

Syllabus	OB_BK_06
Topic	Obstetric haemorrhage

A 36 year old woman has just given birth to her first child by spontaneous vaginal delivery. She is on the consultant led obstetric unit because she received an epidural for labour analgesia. She has no past medical or obstetric history. You are called into the delivery room because she is having a major postpartum haemorrhage (PPH).

**a)**

Define major PPH after spontaneous vaginal delivery (1 mark)

.....

**b)**

List the 3 most common causes of PPH likely to occur in this case (3 marks)

1) .....

2) .....

3) .....

**c)**

The woman was given 10IU IM syntocinon for active management of the 3<sup>rd</sup> stage of labour by her midwife. Complete the table below with two further pharmacological agents that may be administered to reduce uterine atony during PPH (4 marks)

Drug name	Dose	Route of administration	Precautions
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

**d)**

List your management goals for this case (10 marks)

- 1) .....
- 2) .....
- 3) .....
- 4) .....
- 5) .....
- 6) .....
- 7) .....
- 8) .....
- 9) .....
- 10) .....

**e)**

What coagulation parameters would you aim for during resuscitation? (2 marks)

- 1) .....
- 2) .....

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	Answer	Mark	Guidance
a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blood loss of more than 1000ml and ongoing bleeding or clinical shock</li> </ul>	1	
b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uterine atony</li> <li>Retained products of conception (including placenta)</li> <li>Genital tract trauma</li> </ul>	3	
c)	<p><u>Ergometrine</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0.5 mg</li> <li>IM or diluted IV</li> <li>Avoid in hypertension</li> </ul> <p><u>Carboprost</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0.25mg can be repeated every 15 minutes up to 8 doses</li> <li>IM</li> <li>Caution in asthmatics</li> </ul>	½ mark for each point (Max. 4 marks)	
d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ABC assessment</li> <li>Monitor observations on MEOWS chart</li> <li>Lie flat</li> <li>IV access and bloods</li> <li>Measure blood loss</li> <li>Warm patient</li> <li>Resuscitate using fluids</li> <li>Resuscitate using appropriate blood products</li> <li>1g tranexamic acid IV</li> <li>Identify and treat cause</li> </ul>	1 mark for each (Max. 10 marks)	
e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Platelet count &gt; 75 X10<sup>9</sup>/L</li> <li>PT &lt; 1.5 x normal values</li> <li>APTT &lt; 1.5 x normal values</li> <li>Fibrinogen &gt; 2g/L</li> </ul>	1 mark for each (Max. 2 marks)	

### References

1) Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. Postpartum Haemorrhage: Prevention and Management (Green-top Guideline No. 52) (2016)

<https://www.rcog.org.uk/en/guidelines-research-services/guidelines/gtg52/>