Appendix A. Search Strategies

Table A-1: MEDLINE search strategies (PubMed interface)

Search terms		Search results
#1	"postpartum hemorrhage"[MeSH Terms] OR "postpartum hemorrhage"[tiab] OR "postpartum haemorrhage"[tiab] OR (PPH[tiab] AND postpartum[tiab]) OR “obstetric hemorrhage”[tiab] OR “obstetric haemorrhage”[tiab] OR (("postpartum period"[MeSH Terms] OR post-partum[tiab]) AND ("hemorrhage"[MeSH Terms] OR hemorrhage[tiab] OR haemorrhage[tiab]))	7128
#2	management[tiab] OR therapy[tiab] OR "Therapeutics"[Mesh:NoExp] OR treatment[tiab] OR "fundal massage"[tiab] OR "uterine massage"[tiab] OR ((fundus[tiab] OR fundal[tiab] OR uterus[tiab] OR "uterus"[MeSH Terms] OR uterine[tiab]) AND (massage[tiab] OR "massage"[MeSH Terms])) OR compression[tiab] OR “antishock garment”[tiab] OR “antishock garments”[tiab] OR “Gravity Suits”[MeSH Terms] OR "Fluid Therapy"[mh] OR uterotonic[tiab] OR oxytocin[tiab] OR "oxytocin"[MeSH Terms] OR Pitocin[tiab] OR oxytoxic[tiab] OR Oxytocics[mesh] OR misoprostol[tiab] OR "misoprostol"[MeSH Terms] OR Cytotec[tiab] OR methylergonovine[tiab] OR "methylergonovine"[MeSH Terms] OR methergine[tiab] OR ergonovine[tiab] OR "ergonovine"[MeSH Terms] OR ergotrate[tiab] OR "Ergot Alkaloids"[mh] OR ergot[tiab] OR ergometrine[tiab] OR carboprost[tiab] OR "carboprost"[MeSH Terms] OR "carboprost tromethamine"[Supplementary Concept] OR “PGE1”[tiab] OR hemabate[tiab] OR transfusion[tiab] OR "Blood Transfusion"[mh] OR "fluid resuscitation"[tiab] OR "isotonic crystalloids"[tiab] OR "isotonic crystalloid"[tiab] OR "crystalloid solutions"[Supplementary Concept] OR "Ringer's Lactate"[tiab] OR "lactated ringer's"[tiab] OR "Ringer's lactate"[Supplementary Concept] OR "isotonic saline"[tiab] OR "blood products"[tiab] OR “volume replacement”[tiab] OR fibrinogen[tiab] OR "fibrinogen"[MeSH Terms] OR "fresh frozen plasma"[tiab] OR "plasma"[MeSH Terms] OR "packed cells"[tiab] OR cryoprecipitate[tiab] OR "uterine tamponade"[tiab] OR "balloon tamponade"[tiab] OR "intrauterine balloon"[tiab] OR “uterine balloon”[tiab] OR "Uterine Balloon Tamponade"[mh] OR "Bakri balloon"[tiab] OR ((uterus[tiab] OR "uterus"[MeSH Terms] OR uterine[tiab] OR intrauterine[tiab]) AND pack*[tiab]) OR "Bakri balloon"[tiab] OR "arterial embolization"[tiab] OR "artery embolization"[tiab] OR "Embolization, Therapeutic"[mh] OR "artery ligation"[tiab] OR "ligation"[MeSH Terms] OR "arterial ligation"[tiab] OR “laceration repair”[tiab] OR "recombinant activated factor VII"[tiab] OR "rFVIIa"[tiab] OR "Factor VIIa"[mh] OR Laparotomy[tiab] OR "laparotomy"[MeSH Terms] OR Hysterectomy[tiab] OR "hysterectomy"[MeSH Terms] OR “B-lynch”[tiab] OR “Suture Techniques”[MeSH Terms] OR suture[tiab] OR suturing[tiab] OR "Uterine Inertia/prevention and control"[Mesh] OR "Uterine Inertia/therapy"[Mesh] OR “Uterine Inversion/therapy”[Mesh] OR “Uterine Rupture/therapy”[Mesh] OR "Dilatation and Curettage"[MeSH Terms] OR curettage[tiab] OR "uterine exploration"[tiab] OR "urinary catheterization"[tiab] OR "Urinary Catheterization"[Mesh] OR "catheter balloon"[tiab] OR "balloon catheter"[tiab] OR "foley catheter"[tiab] OR "condom catheter"[tiab] OR "condom tamponade"[tiab] OR (Condoms[Mesh] AND balloon[tiab]) OR "Rusch balloon"[tiab] OR "Sengstaken-Blakemore"[tiab] OR ("manual removal"[tiab] AND placenta[tiab]) OR "Placenta, Retained/therapy"[Mesh] OR "Resource Allocation"[Mesh] OR "Delivery of Health Care"[Mesh:NoExp] OR "Program Development"[Mesh] OR "Critical Pathways"[Mesh] OR "Guideline Adherence"[Mesh] OR "Clinical Protocols"[Mesh] OR "Algorithms"[Mesh] OR algorithm*[tiab] OR protocol*[tiab] OR system[tiab] OR systems[tiab] OR systemic*[tiab] OR "Patient Care Team/organization and administration"[Mesh] OR "Practice Guidelines as Topic"[Mesh] OR "Checklist"[Mesh] OR "adverse effects"[Subheading] OR unsafe[tiab] OR safety[tiab] OR harm[tiab] OR harms[tiab] OR harmful[tiab] OR complication[tiab] OR complications[tiab] OR "side-effect"[tiab] OR "side-effects"[tiab] OR ((undesirable OR adverse) AND (effect OR effects OR reaction OR reactions OR event OR events OR outcome OR outcomes)) OR sequelae[tiab] OR sequela[tiab] OR "Postoperative Complications"[Mesh] OR ((postoperative[tiab] OR surgical[tiab] OR postsurgical[tiab] OR "post operative"[tiab] OR "post surgical"[tiab]) AND (complication[tiab] OR complications[tiab])) OR "adverse effects"[Subheading] OR complications[Subheading] OR contraindications[Subheading]	8820233
#3	#1 AND #2 AND English[lang]	4379
#4	newspaper article[pt] OR letter[pt] OR comment[pt] OR case reports[pt] OR review[pt] OR practice guideline[pt] OR guideline[pt] OR news[pt] OR editorial[pt] OR historical article[pt] OR legal cases[pt] OR	5019085

	published erratum[pt] OR congresses[pt]	
#5	#3 NOT #4	2729
#6	#5 AND ("1990/01/01"[PDAT] : "3000/12/31"[PDAT])	2124*

Key: [mh] Medical Subject Heading; [tiab] title/abstract word; [pt] publication type; [sh] subheading; [PDAT] publication date
*Note: numbers do not tally as some articles are excluded in more than one category

