

Antonin Pařízek, MD, Ph.D., Prof.

Department of Gynecology, Obstetrics and Neonatology



FIRST FACULTY  
OF MEDICINE  
Charles University



GENERAL UNIVERSITY  
HOSPITAL IN PRAGUE

# LIFE-THREATENING PERIPARTUM HAEMORRHAGE







# Terminology



# Life-threatening bleeding during delivery

PPH **P**ost**p**artum **H**aemorrhage

**P**er**p**artum **H**aemorrhage

PŽOK **P**eripartální **ŽOK** (porodní)

Promiscuous...

# Definition



## Bleeding in human childbirth

Vaginal delivery:

< 500 ml

Caesarean section:

< 1000 ml

## Examples of definitions of peripartum haemorrhage

Organization	Definition of PPH
World Health Organization <sup>[1]</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blood loss <math>\geq</math>500 mL within 24 hours after birth.</li> <li>Severe PPH: Blood loss <math>\geq</math>1000 mL within the same time frame.</li> </ul>
American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists <sup>[2]</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cumulative blood loss <math>\geq</math>1000 mL or blood loss accompanied by signs or symptoms of hypovolemia within 24 hours after the birth process (includes intrapartum loss) regardless of route of delivery.</li> </ul>
Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists <sup>[3]</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minor PPH (500 to 1000 mL) and major PPH (&gt;1000 mL). Subdivisions of major PPH include moderate (1001 to 2000 mL) or severe (&gt;2000 mL).</li> </ul>
International expert panel <sup>[4]</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active bleeding &gt;1000 mL within the 24 hours following birth that continues despite the use of initial measures, including first-line uterotonic agents and uterine massage.</li> </ul>
Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada <sup>[5]</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any amount of bleeding that threatens the patient's hemodynamic stability.</li> </ul>
California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative <sup>[6]</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stage 0: Every woman in labor/giving birth.</li> <li>Stage 1: Blood loss &gt;500 mL after vaginal or &gt;1000 mL after cesarean delivery; or change in vital signs &gt;15% or heart rate <math>\geq</math>110 beats/minute, blood pressure <math>\leq</math>85/45 mmHg, O<sub>2</sub> saturation &lt;95%.</li> <li>Stage 2: Continued bleeding with total blood loss &lt;1500 mL.</li> <li>Stage 3: Total blood loss &gt;1500 mL or &gt;2 units packed red cells transfused; or unstable vital signs; or suspicion of disseminated intravascular coagulation.</li> </ul>

PPH: postpartum hemorrhage.

### References:

- World Health Organization. *WHO recommendations for the prevention and treatment of postpartum haemorrhage*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2012.
- American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. *ACOG Practice Bulletin Number 183, October 2017: Postpartum hemorrhage*. *Obstet Gynecol* 2017; 130:e168.
- Prevention and management of postpartum haemorrhage: Green-top guideline No. 52. *BJOG* 2017; 124:e106.
- Abdul-Kadir R, McIntock C, Duclou AS, et al. *Evaluation and management of postpartum hemorrhage: Consensus from an international expert panel*. *Transfusion* 2014; 54:1756.
- Leduc D, Senikas V, Lalonde AB, et al. *Active management of the third stage of labour: Prevention and treatment of postpartum hemorrhage*. *J Obstet Gynaecol Can* 2009; 31:980.
- CMQCC. [www.cmqcc.org/resources-tool-kits/toolkits/ob-hemorrhage-toolkit](http://www.cmqcc.org/resources-tool-kits/toolkits/ob-hemorrhage-toolkit) (Accessed on May 17, 2017).

Graphic 113123 Version 3.0

© 2021 UpToDate, Inc. and/or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.



## 2017 - revision of the definition of PPH

- blood loss **> 500 ml** vaginal delivery  
or
- blood loss **>1 000 ml** Caesarean section  
or
- **change in vital functions**
  - **heart rate**  $>15\% \geq 110$  bpm,
  - **blood pressure**  $\leq 85/45$  mmHg,
  - **saturation**  $< 95\%$



**ACOG**

The American College of  
Obstetricians and Gynecologists



**There is strength in simplicity...**

**An acute, life-threatening condition**





## Peripartum haemorrhage – definition **Czech Republic**

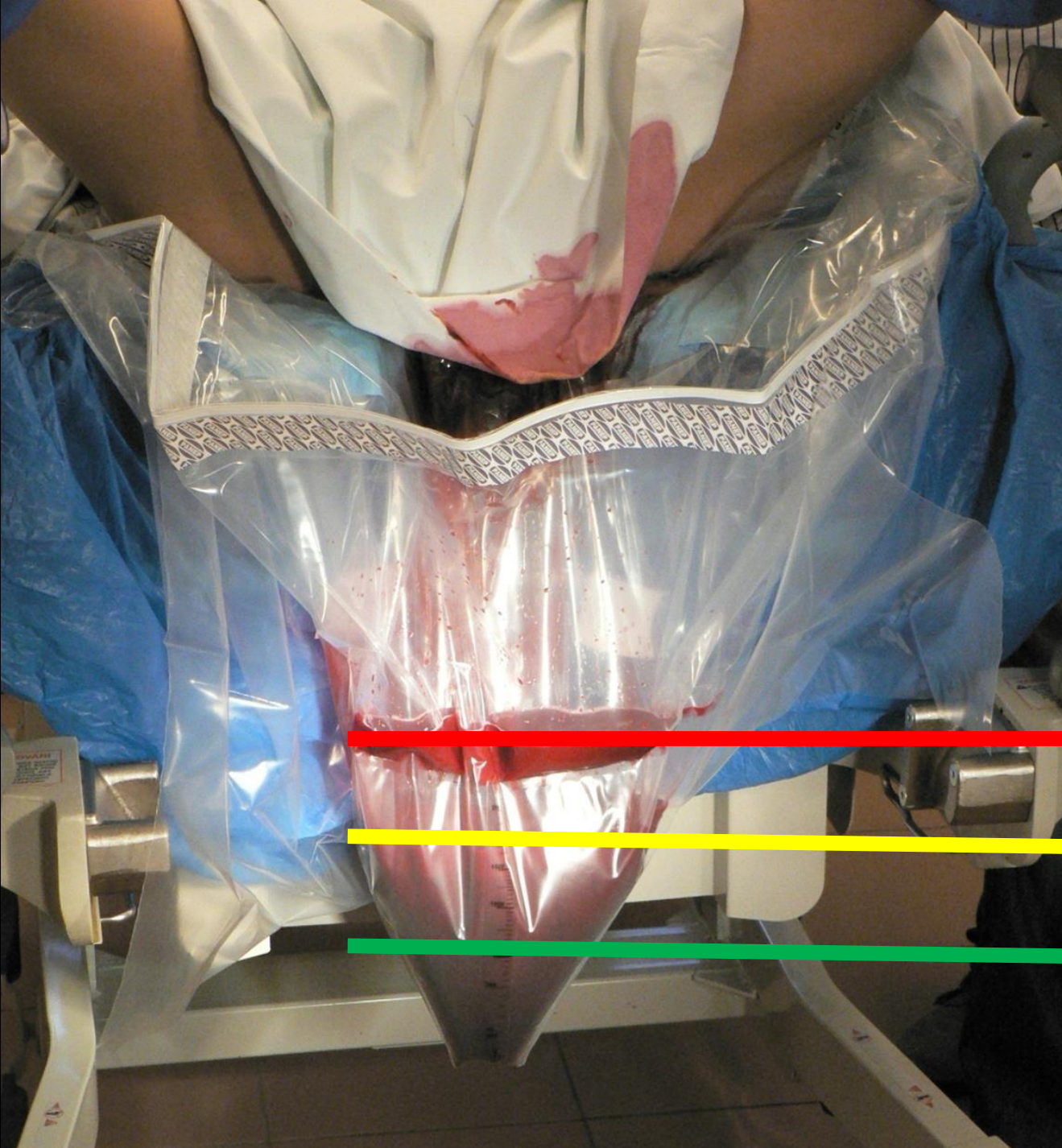
According to the amount of blood loss:

- **minor blood loss** (500 – 1 000 ml)
- **severe blood loss** (> 1 000 ml)
- **life-threatening peripartum hemorrhage (LTPPH)** (> 1 500 ml)

(clinical and/or laboratory signs of tissue hypoperfusion)



**2018**

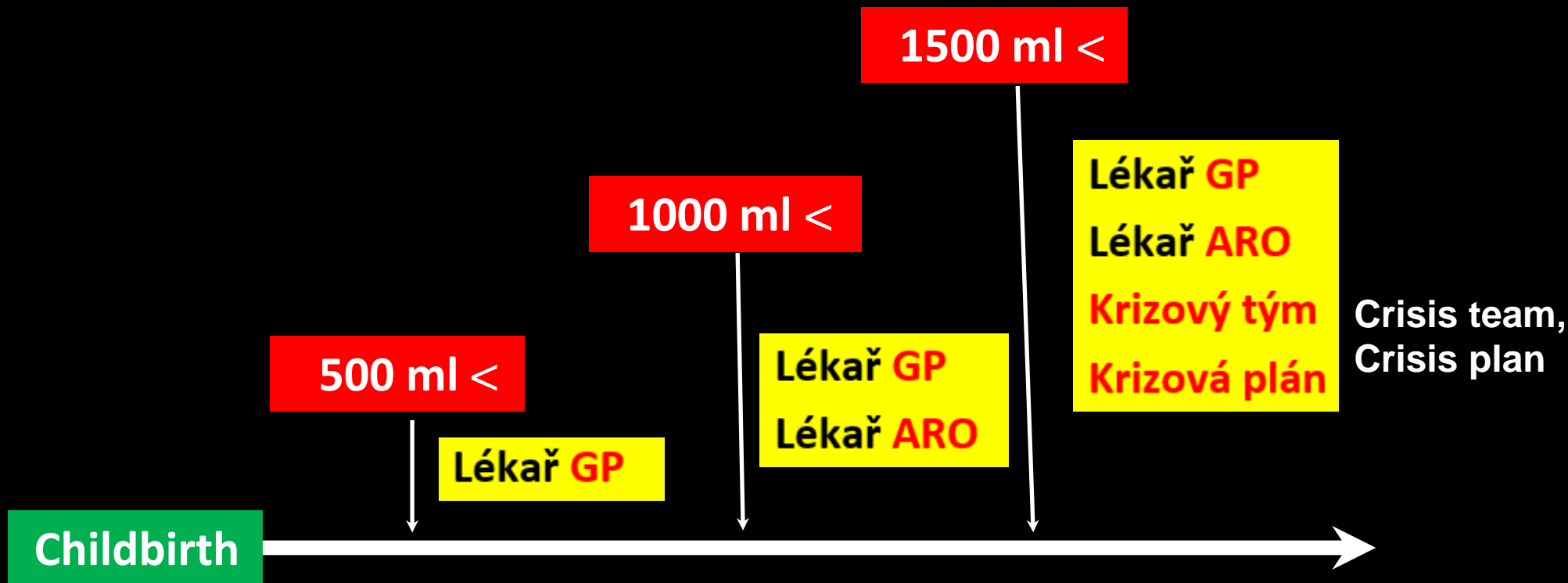


1500 ml

1000 ml

500 ml





Doctor - gynaecologist/obstetrician  
Doctor - anaesthesiology-resuscitation  
Crisis team  
Crisis plan

# Incidence



## Peripartum hemorrhage

The most common and most dangerous complications of childbirth (from the mother's point of view)

It is one of the 5 most common causes of death in women (pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium)

1. **PPH**
2. thromboembolic disease
3. hypertensive diseases
4. cardiomyopathy
5. sepsis



## Incidence

The incidence of LTPPH/PPH varies greatly depending on the criteria used to diagnose the pathology.

Estimate: **1 - 5% of births**

*Sheldon WR, Blum J, Vogel JP, et al. Postpartum haemorrhage management, risks, and maternal outcomes: findings from the World Health Organization Multicountry Survey on Maternal and Newborn Health. BJOG 2014; 121 Suppl 1:5.*

*Reale SC, Easter SR, Xu X, et al. Trends in Postpartum Hemorrhage in the United States From 2010 to 2014. Anesth Analg 2020; 130:e119.*

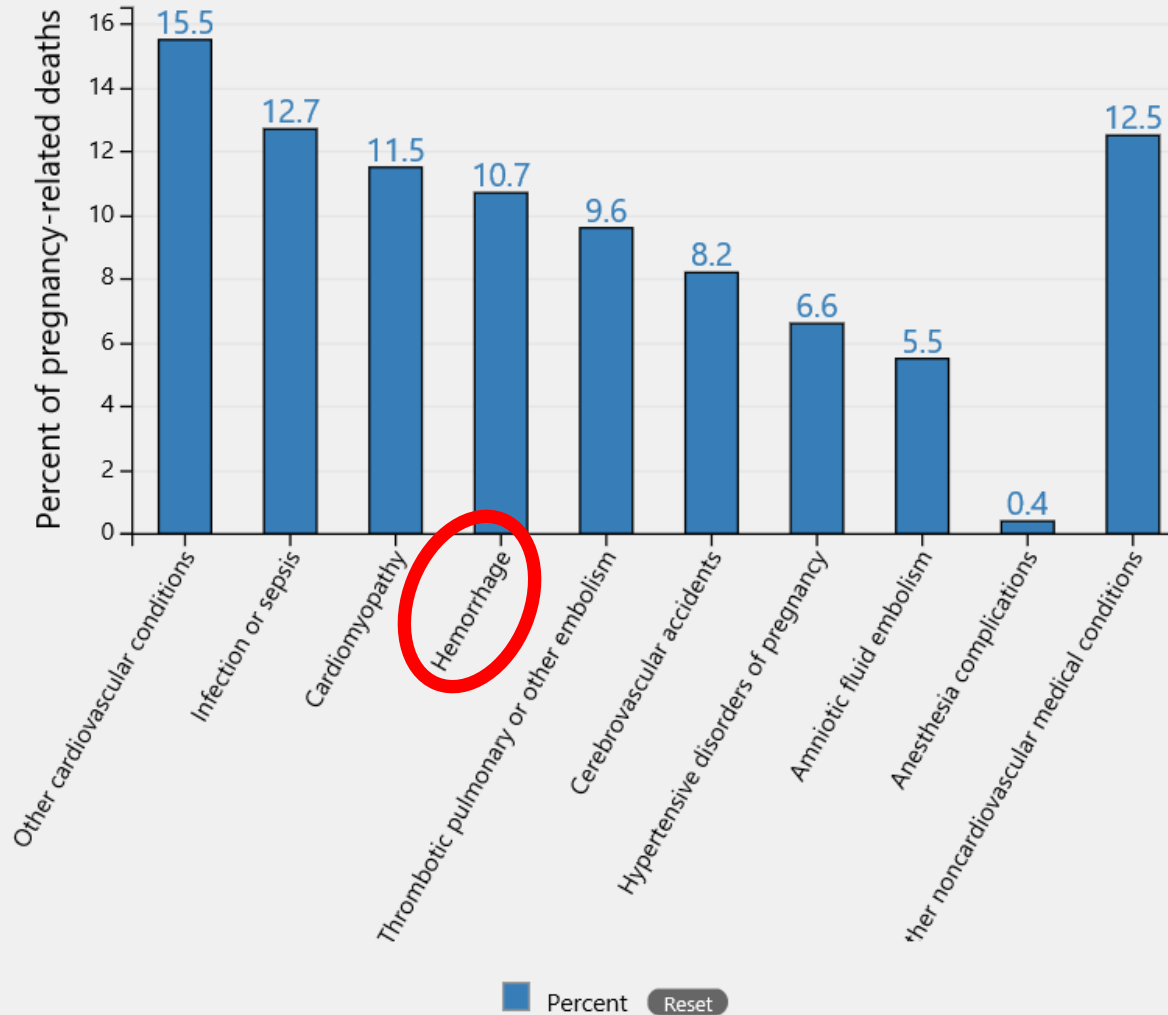
Prospective study: **10% of births**

*Deneux-Tharaux C, Bonnet MP, Tort J. [Epidemiologie poporodního krvácení]. J Gynecol Obstet Biol Reprod (Paříž) 2014; 43: 936.*

