

Obstetric Hemorrhage Checklist

Patient Label

Hemorrhage Recognition

- Call for assistance
- Activate OB hemorrhage bundle
- Primary RN to notify OB/midwife, L&D charge nurse, and anesthesiologist/CRNA

- Designate: team leader, checklist recorder, primary RN (specific jobs)
- Bring hemorrhage cart, meds, and ultrasound to bedside
- Announce: VS, EBL, determine stage

Stage 1: EBL > 500 mL vaginal or > 1000 mL Cesarean, normal VS and lab values

- Ensure 16-18G IV access
- Increase IV fluid (crystalloid)
- Administer tranexamic acid (TXA) 1 g IV → Time given: _____
- Insert foley catheter
- Fundal massage
- Meds: increase oxytocin, additional uterotronics
- Determine etiology (see right)
- O2 to maintain sats \geq 95%
- Keep patient warm
- VS, O2 sat q 5 min; weigh materials and record EBL q 15 mins
- Prepare OR if indicated (optimize visualization/examination)

Once stabilized: See post-hemorrhage management (page 2)

Medications and Interventions Given (document time):

Uterotonic Medications:	Time given:
Oxytocin (Pitocin): 10-40 U per 500-1000 mL solution	_____
Methylergonovine (Methergine): 0.2 mg IM (avoid with hypertension)	_____
15-methyl PGF2a (Hemabate): 250 ug IM (avoid with asthma) (may repeat q 15 mins, max 8 doses)	_____
Misoprostol (Cytotec): 800-1000 ug PR	_____

Etiology:	
• Atony	• Uterine inversion
• Laceration	• Placenta accreta
• Retained placenta	• If C/S: uncontrolled bleeding (broad ligament, post uterus, retained placenta)
• Coagulopathy	
• AFE	

Total EBL (stage 1): _____

Stage 2: Continued bleeding (\geq 2 uterotronics) with EBL under 1500 mL

All Stage 1 interventions, plus...

- Mobilize additional help (OB/midwife to bedside, anesthesiologist, 2nd OB, IR if considering embolization)
- Call family support person
- Place 2nd IV (16-18G)
- Repeat TXA (if \geq 30 mins since first dose) → Time given: _____
- Draw STAT labs (CBC, coags, fibrinogen)
- Prepare OR
- Meds: continue stage 1 meds
- Continue fundal massage
- Prepare 2U PRBCs (DO NOT wait for labs. Transfuse per clinical signs/sxs)
- Thaw 2U FFP (use if transfusing $>$ 2U PRBC)
- Escalate therapy with goal of hemostasis
- Announce VS and EBL q 5-10 mins

Once stabilized: See post-hemorrhage management (page 2)

Medications and Interventions Given (document time):

Interventions based on etiology

Vaginal birth

- If trauma: visualize and repair
- If retained placenta: D&C
- If atony or LUS bleeding: intrauterine tamponade balloon
- If above measures unproductive: selective embolization (IR)
- If VS are worse than EBL: possible uterine rupture or broad ligament tear with internal bleeding → move to laparotomy

Cesarean

- B-Lynch suture
- Bilateral uterine artery ligation
- Intrauterine balloon

If uterine inversion: anesthesia and uterine relaxation drugs

Total EBL (stage 2): _____