

Postpartum Hemorrhage in the ED

Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH) is defined as:

“A cumulative blood loss of $\geq 1,000$ mL OR blood loss accompanied by signs or symptoms of hypovolemia within 24 hours after the birth process regardless of route of delivery” (ACOG, 2017)

- **Primary PPH:** occurs within 24 hours of delivery
- **Secondary PPH:** occurs 24 hours – 12 weeks after delivery

***It is predicted that up to 90% of all obstetrical hemorrhage deaths can be prevented (ACOG, 2019)**

↓ **Uterotonic medications are available in Pyxis** ↓

Postpartum Hemorrhage Virtual Pyxis Kit

****Available/Overridable in Pyxis**** - Must search 3-characters **KIT or HEM**
(*Refrigerated)

- **Medications include:** list could contain additional meds, facility specific
- **Oxytocin (Pitocin)**
- **Misoprostol (Cytotec)**
- **Tranexamic Acid (Cyklokapron)**
- **Carboprost (Hemabate)***
- **Methylergonovine (Methergine)***



Contact your Facility Pharmacy with any Questions EXT _____

American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) (2019). Chronic hypertension in pregnancy. ACOG Practice Bulletin No. 203. <https://www.acog.org/clinical/clinical-guidance/practice-bulletin/articles/2019/01/chronic-hypertension-in-pregnancy> American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG). (2017).

Practice Bulletin No. 183 Postpartum Hemorrhage. https://clinicalinnovations.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/ACOG_Practice_Bulletin_No_183_Postpartum-Hemorrhage-2017.pdf