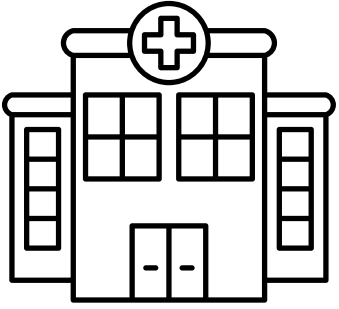


Postpartum Haemorrhage (PPH) in Ireland: A review of one million hospital childbirths

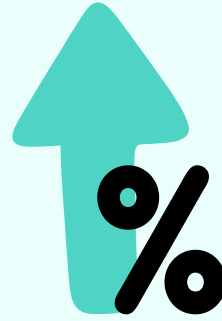
Read the full paper



1,003,799 childbirth hospitalisations

5.6%

Primary PPH

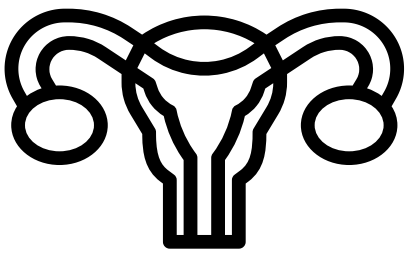
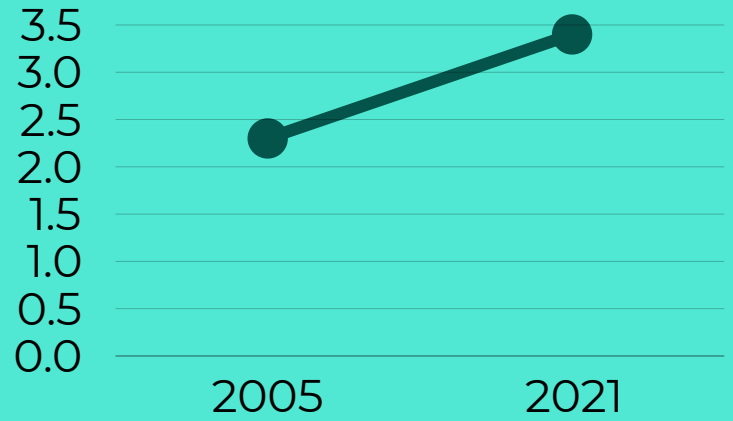


Fourfold increase in risk from **2.5% in 2005** to **9.6% in 2021**.

Major Obstetric Haemorrhage (MOH) increased by

58%

from 2.3% in 2005 to 3.4% in 2021



Atonic uterus remained the leading cause for PPH (85%)

Genital tract trauma-related PPH accounted for just over

32%

Within this group, the incidence of **episiotomies** associated with the rate of PPH was 28.8 %,

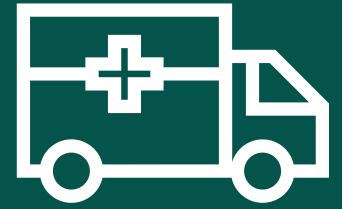
Leading associated factors for PPH between 2017 - 2021



Advanced maternal age



Nulliparity



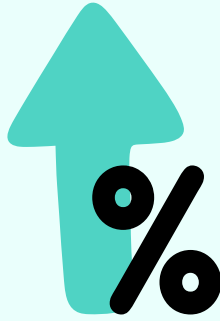
Emergency C-Section

Induction (32%)

Augmentation (16%)

Epidural (41%)

1.12 – 1.23 times higher risk of PPH



1 in 100

3rd or 4th degree perineal tear

1 in 2500

uterine rupture

Both traumas were associated with doubling the risk of PPH

Labour complications

Pyrexia (3 %), prolonged 1st stage (1 %) and 2nd stage (3 %)



1.29–1.49 times higher risk of PPH

Placental complications

Rare but with strong association

Placental praevia and placental abruption

Morbidity adherent placenta



x2

PPH Risk increase



x6

PPH Risk increase



Pre-existing diabetes

9.6% rate of PPH



Hypertension

11.7% rate of PPH



NATIONAL PERINATAL EPIDEMIOLOGY CENTRE
Postpartum Haemorrhage Quality Improvement Initiative (PPHQII)