17-80%



# Causes of pregnancy-related death in the United States: 2014-2017



# Maternal Death and Peripartum Hemorrhage

515,000 women worldwide die during pregnancy and childbirth every year

99% of maternal deaths occur in developing countries

90% of cases of PPH are due to uterine atony









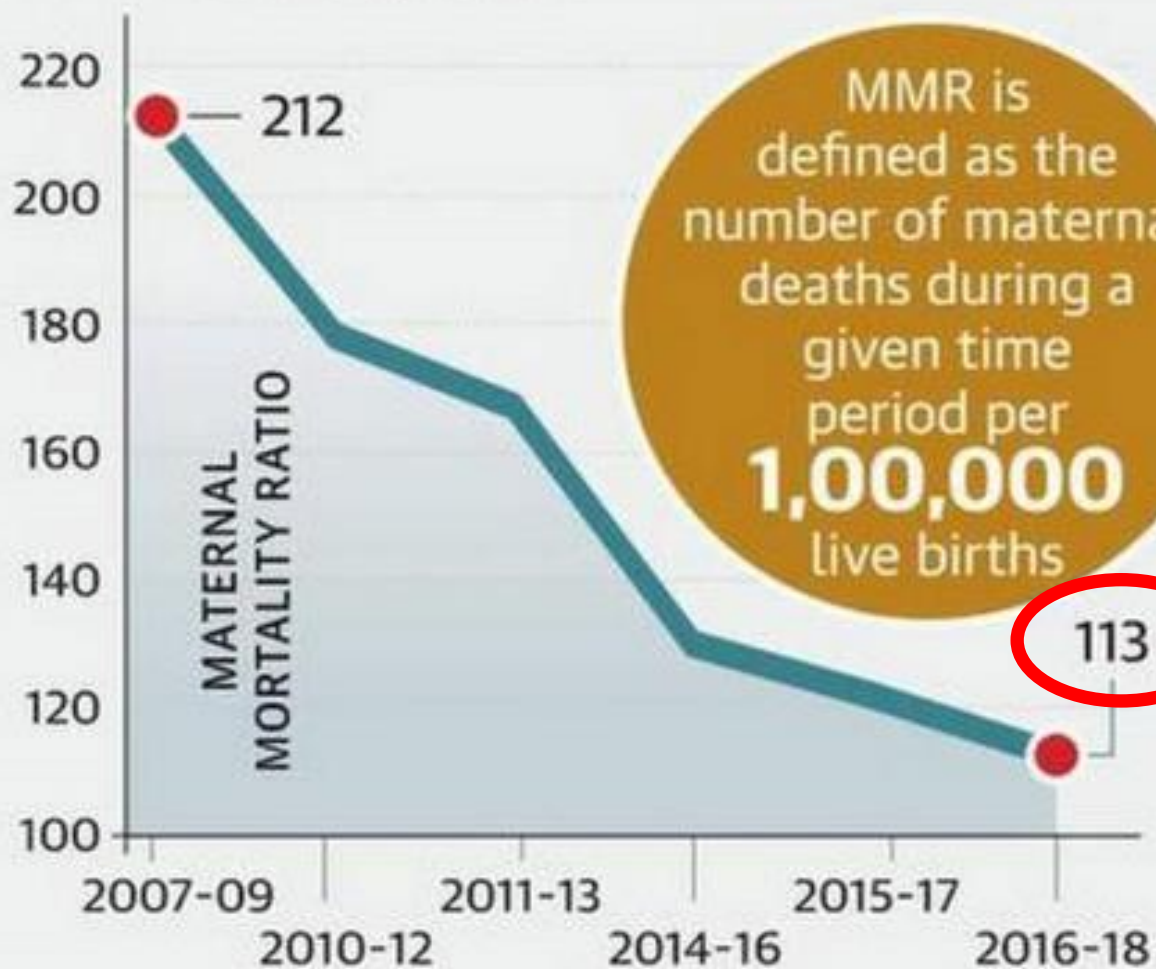


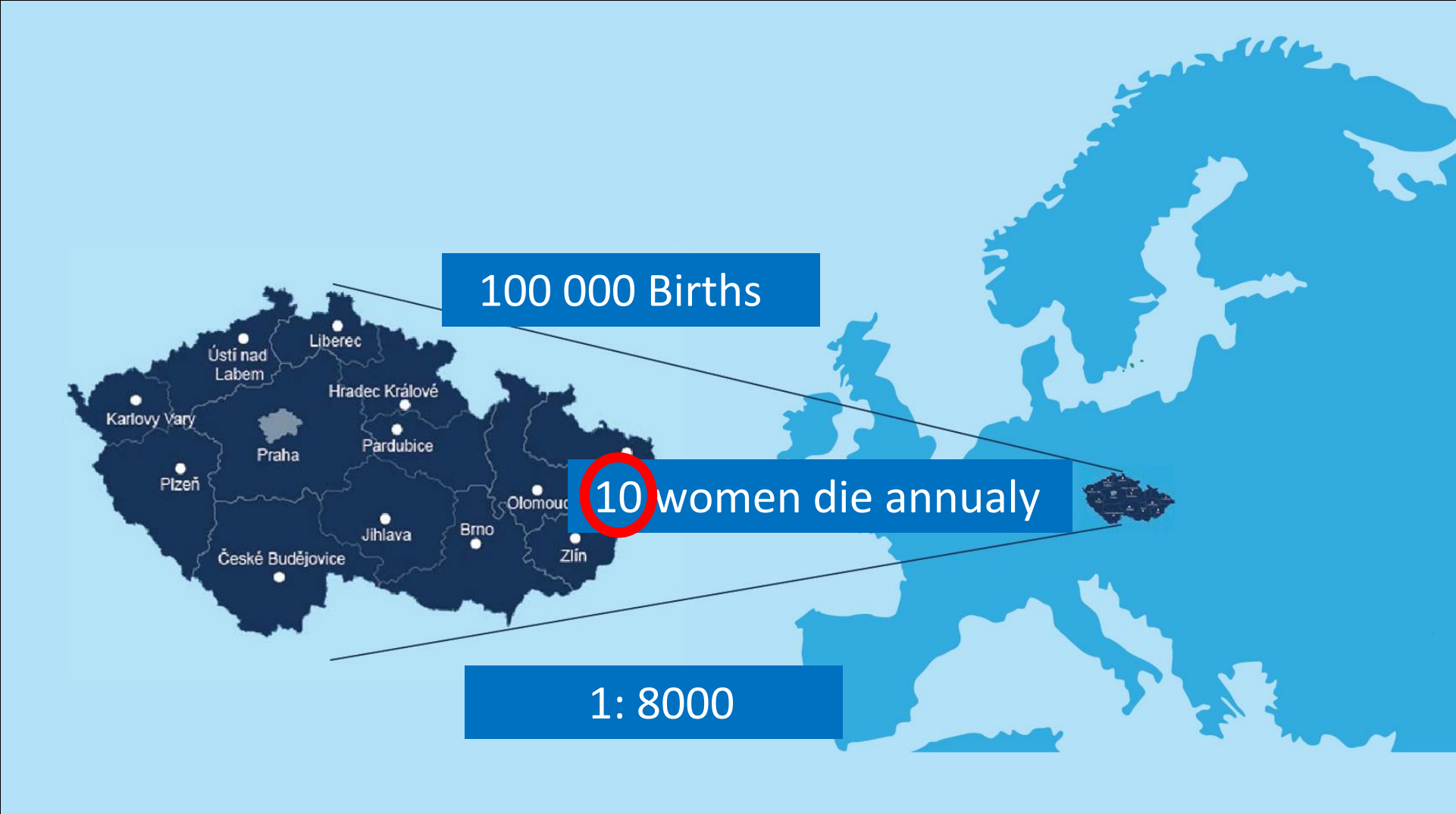




# Healthy trend

The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) between 2016 and 2018 dropped to 113 in India, almost 100 deaths lesser than in the 2007-2009 period





100 000 Births

10 women die annually

1: 8000











## Increase in cases (PPH)

- ↑ pregnancy in the elderly woman
- ↑ obesity
- ↑ morbidity (hypertension, preeclampsia)
- ↑ st. p. surgical treatment of the uterus (fibroids)
- ↑ caesarean section, especially repeated
- ↑ placenta praevia
- ↑ placenta accreta spectrum
- ↑ pregnancies / births after IVF ☐ multiple pregnancies

*BJOG.. 2012 Feb;119(3):306-14.*

*Increasing trends in atonic postpartum haemorrhage in Ireland: an 11-year population-based cohort study.*