Table A-2: CINAHL (via Ebsco) Search Results

Search terms		Search results
#1	(MH "Postpartum Hemorrhage") OR "postpartum hemorrhage" OR "postpartum haemorrhage" OR "obstetric hemorrhage" OR "obstetric haemorrhage" OR ("PPH" AND "postpartum") OR (((MH "Postnatal Period") OR "post-partum") AND ((MH "Hemorrhage") OR (MH "Uterine Hemorrhage") OR hemorrhage OR "haemorrhage" OR "excessive bleeding" OR "excessive blood loss"))	1258
#2	"management" OR "therapy" OR (MH "Therapeutics") OR treatment OR "fundal massage" OR "uterine massage" OR (((MH "Uterine Fundus") OR fundus OR fundal OR (MH "Uterus") OR uterus OR uterine) AND ((MH "Massage") OR massage)) OR compression OR (MH "Compression Garments") OR (MH "Compression Therapy") OR "antishock garment" OR "antishock garments" OR (MH "Fluid Therapy") OR "fluid therapy" OR "uterotonic" OR (MH "Oxytocin") OR "oxytocin" OR "oxytoxic" OR "oxytoxics" OR (MH "Misoprostol") OR "misoprostol" OR "cytotec" OR "methylergonovine" OR "methergine" OR (MH "Ergonovine") OR "ergonovine" OR "ergotrate" OR (MH "Ergot Alkaloids") OR "ergot" OR "ergometrine" OR "carboprost" OR "PGE1" OR "hemabate" OR (MH "Blood Transfusion") OR "transfusion" OR (MH "Fluid Resuscitation") OR "fluid resuscitation" OR (MH "Isotonic Solutions") OR (MH "Crystalloid Solutions") OR "isotonic crystalloids" OR "isotonic crystalloid" OR (MH "Lactated Ringer's Solution") OR "ringer's lactate" OR "isotonic saline" OR (MH "Normal Saline") OR "blood products" OR "volume replacement" OR (MH "Fibrinogen") OR "fibrinogen" OR "fresh frozen plasma" OR (MH "Plasma") OR "cryoprecipitate" OR "uterine tamponade" OR (MH "Balloon Dilatation") OR "balloon tamponade" OR "intrauterine balloon" OR "uterine balloon" OR (((MH "Uterus") OR "uterus" OR "uterine" OR "intrauterine") AND "pack*") OR (MH "Uterine Artery Embolization") OR "arterial embolization" OR "artery embolilization" OR (MH "Embolization, Therapeutic") OR "artery ligation" OR (MH "Ligation") OR "arterial ligation" OR "laceration repair" OR "recombinant activated factor VII" OR "Factor VIIa" OR (MH "Blood Coagulation Factors") OR (MH "Laparotomy") OR "laparotomy" OR (MH "Hysterectomy") OR "hysterectomy" OR "B-lynch" OR (MH "Suture Techniques") OR (MH "Sutures") OR "suture" OR "suturing" OR (MH "Uterine Inertia/TH/PC") OR (MH "Uterine Inversion/TH") OR (MH "Uterine Rupture/TH") OR (MH "Dilatation and Curettage") OR "curettage"	842318
#3	#1 AND #2	872
#4	#3 AND limiters: English language, Exclude MEDLINE records	196*

Key: [mh] Medical Subject Heading
*Note: numbers do not tally as some articles are excluded in more than one category

Table A-3: Embase search strategy (OvidSP interface, includes MEDLINE results)

Search terms		Search results
#1	postpartum hemorrhage/ OR "postpartum hemorrhage" OR "postpartum haemorrhage" OR (PPH AND postpartum) OR "obstetric hemorrhage" OR "obstetric haemorrhage" OR ((puerperium/ OR post-partum) AND (hemorrhage OR haemorrhage))	10554
#2	management OR therapy OR therapy/ OR treatment OR fundal massage OR ((fundus OR uterine fundus/ OR fundal OR uterus OR uterus/ OR uterine) AND (massage OR massage/)) OR compression OR compression instrument/ OR artery compression/ OR compression stocking/ or compression bandage/ or compression sleeve/ or compression/ or compression therapy/ or compression garment/ OR mast suit/ OR "antishock garment" OR "antishock garments" OR "fluid therapy" OR fluid therapy/ OR uterotonic OR oxytocin OR oxytocin/ OR pitocin or uterotonic agent/ OR oxytocic agent/ OR misoprostol/ OR misoprostol OR cytotecOR methylergometrine/ OR methylergonovine OR methergine OR methylergometrine maleate/ OR ergometrine/ OR ergonovine OR ergotrate OR ergot alkaloid/ OR carboprost/ OR carboprost	8527763

	trometamol/ OR "carboprost tromethamine" OR prostaglandin E1/ OR PGE1 OR hemabate OR transfusion OR blood transfusion/ OR fluid resuscitation/ OR "isotonic crystalloids" OR "isotonic crystalloid" OR "crystalloid solutions" OR "crystalloid solution" OR crystalloid/ OR Ringer lactate solution/ OR "ringer's lactate" OR "lactated ringer's" OR isotonic solution/ OR "isotonic saline" OR whole blood/ OR blood product/ OR "blood products" OR "volume replacement" OR fibrinogen/ OR fibrinogen OR fresh frozen plasma/ OR "fresh frozen plasma" OR plasma/ OR erythrocyte concentrate/ OR "packed cells" OR cryoprecipitate/ OR cryoprecipitate OR uterine tamponade/ OR "uterine tamponade" OR "balloon tamponade" OR intrauterine balloon/ OR "intrauterine balloon" OR "uterine balloon tamponade" OR "Bakri balloon" OR ((uterus OR uterus/ OR uterine OR intrauterine) AND (pack?)) OR artificial embolism/ OR "arterial embolization" OR "artery embolization" OR "therapeutic embolization" OR artery ligation/ OR "artery ligation" OR "arterial ligation" OR "laceration repair" OR laceration/su OR recombinant blood clotting factor 7a/ OR "recombinant activated factor VII" OR "rFVIIa" OR blood clotting factor 7a/ AND laparotomy/ OR laparotomy OR hysterectomy/ OR hysterectomy OR "B-lynch" OR suturing method/ OR suture? OR suturing OR uterine atony/dm, dt, su, th OR uterus rupture/dm, su, th, dt OR curettage OR curettage/ OR "uterine exploration" OR bladder catheterization/ OR "urinary catheterization" OR "catheter balloon" OR balloon catheter/ OR Foley balloon catheter/ OR "foley catheter" OR condom catheter/ OR "condom catheter" OR "condom tamponade" OR (condom/ AND balloon) OR "Rusch balloon" OR "Sengstaken-Blakemore" OR ("manual removal" AND placenta) OR retained placenta/dt, su, th OR resource allocation/ OR "resource allocation" OR health care delivery/ OR program development/ OR "program development" OR clinical pathway/ OR "critical pathways" OR "guideline adherence" OR clinical protocol/ OR "clinical protocol" OR "clinical protocols" OR algorithm/ OR algorithm? OR protocol? OR system OR systems OR systemic OR patient care/ OR "guideline implementation" OR checklist/ OR checklist? OR ae.fs OR unsafe OR safety OR harm OR harms OR harmful OR complication/ OR complication OR complications OR side effect/ OR adverse drug reaction/ OR "side effect" OR "side effects" OR ((undesirable OR adverse) AND (effect OR effects OR reaction OR reactions OR event OR events OR outcome OR outcomes)) OR sequelae OR sequela OR postoperative complication/ OR "postoperative complications" OR ((postoperative OR surgical OR postsurgical OR "post operative" OR "post surgical") AND (complication OR complications)) OR drug contraindication/ OR treatment contraindication/ OR co.fs	
#3	#1 AND #2	7916
	Limit #3 to (human and english language and yr="1990 -Current")	5624

Key: ?=truncation; fs=floating subheading; / includes all subheadings; ae=adverse drug reaction subheading; co=complication subheading; dm=disease management subheading; dt=drug therapy subheading; su=surgery subheading; th=therapy subheading;
*Note: numbers do not tally as some articles are excluded in more than one category

