales Guideline for Maternity Transfers from Community and Freestanding Midwifery Units. Resuscitation should be undertaken as time and equipment allows. All women who have bled 1000mL or more (even if this has stopped) or in whom there is clinical concern should be transferred to an obstetric unit for assessment. There should be early escalation in women with low actual body weight (e.g. less than 55 kg and or BMI <18kg/m²).

At 1000mL blood loss with ongoing bleeding or clinical concern (OBS Cymru PPH Management Checklist Stage 2), a multidisciplinary team should attend at the woman's bedside. Caution should be taken in women with low actual body weight (e.g. less than 55 kg and or BMI <18kg/m²).

As a minimum the following staff should attend:

- The labour ward co-ordinator
- Obstetric registrar
- Obstetric anaesthetist
- A healthcare support worker or maternity care assistant

One member of the team should be assigned the task of recording events on the OBS Cymru PPH Management Checklist (scribe).

At stage 3 of the OBS Cymru PPH Management Checklist the consultant obstetrician and anaesthetist should be informed. The use of the term 'ongoing major obstetric haemorrhage' should be used to communicate the urgency.

As per Roles and responsibilities of the consultant providing acute care in obstetrics and gynaecology⁽¹²⁾ the consultant obstetrician should attend in person where bleeding continues if the most senior obstetrician present at that time is not signed off as competent for managing the case. The consultant must attend any case of PPH >2L with ongoing bleeding⁽¹²⁾.

At Stage 3 of the OBS Cymru PPH Management Checklist, the Major Obstetric Haemorrhage Protocol should be initiated. Activation of the major obstetric haemorrhage protocol is specific to each hospital in Wales. Switch board, Blood bank, Laboratory services, porters, and theatre staff should be alerted. Haematology input may also be required.

4.4 Resuscitation and Management of PPH

Clinicians should be prepared to use a combination of pharmacological, mechanical and surgical methods to arrest PPH. These methods should be directed towards the causative factor. When uterine atony is thought to be a cause of the bleeding, then a sequence of mechanical and pharmacological measures should be instituted in turn until the bleeding stops. If pharmacological measures fail to control the haemorrhage, surgical interventions should be initiated sooner rather than later.

Resuscitation should be guided by the OBS Cymru 4 stage PPH Management Checklist (Appendix 1). The woman should be resuscitated in the left lateral position until delivery of the placenta to avoid to the exacerbation of hypotension from aorto-caval compression

By Stage 2 of the OBS Cymru 4 stage PPH management checklist (>1000mL blood loss, clinical concern or abnormal vital signs) the following interventions should be undertaken;

- Pulse, BP, respiratory rate and oxygen saturations should be measured and recorded on a MEWS chart at least every 10 minutes
- Oxygen should be administered if maternal oxygen concentration is < 96% on air, or maternal conscious level is reduced
- Insertion of two intravenous cannula (at least 16 gauge or larger)
- Immediate venepuncture for:
 - Appropriate blood bank samples (either electronic issue or cross match)
 - Full blood count
 - Coagulation screen, including fibrinogen

- Renal and liver function for baseline
- Point of care tests, venous blood gas and ROTEM
- Lactate >2mmol/L may indicate significant hypovolaemia and point of care testing of haemoglobin may be falsely reassuring. Repeat testing and ongoing clinical assessment is important
- If clinically required, warmed isotonic fluids should be infused. This should be titrated to maintain a palpable peripheral pulse. Rapid infusion devices should be used when appropriate
- Foley catheter to monitor urine output which should be documented on a fluid balance chart

By stage 3 of the OBS Cymru 4 stage PPH management checklist (>1500mL blood loss or ongoing clinical concern);

- The local major obstetric haemorrhage protocol should be followed
- Temperature should be monitored every 15 minutes and active warming measure undertaken
- Frequency of patient monitoring should be increased and documented at least every 5 minutes
- Transfuse blood if clinically indicated and guided by point of care testing as soon as possible
- Invasive blood pressure monitoring should be considered to improve cardiovascular monitoring and facilitate ongoing blood testing
- Cell salvage should be considered

