

Assessing Knowledge of Post-partum Haemorrhage Management Among Obstetrics Staff in a Regional Hospital – Sri Lanka



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Keywords: postpartum haemorrhage
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BACKGROUND

This audit aimed to assess the competence of midwives and nurses in the Obstetrics Unit at Base Hospital Balangoda in managing postpartum haemorrhage (PPH), and to evaluate whether their knowledge met the 75% benchmark on a structured knowledge assessment.
Sri Lanka’s healthcare system includes midwives, diploma/degree-qualified nurses, and nurses with midwifery training, but not midwifery nurses.

DESIGN & METHODS

A cross-sectional audit was conducted using a 29-item true/false questionnaire divided into five sections:

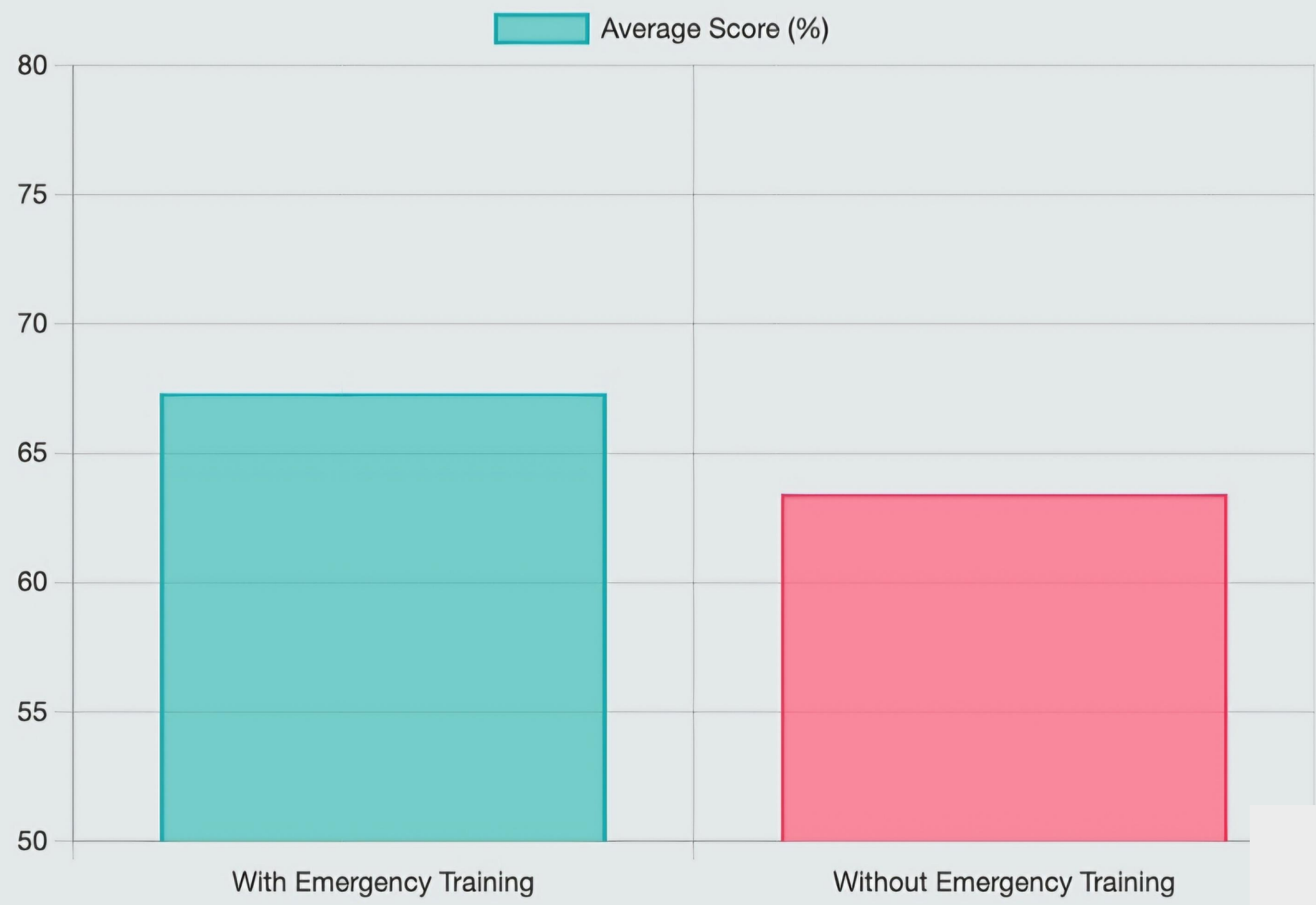
- A. General Information
- B. Risk Factors for PPH
- C. Identification of PPH
- D. Prevention of PPH
- E. Management of PPH

Demographic data such as age, job role, years of service, training history, and PPH experience were collected

CONCLUSION

There is a need for continuous professional development in PPH management. Practical experience should be reinforced by recent training to improve emergency preparedness and patient outcomes.