Table A-4: MEDLINE search strategies (PubMed interface) for KQ4

Search terms		Search results
#1	"postpartum hemorrhage"[MeSH Terms] OR "postpartum hemorrhage"[tiab] OR "postpartum haemorrhage"[tiab] OR (PPH[tiab] AND postpartum[tiab]) OR “obstetric hemorrhage”[tiab] OR “obstetric haemorrhage”[tiab] OR (("postpartum period"[MeSH Terms] OR post-partum[tiab]) AND ("hemorrhage"[MeSH Terms] OR hemorrhage[tiab] OR haemorrhage[tiab]))	7348
#2	"Anemia, Iron-Deficiency/therapy"[mesh] OR ((Erythropoietin[mesh] OR erythropoietin*[tiab] OR epoetin*[tiab] OR ferric*[tiab] OR ferrous*[tiab] OR "Iron Compounds"[mesh] OR Iron[mesh] OR iron*[tiab]) AND ("Anemia, Iron-Deficiency" [mesh] OR anemia[tiab] OR anaemia[tiab] OR anemic[tiab]))	25489
#3	#1 AND #2 AND English[lang]	36
#4	newspaper article[pt] OR letter[pt] OR comment[pt] OR case reports[pt] OR review[pt] OR practice guideline[pt] OR guideline[pt] OR news[pt] OR editorial[pt] OR historical article[pt] OR legal cases[pt] OR published erratum[pt] OR congresses[pt]	5118038
#5	#3 NOT #4	21

#6	#5 AND ("1990/01/01"[PDAT] : "3000/12/31"[PDAT])	18*

Key: [mh] Medical Subject Heading; [tiab] title/abstract word; [pt] publication type; [sh] subheading; [PDAT] publication date
*Note: numbers do not tally as some articles are excluded in more than one category

Table A-5: CINAHL search strategies (EbscoHost interface) for KQ4

Search terms		Search results
#1	((MH "Postpartum Hemorrhage") OR "postpartum hemorrhage" OR "postpartum haemorrhage" OR (PPH AND postpartum) OR "obstetric hemorrhage" OR "obstetric haemorrhage") OR ((MH "Postnatal Period+") OR postpartum OR post-partum) AND ((MH "Hemorrhage") OR (MH "Uterine Hemorrhage+") OR hemorrhage OR haemorrhage))	1450
#2	(MH "Anemia, Iron Deficiency/TH") OR (((MH "Erythropoietin") OR erythropoietin* OR epoetin* OR ferric* OR ferrous* OR iron* OR (MH "Iron Compounds+") OR (MH "Iron")) AND ((MH "Anemia, Iron Deficiency") OR anemia OR anaemia OR anemic))	3724
#3	#1 AND #2	10
#4	#3 AND limiters: English language, Human, Exclude MEDLINE records	1
#5	#5 AND limiter: Published Date: 19900101-20140731	1*

Key: [mh] Medical Subject Heading;
*Note: numbers do not tally as some articles are excluded in more than one category

Table A-6: Embase search strategy (OvidSP interface) for KQ4

Search terms		Search results
#1	exp postpartum hemorrhage/ OR "postpartum hemorrhage" OR "postpartum haemorrhage" OR (PPH AND postpartum) OR "obstetric hemorrhage" OR "obstetric haemorrhage" OR obstetric hemorrhage/ OR ((puerperium/ OR postpartum OR post-partum) AND (bleeding/ OR hemorrhage OR haemorrhage))	11971
#2	iron deficiency anemia/th OR ((erythropoietin/ OR recombinant erythropoietin/ OR erythropoietin* OR epoetin* OR ferric* OR ferrous* OR iron derivative/ OR iron/ OR iron therapy/ OR iron*) AND (iron deficiency anemia/ OR anemia OR anaemia OR anemic* OR anaemic*))	6883
#3	#1 AND #2	19
#4	Limit #3 to (human and english language and yr="1990 -Current")	15

Key: exp=explode, includes terms narrower than the search term;
*Note: numbers do not tally as some articles are excluded in more than one category

Appendix B. Screening and Quality Assessment Forms

SCREENING FORMS

ABSTRACT REVIEW FORM

1. Is the paper original research (*excludes* editorials, commentaries, letters to the editor, and reviews of the literature)?
□ Yes □ No □ Cannot Determine

2. What country(s) is the study population located? (check as many as applicable)

□ Andorra
□ Argentina
□ Australia
□ Austria
□ Barbados
□ Belgium
□ Brunei Darussalam
□ Canada
□ Chile
□ Croatia
□ Cyprus
□ Czech Republic
□ Denmark
□ Estonia
□ Finland
□ France
□ Germany
□ Greece
□ Hong Kong, China (SAR)
□ Hungary
□ Iceland
□ Ireland
□ Israel
□ Italy
□ Japan
□ Korea, Republic of
□ Latvia
□ Liechtenstein
□ Lithuania
□ Luxembourg
□ Malta
□ Netherlands
□ New Zealand
□ Norway
□ Poland
□ Portugal
□ Qatar
□ Seychelles
□ Singapore
□ Slovakia
□ Slovenia
□ Spain
□ Sweden
□ Switzerland
□ United Arab Emirates
□ United Kingdom
□ United States
□ Multi-site
□ Other: _____
□ Cannot Determine

3. Does the study include MORE THAN ONE woman with postpartum hemorrhage (PPH)—any age and severity?
□ Yes □ No □ Cannot Determine

4. Does the study address one or more of the following:

- Outcomes of treatment/management of PPH
- Systems-level studies of approaches for treatment/management of PPH
- Followup treatment/management for women with anemia following PPH
- Harms of treatment/management for PPH

□ Yes □ No □ Cannot Determine

5. If, 'NO', does study address (check all that apply)**:**
□ Prevalence or incidence study
□ Prevention of PPH only (does not include treatment/management)
□ Active management of 3rd stage of labor
□ Basic science or anatomy study

□ Imaging or diagnostic study
□ Other _____

6. Retain for:
□ Background/Discussion □ Review of References □ Other

7. Comments:

FULL TEXT REVIEW FORM

1. Is the paper original research (*excludes* editorials, commentaries, letters to the editor, and reviews/systematic reviews of the literature)?

□ Yes □ No

2. In what country(s) is the study population located? (check as many as applicable)

□ Andorra
□ Argentina
□ Australia
□ Austria
□ Barbados
□ Belgium
□ Brunei Darussalam
□ Canada
□ Chile
□ Croatia
□ Cyprus
□ Czech Republic
□ Denmark
□ Estonia
□ Finland
□ France
□ Germany
□ Greece
□ Hong Kong, China (SAR)
□ Hungary
□ Iceland
□ Ireland
□ Israel
□ Italy
□ Japan
□ Korea, Republic of
□ Latvia
□ Liechtenstein
□ Lithuania
□ Luxembourg
□ Malta
□ Netherlands
□ New Zealand
□ Norway
□ Poland
□ Portugal
□ Qatar
□ Seychelles
□ Singapore
□ Slovakia
□ Slovenia
□ Spain
□ Sweden
□ Switzerland
□ United Arab Emirates
□ United Kingdom
□ United States
□ Multi-site
□ Other: _____
□ Cannot Determine

3. Does the study address one or more of the following (check all that apply)?:
□ Outcomes of treatment/management of PPH; outcomes include blood loss, transfusion, ICU admission, anemia, length of stay, mortality, uterine preservation, future fertility, psychological impact, breastfeeding
□ Outcomes of systems-level studies of approaches for treatment/management of PPH in women
□ Outcomes or harms of treatment/management for anemia following PPH
□ Timing OR order of intervention(s) for PPH management in women
□ Harms of treatment/management for PPH in women
□ None of the above

4. Is the study one of the following (check all that apply)**:**
□ RCT or prospective or retrospective cohort study addressing intervention(s) and outcomes of interventions to manage/treat PPH
□ RCT or prospective or retrospective cohort study addressing harms/adverse effects of interventions to manage PPH
□ RCT or prospective or retrospective cohort study addressing outcomes of treatment for anemia following PPH OR harms/adverse effects of treatment of anemia in women with stabilized PPH
□ RCT or prospective or retrospective cohort study addressing timing/selection of interventions for PPH
□ Population-based (state or region) case series/registry study with at least 50 women with PPH and addressing outcomes of interventions to manage PPH
□ Case series with at least 50 women with PPH and addressing harms/adverse effects of treatment for PPH
□ Comparative (includes intervention and comparison or pre/post group) study addressing systems-level interventions for PPH
□ Case series with <50 women with PPH addressing outcomes/harms of intervention for PPH (will not be included—data collection question)
□ None of these

