

# Perinatal Quality Collaborative of North Carolina

## North Carolina AIM Obstetric Hemorrhage (AIM OBH) Charter



### **Problem Statement:**

Obstetric hemorrhage (OBH) is a major cause of maternal death and morbidity in North Carolina. Each year approximately three women die, 150 women require a hysterectomy and thousands of women require a blood transfusion due to obstetric hemorrhage. Some health systems and hospitals have been successful with their efforts to establish, disseminate and implement a structured team approach for the care of a mother with hemorrhage. However, there is great variation in the approach that has been taken. Massive obstetric hemorrhage can occur with any birth so it is imperative that all labor and delivery units are equipped to address it.

### **Mission:**

The Council on Patient Safety in Women's Health Care and the Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health (AIM) have developed a safety bundle for OBH that outlines critical clinical practices that should be implemented in every maternity unit. PQCNC OBH perinatal quality improvement teams (PQITs) will implement this bundle, potentially develop better practices and employ QI methodologies to:

- Provide the education and support necessary to develop standards of care for prevention, identification and management obstetric hemorrhage in NC hospitals
- Partner with patients and families to optimize obstetric hemorrhage care and support
- Identify and address disparities in care related to clinical practice

### **Aim:**

The project aims to improve response to obstetric hemorrhage so that fewer mothers experience transfusions, major procedures, or serious medical complications. By July 2018, PQITs in NC hospitals will utilize the AIM OBH bundle and other defined best practices for prevention, identification and management of hemorrhage to demonstrate 100% compliance with all of the AIM OBH structure metrics, 100% screening for hemorrhage risk at the time of admission for delivery, a 33% decrease in woman receiving 4 or more units of blood products and a decrease of 25% in severe maternal morbidity (SMM) in hemorrhage cases.



**Scope:**

Working with PQITs in participating centers, the initiative will focus on preventing, identifying and promptly managing obstetric hemorrhage for all women who birth at each center.

**Method:**

Invite teams from labor and delivery units to participate in the collaborative organized by PQCNC including learning sessions, web conferencing and coaching, to support PQIT's use of quality improvement strategies to implement elements of the action plan.

**Measurement Strategy:**

**Outcomes/Goal Statement:**

To implement the national AIM Obstetric bundle as a framework for the standard of care at participating hospitals that:

- Defines the needed infrastructure to prevent, identify and manage OBH at each birthing hospital
- Establishes the proper processes to prevent, identify and manage OBH at each birthing hospital
- Demonstrates 100% compliance with the all AIM OBH structure metrics
- Demonstrates 100% percent of women who gave birth have a hemorrhage risk assessment recorded in the medical record prior to giving birth
- Decreases by 33% the number of patients exposed who require massive transfusion (greater than or equal to 4 units of packed red blood cells)
- Decreases by 25% the severe maternal morbidity (SMM) for hemorrhage at the state level