

OBS CYMRU

The Obstetric Bleeding Strategy for Wales

‘Working Together to Reduce Harm from Postpartum Haemorrhage’

Elinore Macgillivray and Donna James,

1000 Lives Improvement

On Behalf of the All Wales OBS Cymru Collaborative



GIG
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NHS
WALES

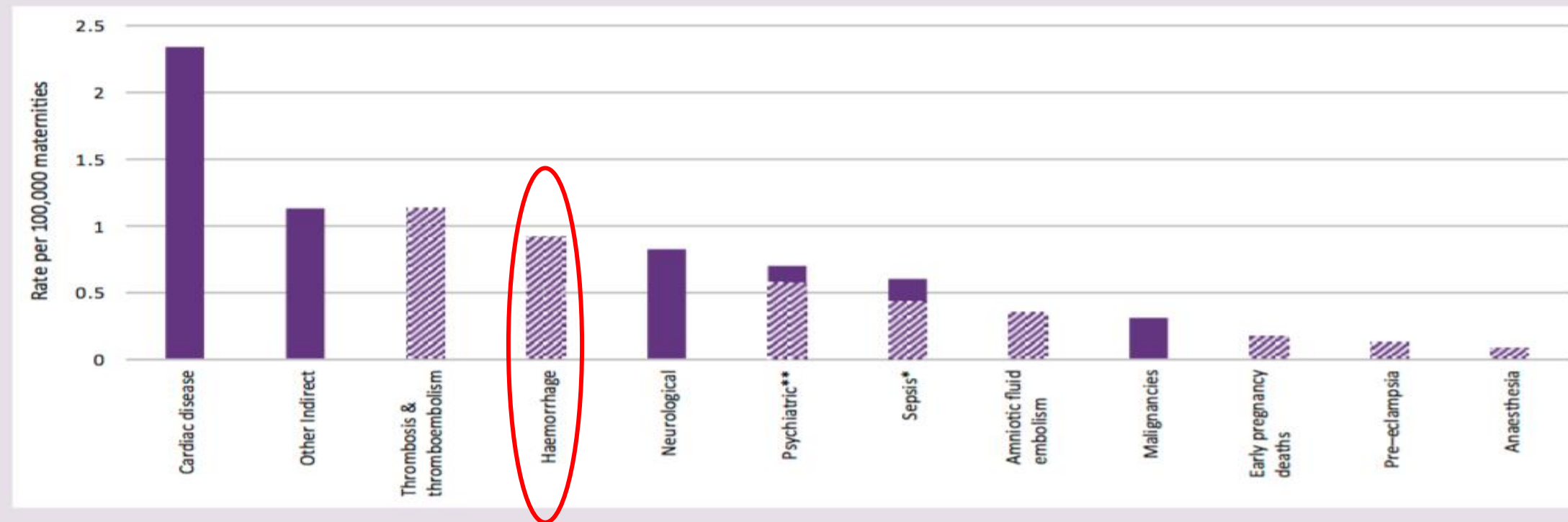
Iechyd Cyhoeddus
Cymru
Public Health
Wales

13th November 2019



Identifying the Problem

Figure 2.3: Maternal mortality by cause 2013–15



Hatched bars show direct causes of death, solid bars indicate indirect causes of death;

*Rate for direct sepsis (genital tract sepsis and other pregnancy related infections) is shown in hatched and rate for indirect sepsis (influenza, pneumonia, others) in solid bar

**Rate for suicides (direct) is shown in hatched and rate for indirect psychiatric causes (drugs/alcohol) in solid bar

Source: MBRRACE-UK

All Wales Aim

To reduce harm from postpartum haemorrhage

- Reduce the number of women receiving more than 4 units of RBC
- Reduce the number of >2500ml PPH
- Reduce the number of women undergoing hysterectomy for PPH
- Reduce the number of ITU admissions due to PPH
- Reduce fresh frozen plasma (FFP) usage



Right woman, right time, right team, right treatment

Research into Practice

International Journal of Obstetric Anesthesia (2010) 19, 218–234



CASE REPORT

The use of
hypofibrin

S.F. Bell, R.
Department of Anaesthesia

International Journal of Obstetric Anesthesia (2011) 20, 135–141
0959-289X/\$ - see front matter Published by Elsevier Ltd.
doi:10.1016/j.ijoa.2010.12.002