5. Please record total N participants with PPH:
_____

6. If excluded, retain for:
□ Background/Discussion □ Review of References □ Other

7. Comments:

QUALITY ASSESSMENT FORMS

COCHRANE COLLABORATION MODIFIED TOOL FOR ASSESSING RISK OF BIAS IN RCTS

REF ID:				**Reviewer:**	
Domain	***Description***	***High risk of bias***	***Low risk of bias***	***Unclear risk of bias***	***Reviewer Assessment***
Selection bias ***Random sequence generation***	Described the method used to generate the allocation sequence in sufficient detail to allow an assessment of whether it should produce comparable groups. **Reviewer Comments:**	Selection bias (biased allocation to interventions) due to inadequate generation of a randomized sequence.	Random sequence generation method should produce comparable groups	Not described in sufficient detail	**Judgment: Random Sequence generation** ☐ **High** ☐ **Low** ☐ **Unclear**
Selection bias ***Allocation concealment***	Described the method used to conceal the allocation sequence in sufficient detail to determine whether intervention allocations could have been foreseen in advance of, or during, enrollment. **Reviewer Comments:**	Selection bias (biased allocation to interventions) due to inadequate concealment of allocations prior to assignment.	Intervention allocations likely could not have been foreseen in advance of, or during, enrollment	Not described in sufficient detail	**Judgment: Allocation concealment** ☐ **High** ☐ **Low** ☐ **Unclear**
Reporting Bias ***Selective reporting***	State how the possibility of selective outcome reporting was examined by the authors and what was found. **Reviewer Comments:**	Reporting bias due to selective outcome reporting.	Selective outcome reporting bias not detected	Insufficient information to permit judgment of 'Low risk' or 'High risk'. (*It is likely that the majority of studies will fall into this category.)*	**Judgment: Selective reporting** ☐ **High** ☐ **Low** ☐ **Unclear**
Other bias ***Other sources of bias***	Any important concerns about bias not addressed above. If particular questions/entries were pre-specified in the study's protocol, responses should be provided for each question/entry. **Reviewer Comments:**	Bias due to problems not covered elsewhere in the table.	No other bias detected	There may be a risk of bias, but there is either: Insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists; or Insufficient rationale or evidence that an identified problem will introduce bias.	**Judgment: Other sources of bias** ☐ **High** ☐ **Low** ☐ **Unclear**

Outcome(s):					
Domain	***Description***	***High risk of bias***	***Low risk of bias***	***Unclear risk of bias***	***Reviewer Assessment***
Performance bias ***Blinding (participants and personnel)***	Described all measures used, if any, to blind study participants and personnel from knowledge of which intervention a participant received. Provided any information relating to whether the intended blinding was effective. **Reviewer Comments:**	Performance bias due to knowledge of the allocated interventions by participants and personnel during the study.	Blinding was likely effective.	Not described in sufficient detail	**Judgment: Blinding (participants and personnel)** ☐ **High** ☐ **Low** ☐ **Unclear**
Detection bias ***Blinding (outcome assessment)***	Described all measures used, if any, to blind outcome assessors from knowledge of which intervention a participant received. Provided any information relating to whether the intended blinding was effective. **Reviewer Comments:**	Detection bias due to knowledge of the allocated interventions by outcome assessors.	Blinding was likely effective.	Not described in sufficient detail	**Judgment: Blinding (outcome assessment)** ☐ **High** ☐ **Low** ☐ **Unclear**
Attrition bias ***Incomplete outcome data***	Described the completeness of outcome data for each main outcome, including attrition and exclusions from the analysis. Stated whether attrition and exclusions were reported, the numbers in each intervention group (compared with total randomized participants), reasons for attrition/exclusions where reported. **Reviewer Comments:**	Attrition bias due to amount, nature or handling of incomplete outcome data.	Handling of incomplete outcome data was complete and unlikely to have produced bias	Insufficient reporting of attrition/exclusions to permit judgment of 'Low risk' or 'High risk' (e.g. number randomized not stated, no reasons for missing data provided)	**Judgment: Incomplete outcome data** ☐ **High** ☐ **Low** ☐ **Unclear**

NEWCASTLE-OTTAWA QUALITY ASSESSMENT FORM FOR CASE-CONTROL STUDIES

Note: A study can be given a maximum of one star for each numbered item within the Selection and Exposure categories. A maximum of two stars can be given for Comparability.

Reviewer: _____ **Ref ID:** _____

Selection

1) Is the case definition adequate?: _____
   a) Yes, with independent validation ***(one star)***
   b) Yes, e.g., record linkage or based on self report
   c) No description

2) Representativeness of the cases: _____
   a) Consecutive or obviously representative series of cases ***(one star)***
   b) Potential for selection biases or not stated

3) Selection of controls: _____
   a) Community controls ***(one star)***
   b) Hospital controls
   c) No description

4) Definition of controls: _____
   a) No history of disease (endpoint) ***(one star)***
   b) No description of source

Comparability

1) Comparability of cases and controls on the basis of the design or analysis controlled for confounders: _____
   ☐ The study controls for age ***(one star)***
   ☐ Study controls for other factors (list) _____ ***(one star)***
   ☐ Cohorts are not comparable on the basis of the design or analysis controlled for confounders

Exposure

1) Ascertainment of exposure: _____
   a) Secure record (e.g., surgical record) ***(one star)***
   b) Structured interview where blind to case/control status ***(one star)***
   c) Interview not blinded to case/control status
   d) Written self report or medical record only
   e) No description

2) Same method of ascertainment for cases and controls: _____
   ☐ Yes ***(one star)***
   ☐ No

3) Non-response rate: _____
   a) Same rate for both groups ***(one star)***
   b) Non-respondents described
   c) Rate different between cases and controls with no description

NEWCASTLE-OTTAWA QUALITY ASSESSMENT FORM FOR COHORT STUDIES

Note: A study can be given a maximum of one star for each numbered item within the Selection and Outcome categories. A maximum of two stars can be given for Comparability.

Reviewer: _____ **Ref ID:** _____

Selection

1) Representativeness of the exposed cohort: _____
   a) Truly representative ***(one star)***
   b) Somewhat representative ***(one star)***
   c) Selected group
   d) No description of the derivation of the cohort

2) Selection of the non-exposed cohort
   a) Drawn from the same community as the exposed cohort ***(one star)***
   b) Drawn from a different source
   c) No description of the derivation of the non exposed cohort

3) Ascertainment of exposure: ____
   a) Secure record (e.g., surgical record) ***(one star)***
   b) Structured interview ***(one star)***
   c) Written self report
   d) No description
   e) Other

4) Demonstration that outcome of interest was not present at start of study: ____
   a) Yes ***(one star)***
   b) No

Comparability

1) Comparability of cohorts on the basis of the design or analysis controlled for confounders: _____
   a) The study controls for age ***(one star)***
   b) Study controls for other factors (list) _____***(one star)***
   c) Cohorts are not comparable on the basis of the design or analysis controlled for confounders

Outcome

1) Assessment of outcome: ____
   a) Independent blind assessment ***(one star)***
   b) Record linkage ***(one star)***
   c) Self report
   d) No description
   e) Other

2) Was follow-up long enough for outcomes to occur: _____
   a) Yes ***(one star)***
   b) No