Emergency Obstetrics Training Impact



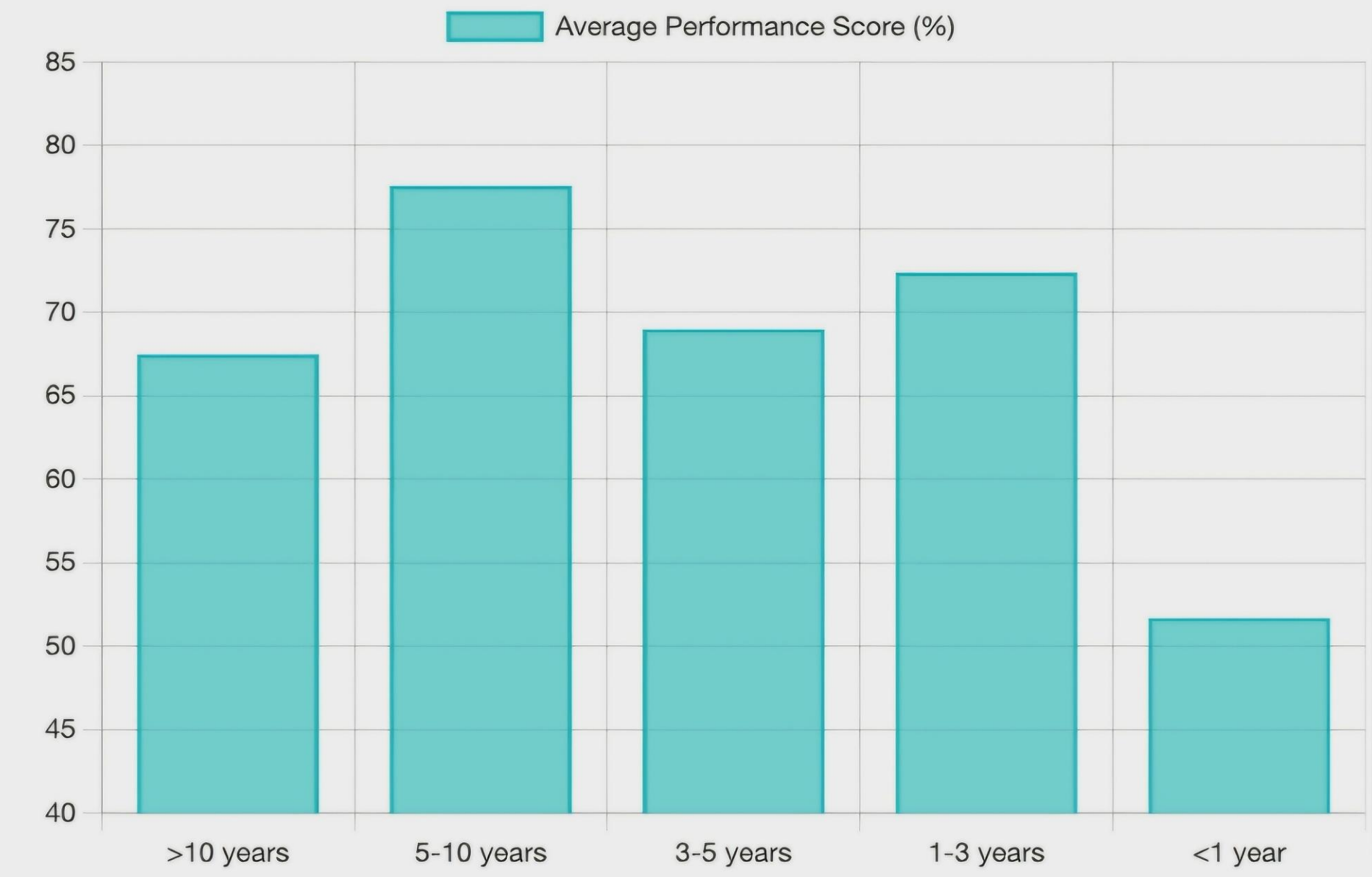
LIMITATIONS

- Limited sample size(n=25)
- Cross sectional analysis
- Single centre assessment
- self reported training history/PPH hands on experience