4.4.1 Pharmacological and mechanical

After administration of a prophylactic uterotonic additional uterotonic medications may be given as illustrated below:

Uterotonic used in the third stage as prophylaxis	Suggested first-line treatment of PPH	Suggested second-line treatment of PPH	Additional treatments that can be offered on clinical need
No uterotonic used – physiological management	• Oxytocin 5 units plus ergometrine 500mcg by IM injection (if contraindicated,	• Carboprost 250mcg IM injection	• Carboprost 250mcg IM injection (can be repeated at intervals not less than 15 minutes up to a

	give Carboprost 250mcg), or Oxytocin 5 units bolus and/or infusion (40 units over 4 hours) as soon as IV access is available	A repeat dose of ergometrine 500mcg or the combination of oxytocin 5 units and ergometrine 500mcg IM may be given if other medicines are not available, for example in a home birth setting*	maximum of 8 doses although more than four doses are rarely effective and alternative interventions are usually required in this instance (caution with asthma)), or Misoprostol 800 mcg sublingually or rectally (may be used earlier if IV route not available)
Oxytocin alone (5 units IV or 10 units IM injection)	- Ergometrine 500mcg IM injection (if contraindicated give Carboprost 250mcg), or - In patients in whom IV oxytocin has been administered during labour, a repeat dose of oxytocin 5 units IV - Oxytocin infusion (40 units over 4 hours) as soon as IV access is available	- Carboprost 250mcg intramuscular injection - A repeat dose of ergometrine 500mcg or the combination of oxytocin 5 units and ergometrine 500mcg IM may be given if other medicines are not available*	- Carboprost 250mcg IM injection (can be repeated at intervals not less than 15 minutes up to a maximum of 8 doses although more than four doses are rarely effective and alternative interventions are usually required in this instance (caution with asthma)), or - Misoprostol 800 mcg sublingually or rectally (may be used earlier if IV route not available)
Oxytocin 5 units plus ergometrine 500mcg IM	- Carboprost 250mcg IM injection, or - Oxytocin infusion (40 units over 4 hours) as soon as IV access is available - A repeat dose of ergometrine 500mcg or the combination of oxytocin 5 units and ergometrine 500mcg IM may be given if other	Repeat Carboprost 250mcg after 15 minutes	- Carboprost IM injection (can be repeated at intervals not less than 15 minutes up to a maximum of 8 doses although more than four doses are rarely effective and alternative interventions are usually required in this instance (caution with asthma), or - Misoprostol 800 mcg sublingually or rectally

	medicines are not available*		(may be used earlier if IV route not available)
Carbetocin 100mcg slow IV or IM injection	Ergometrine 500mcg IM injection	Carboprost 250mcg IM injection	• Carboprost IM injection (can be repeated at intervals not less than 15 minutes up to a maximum of 8 doses although more than four doses are rarely effective and alternative interventions are usually required in this instance (caution with asthma)), or • Misoprostol 800 mcg sublingually or rectally

*Note that after intramuscular administration, oxytocin acts in about 2.5 minutes and the effects last about 30 minutes to 1 hour. Ergometrine acts in about 7 minutes and the effects last about 3 hours. After intravenous administration oxytocin acts almost instantly and the effects last about 5 to 15 minutes.

Ergometrine 500mcg (in 20 millilitres 0.9% saline) may be given by slow IV infusion by anaesthetists only.

Consider administration of Tranexamic acid 1gram IV during a PPH with ongoing bleeding ⁽¹³⁾. This can be repeated after 30 minutes if bleeding continues (and within 3 hours of the start of the PPH).

Uterine massage

- If uterine atony is the cause, palpate the uterine fundus and rub it to stimulate contractions.

Bimanual uterine compression

- If bleeding continues bimanual compression of the uterus may be performed. To perform, insert one hand into the vagina and form a fist. Direct the fist into the anterior fornix and apply pressure against the anterior wall of the uterus. With the other hand press externally on the uterine fundus and compress the uterus between

the hands. Maintain compression until bleeding is controlled and the uterus contracts. (PROMPT).

Urinary catheterisation

- Insertion of a self-retaining urinary catheter to empty the bladder and allow continuous drainage and monitoring of urine output.