Indicate the median duration of follow-up and a brief rationale for the assessment above:_____

3) Adequacy of follow-up of cohorts: _____
   a) Complete follow up- all subject accounted for ***(one star)***
   b) Subjects lost to follow up unlikely to introduce bias- number lost less than or equal to 20% or description of those lost suggested no different from those followed. ***(one star)***
   c) Follow up rate greater than 80% and no description of those lost
   d) No statement

CASE SERIES QUALITY/RISK OF BIAS FORM

Reviewer Initials: _____ Ref ID: _____

Risk of Bias	Criterion	YES	NO	NA	NR	COMMENTS
Selection bias and confounding	1. Were the important confounding and modifying variables taken into account in the design and analysis?					
Performance bias	2. Was any impact from a concurrent intervention or an unintended exposure that might bias results ruled out by the researchers?					
	3. Was the study free from variations from the study protocol that could compromise the conclusions of the study?					
Attrition bias	4. Was there a low rate of differential or overall attrition? (note: low≤20%)					
	5. Attrition did not result in a difference in group characteristics between baseline and follow-up					
Detection bias	6. Were the outcome assessors blinded to the intervention or exposure status of participants?					
	7a. Are the inclusion/exclusion criteria clearly stated? (note: consider whether level of detail would allow for replication)					
	7b. Were the measures implemented consistently across all study participants?					
	8a. Are interventions/exposures assessed using appropriate measures?					
	8b. Were the interventions implemented consistently across all study participants?					
	9a. Are primary outcome measurement approaches clearly described? List outcome. Outcome1:_____					
	Outcome 2: _____					
	Outcome 3: _____					
	Outcome 4: _____					
	Outcome 5: _____					
	Outcome 6: _____					
	9b. Are primary outcomes assessed using appropriate measures? List outcome. Outcome 1:_____					
	Outcome 2: _____					

	Outcome 3: _____					
	Outcome 4:_____					
	Outcome 5:_____					
	Outcome 6: _____					
	9b. Was outcome assessment implemented consistently across all study participants?					
	10a. Are confounding variables assessed using appropriate measures?					
	10b. Was assessment of confounding variables implemented consistently across all study participants?					
	11. Did the study account for secular trends and regression to the mean?					
Reporting bias	12a. Are the potential outcomes pre-specified by the researchers?					
	12b. Are harms pre-specified by the researchers?					
	13. Are all pre-specified outcomes reported?					
	13a. Are all pre-specified harms reported?					

HARMS RISK OF BIAS ASSESSMENT FORM

Reviewer: _____ Ref ID: _____

Question	Yes	No	Comments
Were the harms predefined using standardized or precise definitions? (mcharms)			
Are all pre-specified harms reported? (RTI case series)			
Did the author(s) use STANDARD scale(s) or checklist(s) for harms collection? (mcharms)			
Are the statistical methods used to assess the main harm or adverse event outcomes adequate? (RTI cohort)			

Appendix C. Excluded Studies

Reasons for Exclusion

X-1	Not original research
X-2	Ineligible country
X-3	Ineligible population
X-4	Does not address outcomes or population of interest
X-5	Ineligible study design
X-6	Article not obtainable

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Appendix D. Evidence Tables

Table D-1. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Prick et al., 2014[1] **Country:** Netherlands **Enrollment period:** May 2004 to February 2011 **Birth setting:** delivered at hospital or were admitted after a home birth **Facility characteristics:** 37 Dutch hospitals **Funding:** Grants from Landsteiner Foundation for Blood Transfusion Research and Stichting Vrienden van de Bloedtransfusie **Design:** RTC, stratified for mode of delivery and participating	**Intervention:** Red blood cell (RBC) transfusion of at least one unit of RBCs aiming to reach Hb concentration of at least 8.9 g/dl (5.5 mmol.l). Non-intervention group were allowed RBC transfusion if severe symptoms of anemia developed or at physicians discretion. Additional use of iron and/or folic acid supplementation according to local protocol was allowed **Groups:** **G1:** RBC transfusion **G2:** Control Additional use of iron and/or folic acid supplementation according to local protocol was allowed **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 259 **G2:** 262 **N at follow-up:** **G1:** 258 **G2:** 261 **Duration of treatment:** NA **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** blood loss of ≥1000 ml and/or a decrease in Hb concentration of ≥1.9 g/dl (1.2 mmol/l) and had an Hb concentration between 4.8 and 7.9 g/dl (3.0-4.9 mmol/l) 12-24 hours after delivery **Definition of success of treatment**: in transfused subjects, aim was to reach Hb concentration of at least 8.9 g/dl (5.5 mmol/l) **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • postpartum hemorrhage (defined above) • good knowledge of the Dutch language **Exclusion criteria:** • severe symptoms of anemia (defined as dyspnea, syncope, tachycardia >100 beats/minute, angina pectoris and/or transient ischemic attacks • RBC transfusion administered during or within 12 hours after delivery • severe pre-eclampsia • severe infectious disease • congenital hemolytic disease • compromised immunological status • malignancy • severe comorbidity (ASA II/III) • death or critical condition of the neonate **Maternal age, yrs, mean ± SD:** **G1:** 30.7 ± 5.0 **G2:** 30.9 ± 5.3	**Fatigue, measured by Multidimensional Fatigue Inventory, mean adjusted for baseline and mode of delivery:** At three days: **G1:** 15.68 **G2:** 16.45 **G1 vs G2:** p=0.024 At one week: **G1:** 14.02 **G2:** 15.08 **G1 vs G2:** p=0.007 At three weeks: **G1:** 10.88 **G2:** 11.54 **G1 vs G2:** p=0.14 At six weeks: **G1:** 8.69 **G2:** 8.95 **G1 vs G2:** p=0.56 **Blood loss ml, during delivery, median (IQR):** **G1:** 1485 (1000-1950) **G2:** 1500 (1000-1975) **Transfusion:**

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
hospital	**Length of follow-up:** 6 weeks postpartum	**Parity, n:** Nulliparous **G1:** 152 (59) **G2:** 143 (55) **Weeks gestation, median (IQR):** **G1:** 40^{+1} (38^{+5}-41^{+1}) **G2:** 40^{+0} (38^{+3}-41^{+0}) **Single pregnancy:** See below **Multiple pregnancy, n (%):** Twin pregnancy **G1:** 13 (5%) **G2:** 16 **(**6%) **Race/ethnicity** "Western" ethnic origin (not defined) **G1:** 186 (78%) **G2:** 177 (76%) **BMI (preconception, kg/m^2)** **G1:** 23.3 (21.1-26.6) **G2:** 22.9 (20.8-26.5) **Baseline hemoglobin (g/dl), median (IQ range)** **G1:** 7.3 (6.8-7.7) **G2:** 7.4 (6.8-7.7) **SES** Highest education: None/Primary school **G1:** 4 (3%) **G2:** 5 (3%) Lower/Senior secondary vocational education **G1:** 88 (56%) **G2:** 77 (51%)	Received transfusion n (%) **G1:** 251/258 (97) **G2:** 33/261 (13) Total units (including units transfused during follow up) **G1:** 517 **G2:** 88 **G1 vs G2:** p <0.001 Units per woman, median (IQR) **G1:** 2 (2-2) **G2:** 0 (0-0) **G1 vs G2:** p <0.001 **ICU admission:** NR **Anemia:** NR **Hb concentration after transfusion (g/dl), median (IQR):** **G1:** 9.0 (8.5-9.6) **G2:** 8.9 (8.2-9.7) **G1 vs G2:** p =0.56 **Hb concentration at discharge (g/dl):** **G1:** 9.0 (8.5-9.5) **G2:** 7.4 (6.8-7.7) **G1 vs G2:** p<0.001 **Hb concentration at 6 weeks (g/dl):** **G1:** 12.1 (11.3-12.6) **G2:** 11.9 (10.9-12.6) P=0.18