*Lutomski JE, Byrne BM, Devane D. Greene RA.*



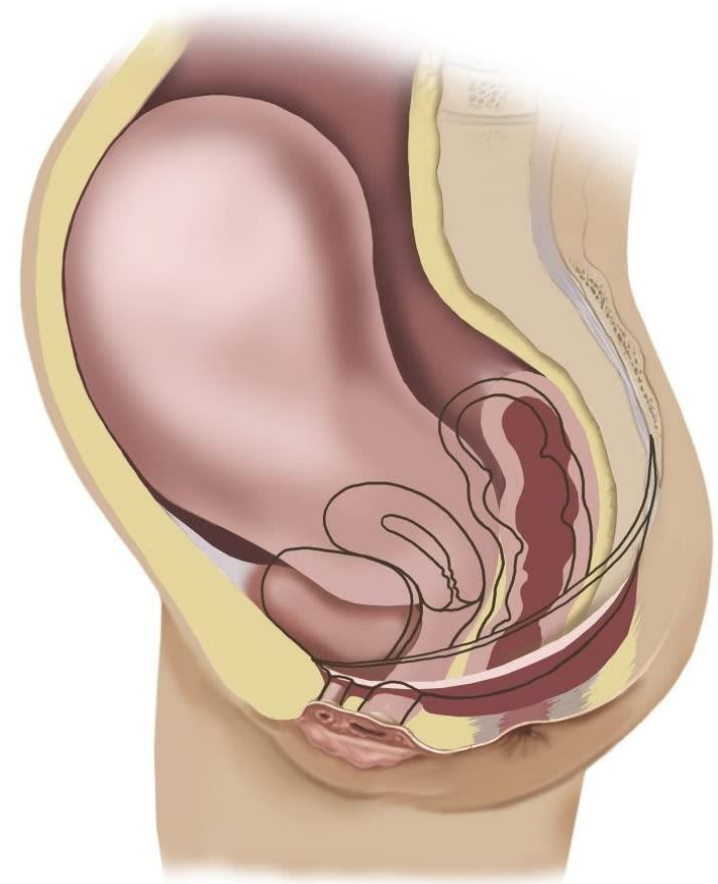
# Physiology of postpartum haemostasis

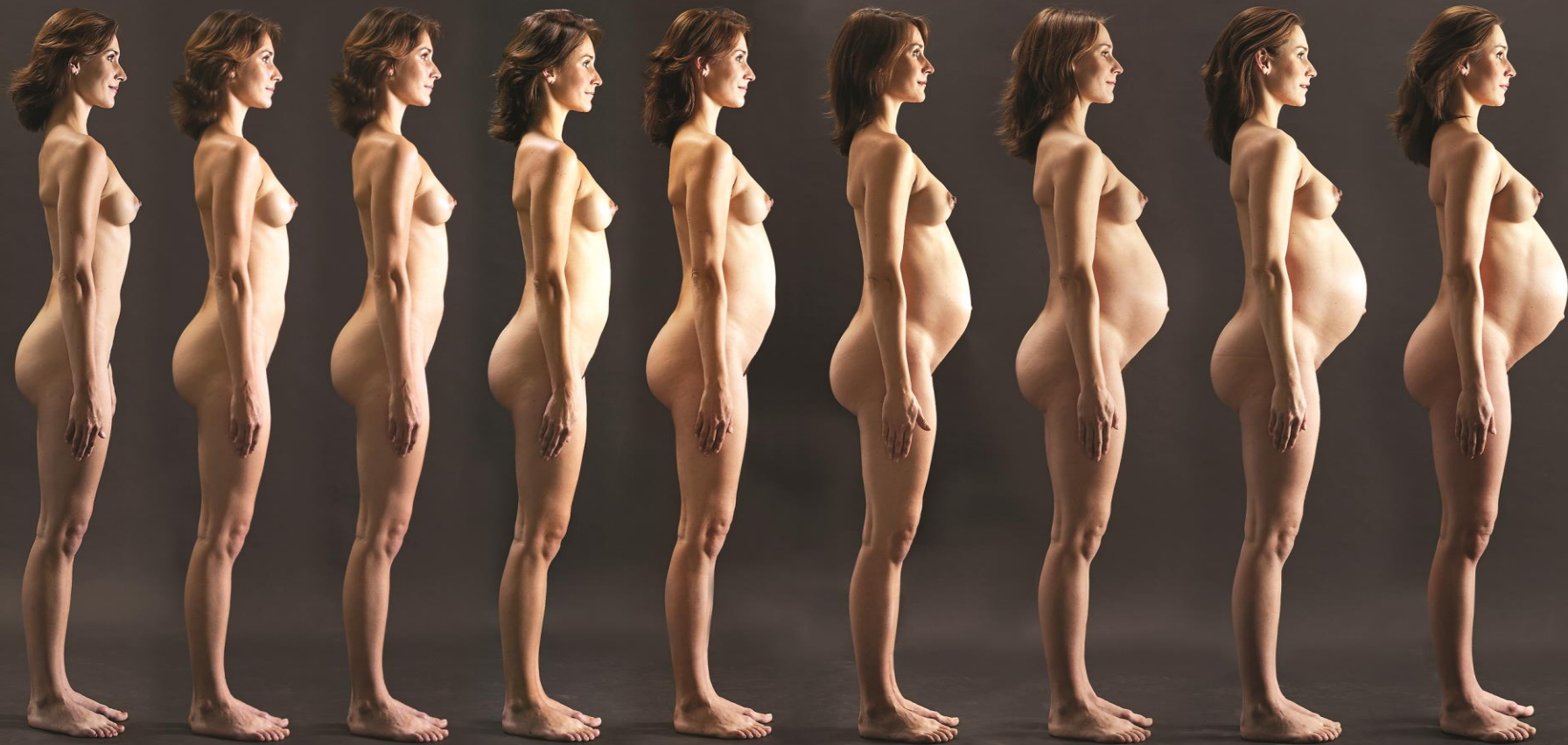
## PPH is a specific problem

### Woman

- pregnant woman
- 2nd half of pregnancy

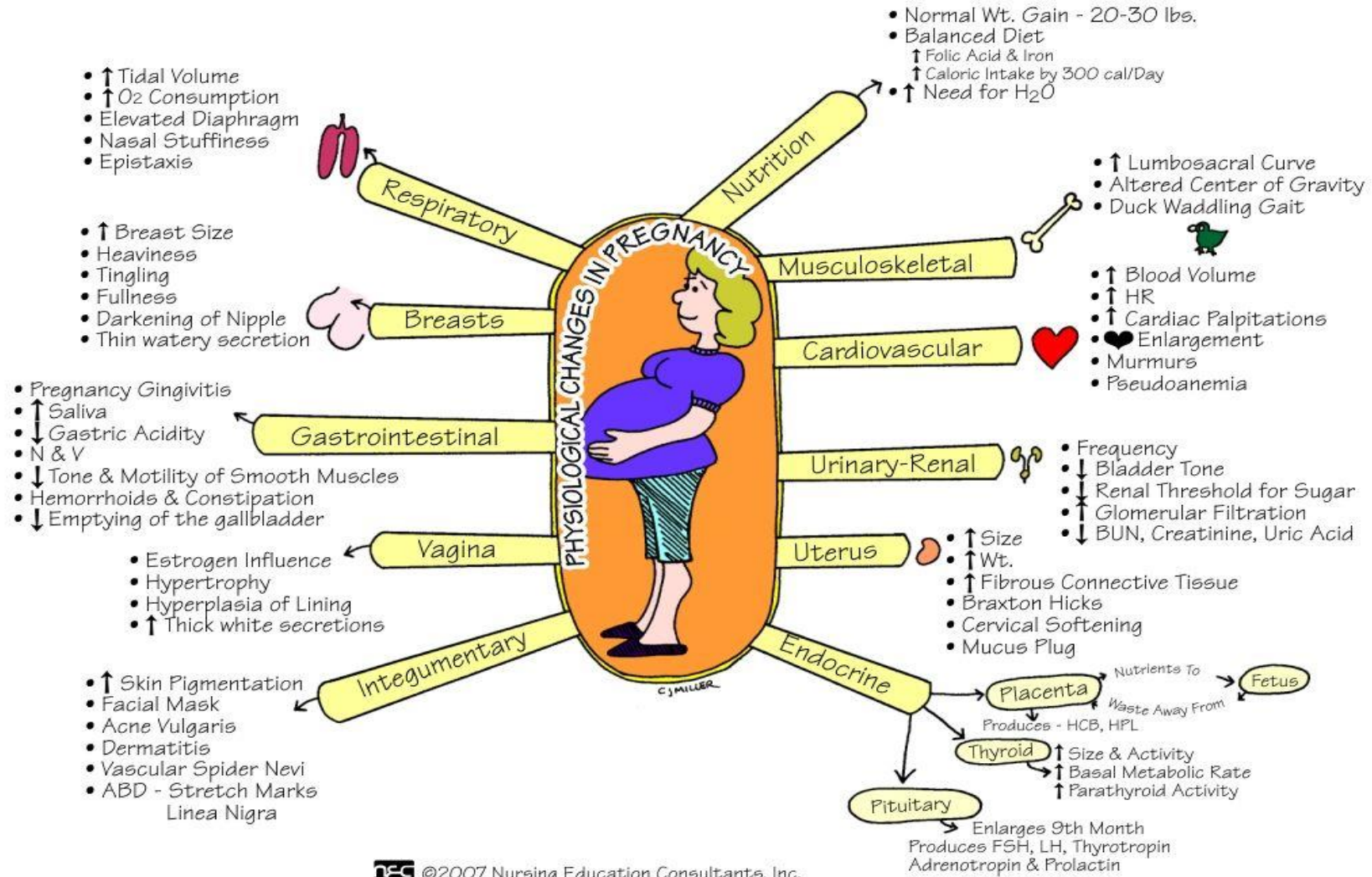
This is a problem that occurs only from women, only in pregnancy, only in the second stage of pregnancy.





Only in the second stage of pregnancy

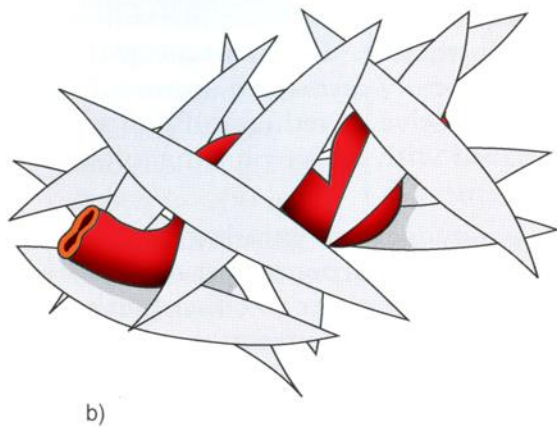
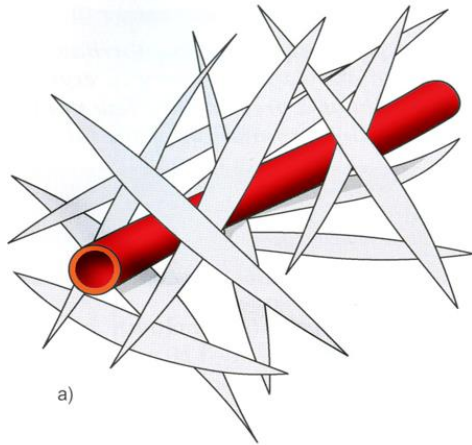






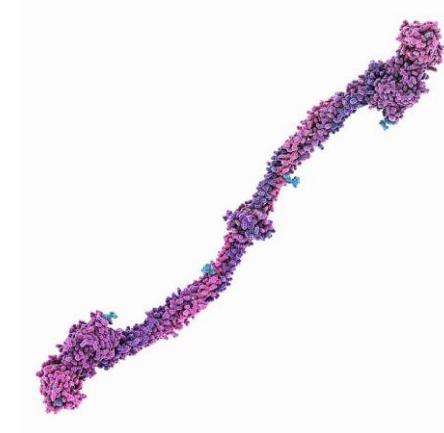
# Mechanical hemostasis

## Retraction - tourniquet



# Coagulation factors

## Fibrinogen







International society on thrombosis and haemostasis diagnostic scoring system for overt DIC.

1. Risk assessment: Does the patient have an underlying disorder known to be associated with overt DIC?

If yes: proceed

If no: do not use this algorithm

2. Order global coagulation tests (prothrombin time, platelet count, fibrinogen, fibrin related marker)

3. Score the test results

Platelet count (>100 = 0, <100 = 1, <50 = 2)

Elevated fibrin marker (e.g. D-dimer, fibrin-degradation products) (no increase = 0, moderate increase = 2, strong increase = 3)

Prolonged prothrombin time (<3 s = 0, >3 but <6 s = 1, >6 s = 2)

Fibrinogen level (>1 g/L = 0, <1 g/L = 1)

4. Calculate score:

≥5 compatible with overt DIC: repeat score daily

<5 suggestive for non-overt DIC: repeat next 1-2 days



**PPH**

**95%**

**DIC**

**5%**

The incidence of PPH and DIC.

95% of severe blood loss in childbirth is due to postpartum hemorrhage.

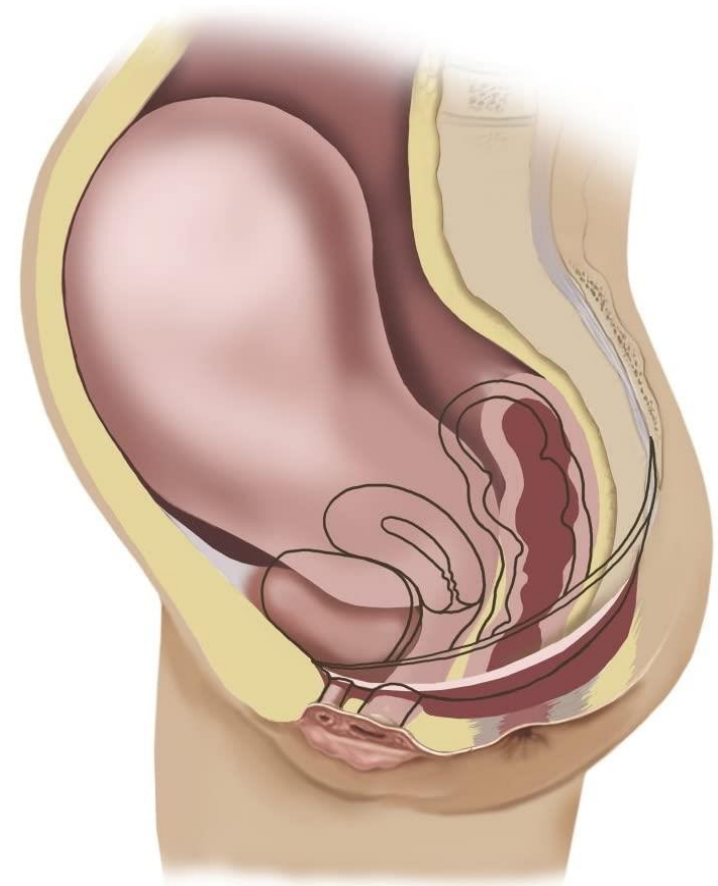


At the end of pregnancy,  
myometrial perfusion is  
**600 to 700** milliliters  
of blood per minute.



## Physiology of retraction-tourniquet myometrium

- perfusion
- oxygenation
- energy reserves
- receptor readiness



Risk factors  
Specific etiology





## Risk factors and etiology of PPH

Study (690,000 births): 4 risk factors **associated with the highest probability of predicting the need for massive blood transfusion** (n = 406) during hospitalization for delivery

*Mhyre JM, Shilkrut A, Kuklina EV, et al. Massive blood transfusion during hospitalization for delivery in New York State, 1998-2007. Obstet Gynecol 2013; 122:1288.*

- 1. abnormal placentation (pl. accreta or previa)** (1.6/10,000 births, OR 18.5, 95% CI 14.7-23.3)
- 2. placental abruption** (1.0/10,000 births, OR 14.6, 95% CI 11.2-19.0)
- 3. severe preeclampsia** (0.8/10,000 births, OR 10.4, 95% CI 7.7–14.2)
- 4. intrauterine fetal death** (0.7/10,000 births, OR 5.5, 95% CI 3.9–7.8)



## Other risk factors for PPH

personal or family history of previous PPH, obesity, multiparity, Asian or Hispanic race, precipitous delivery, excessive uterine distention (e.g. multiple pregnancy, polyhydramnios, fetal macrosomia), chorioamnionitis, uterine inversion, uterine fibroids, Couvelair uterus, inherited bleeding diathesis, acquired bleeding diathesis (e.g. amniotic fluid embolism, abruptio placentae, sepsis, fetal death), assisted reproduction technology, anaemia and the use of certain drugs: muscle relaxants, antithrombotics.

**ANTIDEPRESSANTS**, especially selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) and serotonin and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs) - **ANAEMIA**



**BJOG**

An International Journal of  
Obstetrics and Gynaecology

DOI: 10.1111/1471-0528.13612  
www.bjog.org

Epidemiology

## Antidepressant use in late gestation and risk of postpartum haemorrhage: a retrospective cohort study

LE Grzeskowiak,<sup>a</sup> R McBain,<sup>b</sup> GA Dekker,<sup>a,b</sup> VL Clifton<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> School of Paediatrics and Reproductive Health, The Robinson Research Institute, The University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, Australia

<sup>b</sup> Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Lyell McEwin Hospital, Adelaide, SA, Australia

Correspondence: Dr LE Grzeskowiak, c/o Pharmacy Department, Flinders Medical Centre, Flinders Drive, Bedford Park, SA, Australia.

Email Luke.Grzeskowiak@adelaide.edu.au

Accepted 9 July 2015. Published online 15 September 2015.

In 2015, one of the first articles came out about the negative effect of antidepressants on anemia in pregnancy a few years later the articles are incredibly increasing.



[Risk of vaginal bleeding and postpartum hemorrhage after use of antidepressants in pregnancy: a study from the Norwegian Mother and Child Cohort Study.](#)

Lupattelli A, Spigset O, Koren G, Nordeng H.

J Clin Psychopharmacol. 2014 Feb;34(1):143-8. doi: 10.1097/JCP.0000000000000036.

PMID: 24135843

[Antidepressants during pregnancy and postpartum hemorrhage: a systematic review.](#)

Bruning AH, Heller HM, Kieviet N, Bakker PC, de Groot CJ, Dolman KM, Honig A.

Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol. 2015 Jun;189:38-47. doi: 10.1016/j.ejogrb.2015.03.022. Epub 2015 Mar 30.

PMID: 25845914    Review.

[Use of antidepressants near delivery and risk of postpartum hemorrhage: cohort study of low income women in the United States.](#)

Palmsten K, Hernández-Díaz S, Huybrechts KF, Williams PL, Michels KB, Achtyes ED, Mogun H, Setoguchi S.

BMJ. 2013 Aug 21;347:f4877. doi: 10.1136/bmj.f4877.

PMID: 23965506    **Free PMC article.**

[The risk of postpartum hemorrhage with selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors and other antidepressants.](#)

Salkeld E, Ferris LE, Juurlink DN.

J Clin Psychopharmacol. 2008 Apr;28(2):230-4. doi: 10.1097/JCP.0b013e318166c52e.

PMID: 18344737

[Oxytocin for preventing postpartum haemorrhage \(PPH\) in non-facilitated births: a Cochrane review.](#)

Pantoja T, Abalos E, Chapman E, Vera C, Serrano VP.

Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2016 Apr 14;4:CD011491. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD011491.

PMID: 27078125    Review.

[Association of Antidepressant Use With Adverse Health Outcomes: A Systematic Umbrella Review.](#)

Dragioti E, Solmi M, Favaro A, Fusar-Poli P, Dazzan P, Thompson T, Stubbs B, Firth J, Fornaro M, Tsartsalis D, Carvalho AF, Vieta E, McGuire P, Young AH, Shin JI, Correll CU, Evangelou E.

JAMA Psychiatry. 2019 Dec 1;76(12):1241-1255. doi: 10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2019.2859.

PMID: 31577342    **Free PMC article.**

[Recent advances in understanding maternal perinatal mood disorders.](#)

Robakis T, Jernick E, Williams K.

F1000Res. 2017 Jun 15;6:F1000 Faculty Rev-916. doi: 10.12688/f1000research.10560.1. eCollection 2017.

PMID: 28663781    **Free PMC article.**    Review.

[Increased postpartum haemorrhage, the possible relation with serotonergic and other psychopharmacological drugs: a matched cohort study.](#)

Heller HM, Ravelli ACJ, Bruning AHL, de Groot CJM, Scheele F, van Pampus MG, Honig A.

BMC Pregnancy Childbirth. 2017 Jun 2;17(1):166. doi: 10.1186/s12884-017-1334-4.

PMID: 28577352    **Free PMC article.**

A few years later the articles are incredibly increasing.



## Preventive measures

### Recommendation

We recommend **treatment of antenatal anaemia**.

Pregnant women should be given iron preparations if their hemoglobin level falls **below 110g/l in the first trimester** or **below 105g/l in the 28th week** of pregnancy.

### Recommendation

We suggest considering **parenteral iron** in women with sideropenic anaemia unresponsive to oral iron supplementation.

## Syrup



## Drops



## Chewing tablets







**ferinject®**

1 inj. lahvička (10 ml)

Jedna 10 ml inj. lahvička  
obsahuje 500 mg železa

Každá ml obsahuje 50 mg železa  
(jako carboxymaltosum ferricum).

**Obsahové látky:**

aktivační složka: hydroxid sodný,  
kyselina citrónová.

Pro podání si přečtěte příbalovou  
přílohu.

Pro správné použití zkontrolujte nepří-  
jemnou úroveň a datum použi-  
telnosti.

U intravenóznímu podání infuzi  
provádějte v sterilním  
prostředí, roztokem chloridu sodného.

**ferinject®**  
carboxymaltosum ferricum

**ferinject®**

carboxymaltosum ferricum


**50 mg železa/ml**

injekční roztok/infuzní roztok

1 inj. lahvička (10 ml)

Jedna 10 ml inj. lahvička  
obsahuje 500 mg železa

Intravenózní podání.