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Standard haemorrhage

L. de Lloyd,^a R.
P.W. Collins^b
Department of ^aAnaesthesia and ^bPain Medicine, Cardiff

International Journal of Obstetric Anesthesia (2015) 24, 8–14
0959-289X/\$ - see front matter © 2014 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijoa.2014.07.009>

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Measurement of blood loss during postpartum haemorrhage

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J. Sanders,^{c,d} R. Alikhan,^b P.W. Collins,^{b,e} J.E. Hall,^{a,e} R.E. Collis^a

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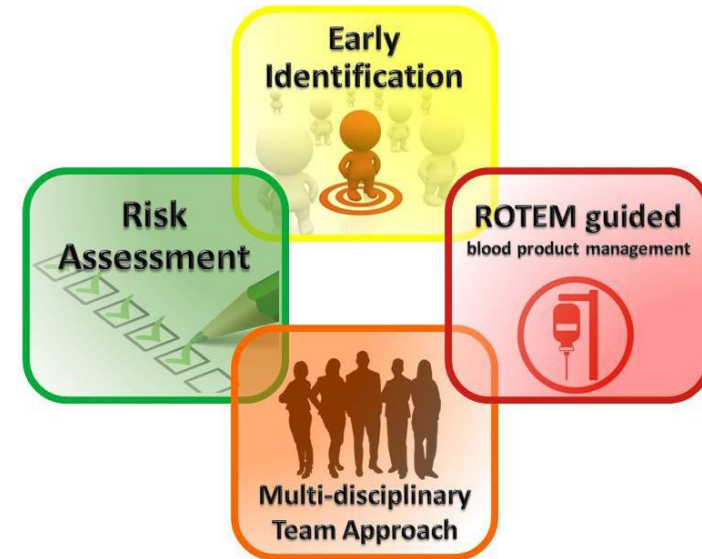
ELSEVIER

www.obstetanesthesia.com

A Structured Approach

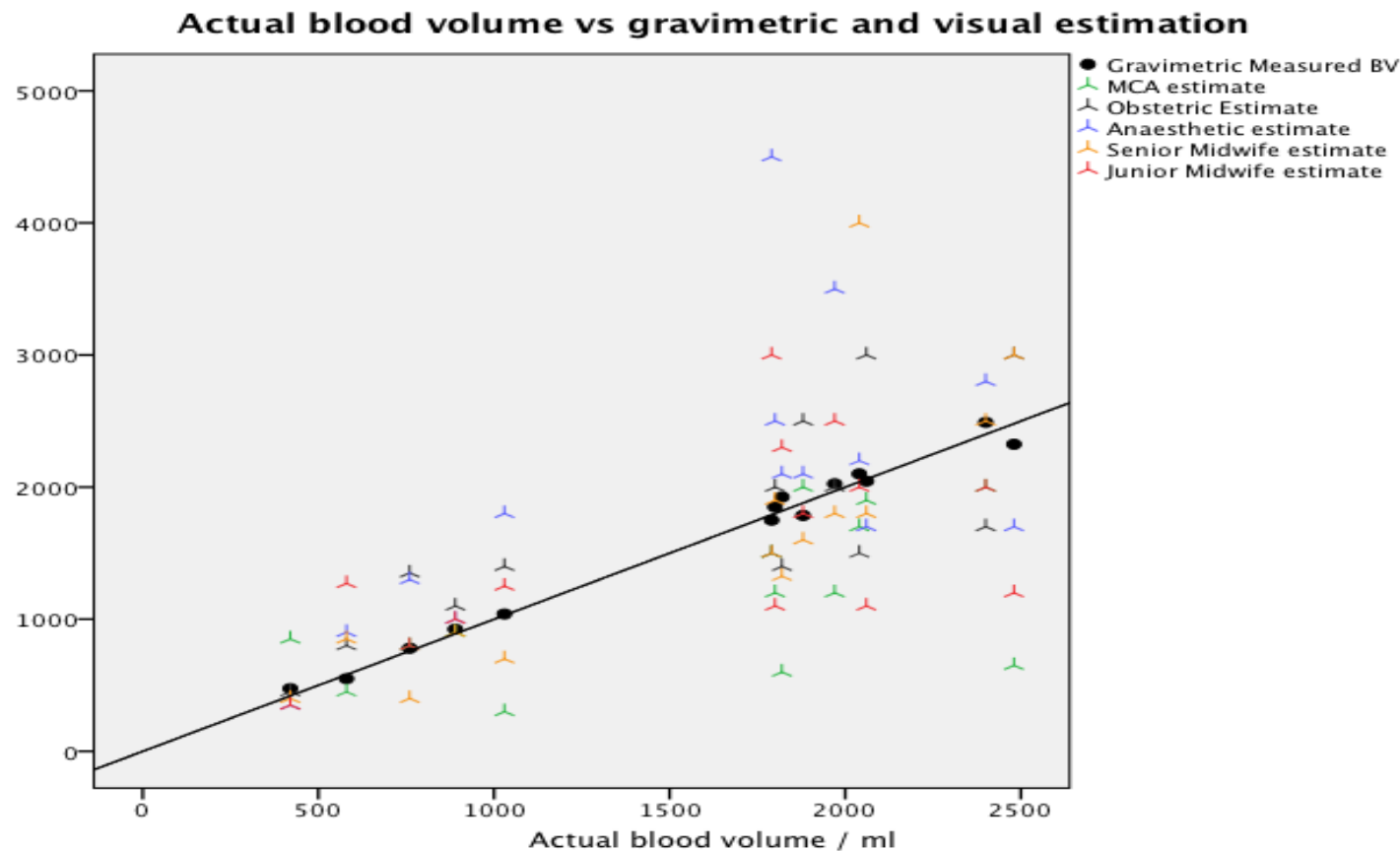
4 pillars of intervention based on:

- Measurement of blood loss
- Risk Assessment for all women
- Multidisciplinary working
- POC coagulation testing to guide blood product usage



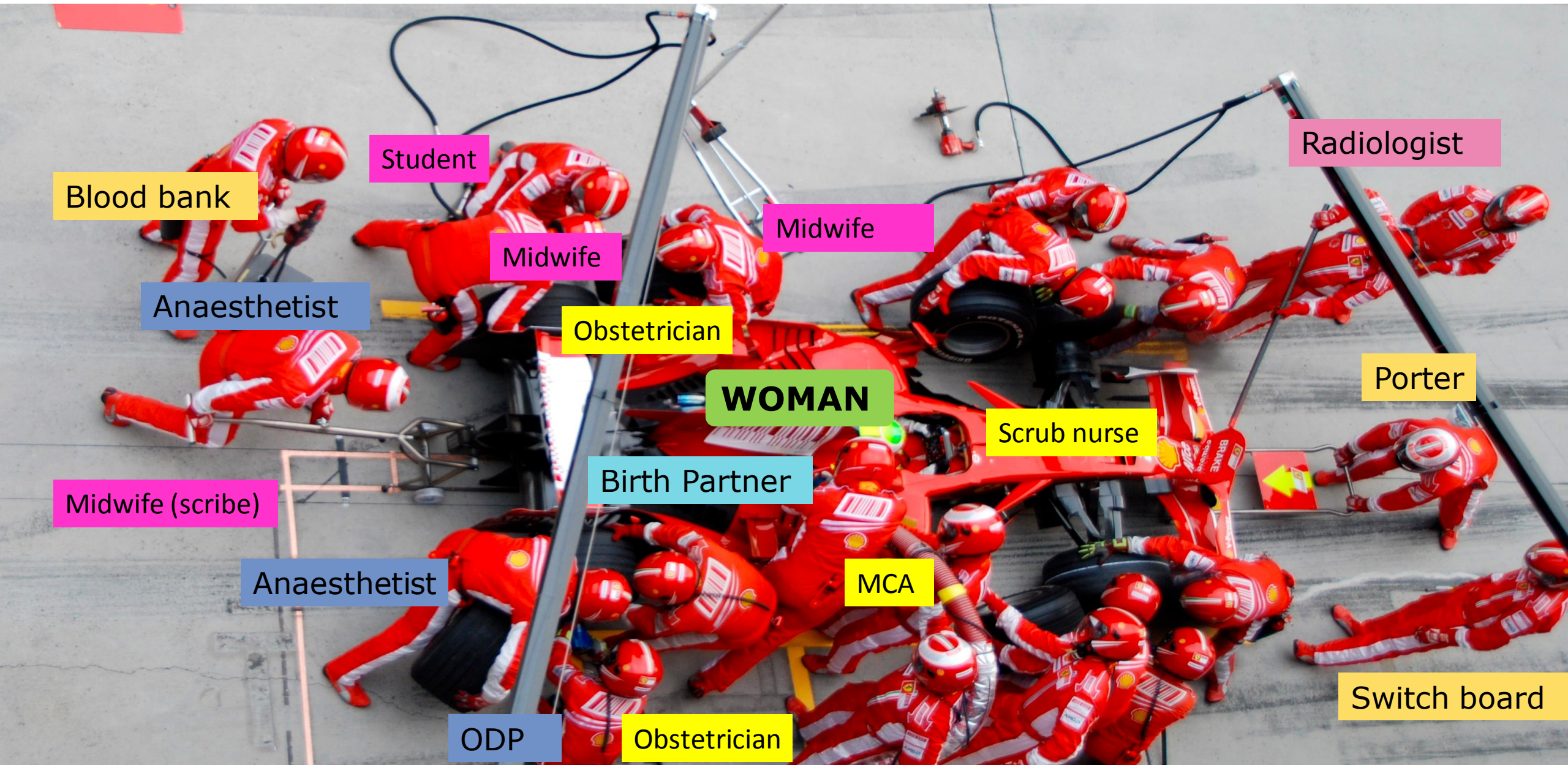
Why Measure Blood Loss?