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Higher professional education and university **G1:** 64 (41%) **G2:** 70 (46%) **Mode of birth, n:** Vaginal **G1:** 213 (83%) **G2:** 206 (79%) Operative vaginal (subset of total vaginal) **G1:** 62 (30%) **G2:** 48 (24%) Elective cesarean **G1:** 8 (3%) **G2:** 15 (6%) Emergency cesarean **G1:** 37 (14%) **G2:** 40 (15%) **Risk factors:** NR **Primary etiology of PPH:** NR	**Length of stay (median days):** **G1:** 2 **G2:** 2 **G1 vs G2:** p=0.37 **Mortality:** NR **Uterine preservation:** NR **Future fertility:** NR **Breastfeeding, continued until 6 weeks:** **G1:** 99/154 (64%) **G2:** 101/143 (71%) **Psychological impact:** Health-related quality of life Harms of intervention Transfusion reactions: **G1:** 3 (1%) **G2:** 0 Physical complications during follow-up Thromboembolic event: **G1:** 2 (0.9%) **G2:** 2 (0.9%) Urinary tract infection: **G1:** 10 (4.4%) **G2:** 14 (6.2%) Infected surgery wound:

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
			G1: 0 **G2:** 1 (2.2%) Infected episiotomy/rupture: **G1:** 6 (4.1%) **G2:** 6 (4.4%) Endometritis: **G1:** 5 (2.2%) **G2:** 3 (1.3%) **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Table D-2. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Bateman et al., 2013[2] **Country:** US **Enrollment period:** 2007-2011 **Birth setting:** Hospitals **Facility characteristics:** Varied **Funding:** Supported by the T32 Training Grant **Design:** Retrospective cohort	**Intervention:** Injectable or Oral Methylergonovine administered during delivery **Groups:** **G1:** Methylergonovine **G2:** Control (no exposure) **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 139,617 **G2:** 2,094,013 **N at follow-up:** NR **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** NR **Definition of success of treatment**: NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** Measured by charge codes for the number of units of packed red blood cells that were transfused **Inclusion criteria:** • All inpatient admissions of women who were 12-55 years old for delivery with the use of a validated algorithm methylergonovine exposure defined by presence of charge code for injectable or oral methylergonovine during delivery hospitalization **Exclusion criteria:** • Hospitalizations with diagnoses that indicate ectopic pregnancy, hydatiform mole, or other abnormal products of conception or procedure codes that indicate abortion **Maternal age, yrs, mean:** **G1 + G2:** 27.7 **Parity, n:** NR **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy, n (%):** **G1:** 4422 (3.17) **G2:** 38,218 (1.83)	**Blood loss:** NR **Transfusion:** Packed red blood cells (units), n (%) 0 **G1:** 133,312 (95.48) **G2:** 2,078,170 (99.24) 1-5 **G1:** 5580 (4.00) **G2:** 14,893 (0.71) 6-9 **G1:** 469 (0.34) **G2:** 670 (0.03) ≥ 10 **G1:** 256 (0.18) **G2:** 280 (0.01) Fresh frozen plasma (units) 0 **G1:** 138,386 (99.12) **G2:** 2,092,159 (99.91) 1-5 **G1:** 967 (0.69) **G2:** 1520 (0.07) 6-9 **G1:** 157 (0.11) **G2:** 214 (0.01)

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Race/ethnicity, n (%): White **G1:** 68,880 (49.33) **G2:** 1,078,758 (51.52) Black **G1:** 16,378 (11.73) **G2:** 288,592 (13.78) Hispanic **G1:** 19,254 (13.79) **G2:** 226,627 (10.82) Other/Unknown **G1:** 35,105 (25.14) **G2:** 500,036 (23.88) **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, %:** Cesarean **G1 + G2:** 34.0 **Risk factors, n (%):** History of cesarean delivery, n (%): **G1:** 18,131 (12.99) **G2:** 345,487 (16.50) Mild Preeclampsia, n (%): **G1:** 1863 (1.33) **G2:** 50,322 (2.40) Eclampsia, n (%): **G1:** 876 (0.63) **G2:** 31,033 (1.48)	≥ 10 **G1:** 107 (0.08) **G2:** 120 (0.01) **ICU admission:** NR **Anemia:** NR **Length of stay:** NR **Mortality:** NR **Uterine preservation:** Peripartum hysterectomy **G1:** 636 (0.46) **G2:** 1398 (0.07) **Future fertility:** NR **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Harms of intervention:** Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) n, (%): Unadjusted **G1:** 6 (0.004) **G2:** 52 (0.002) Risk ratio (95% CI), Risk difference (95% CI): 1.73 (0.74-4.03), 1.81 (-1.69 to 5.32) Propensity score matched **G1:** 5(0.003) **G2:** 3(0.002)

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Pregnancy-induced hypertension, n (%): **G1:** 3294 (2.36) **G2:** 75,697 (3.61) Pre-existing hypertension, n (%): **G1:** 1491 (1.07) **G2:** 45,246 (2.16) Preexisting hypertension with superimposed preeclampsia, n (%): **G1:** 278 (0.20) **G2:** 11,946 (0.57) Obesity n, (%): **G1:** 4980 (3.57) **G2:** 80,503 (3.84) Preexisting diabetes, n, (%): **G1:** 1041 (0.75) **G2:** 19,022 (0.91) Gestational diabetes mellitus, n (%) **G1:** 7902 (5.66) **G2:** 116,709 (5.57) Multiple gestation n, (%): **G1:** 4422 (3.17) **G2:** 38,218 (1.83) Chorioamnionitis n, (%): **G1:** 4273 (3.06) **G2:** 31,224 (1.49) **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Abnormal Placentation: **G1:** 4717 (3.38) **G2:** 22,640 (1.08)	Risk ratio (95% CI), Risk difference (95% CI): 1.67 (0.40-6.97) 1.44 (-2.56 to 5.45) Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) n, (%): Unadjusted **G1:** 4 (0.003) **G2:** 44 (0.002) Risk ratio (95% CI), Risk difference (95% CI): 1.36 (0.49-3.79), 0.76 (-2.11 to 3.64) Propensity score matched **G1:** 4(0.003) **G2:** 3(0.002) Risk ratio (95% CI), Risk difference (95% CI): 1.00 (0.20-4.95), 0.00 (-3.47 to 3.47) **Confounders:** Patient demographics (age, race/ethnicity, and calendar year of delivery) Obstetric/medical conditions: hypertensive disorders (including preexisting a/o gestational disorder or preeclampsia), diabetes mellitus (preexisting or gestational), chronic ischemic heart disease, chronic renal disease, obesity, dyslipidemia, drug or alcohol abuse, tobacco use, asthma, hypercoagulable conditions, migraine headache, chronic anemia, cesarean delivery, previous cesarean, still birth/intrauterine fetal death, multiple gestations, chorioamnionitis, and major puerperal infection Markers of the presence, cause and severity of obstetric hemorrhage Characteristics of the hospital at which the delivery occurred. **Effect modifiers:** NR

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Atony: **G1:** 19,410 (13.90) **G2:** 22,915 (1.09) Coagulopathy: **G1:** 795 (0.57) **G2:** 3648 (0.17) Trauma: **G1:** 10,808 (7.74) **G2:** 140,088 (6.69) Amniotic fluid embolism: **G1:** 31 (0.02) **G2:** 74 (0.00) Uterine rupture: **G1:** 144 (0.10) **G2:** 984 (0.05) Placental abruption: **G1:** 2016 (1.44) **G2:** 21,504 (1.03) Antepartum hemorrhage from other sources: **G1:** 653 (0.47) **G2:** 6030 (0.29) Delayed hemorrhage: **G1:** 2050 (1.47) **G2:** 3128 (0.15)	