 Vifor

# Medical history

Life-threatening peripartum haemorrhage

## Risk factors

### A.

multiple pregnancy

preeclampsia/gestational hypertension

placenta praevia

suspected premature separation of the placenta

suspected amniotic fluid embolism

### B.

Life-threatening peripartum haemorrhage in previous childbirth

Asians

Obesity (BMI > 35)

Anaemia (< 9g/ml)

### C.

Acute Caesarean section

Induction of labour

Placenta adhaerens

Operative vaginal delivery

Prolonged labour (> 12 hours)

Large fetus (> 4 kg)

Fever during labour

Mother's age (> 40 years)

Preemptive  
medicine

40%

Review > [Curr Opin Anaesthesiol.](#) 2019 Jun;32(3):278-284. doi: 10.1097/ACO.0000000000000717.

## Postpartum hemorrhage revisited: new challenges and solutions

Nicole Higgins <sup>1</sup>, Samir K Patel <sup>1</sup>, Paloma Toledo <sup>1 2</sup>

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 31045634 DOI: [10.1097/ACO.0000000000000717](#)



60%

**Summary:** Although postpartum hemorrhage itself may not be preventable, early identification of blood loss, and mobilization of resources may prevent adverse outcomes. Multidisciplinary planning at the system level, ensuring that hemorrhage protocols exist, as well as for management of high-risk patients is important for improving patient outcomes.





## Preventive measures

### Recommendation

Women with risk factors for life-threatening PPH should give birth in medical facilities **appropriately staffed and materially equipped to deal with life-threatening PPH.**

### Recommendation

For patients with a high risk of PCOS (abnormal placentation), we recommend **formulating a care plan with the participation of a multidisciplinary team** in a reasonable time before delivery.

# Causes of excessive blood loss

# Bleeding in human childbirth

## Before delivery

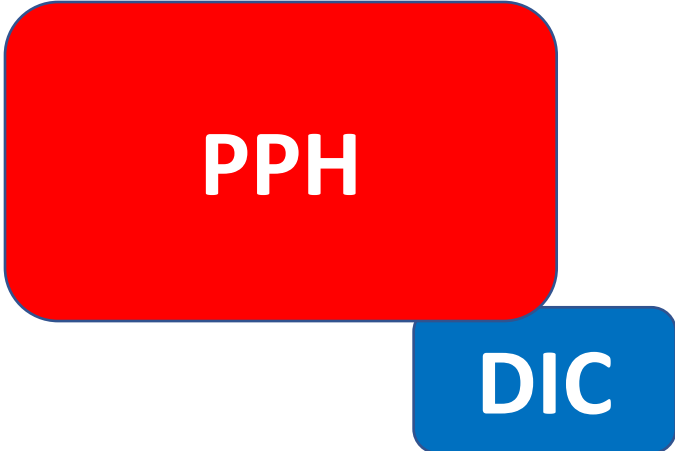
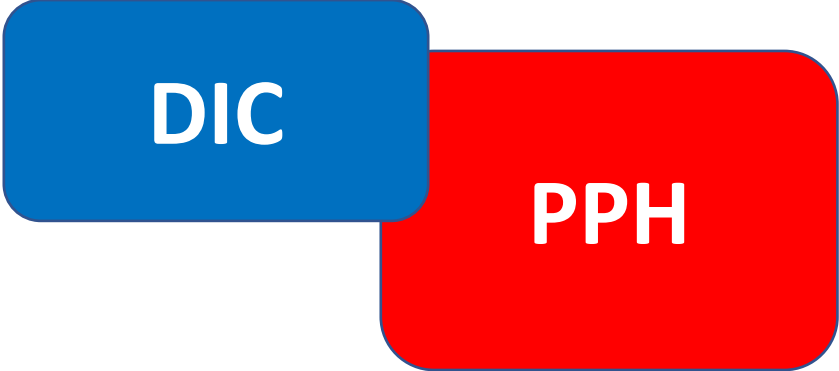
- placental abruption
- amniotic fluid embolism
- endo/myometritis
- preeclampsia/HELLP

## During delivery

- in III. stage of labour (delivery of the placenta)
- during the operation

## After delivery

- hysterotomy



## Disorders of uterine **T**onus

**70 – 80%**

- postpartum uterine hypo-/atony

## Birth **T**rauma

**10 – 15%**

- laceration of the cervix, vagina, perineum
- pelvic haematomas
- uterine rupture, intraoperative complications
- inversion of the uterus



## **T**issue pathology

**1 – 5%**

- placenta adherens, placenta accreta

## Coagulopathy (**T**hrombin)

**1 – 5%**

- DIC early (amniotic fluid embolism, abruption!!!)



Dominant cause of PPH

# Uterine **T**one

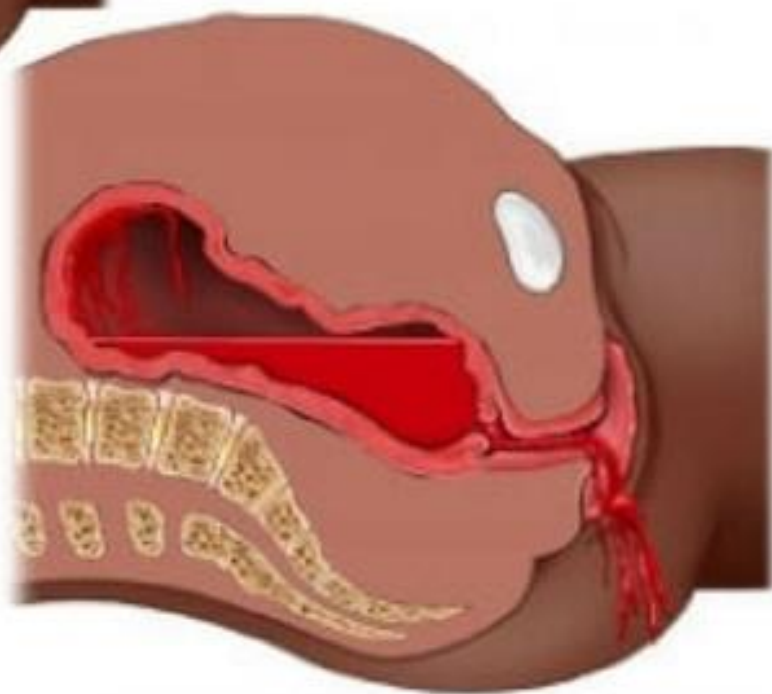
Uterine hypotonia/atony **80%**

*Reale SC, Easter SR, Xu X, et al.  
Trends in Postpartum Hemorrhage in the United States From 2010 to 2014.  
Anesth Analg 2020; 130:e119.*



**Normal postpartum condition with contracted uterus preventing hemorrhage.**

**Uterine atony allows hemorrhage to flow into the uterus.**







# Trauma

Trauma related to bleeding= **tissue laceration** (including uterine rupture)  
or  
**surgical incisions.**

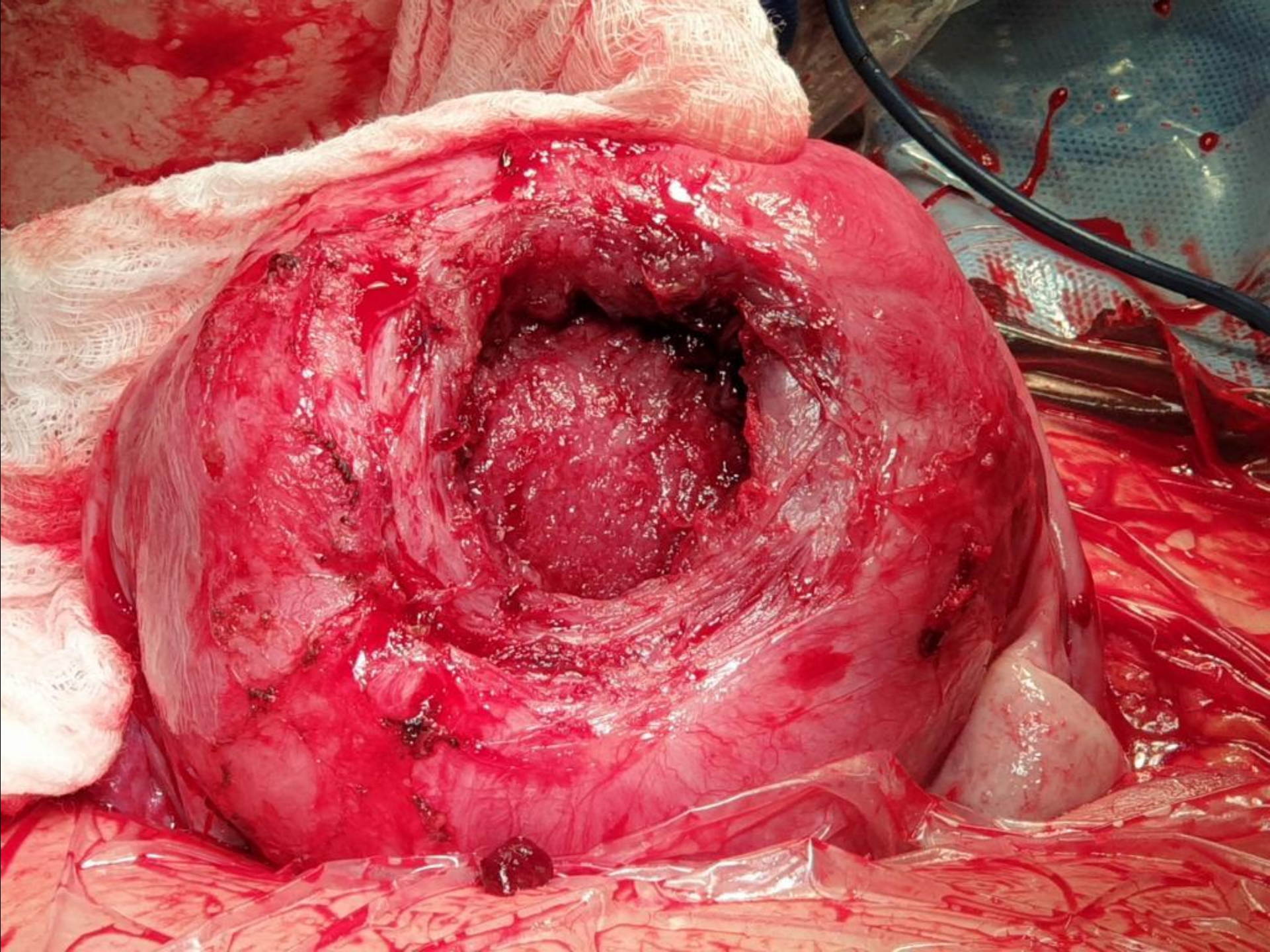
**Lacerations/ruptures** of the cervix and vagina will be caused by

- fetus – passage through the birth canal
- assistance - intervention during childbirth

**Lacerations/ruptures**

- obvious
- hidden (haematomas of the vulva, paracolpia, retroperitoneum)







# Thrombin - coagulation

- about 1 in 500 births in the U.S.
- **< 7% of PPH cases** (placental abruption, amniotic fluid embolism)

*Reale SC, Easter SR, Xu X, et al. Trends in Postpartum Hemorrhage in the United States From 2010 to 2014. Anesth Analg 2020; 130:e119.*

## Congenital coagulopathies

von Willebrand disease = high risk of PPH

- von Willebrand factor level during pregnancy ↑, after delivery ↓↓↓

## Acutely acquired coagulopathy

- **amniotic fluid embolism**
- **placental abruption**
- severe preeclampsia
- HELLP syndrome (haemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, low platelets)

International society on thrombosis and haemostasis diagnostic scoring system for overt DIC.

1. Risk assessment: Does the patient have an underlying disorder known to be associated with overt DIC?

If yes: proceed

If no: do not use this algorithm

2. Order global coagulation tests (prothrombin time, platelet count, fibrinogen, fibrin related marker)

3. Score the test results

Platelet count ( $>100 = 0$ ,  $<100 = 1$ ,  $<50 = 2$ )

Elevated fibrin marker (e.g. D-dimer, fibrin-degradation products) (no increase = 0, moderate increase = 2, strong increase = 3)

Prolonged prothrombin time ( $<3 \text{ s} = 0$ ,  $>3 \text{ but } <6 \text{ s} = 1$ ,  $>6 \text{ s} = 2$ )

Fibrinogen level ( $>1 \text{ g/L} = 0$ ,  $<1 \text{ g/L} = 1$ )

4. Calculate score:

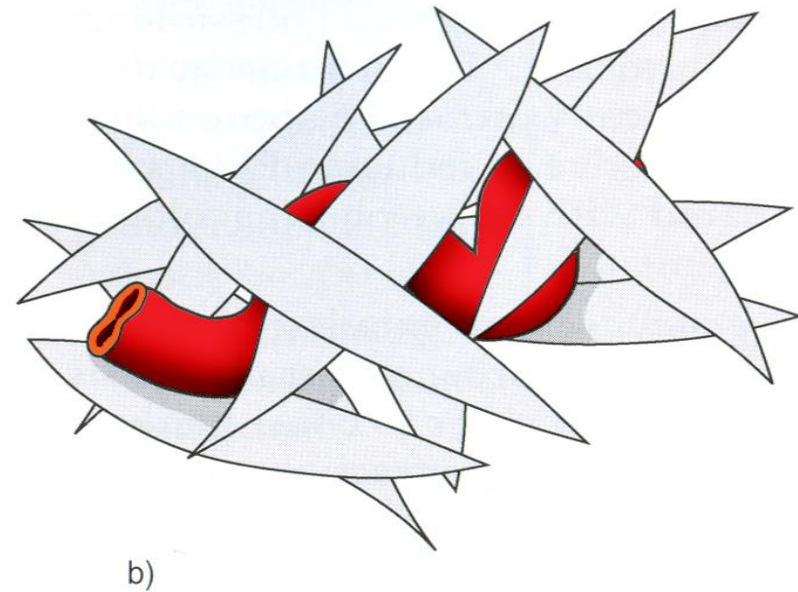
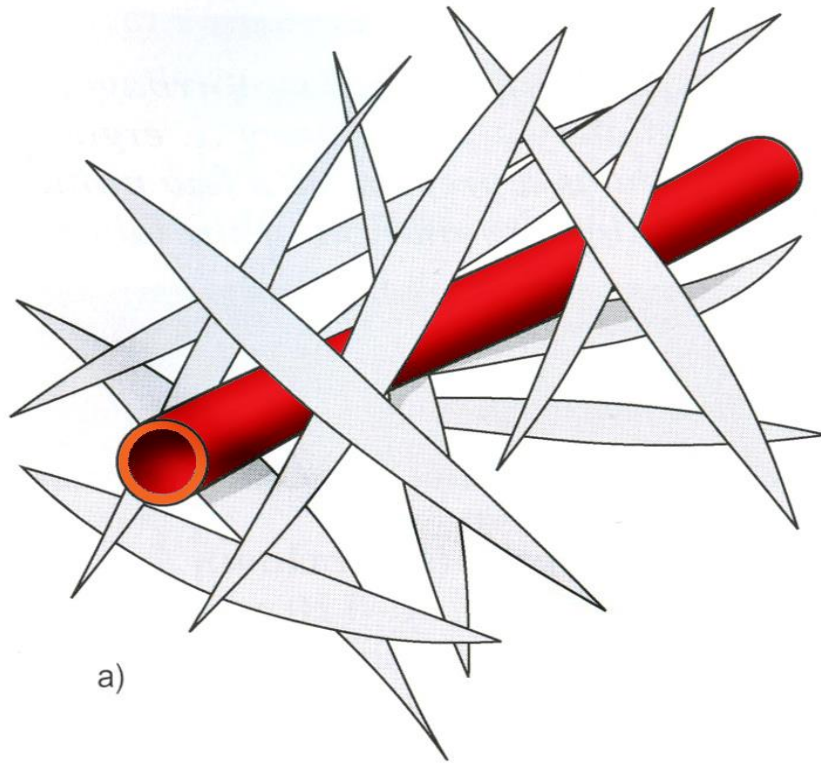
$\geq 5$  compatible with overt DIC: repeat score daily