We're Good at Guessing!



It's Your Turn





Blood bank

Student

Radiologist

Anaesthetist

Midwife

Midwife

Obstetrician

WOMAN

Porter

Scrub nurse

Midwife (scribe)

Birth Partner

Anaesthetist

MCA

ODP

Obstetrician

Switch board

Point of Care Testing

For appropriate blood product management



4 Stage Checklist

Reducing Variation in Practice

- Stage 0 Risk Assessment
- Stage 1 MBL >500ml blood loss
- Stage 2 MBL >1000ml or clinical concern
- Stage 3 MBL >1500ML or ongoing clinical concern

The diagram illustrates the 4-stage checklist for Postpartum Haemorrhage (PPH) management. It shows the progression from Stage 0 to Stage 3, each represented by a colored arrow pointing to a corresponding section of the form.

- Stage 0:** PPH Risk Assessment. This section includes a table for documenting concerns, deviations, and other information, and a table for recording vital signs and clinical observations.
- Stage 1:** >500ml ongoing blood loss. This section includes a table for recording vital signs and clinical observations, and a table for recording blood loss.
- Stage 2:** >1000ml blood loss OR clinical concern. This section includes a table for recording vital signs and clinical observations, and a table for recording blood loss.
- Stage 3:** >1500ml blood loss OR ongoing clinical concern. This section includes a table for recording vital signs and clinical observations, and a table for recording blood loss.

Measuring the Impact

OBSCYMRU - All-Wales SuperUnit

Individual-level data

Run Charts

Funnel Plots

[Logout](#)

Individual-level data

Enter information on the management and outcomes of episodes meeting any of the following criteria:

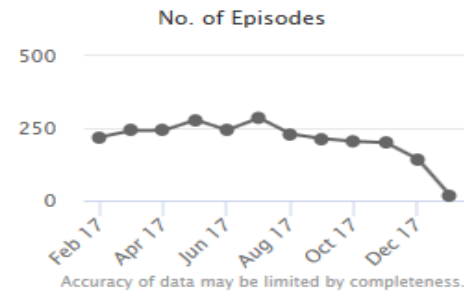
- ≥ 1000 mL of blood lost
- Any blood products given (within 1 week of delivery)
- Any ROTEM was performed
- Woman transferred to ITU
- Woman underwent a hysterectomy
- Woman died

Download data

Download Individual-level data in Excel format, including ROTEM, blood gas and lab test results.

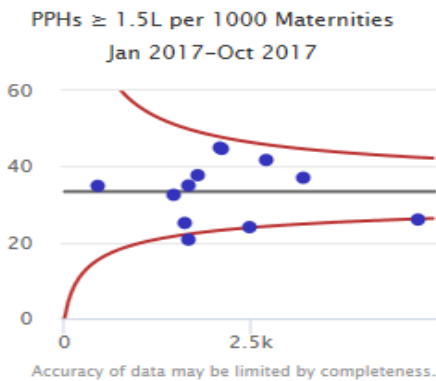
Run Charts

View monthly charts of the data, including process and outcome measures.



