

Postpartum Hemorrhage Education For Nurses

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PROJECT METHODOLOGY

According to Warmer et al., postpartum hemorrhage is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in childbirth. Nurses within the labor and delivery and postpartum units must be prepared to manage this major obstetric complication within a timely manner by identifying early signs and symptoms. Initiation of rapid interventions can reduce high maternal and fetal morbidity rates not only in Davis County, Utah but also throughout the entire United States. ⁽⁸⁾

The created deliverables are assigned to help analyze the nurses' current individual knowledge and confidence, as well as expand their understanding of timely interventions and appropriate strategies to help reduce the adverse effects of postpartum hemorrhage. The deliverables include a pre-and post-assessment, an educational PowerPoint presentation, and two hands-on simulations. Through each project deliverable, the staff can be engaged, increasing their overall retention of the material provided through participation.

Plan and Development

- The educational session is being implemented during a staff meeting to have the most staff in attendance.
- As staff participates in the session and evaluate themselves, it creates a sense of personal realization of where they are at in their understanding of postpartum hemorrhage recognition and management.
- After each simulation, the two groups debrief with each other and determine what went well, along with improvements for future events.

Evaluation

- Nurses are encouraged in staff meeting to participate in
 1. Pre- and post-assessments
 2. Educational PowerPoint
 3. Two hands-on simulations
- As the nurses participate and evaluate themselves, it allows the educators to see the effectiveness of the education.
- Labor and delivery and postpartum managers can re-assess the postpartum hemorrhage record every four months to evaluate the true effectiveness of the education for all staff members and if it has improved patient outcomes.



Figure 1



Figure 3



Figure 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

- The foundation of all nursing care is to provide the best patient-centered care. As postpartum patients begin to experience an obstetric emergency, such as postpartum hemorrhage, all staff must be prepared to provide the patient with the best care, reflecting patient-centered care. All members of the healthcare team can benefit from postpartum hemorrhage education, especially the frontline nurses.
- The Iowa model has been utilized to guide this project and its development. The seven steps within this model can help guide staff to successfully implement the project.
- Brown explains that the Iowa model can help nurses and healthcare providers translate research findings into clinical practice. ⁽³⁾
- It is critical for nurses to understand the information provided regarding postpartum hemorrhage, but they must understand how to perform the skills in a clinical setting.

CONCLUSIONS

Having positive patient outcomes is the forefront of any healthcare service. In order for this to be applicable in the obstetrics setting, nurses must utilize the tools provided to reduce the increased rates of postpartum hemorrhage. Continuing education and implementing evidence-based interventions for staff within the women's center can improve patient outcomes, decreasing the adverse effects of postpartum hemorrhage.

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