4.5 Blood Transfusion

The decision to provide blood transfusion should be based on both clinical and haematological assessment. While blood transfusion is almost always required when the haemoglobin is less than 60 g/l, it is rarely required when the haemoglobin is more than 100 g/l. Patients with acute haemorrhage can have a normal haemoglobin level on initial testing due to haemo-concentration. Clinical evaluation and regular point of care testing (ROTEM, haemoglobin and lactate) in this situation is important.

Major obstetric haemorrhage protocols must include the provision of emergency blood with immediate issue of group O, rhesus D (RhD)-negative and K-negative units, with a switch to group-specific blood as soon as feasible.

If clinically significant red cell antibodies are present, close liaison with the transfusion laboratory is essential to avoid delay in transfusion in life-threatening haemorrhage. Further detail can be found in the RCOG Green-top Guideline No.52 ⁽⁸⁾.

The hospital transfusion laboratory can readily provide red cells that are ABO and RhD compatible using electronic issue with no cross-matching needed, provided that the woman does not have any antibodies and there are robust automated systems in place for antibody testing and identification of the patient. In this setting, there is no need to reserve units for individual cases.

Intraoperative cell salvage should be considered for use in PPH (Appendix 3). If blood is returned to the woman, guidance should be followed regarding potential maternal alloimmunisation ⁽¹⁵⁾.

4.6 Blood coagulation management

Coagulopathies may evolve rapidly and repeated testing (every 30 minutes or every 500mL blood loss) during continued bleeding for observation of trends are more useful than single measurements. Point of care testing using viscoelastometry (ROTEM), combined with an agreed treatment algorithm has been associated with decreased blood loss and blood product use within the obstetric setting. The main advantage is that results are known sooner than laboratory tests.

During bleeding coagulation factor concentrations should be maintained within normal ranges. Clinicians should aim for:

- Normal PT/aPTT (refer to local laboratory ranges)
- Platelet count $\geq 75 \times 10^9/L$
- Fibrinogen ($>2 \text{ g/L}$)
- Fibrinogen A5 ($>8 \text{ mm}$)
- EXTEM CT ($<75 \text{ seconds}$)

The ROTEM algorithm may not be suitable for women with inherited bleeding disorders, sepsis with coagulopathy and patients taking low molecular weight heparin, warfarin or other anticoagulation therapies due to a lack of published data. The potential is for results to falsely reassure clinicians, with the risk of administering inappropriate blood products. These cases should be managed jointly with haematology.

4.7 Blood Product Transfusion

Point of care testing for coagulation will inform decision making regarding the administration of blood components (Appendix 4&5). This includes Fibrinogen concentrate, cryoprecipitate and FFP. If bleeding ongoing after ≥ 4 units RBC transfusion or $>4000\text{ml}$ blood loss FFP transfusion should be considered, irrespective of EXTEM CT. If bleeding is ongoing after 8-12g fibrinogen concentrate transfusion, haematological advice should be sought and cryoprecipitate (factor XIII) transfusion considered ⁽¹⁴⁾.

Platelets should be transfused when the platelet count is $< 75 \times 10^9/L$ as per RCOG 47 ⁽¹⁵⁾.

If no haemostatic tests are available, early FFP should be considered for conditions with a suspected coagulopathy, such as placental abruption or amniotic fluid embolism, or where detection of PPH has been delayed. If no haemostatic results are available and bleeding is continuing, then, after 4 units of red blood cells, FFP should be infused at a dose of 12–15 ml/kg until haemostatic test results are known.

Clinicians should be aware that blood components must be ordered as soon as a need for them is anticipated, as there may be a delay in supply.

4.7.1 Obstetric Surgical Techniques

- **Ensure uterine cavity is empty** before proceeding with further surgical techniques
- **Balloon Tamponade**

Intrauterine balloon tamponade (Bakri balloon) is an appropriate first-line ‘surgical’ intervention for most women where uterine atony is the only or main cause of haemorrhage (Appendix 6). However, its failure rate due to expulsion is higher following vaginal birth.

- **Brace Suture (‘B Lynch suture’)**

Conservative surgical interventions may be attempted as second line, depending on clinical circumstances and available expertise. A laminated diagram of the brace suture technique should be kept in theatre (Appendix 7). This may also be considered as a first line treatment at the time of caesarean birth or laparotomy.