$<5$  suggestive for non-overt DIC: repeat next 1-2 days



# Uterine atony = tourniquet **dys**function

uterine retraction disorder after delivery





# Assessment of severity of blood loss

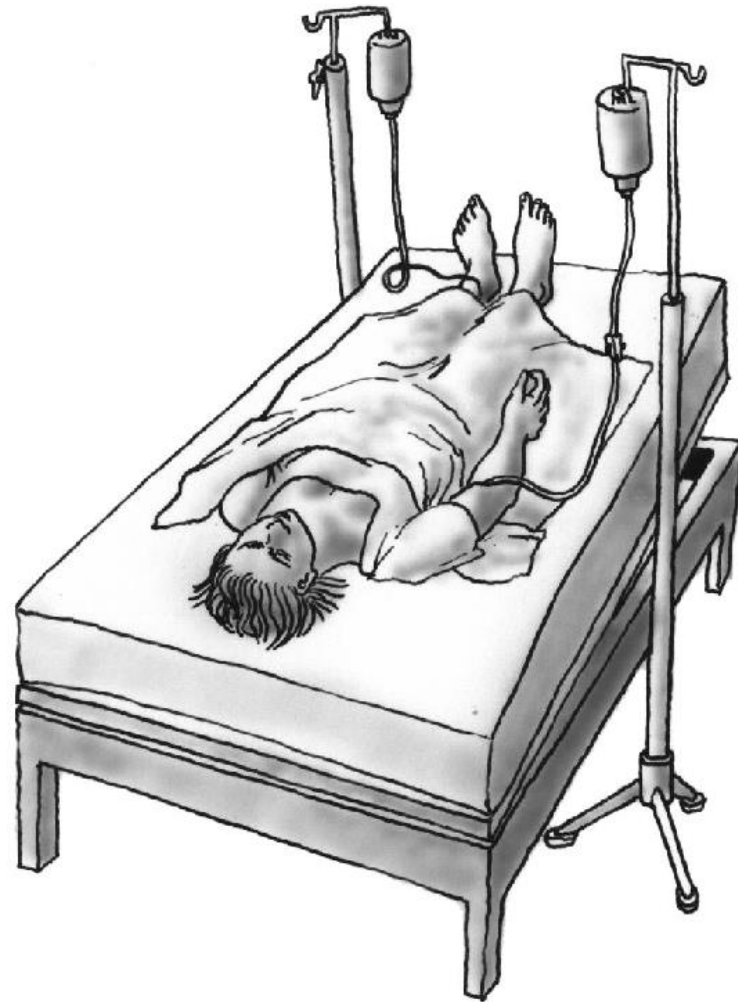


## **Diagnosis can be problematic**

bleeding may not be externally visible

the blood in the collection bags may be mixed with the amniotic fluid

# Blood loss, its rough estimate



**500 ml**

= 3 coffee cups

= 1 soup plate

= half a litre



10C

75 ml

50 ml

50 ml







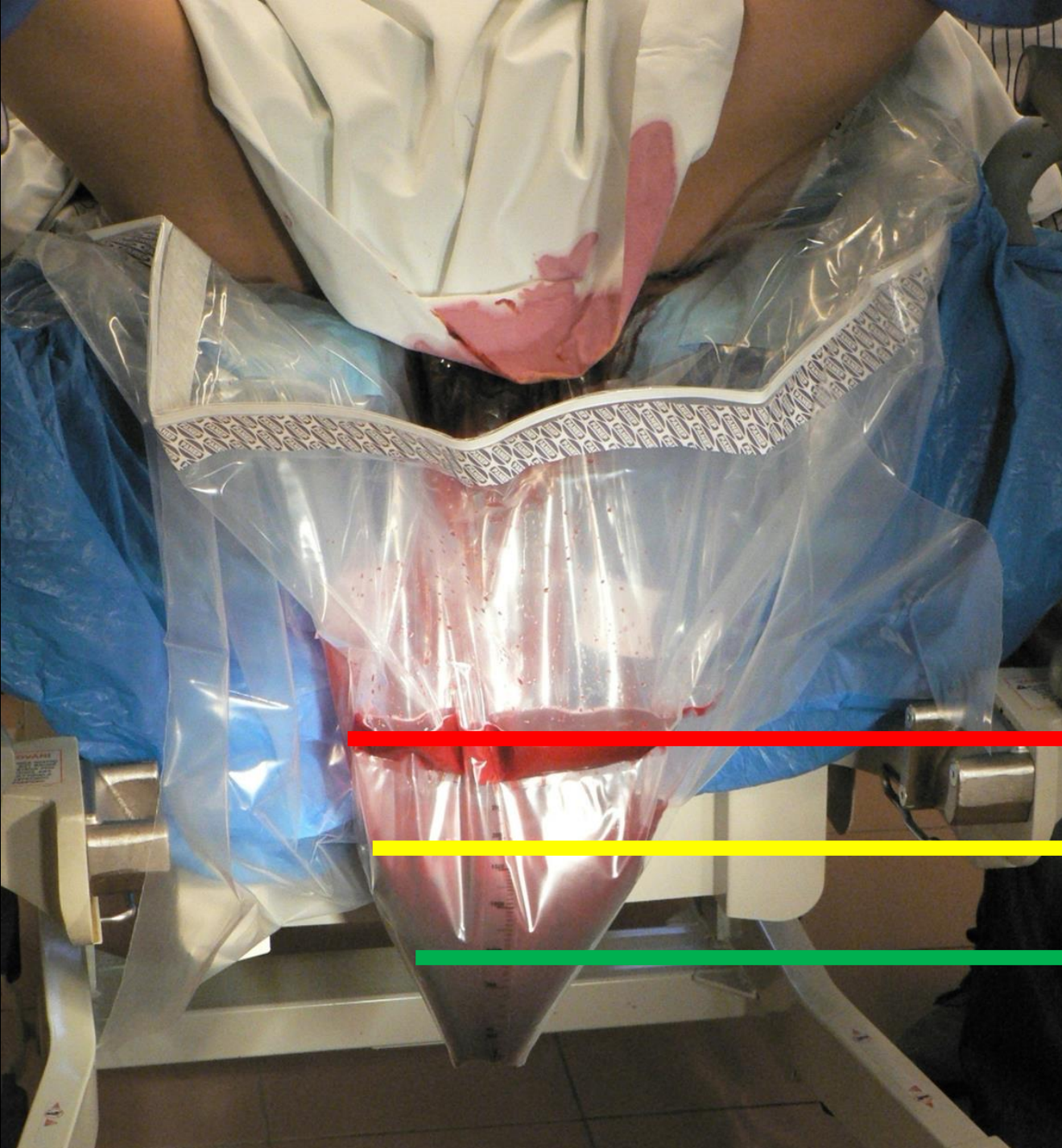












1500 ml

1000 ml

500 ml





## Pulse

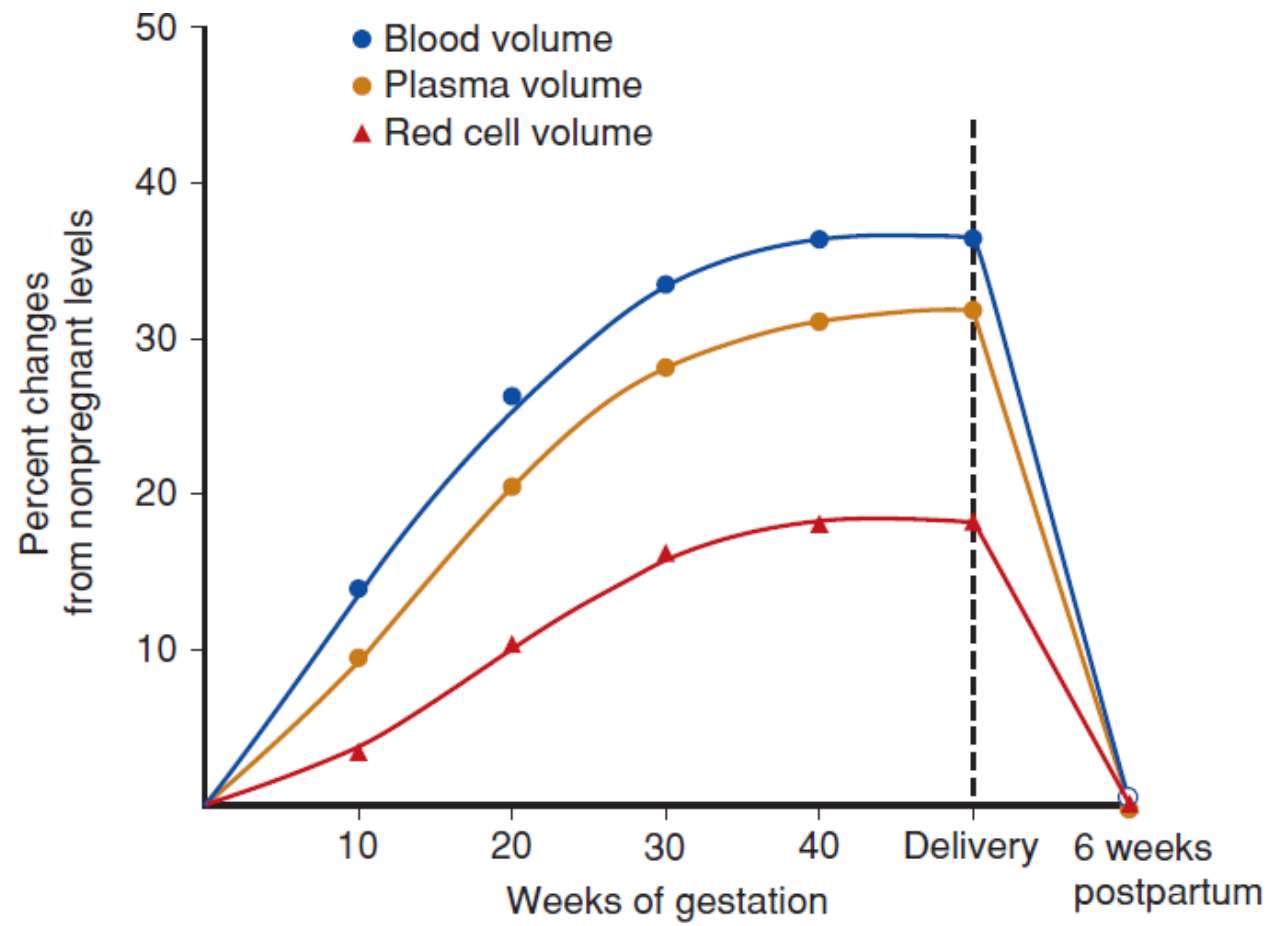
**BP** (hypotension)

...the pregnant woman compensates for a long time (haemodynamics)  
and quickly decompensates...



# A trip to (patho)physiology





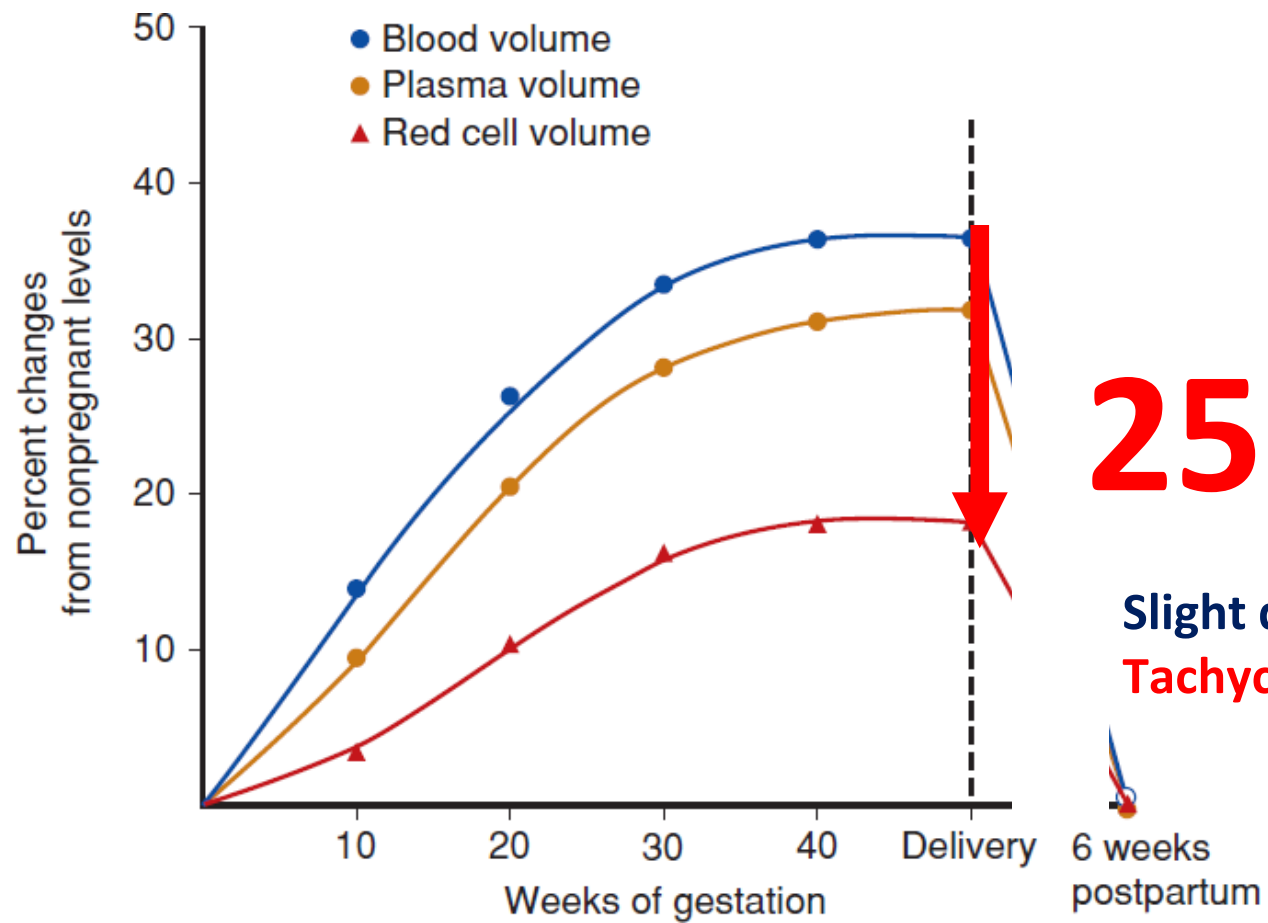


### **Clinical note:**

During pregnancy, a woman's blood volume increases physiologically, where at the end of pregnancy the increase is up to **40%** of the original volume.

