

# Delayed Postpartum Hemorrhage Requiring Multisite Intervention: The Essential Role of Obstetric Anesthesiology



EXCEPTIONAL CARE. WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

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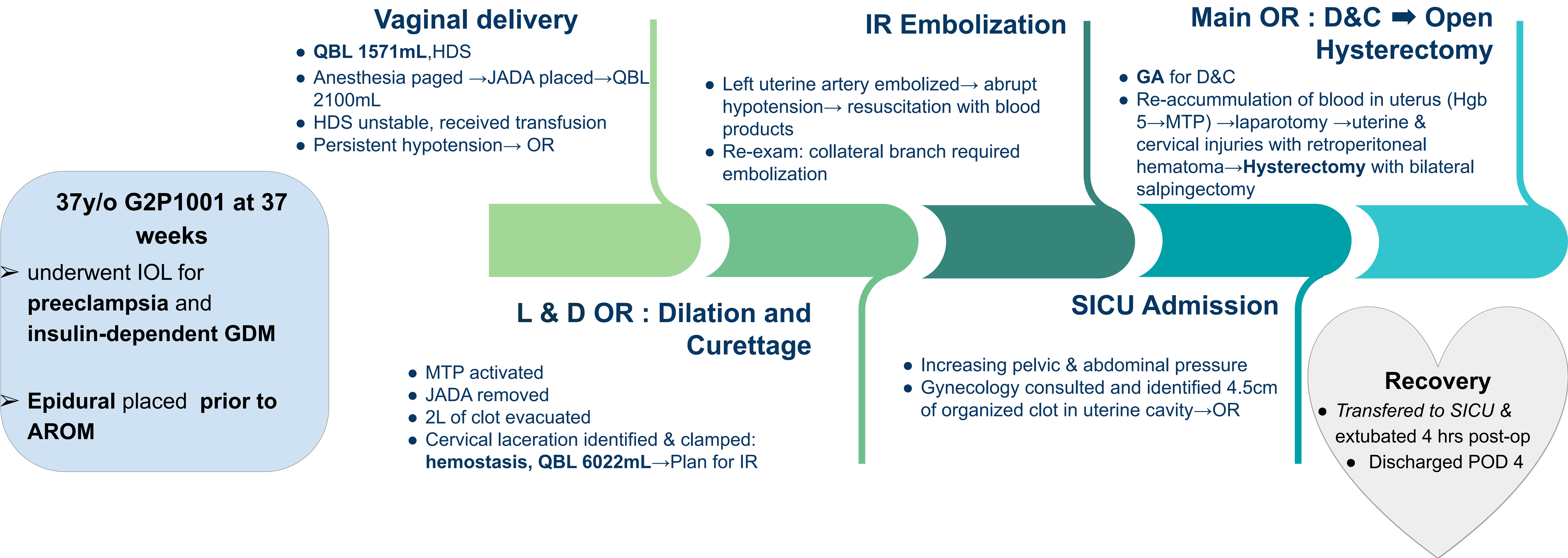
## Background

- **Postpartum hemorrhage (PPH)** remains the leading **preventable** cause of maternal death **worldwide**, and still accounts for **11%** of maternal deaths in the **United States**.
- A national study found among patients with severe PPH, **11.6%** required **transfusion**, **2.0%** received **hysterectomy**, while **1.3%** underwent **uterine artery embolization (UAE)**. **0.76%** required **both** UAE and hysterectomy.



# The Case Report

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# Conclusion

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## Early Anesthesia Involvement is Critical

- Bedside involvement enables **rapid hemodynamic stabilization**
- Facilitates timely **airway management, access, and escalation of care**



## Laboratory Trends May Lag Clinical Deterioration

- Initial labs may not fully reflect clinical picture
- Clinical signs (bleeding, hemodynamics) should **drive intervention**



## Importance of Multidisciplinary Coordination

- Clear communication enables **rapid transitions between care setting.**

References