- **Dealing with the placenta**

If the placenta does not separate, consideration should be given to leaving placenta in place and closing uterus or leaving it in place or closing the uterus and proceeding to hysterectomy. Both these methods are associated with less blood loss than trying to separate the placenta⁽¹¹⁾. Ideally management should have been discussed during the antenatal period with the woman who has suspected morbid placental adhesion.

Refer to RCOG’s Green Top Guidance No 27a⁽¹¹⁾ for more detailed recommendations.

- **Undiagnosed or unsuspected placenta accreta spectrum**

If at the time of an planned repeat caesarean birth, where both mother and baby are stable, it is immediately apparent that morbidly-adherent placenta is present on opening the abdomen, the caesarean should be delayed until the appropriate staff and resources have been assembled and adequate blood products are available. This may involve closure of the maternal abdomen and urgent transfer to a specialist unit ⁽¹¹⁾.

- **Hysterectomy**

Resort to hysterectomy sooner rather than later (especially in cases of placenta accreta or uterine rupture). Ideally and when feasible, a second clinician (experienced Gynaecologist) should be involved in the decision for hysterectomy and attend the procedure. Please refer to the RCOG guideline 27a ⁽¹¹⁾ for additional information in cases of placenta accreta and/or praevia.

- **Uterus-preserving surgery**

Uterus preserving surgical techniques should only be attempted by surgeons working in teams with appropriate expertise to manage such cases and after appropriate counselling regarding risks and with informed consent. There is limited evidence to support uterus preserving surgery in placenta percreta and women should be informed of the high risk of peripartum and secondary complications, including the need for secondary hysterectomy ⁽¹¹⁾.

- **Interventional radiology**

Liaison with interventional radiology may be considered where available. Internal iliac cannulation, insertion of balloons (to reduce uterine blood flow), and/or uterine artery embolization may take place in an appropriate setting with trained staff, where available. If this requires transfer to a different location, this may not be appropriate in cases of maternal haemodynamic instability. The place of prophylactic vascular catheter placement for balloon occlusion or in readiness for embolization if bleeding ensues, requires further evaluation ⁽¹¹⁾.

5 Secondary PPH

A full clinical assessment with initiation of resuscitation as per primary PPH should be undertaken. The clinicians should be aware that the likely causes of bleeding are often different to those of a primary PPH and so management may differ. The more common causes are retained placental tissue and/or infection which may then lead to coagulopathy. Early

surgical intervention may be required to arrest bleeding, including hysterectomy. If this occurs in the community setting prompt referral to a hospital setting should be initiated. Transfers to hospital should be done in accordance with the All Wales Guideline for Maternity Transfers from Community and Freestanding Midwifery Units.

Surgical evacuation of retained placental tissue should be undertaken promptly by an experienced clinician in cases of ongoing haemorrhage.

A pelvic ultrasound may help to exclude the presence of significant retained products of conception (but may be misleading), or identify uterine artery pseudo-aneurysm if blood flow is assessed.

Concurrent or causative infection is very common. An assessment of vaginal microbiology should be performed (high vaginal and endocervical swabs) and appropriate use of antimicrobial therapy should be initiated when endometritis is suspected.

6 Care Following PPH

Care should be provided as clinically indicated. Ensure the post event care the woman receives is provided in an appropriate environment. Consider the need for enhanced maternity care on delivery suite, or level 2 or 3 care on a critical care unit, depending on local resources.

Anyone with a blood loss of $\geq 1500\text{mL}$ should receive a minimum of 6 hours enhanced maternity care on delivery suite by appropriately trained staff. The patient should have repeat blood tests taken at a minimum of 6 hours after the bleed, unless clinically indicated sooner. Thromboprophylaxis is important once bleeding has stopped.

Postnatal care following a PPH should be multidisciplinary, with a focus on physical recovery, emotional well-being and establishing infant feeding in line with the woman's wishes. Consider the need for additional breastfeeding support due to the risks to lactation following a PPH.