**Initial symptoms of a haemorrhagic shock are therefore less pronounced during pregnancy.**

As long as the blood loss does not exceed **1000 ml**, the systemic pressure and the heart rate of the pregnant/partum/six-weeks-postpartum woman are **maintained within the physiological range.**



## Clinical count in peripartum bleeding

Volume of blood loss	Blood pressure (systolic)	Symptoms	Degree of shock
<b>500–1000 mL</b> (10–15%)	<b>Normal</b>	Palpitation <b>Tachycardia</b> Dizziness	Compensated Class I
<b>1000–1500 mL</b> (15–25%)	<b>Slight drop</b> (100–80 mmHg)	Weakness <b>Tachycardia</b> Perspiration	Light Class II
<b>1500–2000 mL</b> (25–35%)	<b>Moderate drop</b> (80–70 mmHg)	Unrest Pallor Oliguria	Medium Class III
<b>2000–3000 mL</b> (35–50%)	<b>Significant drop</b> (70–50 mmHg)	Collapse Shortness of breath Anuria	Severe Class IV





## What Is New in Insights and Strategies in Postpartum Hemorrhage?

Best Articles From the Past Year

Dunsmoor-Su, Rebecca MD, MSCE [Author Information](#)

Obstetrics & Gynecology: July 2018 - Volume 132 - Issue 1 - p 210-212

doi: 10.1097/AOG.0000000000002713

### Shock index

Ratio between systolic pressure and pulse rate

Normal condition: 60 bpm : 120 BP/s, 0.5

Developed shock: 100 bpm : 100 BP/s, 1.0

Severe shock: 120 bpm : 60 BP/s, 2.0

### Shock index

- sensitive and useful parameter
- for the prediction of PPH intensive care



# Management Treatment of PPH



**Timely and accurate  
registration of blood loss**



## Causes of non-standard care for a woman with PPH

- **delayed diagnosis**
- **delayed treatment due to underestimated blood loss**
- **delayed preparation of blood products and coagulation factors**
  
- **lack of management protocols**
- **insufficient professional training of personnel**
- **poor communication** between the interdisciplinary team
- deficiencies in organization and **delays in initiation of treatment**



## Reduction of maternal mortality and morbidity

- **timely** identification of PPH
- **timely** and correct diagnosis of the cause of bleeding
- **rapid intervention**/treatment of PPH



## High risk of excessive bleeding during delivery

### III. stage of labour

= myometrial perfusion **600 ml/min.**

**about 15%** of the mother's cardiac output

### Haemostasis

= after delivery of the placenta





**Timely and accurate  
registration of blood loss**



## Irreplaceable role - midwife



## Life-threatening peripartum bleeding

When?

= start (time)

Where?

= localization

How?

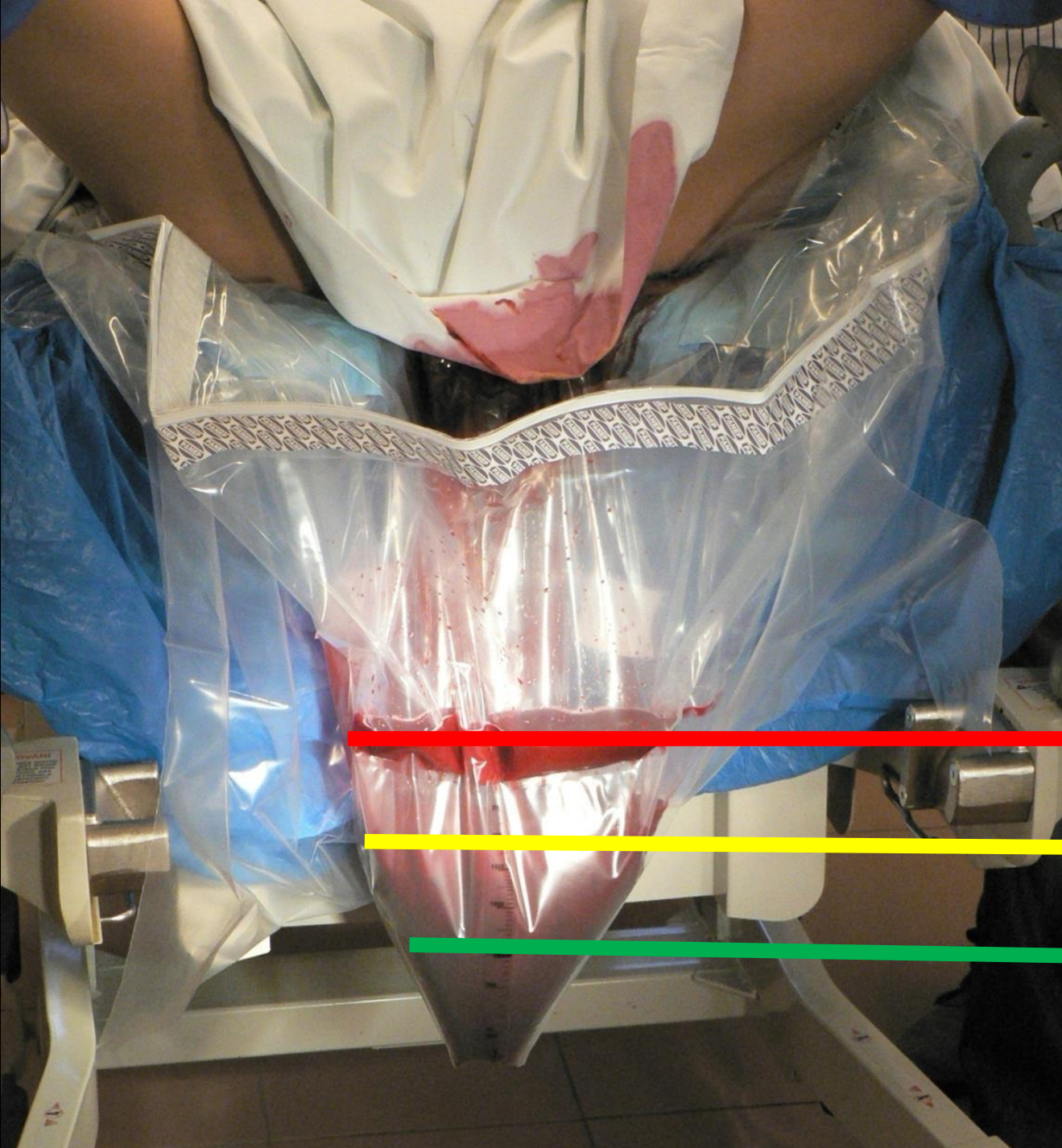
= amount









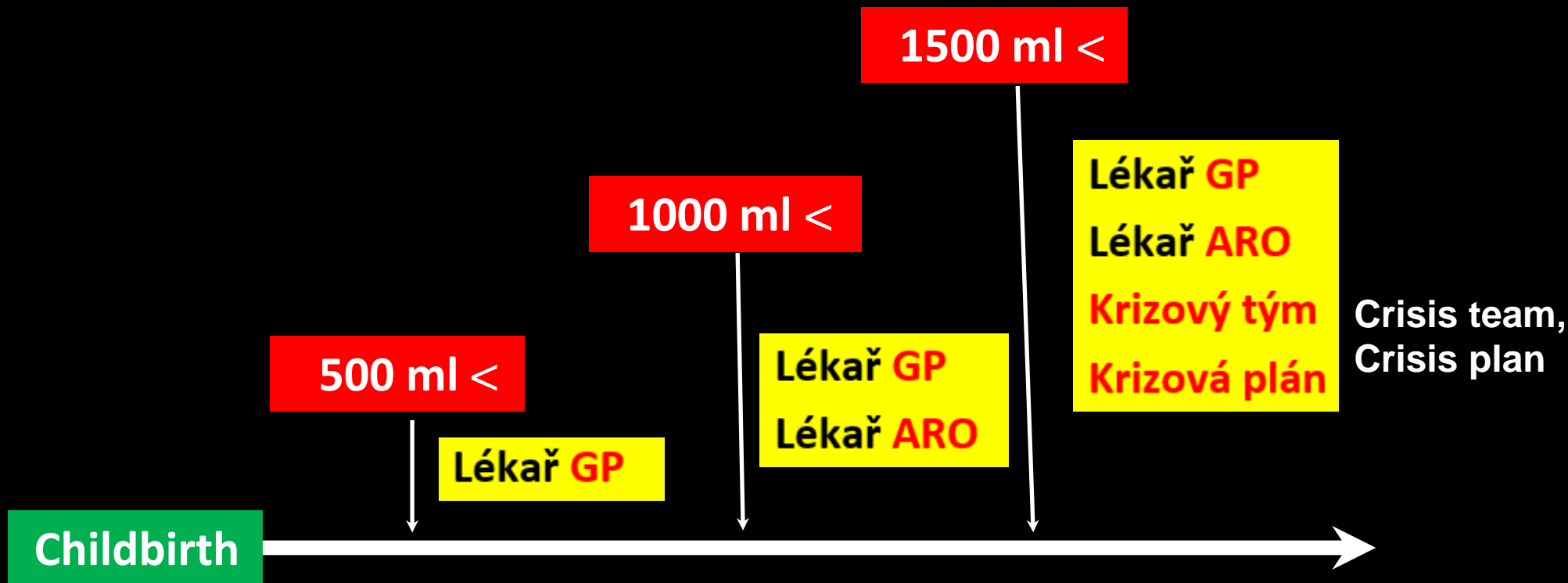


1500 ml

1000 ml

500 ml





Doctor - gynaecologist/obstetrician  
Doctor - anaesthesiology-resuscitation  
Crisis team  
Crisis plan

# Management of life threatening peripartum haemorrhage – applies !!!

1. rapid anti-shock measures
  2. rapid surgical treatment
  3. rapid intensivist treatment
- = substitution of blood factors



We recommend **monitoring coagulation** and the initiation of measures **to adjust coagulations as soon as possible** after identifying the condition of life-threatening PPH.

**To identify the type of coagulation disorder** in life-threatening PPH we recommend using **viscoelastometric methods (TEG, ROTEM)**, if available.





Thromboelastograph (TEG<sup>®</sup>)



Thromboelastometer











## Diagnostika a lokalizace zdroje krvácení

### Definice:

rychle nastávající krvetná ztráta, která je klinicky odhadnuta na 1500 ml a více a která je spojena s rozvojem klinických a/nebo laboratorních známek takové hypoperfuze těhotné/děložní

### Identifikace zdroje krvácení:

- vyšetření v zrcadlech
- palpační bimanuální vyšetření
- vyšetření ultrazvukem

### Další postupy:

- zhodnocení a zajištění základních životních funkcí
- přivolání členů kritického týmu
- zahájení monitorace základních životních funkcí
- zahájení oxygenoterapie
- zajištění/kontrola vstupů do krevního řečiště
- zahájení náhrady tekutin/tekutinové resuscitace
- podání uterotonik i.v.
- zvážení následujících postupů:
  - masáž dělohy
  - bimanuální komprese dělohy
  - externí komprese aorty

### Doporučená úvodní laboratorní vyšetření:

- krvní obraz
- základní koagulační vyšetření (aPTT, PT)
- hladina fibrinogenu
- předtransfuzní vyšetření (krevní skupina, screening nepravidelných protilátek proti erytrocytům, test kompatibility)
- orientační test srážení krve s trombinem



### Úvodní požadavky na transfuzní přípravky (dále jen TP):

- plazma (v iniciační fázi zajištění dostupnosti) minimálně 4 transfuzních jednotek – dále jen T.U.)
- erytrocyty (v iniciační fázi zajištění dostupnosti) minimálně 4 T.U.)

### POUŽITÉ ZKRATKY:

- PZOK – peripartální život ohrožující krvácení
- aPTT – aktivovaný parciální tromboplastinový čas
- PT – protrombinový čas
- ATB – antibiotika
- T.U. – transfuzní jednotka
- TP – transfuzní přípravek
- rFVIIa – rekombinantní aktivovaný faktor VII

## Odstraňování příčiny krvácení

**Hypotonie/atonie dělohy**

**Krok 1**

- masáž dělohy
- uterotonika

**Krok 2**

- odstránění koagulí
- uterotonika

**Krok 3**

- chirurgická intervence (excize placenty, děložní dutiny)

Hysterektomie u ženy ve fertilním věku je závažným činem, který výrazně ovlivní její další život. K hysterektomii přistupujeme velmi opatrně a pečlivě.

- methylergometrin
- prostaglandiny
- 4. digitální nebo instrumentální revize dutiny děložní

PII neúspěchu

alternativně

- Bakrňho balonkový katetr, levnt. tamponáda potvsní

PII neúspěchu neodkladně

- li-lychnova sutura dělohy
- podvar aa. iliacae internae
- 2. selektivní katetrizační embolizace aa. uterinae (pokud je dostupná intervence/radiologie)
- 3. zvážení podání rekombinantního aktivovaného faktoru VII (NovoSeven®)

**Indikace k hysterektomii:**

- pokračující PZOK přes vyčerpání všech dostupných léčebných postupů
- devastující poranění dělohy
- děloha jako předpokládaný zdroj sepsise

PII abdominálním chirurgickým řešením PZOK jsou kontraindikovány metody regionální anestezie (epidurální, subarachnoidální). Chirurgická intervence provádíme vždy v i.v. ATB cloně.

**Zadržetí placenty**

**Krok 1**

- oxytocin, lépe carbetocin
- kontrolovaná trakce pupočníku

**Krok 2**

- manuální vyjmutí pod profylaktickou ATB clonou

PII neúspěchu

**Zadržetí části placenty**

**Krok 1**

- oxytocin, lépe carbetocin
- manuální revize, vyjmutí zadržovaných částí
- šetná instrumentální revize

**Krok 2**

- postup jako u atonie dělohy

PII neúspěchu

**Ruptura/dehiscence dělohy**

**Krok 1**

- laparotomie a primární ošetření dělohy

**Krok 2**

- hysterektomie, nepovede-li se primární ošetření

PII neúspěchu

**Inverze dělohy**

**Krok 1**

- manuální reverze dělohy (v celkové anestezii nebo vyčkat vymizení účinku uterotonik)

**Krok 2**

- laparotomie - reverze dělohy

PII neúspěchu

**Jiný zdroj**

**Kombinace zdrojů**

**DIC**

**Primární hematologická porucha**

## Léky a jejich dávkování

### Oxytocin (Oxytocin®)

**zahájení léčby:**  
10 IU i.m. a 20-40 IU v 1000 ml infuzního roztoku, rychlost: 60 kapek/min  
**dále:** 20 IU v 1000 ml infuzního roztoku, rychlost: 40 kapek/min, až do zastavy krvácení

### Carbetocin (Duratocin®)

náhrada infuzního podání oxytocinu  
100 µg i.v. (doba podání 1 minuta)

### Methylergometrin

**zahájení léčby:**  
0,2 mg i.m. nebo pomalu i.v.  
**dále:** po 15 minutách opakovat podání 0,2 mg methylergometrinu i.m.  
**nebo:** 0,2 mg i.m. nebo pomalu i.v. každé 4 hodiny, nepřesáhnout dávku 1 mg (pět dávek 0,2 mg)

### Prostaglandiny F<sub>2α</sub>

v případě, že krvácení pokračuje i po podání oxytocinu, carbetocinu, event. ergometrinu

### Dinoproston (Euzaprost®)

5 mg v 500 ml infuzního roztoku, rychlost: 5 ml/min (= 300 ml/h)  
nepřesáhnout dávku 20 mg není-li odezva, podat carboprost (Prostin 15MP®)

### Carboprost (Prostin 15MP®)

**zahájení léčby:**  
0,25 mg i.m. event. intramyometrálně  
**dále:** podle potřeby každých 15 minut 0,25 mg i.m. nepřesáhnout dávku 2 mg (šest dávek 0,25 mg)

### Rekombinantní faktor VIIa (NovoSeven®)

**zahájení léčby:**  
90-120 µg/kg i.v. pomalu bolusová injekce  
**dále:** při pokračování krvácení a klinickém předpokladu účinnosti opakování dávky lze zvážit podání dalších dávek rFVIIa

### Kyselina tranexamová (Exacyl®)

1 g i.v. (doba podání 1 minuta) podle potřeby 1 g i.v. po 30 minutách



Oxytocin, carbetocin, prostaglandiny



Bakrňho balonkový katetr



Podvar aa. uterinae a aa. ovariae



li-lychnova sutura dělohy



Hegnerova sutura dělohy



Podvar aa. iliacae internae



Selektivní katetrizační embolizace aa. uterinae



Rekombinantní faktor VIIa



## Recommendation

We recommend prophylactic administration of uterotonics in **III. stage of labour** immediately after the birth of the child before ligation of the umbilical cord. The drug of first choice is **oxytocin**.