Funnel Plots

View variation across Wales.

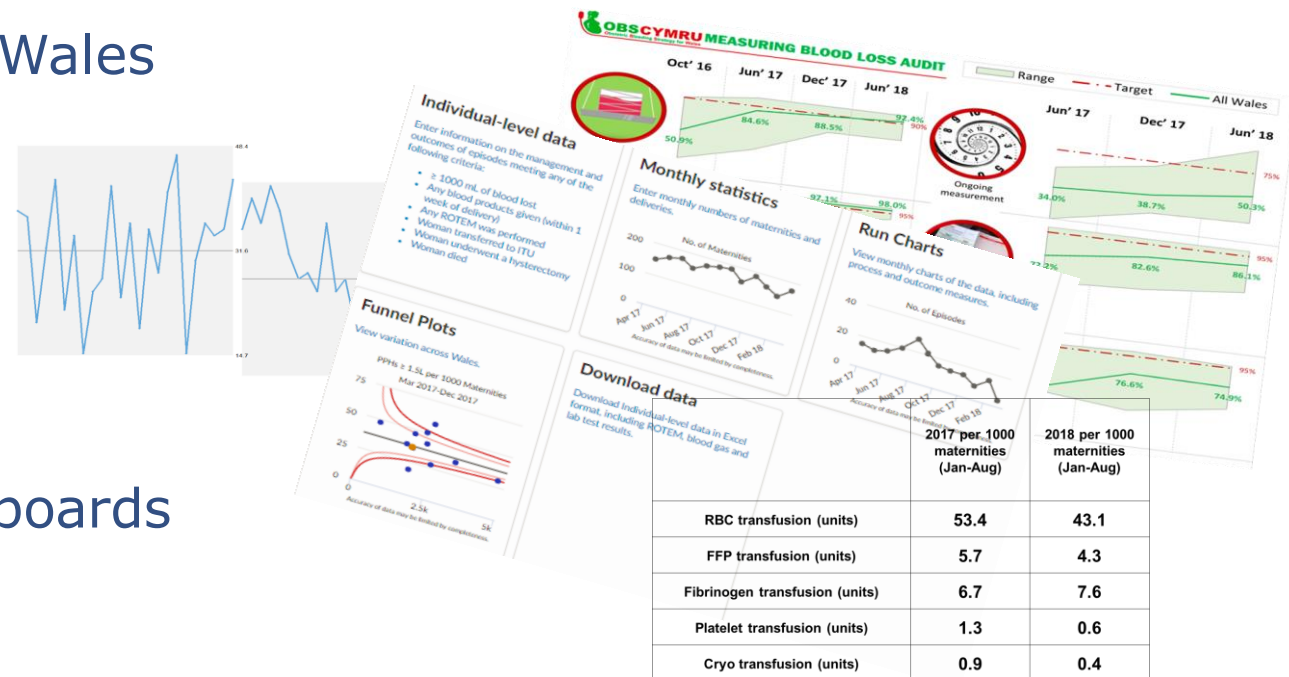


Results and Successes

- Over 90% of women in Wales now have their postnatal blood loss measured
- Reduction in RBC and FFP use across Wales
- Reduction in ITU hours

Additional Successes

- Reduction in national variation
- Embedded positively in 100% health boards
- Adopted by PROMPT Wales