6.1 Documentation

Accurate documentation is essential. The OBS Cymru 4 stage PPH Management Checklist should be completed contemporaneously for anyone whose measured blood loss exceeds 500ml. A senior clinician should take a helicopter view to avoid losing situational awareness.

6.2 Debriefing

An opportunity to discuss the events surrounding a major obstetric haemorrhage should be offered to the woman (possibly with her birthing partner/s) at a mutually convenient time. A later opportunity for discussion can be arranged once recovered via referral to birth after thoughts process.

The team of health professionals involved in care may also wish to conduct a staff debrief in the case of major haemorrhage.

6.3 Risk Management

- All staff should receive training in the management of obstetric emergencies, including the management of PPH. This should be included in PROMPT Wales's training.
- Training for PPH should be multi-professional and include team rehearsals (PROMPT).
- A Datix Cymru reporting form should be completed at agreed thresholds All PPH events which are classified as Serious Incidents and/or require Root Cause Analysis should be reported to the Maternity Network Safety Subgroup for dissemination of learning across Wales. Learning from cases that were managed well is also encouraged.

6.4 Audit

- PPH rates >1000 mL, ≥1500 mL, ≥2500 mL
- Blood product transfusion rates
- Annual attendance at mandatory emergency skills training including PROMPT Wales
- The proportion of women who undergo standard risk assessment when they present in labour (OBS Cymru PPH Management Checklist Stage 0) in all settings
- Use of Measuring Blood Loss Pro Forma for all births

- 4 stage OBS Cymru PPH management approach followed and documented in checklist during PPH

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9 Guideline Summary

- Antenatal anaemia should be identified and treated
- All women should have a risk assessment completed on assessment in labour
- **ALL** blood loss should be measured and recorded following **ALL** births regardless of birth setting, wherever practical. There may be exceptions to this, such as in the case of pool births.
- Caution should be given in women with low actual body weight (e.g. less than 50 kg and or BMI <18kg/m²).
Local protocol should be followed regarding prophylactic uterotonic following vaginal delivery
- For women undergoing Caesarean section, Oxytocin 5iu should be given IV as the prophylactic uterotonic
- When MBL reaches 500mL, Stage 1 PPH Management should be commenced and help should be summoned from the midwife in charge as a minimum.
- When MBL reaches 1000mL, Stage 2 PPH management should be commenced, and a multidisciplinary team should be summoned to attend (midwife labour ward co-ordinator, obstetric anaesthetist, obstetric registrar, healthcare support worker).
- When MBL reaches 1000 mL, Tranexamic Acid 1 gram IV should be given. If bleeding continues, a further 1 gram should be administered after 30 minutes and within 3 hours.
- When there is a PPH of more than 1500 mL (major obstetric haemorrhage) and the bleeding is ongoing, Stage 3 should be commenced. The Major Obstetric Haemorrhage Protocol should be activated, and appropriate staff requested to attend. A senior clinician should take a helicopter view to avoid losing situational awareness.

Appendix 2: Measured Blood Loss (MBL)

(To be completed for **ALL** births wherever possible)

Type of birth: SVB LSCS – Planned/unplanned Instrumental- Vent / Forceps **Time of birth:**.....

Time	Type (small swabs, suction, inco etc)	Gross Weight (g)	Dry Weight (g)	Blood Weight (ml)	Cumulative Loss (ml)
TOTAL					

5 small swabs = ___g 5 chest swabs = ___g 5 abdo swabs = ___g Inco sheet = ___g Towel = ___g

Sanitary pad = ____g

(1g of weighed blood = 1ml)