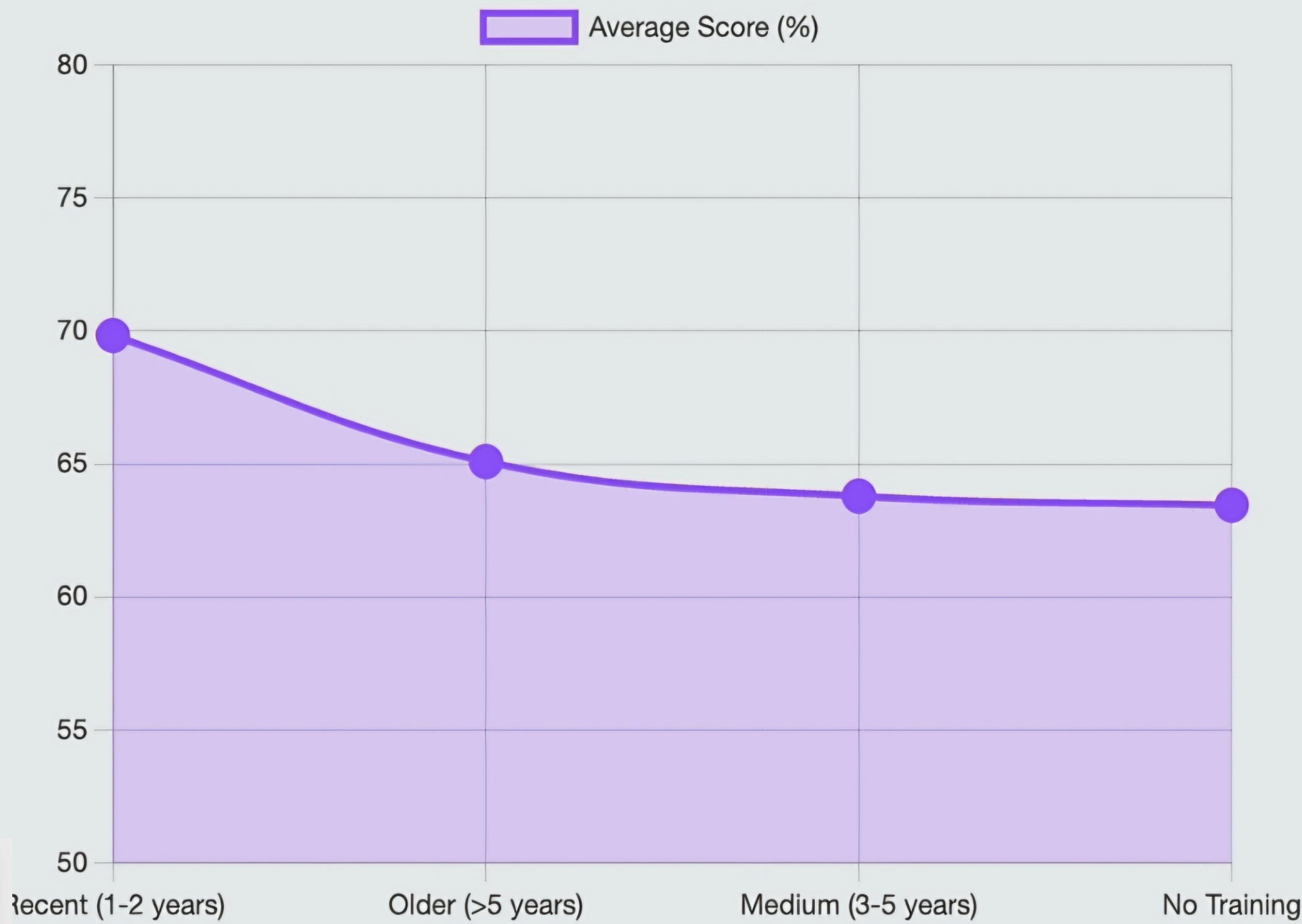
RESULTS

- Only 6 of 25 participants (24%) met the 75% knowledge benchmark.
- Employment length did not affect performance.
- Nurses with midwifery training performed better.
- Recent training and hands-on PPH experience improved scores

Experience vs Performance



Training Recency vs Performance



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Mandatory Annual emergency obstetrics Training
- Regular competency Re-assessment

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Obstetrics unit and Labor Ward- BH Balangoda