## Recommendation

We suggest considering the administration of **carbetocin** in women with an increased risk of life-threatening PPH.

## Recommendation

For women with an increased risk of life-threatening PPH undergoing Caesarean section, we suggest considering a single administration of **tranexamic acid (TXA)** along with **carbetocin**.



## Recommendation

We recommend **fibrinogen substitution** in patients with life-threatening PPH when its level drops below **2 g/l** and/or when its functional deficit is detected by viscoelastometric methods or when there is a justified clinical assumption of fibrinogen deficiency **even without knowledge of its levels.**

As a minimum initial dose for life-threatening PPH, we recommend the administration of an initial dose of at least 3 g (**4 g**) of **fibrinogen** or the **equivalent** of this dose when using transfusion preparations with increased fibrinogen content.



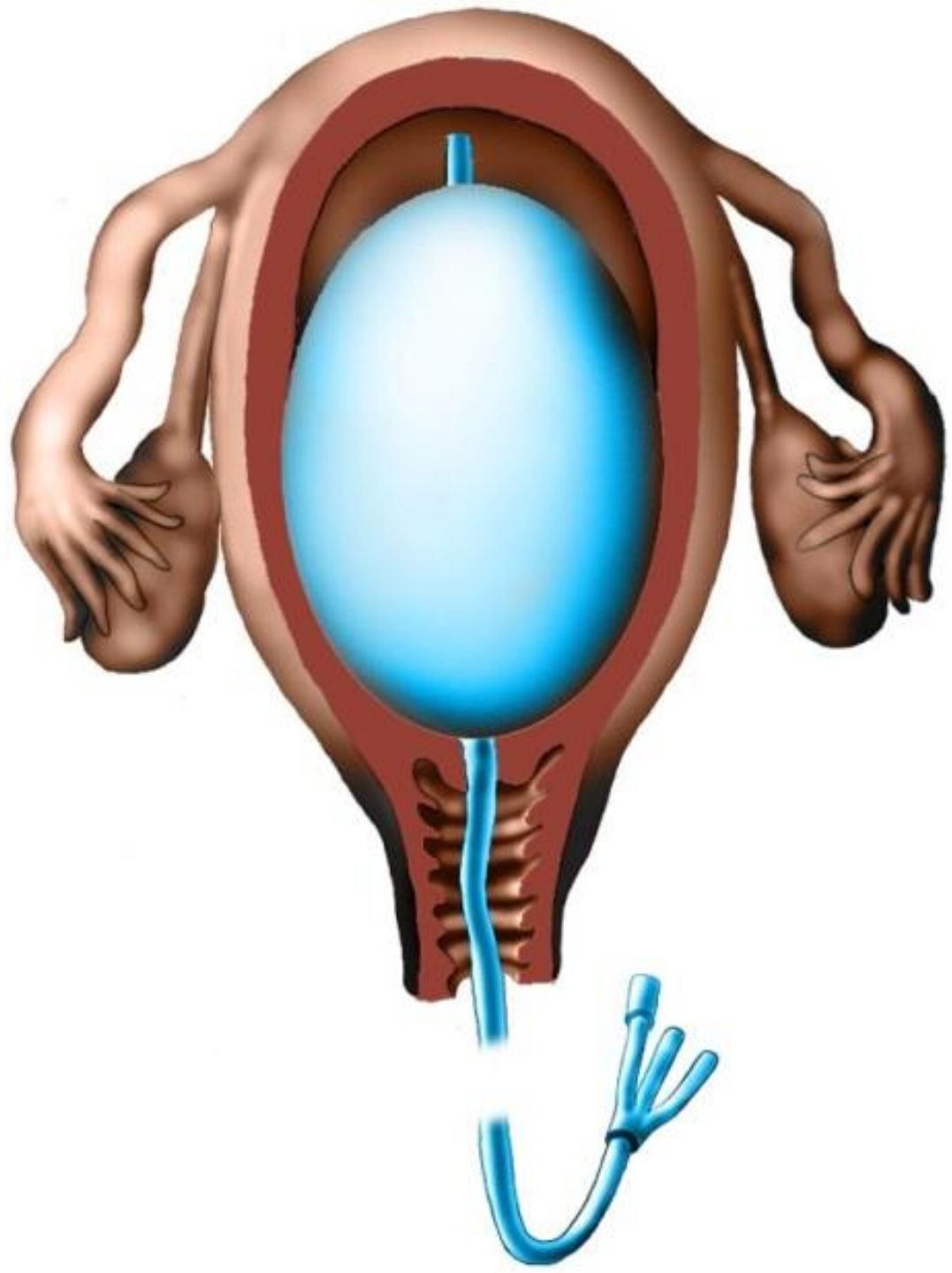
  
**Duratocin** 100 mikrogramů/ml  
injekční roztok  
carbetocinum



Intravenózní a intramuskulární podání  
5 injekčních lahviček po 1 ml

**FERRING**  
PHARMACEUTICALS

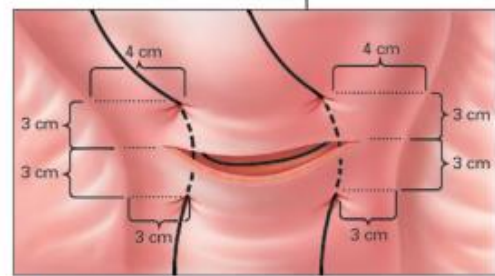
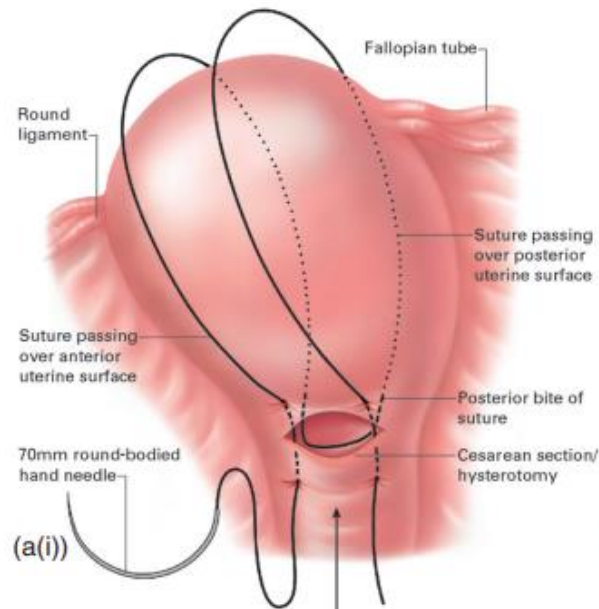




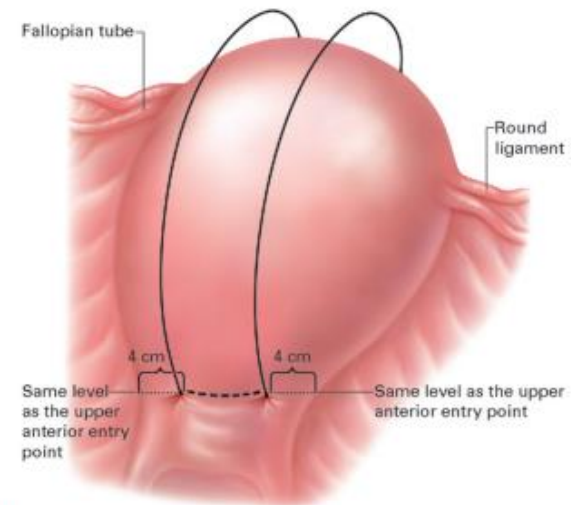




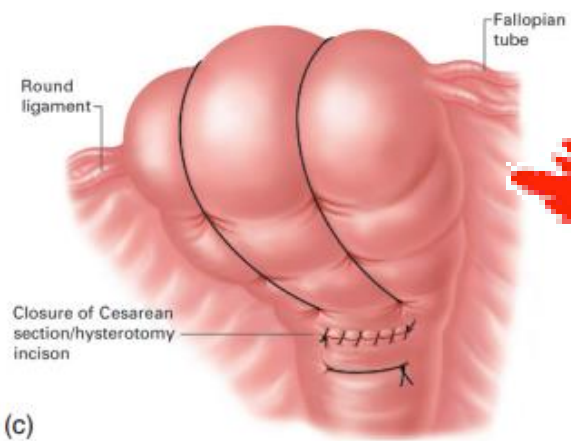
Interventional radiology - an alternative/perspective



© Copyright B-Lynch'05

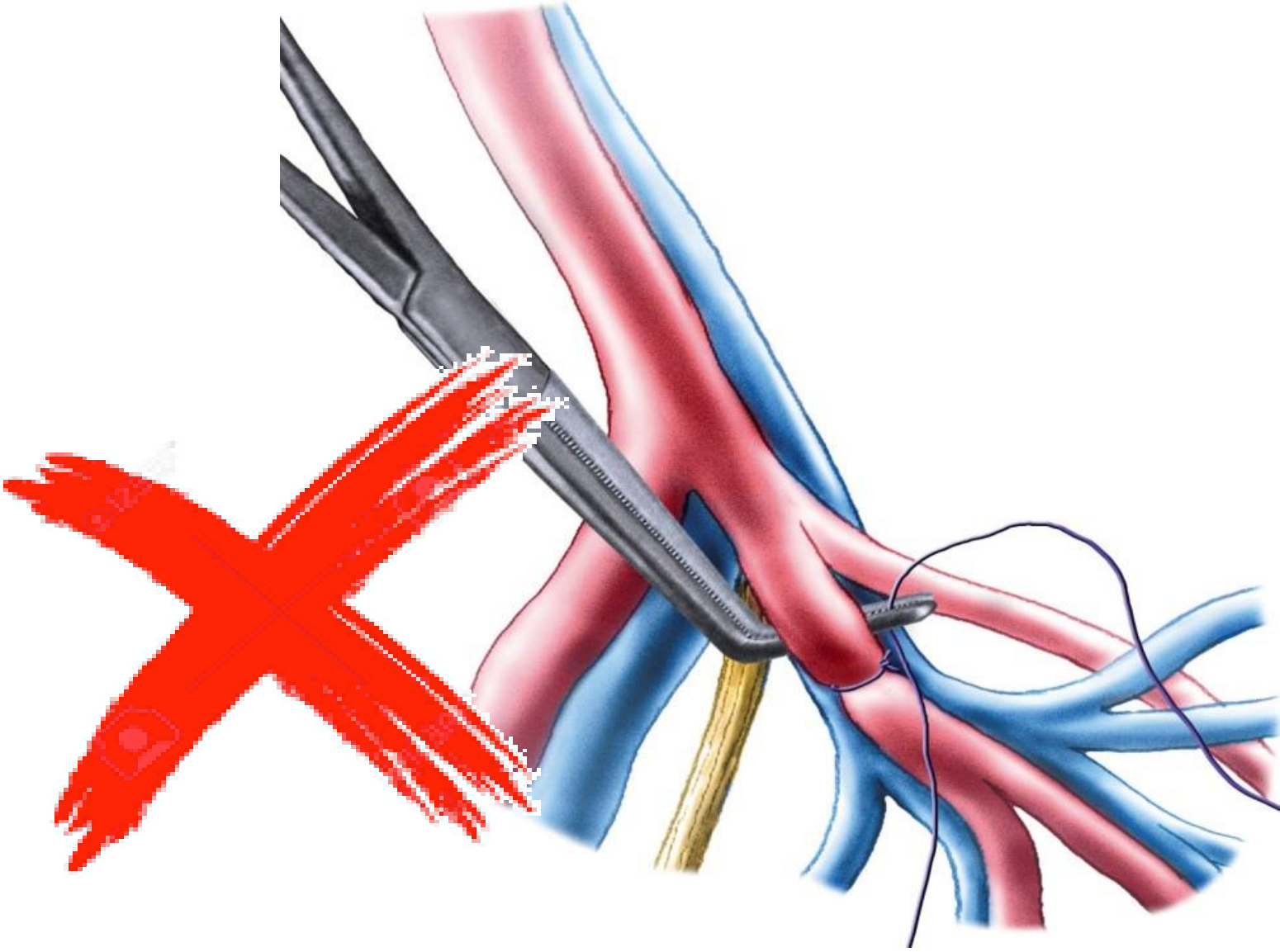


(b)