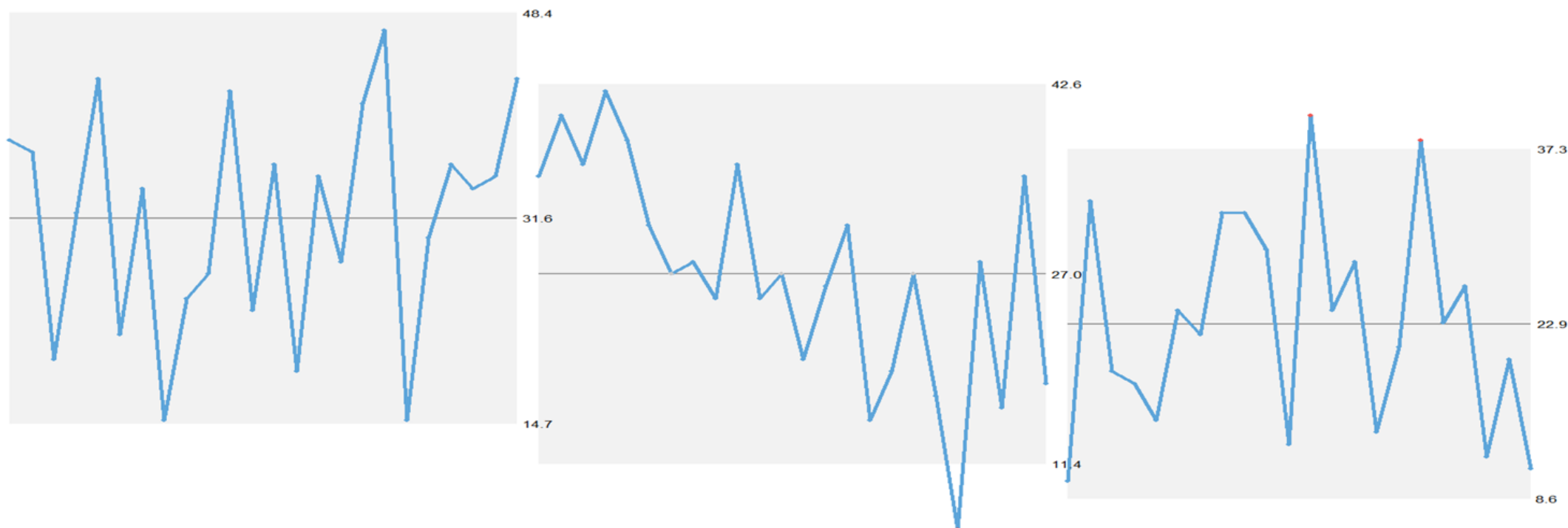


All Wales Weekly RBC Transfusion

Jan 17 (31.6)

July 17 (27)

Jan 18 (22.9)



A close-up photograph of a woman with dark hair tied back, lying in a hospital bed. She is holding a newborn baby wrapped in a white blanket with a colorful pattern. The woman is looking down at the baby with a gentle smile. The background shows a hospital room setting with a white pillow and a wooden headboard.

'Impressed by staff'

'Midwife was amazing'

**'..a very scary experience, but
the midwives and doctors were
amazing, I couldn't fault them'**

**'It was handled and
communicated at the time very
clearly'**

In Summary

Anticipate – Risk Assessment

Early identification of haemorrhage

Measure all blood loss

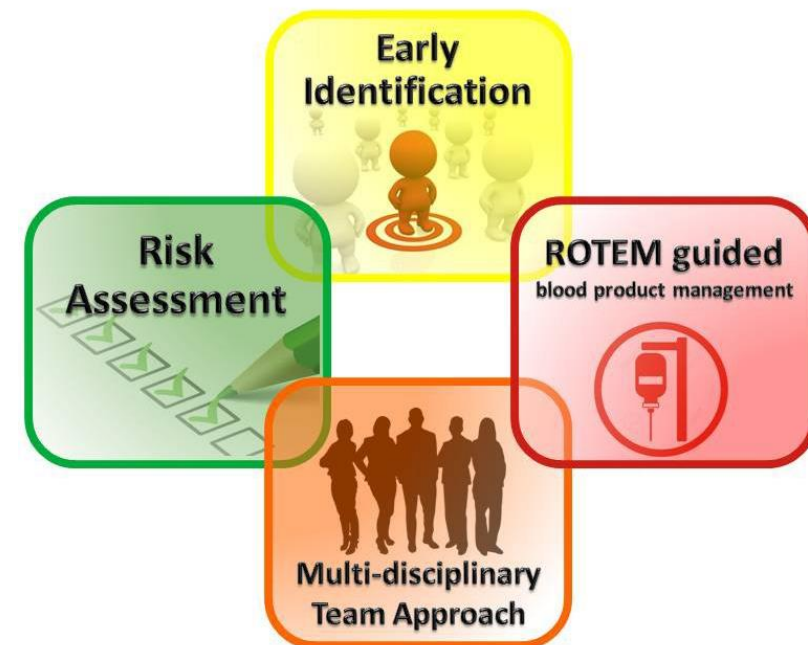
Escalate appropriately

To enable prompt multi-disciplinary team care

Communicate to team and woman/birth partner

ROTEM Guided blood product usage

Learn from events





Thank you!