

Postpartum Haemorrhage

Discussion points for home birth with the increased risk of postpartum haemorrhage



Date: _____

Time: _____

To effectively reduce your risk. It would be advisable to birth in an obstetric unit.	INITIALS
There is an increased risk of Postpartum haemorrhage when there is: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A multiple pregnancy2. A large baby3. Polyhydramnios (diagnosed on USS)4. A history of previous postpartum haemorrhage5. Anaemia6. Fibroids7. Pre-eclampsia8. BMI over 359. APH10. Clotting disorder11. Taking blood thinning medication	
If you have any of these identified risks, it is recommended you have an active 3 rd stage. An injection of a hormone into your muscle in your leg to help deliver the placenta	
Even in an actively managed 3 rd stage there is an increased risk or postpartum haemorrhage and it would be recommended that you have a venflon in your arm so fluids and additional medication can be given directly into the vein. This is not usual practice within the community setting and it would be recommended that you attend the hospital.	
This condition can cause sudden and unpredictable collapse and in this event immediate transfer to hospital would be necessary.	
There is an increased risk of maternal death/illness when a PPH occurs.	
If during your birth the midwife caring for you becomes concerned, you will be advised to transfer to hospital.	

RCOG (2016) Heavy bleeding after birth (postpartum haemorrhage) www.rcog.org.uk/en/patients/patients-leaflets/heavy-bleeding-after-birth