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# The Paradigm Shift from <mark>DR. ABCDE</mark> to Sr. MARCH-OT in PPH management Algorithm



(9)

### The Placental bed physiology

Spiral arteries open into the lacunar on the maternal side of the placental bed and The placenta act as a stopper at the bottom of sink (The lacunar pool)

At the time of delivery, blood flow to the uterus reaches 500-900 mL/min

Judicious use of uterotonics, allowing adequate time for their peak blood levels and action will enhance the uterine contraction that tourniquets the spiral arteries. (Peak oxytocin levels 60 sec after IV Bolus; 3-7min after IMI injection)

Do not rush to pull out the placenta – allow time for uterus to contract and Auto separation of placenta then deliver placenta



# Close the Tap first

**DR** – Danger , Response

#### (The crucial delay in Closing the Tap )

A - Air Way opening / control

B - Breathing support , HFO2 and HFNO2

- C Circulation support
- IVC-Blood , Drugs , TXA

D - Disability & Do Not forget BGL

E - Environment – keep warm

- SR –Shout for Response
- M Rub &Manual compression, sustained pressure – Closes the Tap
- Medical compression- Uterotonics
- A Air way opening / control

R – respiratory support & HF02 C – IVC – blood , Drugs , <mark>TXA</mark>

H – Hypothermia prevention. - H+ (Prevent acidosis)

OT - Early call for theatre team, Early decision to Operative interventions Early Mobilisation of senior help and Theatre staff saves patients in severe PPH

>If not used in 20 days – separate to components to red cell and

platelets and Store plasma longer @ (-25'c) (35 months)

> Separate Albumin and Cryoprecipitate (-25'c) - (36 monther the second seco

## 1:1:1 or 2: 1:1 or TEG (ROTEM)

Quick real time feed back on deficient component

Whole blood shelf life = 35 days @ (4'c)

- Lab team can concentrate on making components ready
- Expensive and needs extra training