Table D-3. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Deneux-Tharaux et al., 2010[3] **Country:** France **Enrollment period:** September 2004 – November 2006 **Birth setting:** NR **Facility characteristics:** 106 maternity units (university, public and private) within six perinatal networks **Funding:** French Ministry of Health's Clinical Research Hospital Program (contract no. 27-35) **Design:** Cluster-randomized controlled trial Note: See related studies Bonnett 2013[4], Schmitz 2011[5]	**Intervention:** Multifaceted intervention for maternity unit including educational sessions, instruction on PPH protocol, local implementation of the protocol, posted placards of steps for addressing PPH, and installation of a "PPH box" (emergency kit w/drugs, etc), peer review of deliveries with severe PPH. (intervention: more than 3 mo. in duration) **Groups:** **G1:** educational intervention **G2:** passive dissemination of PPH protocol **N (maternity units) at enrollment:** **G1:** 54 **G2:** 52 **N (maternity units) at follow-up:** **G1:** 54 **G2:** 52 **Duration of treatment:** Phase 1 of intervention = ≥ 3 mo Phase 2 of intervention (data collection) = 1 year. **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NA **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** PPH was defined by a peripartum hemoglobin decrease of 2 g/dl or more (equivalent to loss of more than 500 ml of blood). Severe PPH - a PPH associated with one or more: blood transfusion, arterial embolization, arterial ligation, other conservative uterine surgery, hysterectomy, transfer to intensive care unit, peripartum hemoglobin decrease of 4 g/dl or more (equivalent to loss of 1000 ml or more of blood), maternal death. **Definition of success of treatment**: effect of the multifaceted intervention on mean rate of severe PPH. (#deliveries with severe PPH / total number of deliveries) **Method of blood loss measurement:** Prepartum hemoglobin measured as part of routine prenatal care during last weeks of pregnancy. **Severity:** defined above **Inclusion criteria:** • Maternity units belonging to one of six health networks **Exclusion criteria:** • Maternity units involved in concomitant clinical study **Maternal age:** NR **Parity:** NR **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy, mean ± SD (min, max):** Rate of multiple pregnancy: **G1:** 1.1 ± 0.7 (0.1; 2.9)	**Incidence of severe PPH mean ± SD (min, max):** **G1:** 1.64 ± 0.80 (0.00, 3.84) **G2:** 1.65 ± 0.96 (0.29, 4.29) OR=1.02 (95% CI: 0.83 to 1.24) Severe PPH blood transfusion (% of deliveries) mean rate (SD) (min, max) **G1:** 0.44 ± 0.30 (0.00, 1.00) **G2:** 0.41 ± 031 (000, 1.47) OR=1.13 (95% CI: 0.88 to 1.44) Severe PPH postpartum haemoglobin change ≥ 4 g/dl) (% of deliveries) mean rate ± SD (min, max): **G1:** 1.49 ± 0.75 (0.00, 3.83) **G2:** 1.44 ± 0.88 (0.15, 3.95) OR=1.05 (95% CI: 0.86 to 1.29) All PPH (% of deliveries) mean ± SD (min, max): **G1:** 6.37 ± 3.63 (1.95, 22.05) **G2:** 6.37 ± 4.16 (1.52, 17.63) OR=1.01 (95% CI: 0.8 to 1.3) Embolization for PPH, mean rates ± SD: **G1:** 0.09 ± 0.15 **G2:** 0.10 ± 0.21 Conservative uterine surgery, mean rates ± SD: **G1:** 0.04 ± 0.05 **G2:** 0.04 ± 0.07

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		G2: 1.3 ± 0.9 (0.0; 4.6) **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth mean ± SD (min, max):** Rate of caesarean delivery **G1:** 20.2 ± 4.2 (11.1; 28.8) **G2:** 20.0 ± 4.7 (11.8; 34.0) **Risk factors:** NR **Primary etiology of PPH:** NR	Hysterectomy, mean rates ± SD: **G1:** 0.05 ± 0.07 **G2:** 0.04 ± 0.06 Transfer to ICU, mean rates ± SD: **G1**:0.16 ± 0.15 **G2:** 0.16 ± 0.22 Mean ± SD rate of severe PPH between 1st three month period to 3rd three month period: **G1**: 1.79 ± 1.21 to 1.52 ± 0.87 (*p*=0.07) **G2:** 1.91 ± 1.44 to 1.60 ± 1.05 (*p<0.05)* Mean ± SD rate of ALL PPH between 1st three month period to 3rd three month period: **G1:** 7.02 ± 4.48 to 6.2 ±3.82 (*p<0.05)* **G2:** 7.33 ± 5.49 to 6.61 ± 4.75 (*p<0.05)* **Procedures for PPH Management:** Examination of uterine cavity and/or manual removal of placenta (*PPH after vaginal delivery)* mean rate ± SD (min, max): **G1**: 75.9 ± 15 (30.8, 97.6) **G2**: 76.3 ± 13.4 (42.9, 100) OR=0.97 (95% CI: 0.71 to 1.32) Examination of uterine cavity and/or manual removal of placenta within 15 min of PPH DX* *after vaginal delivery* (incomplete data) mean rate ± SD (min, max): G**1:** 53.2 ± 16.9 (15.4, 96) **G2**: 49.5 ± 19.5 (0, 81.6) OR=1.05 (95% CI: 0.79 to 1.4)

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
			Instrumental examination of vagina and cervix *(PPH after vaginal delivery)* mean rate ± SD (min, max): **G1:** 28.8 ± 17.2 (0, 69.8) **G2:** 24.0 ± 18.1 (0, 66.7) OR= 1.26 (95% CI: 0.87 to 1.81) Call for help from senior staff mean rate ± SD (min, max): **G1:** 79.9 ± 14.7 (42.7, 100) **G2:** 71.2 ± 19.1 (27.8,100) OR=1.65 (95% CI: 1.17 to 2.33) Call for help from senior staff within 15 min of PPH Dx* (data incomplete) mean rate ± SD (min, max) **G1:** 67.0 ± 17,3 (27.6, 100) **G2:** 58.4 ± 19.4 (17.6, 100) OR=1.48 (95% CI: 1.05 to 2.09) Administration of oxytocin, mean rate ± SD (min, max): **G1**: 92.2 ± 6.6 (76.5, 100) **G2**: 91.9 ± .6 (52.9, 100) OR=0.92 (95% CI: 0.63 to 1.33) **Procedures for *Severe* PPH Management:** Administration of sulprostone (uterine atony or retained placenta) (severe PPH), mean ± SD (min, max): **G1:** 48.7 ± 25.3 (0, 100) **G2**: 39.9 ± 26.0 (0, 100)

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
			OR=1.45 (95% CI: 0.99 to 2.13) Administration of sulprostone within 30 min of PPH Dx (uterine atony or retained placenta) (severe PPH) mean ± SD (min, max): **G1:** 24.2 ± 17.5 (0, 75.0) **G2:** 16.9 ± 15.9 (0, 51.9) OR=1.39 (95% CI: 0.96 to 2.00) Blood test for hemoglobin and hemostasis within 60 min of PPH Dx* (incomplete data) Mean ± SD (min, max): **G1**: 37.5 ± 20.5 (0, 87.5) **G2**: 28.4 ± 22.1 (0, 80.0) OR=1.36 (95% CI: 0.95 to 1.94)

Comments: *data on time of procedure missing in 19.1% of cases for exam of uterine cavity; 2.4% for call for extra help; 2.6% for admin of sulprostone and 10% for blood test