To calculate blood loss; Gross weight- Dry weight

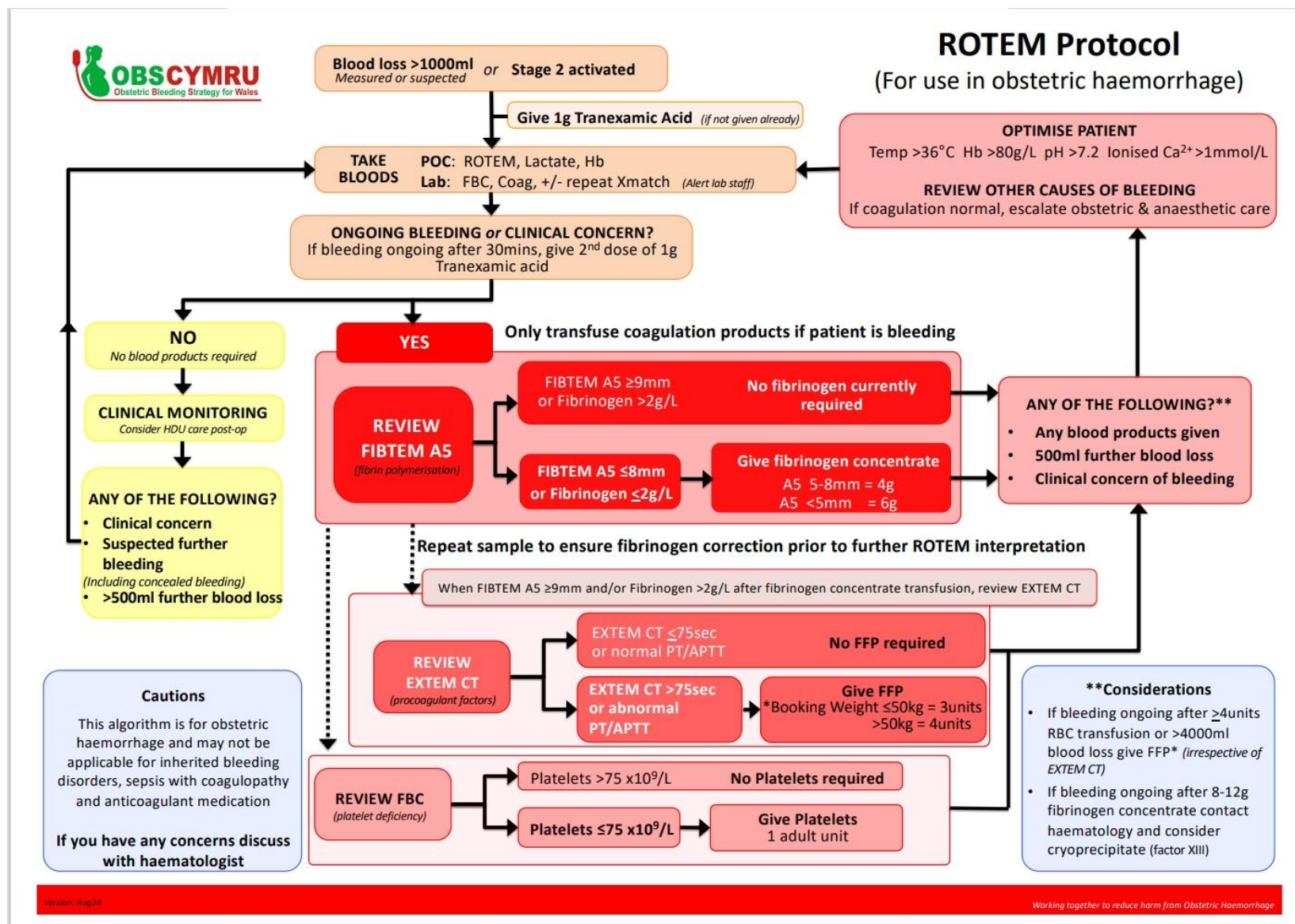
TOTAL MEASURED BLOOD LOSS =ml

- MBL $\geq$ 500ml, call for help and commence Stage 1 of the PPH Management Checklist
- MBL $\geq$ 1000ml commence Stage 2 of the PPH Management Checklist
- MBL $\geq$ 1500ml commence Stage 3 of the PPH Management Checklist and activate massive haemorrhage protocol

Appendix 3: Cell Salvage Blood Loss Calculation

ODP	Total Fluid in Cell Salvage	
	-	-
	Anticoagulant	
	-	-
Scrub staff and runner	Swab wash	
	+	+
	Theatre Suction	
	+	+
	Wet – dry weight of swabs	
	=	=
	Blood loss	mls

Appendix 4: ROTEM with Fibrinogen



Appendix 5: Bakri Balloon



Appendix 6: Brace Suture