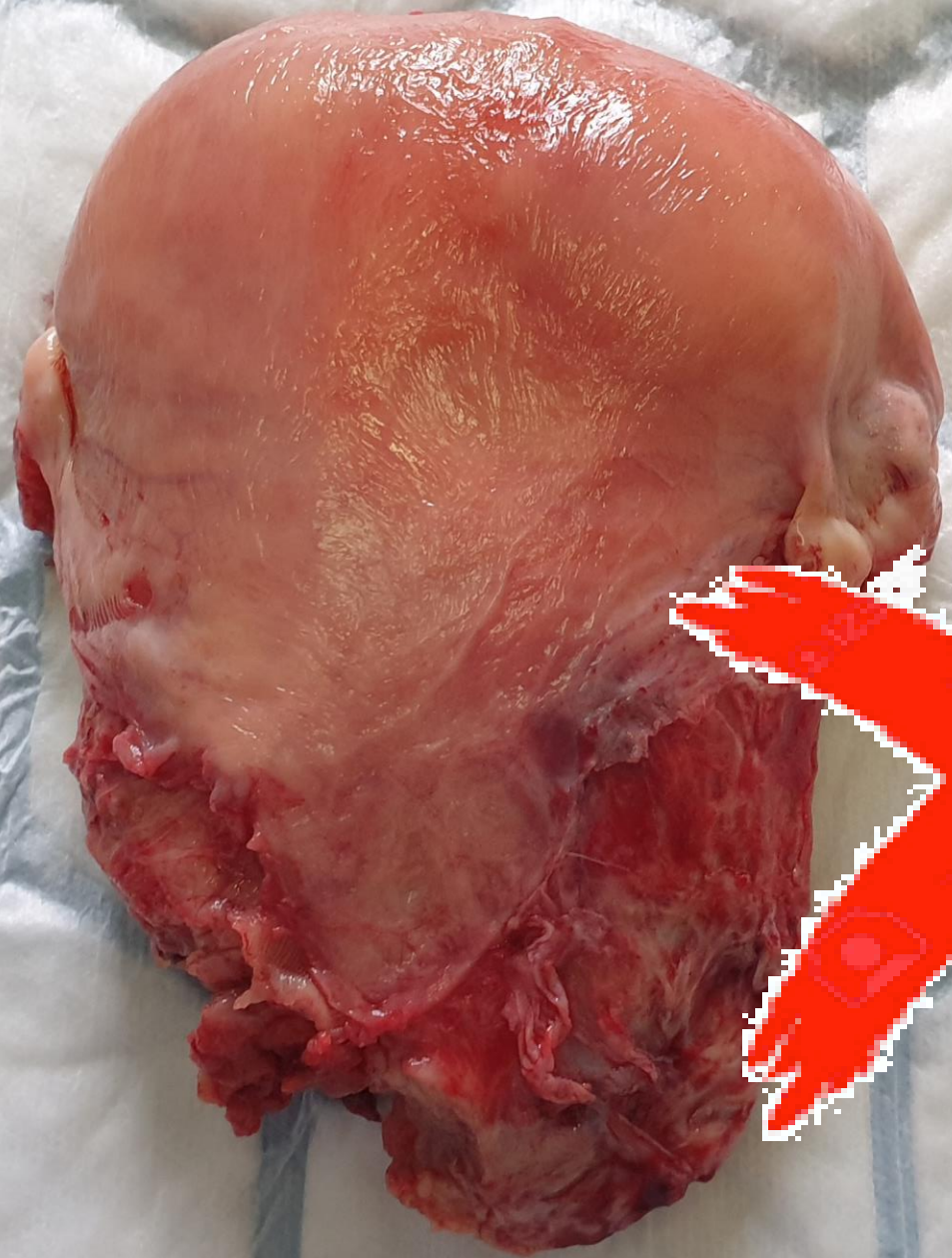


Chirurgická hemostáza











# Mechanická hemostáza



# Koagulační faktory



# Simulation Centre



















logický porod





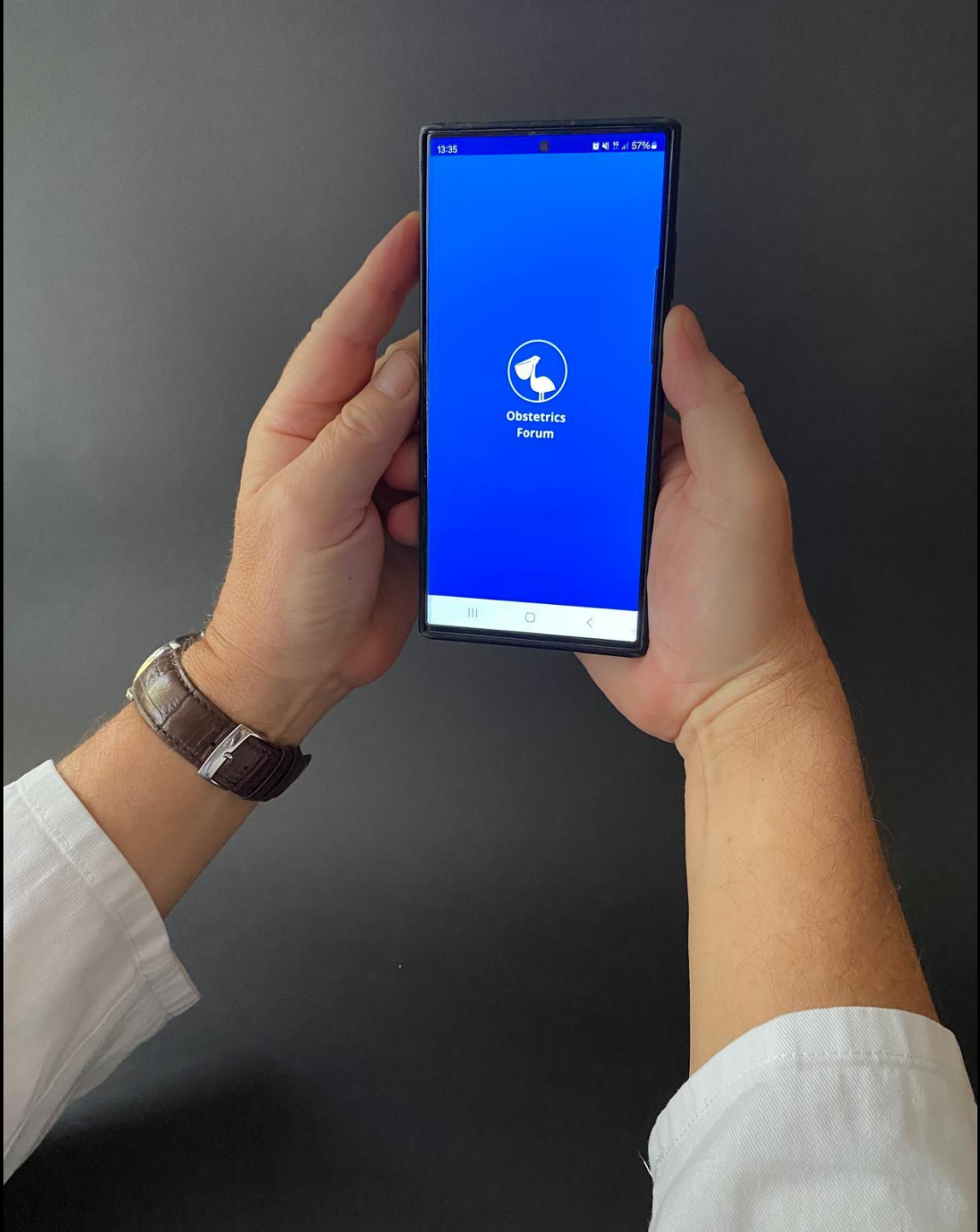
I



DR

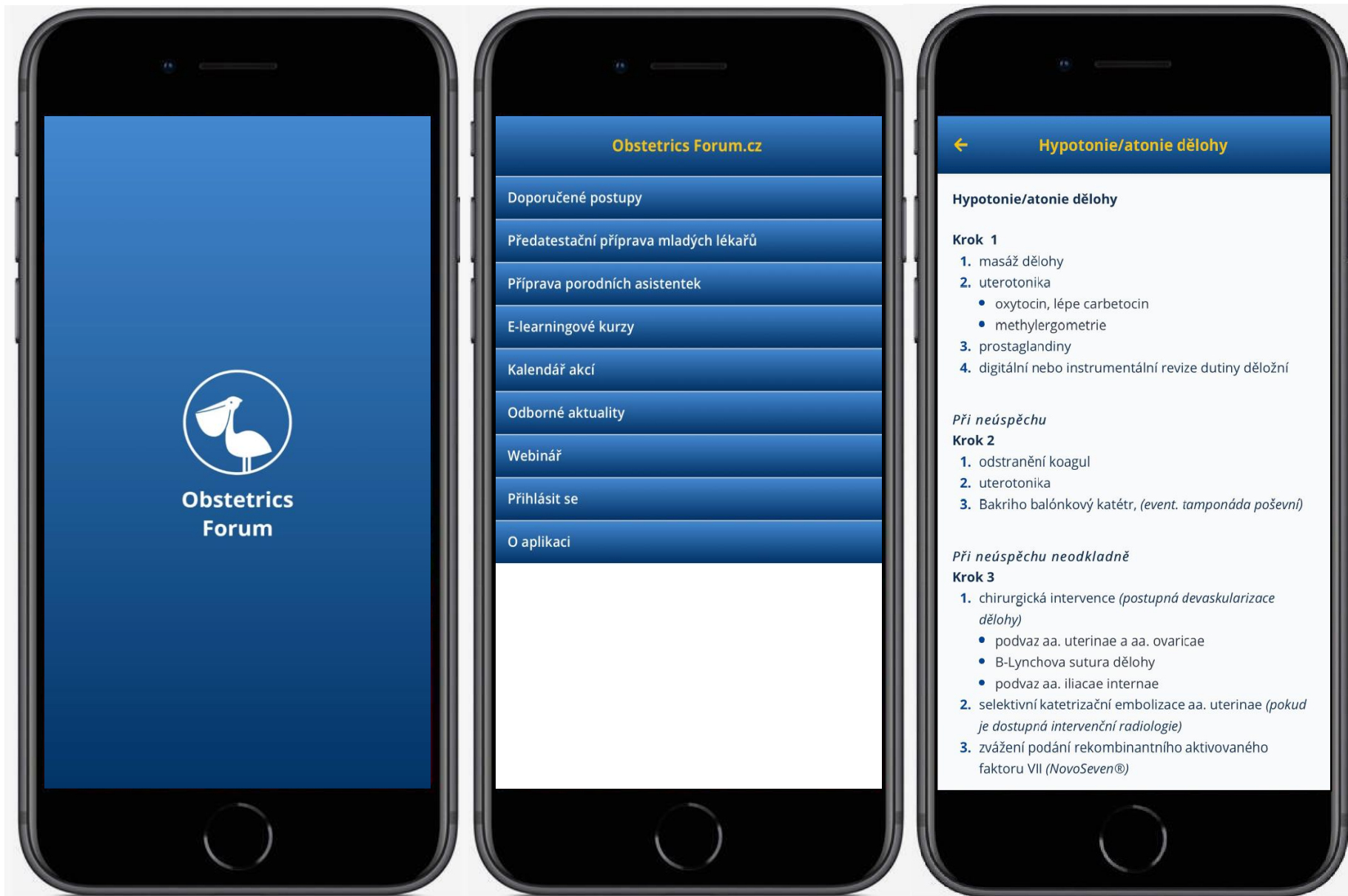
I

LL





**Obstetrics Forum.cz**



Obstetrics  
Forum

## Obstetrics Forum.cz

Doporučené postupy

Předatestační příprava mladých lékařů

Příprava porodních asistetek

E-learningové kurzy

Kalendář akcí

Odborné aktuality

Webinář

Přihlásit se

O aplikaci



## Hypotonie/atonie dělohy

### Hypotonie/atonie dělohy

#### Krok 1

1. masáž dělohy
2. uterotonika
  - oxytocin, lépe carbetocin
  - methyletergometrie
3. prostaglandiny
4. digitální nebo instrumentální revize dutiny děložní

#### *Při neúspěchu*

##### Krok 2

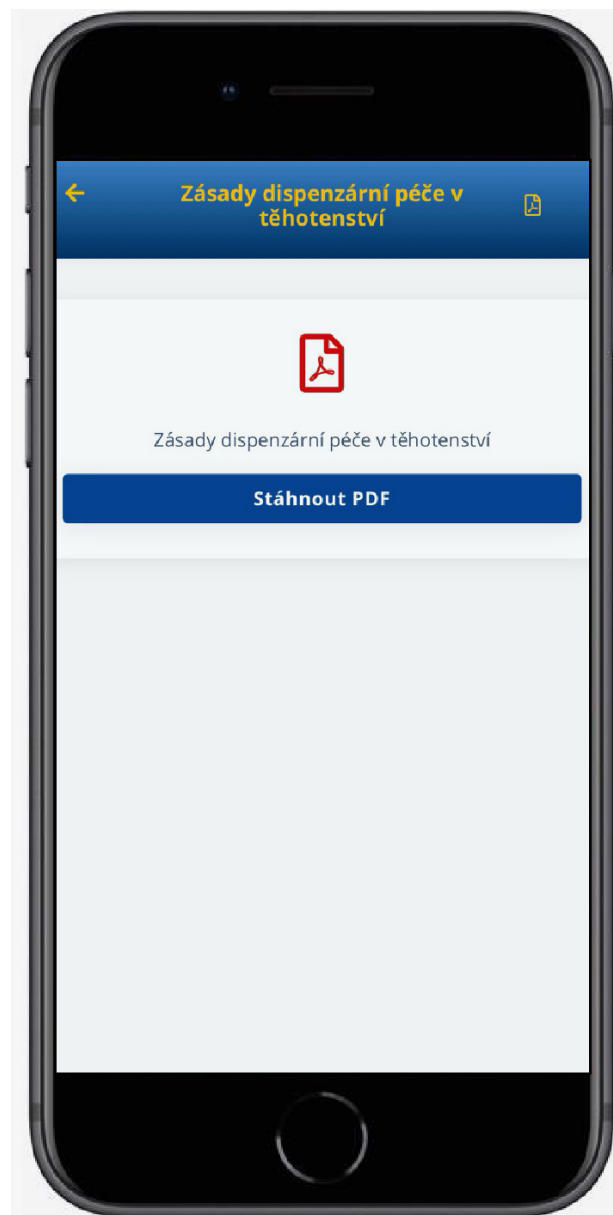
1. odstranění koagul
2. uterotonika
3. Bakriho balónkový katétr, (event. tamponáda poševní)

#### *Při neúspěchu neodkladně*

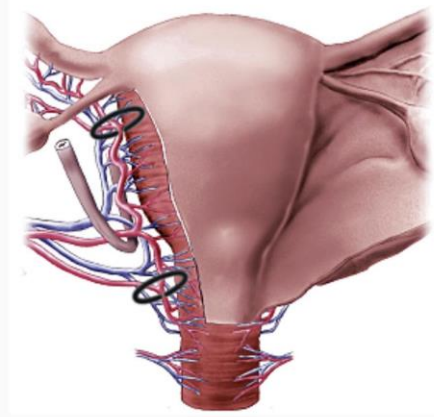
##### Krok 3

1. chirurgická intervence (*postupná devaskularizace dělohy*)
  - podvaz aa. uterinae a aa. ovaricae
  - B-Lynchova sutura dělohy
  - podvaz aa. iliaca internae
2. selektivní katetrizační embolizace aa. uterinae (*pokud je dostupná intervenční radiologie*)
3. zvažení podání rekombinantního aktivovaného faktoru VII (NovoSeven®)

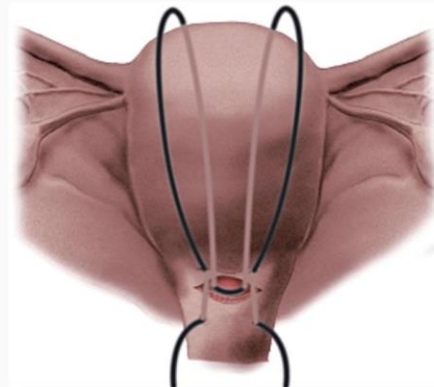




Chirurgická devaskularizace dělohy



Podvaz aa. uterinae a aa. ovaricae



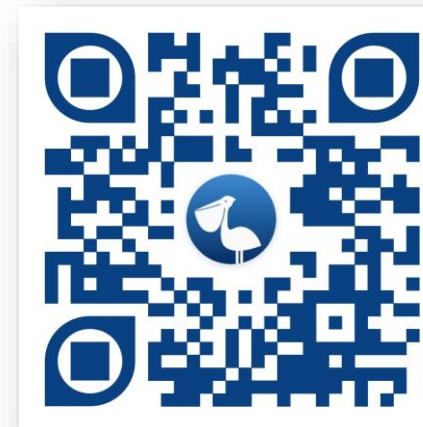
B-Lynchova sutura dělohy



The application is free to download for **iOS** and **Android**  
and from your **internet browser**:



Web...



Leading cause of death

Atony of the uterus

Prevention and treatment

## Peripartální život ohrožující krvácení (PŽOK)

Prof. MUDr. Antonín Pařízek, CSc.

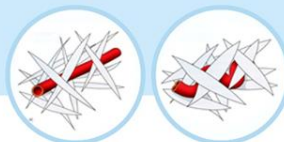
### Krvácení u porodu člověka

Vaginální porod: < 500 ml

Císařský řez: < 1000 ml

### Mechanismus hemostázy = kombinace dvou faktorů

Mechanická hemostáza  
Retrakce myometria - **uterotonikum**



Koagulace  
**Fibrinogen**



### Peripartální krvácení - definice Česká republika

- ♦ fyziologická krevní ztráta (500 - 1 000 ml)
- ♦ méně závažná krevní ztráta (> 1 000 ml)
- ♦ závažná krevní ztráta (> 1 500 ml)
- ♦ peripartální život ohrožující krvácení (PŽOK)  
(klinické a nebo laboratorní známky tkáňové hypoperfúze)

4T

**Tonus**  
80 %  
Hypotonie  
Atonie dělohy

**Trauma**  
10 %  
Ruptury  
Lacerace

**Tkáň**  
5 %  
Placenta  
accrета spectrum

**Trombin**  
5 %  
DIC  
časný/pozdní

### Organizační zásady

- ♦ 1 fyziologická krevní ztráta → **porodní asistentka**
- ♦ 2 méně závažná krevní ztráta → **přivolán lékař - porodník**
- ♦ 3 závažná krevní ztráta → **přivolán lékař - anesteziolog**
- ♦ 4 peripartální život ohrožující krvácení (PŽOK)
  - **krizový plán** (standardní formalizovaný postup)
  - **krizového týmu** (organizační a odborná role jednotlivých členů)



### Porodnictví 2022 v České republice

Dnes vše k dispozici:

- ♦ znalosti
- ♦ propracované postupy
- ♦ potřebné léky
- ♦ technika - operační, intenzivistická

### Budoucnost

- ♦ simulace, drilovací techniky

Timely estimation of blood loss

Strategy and speed of treatment

Training in life-saving procedures

Simulation, simulators...

Drilling techniques...