Table D-4. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Schmitz et al., 2011 [5] **Country:** France **Enrollment period:** NR **Birth setting:** As reported/NR **Facility characteristics:** Hospitals (public, private and university-based) within 6 perinatal networks **Funding:** French Ministry of Health's Clinical research Hospital Program (contract 27-35) **Design:** Population-based case series Note: See related studies Bonnett 2013[4], Deneux-Tharaux 2010[3]	**Intervention:** Sulprostone administration after Dx of PPH **Groups:** **G1:** atonic PPH post-delivery treated with sulprostone **G1a:** atonic PPH after vaginal delivery treated with sulprostone **G1b:** atonic PPH after cesarean delivery treated with sulprostone **N at enrollment:** (4038 women with clinically assessed atonic PPH) (%) **G1 (total of a +b):** 1370/4038 (33.9) **G1a:** 995/3570 (27.9) **G1b:** 375/468 (80.1) **N at follow-up:** **G1 (total of a +b):** 1370 **G1a:** 995 **G1b:** 375 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** Per the French guidelines, continuous intravenous infusion of sulprostone not later than 30 min after PPH Dx. (see Driessen article for details) **Order of treatment:** **Step 1:** administration of oxytocin and/or ergometrine **Step 2:** administration of prostaglandins (sulprostone) **Step 3:** embolization, conservative surgery, hysterectomy	**Operational definition of PPH:** Biologically defined: peripartum hemoglobin decline of > 2 g/dL (equivalent of blood loss of >500 mL) Clinically defined: blood loss of > 500 mL or excessive blood loss that motivated manual removal of placenta and/or examination of uterine cavity. Severe PPH defined as PPH with blood transfusion, arterial embolization, arterial ligation, other conservative uterine surgery, hysterectomy, transfer to ICU, peripartum Hb decline ≥ 4 g/dL (blood loss ≥ 1000 mL) **Definition of success of treatment:** NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Women with PH selected from the Pithagore6 trial population (see Driessen, 2011, PMID: 21173641 • for details) **Exclusion criteria:** • Pts with PPH with no excessive bleeding and who did not receive specific care for PPH **Maternal age:** NR **Parity:** NR **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Race/ethnicity:** NR	**Severity of blood loss:** Hemoglobin decrease (g/dL), mean (1st quartile – 3rd quartile): **G1a:** 3.4 (2.1 – 4.7) **G1b:** 3.5 (2.3 – 4.5) p=0.41 Hemoglobin decrease ≥ 4 g/dL, n (%): **G1a:** 360/995 (36.2) **G1b:** 140/375 (37.3) p=0.97 Red cell transfusion, n (%), mean # units (min, max): **G1a:** 202/995 (20.3), 4.8 (1, 31) **G1b:** 124/375 (33.1), 4.4 (1, 17) *p<0.01, p=0.43* Hysterectomy, n (%): **G1a**: 29/995 (2.9) **G1b:** 14/375 (3.7) p=0.61 Any of the 3rd line treatments (embolization, conservative surgery or hysterectomy), mean (%): **G1a:** 129/995 (13.0) **G1b:** 98/375 (26.1) p<0.01 Women not requiring additional treatment beyond sulprostone to control bleeding, n (%): **G1a:** 866/995 (87)

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
	Total dose of sulprostone, micrograms, (mean ± SD): **G1a:** 964 (837±343) **G1b:** 370 (943 ± 359) p<0.01 **Initial Care, n (%):** Examination of uterine cavity: **G1a:** 947/995 (69.1) **G1b:** NA Instrumental examination of genital tract: **G1a:** 681/995 (68.4) **G1b:** NA Prophylactic oxytocin: **G1a:** 696/995 (69.9) **G1b:** 357/375 (95.2) p<0.01 Oxytocin: **G1a:** 942/995 (94.7) **G1b:** 355/375 (94.7) p=0.78 Vascular volume expansion: **G1a:** 475/995 (47.7) **G1b:** 178/375 (47.5) p=0.46 **Length of follow-up:** As reported/NR	**BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n:** **G1a:** vaginal delivery (995) **G1b:** cesarean delivery (468) **Risk factors:** NR **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Atony (100)	**G2b:** 277/375 (73) Overall, 83.4% of the 1370 sulprostone recipients did not require additional treatment. **ICU admission:** NR **Anemia:** NR **Length of stay:** NR **Mortality:** NR **Uterine preservation:** NR **Future fertility:** NR **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR **Harms prespecified:** No **Harms, n (%):** ≥ side effects of sulprostone: **G1:** 51/1370 (3.7) (95% CI: 2.7 to 4.7) Digestive side effects: **G1:** 34/1370 (2.5) (95% CI: 1.7 to 3.5) Hyperthermia, chills: **G1:** 7/1370 (0.5) (95% CI: 0.2 to 1.0) Cardiac side effects :

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
			G1: 5/1370 (0.4) (95% CI: 0.1 to 0.8) High blood pressure: **G1:** 2/1370 (0.1) (95% CI: 0.02 to 0.5) Respiratory side effects: **G1:** 2/1370 (0.1) (95% CI: 0.02 to 0.5) Dizziness: **G1:** 2/1370 (0.1) (95% CI: 0.02 to 0.5) Severe cardiovascular or respiratory symptoms (including acute high blood pressure and acute cyanosis) : **G1:** 7/1370 (0.5) (95% CI: 0.2 to 1.0)

Table D-5. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Bonnet et al., 2013[4] **Country:** France **Enrollment period:** December 2004 to November 2006 **Birth setting:** Hospital (all levels) **Facility characteristics:** Maternity units at public, private and university-based institutions that belong to regional perinatal networks **Funding:** Pithagore6 project funded by the French Ministry of Health's Clinical Research Hospital Program (contract no. 27-35) This study was supported by a doctoral grant from AXA Research Funds.	**Intervention:** Blood transfusion started within first 12 hrs. after PPH diagnosis (vaginal or cesarean delivery) RBC, fresh frozen plasma (FFP), platelets, blood-derived product (fibrogen concentrates), use of RBC+FFP+PLT+fibrinogen, or massive transfusion ≥ 10 RBC Units **Groups:** **G1 (overall):** early RBC transfusion (within 12 hrs of PPH diagnosis) *Data for G1 is further broken down spontaneous vaginal delivery (170/426); operative vaginal delivery (61/426); cesarean delivery before labor (109/246) and cesarean delivery during labor (86/246)* **G1a:** spontaneous vaginal **G1b:** operative vaginal **G1c:** cesarean before labor **G1d:** cesarean during labor **G2 (overall):** not transfused or transfused later than 12 hrs of PPH DX **N at enrollment: n (%)** **G1 (overall):** 426 (65.8% of all transfused) **G1a:** 170 (40) **G1b:** 61 (14.3) **G1c:** 109 (25.5) **G1d:** 86 (20.1) **G2:** 6170	**Operational definition of PPH:** PPH defined as > decline2.0 g/dL decline in hemoglobin level. Clinical definition of PPH: > 500 mL blood loss and/or excessive blood loss prompting manual removal of placenta or examination of the uterine cavity. **Definition of success of treatment**: NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Clinical dx of PPH that required RBC transfusion within 12 hrs of diagnosis **Exclusion criteria:** • PPH defined by hemoglobin decline, but not clinical diagnosis of PPH **Maternal age, yrs (%):** **<25 yrs:** **G1 (overall):** 65/426 (15.3) **G2** 970/6170 (15.7) **25-35 yrs:** **G1:** 257/426 (60.3) **G2:** 4061/6170 (65.8) **>35 yrs:** **G1:** 104/426 (24.4) **G2:** 1137/6170 (18.4) **Maternal BMI (kg/m^2),n (%)** *Note: data not clearly reported in both groups: G1 totals 357 (83.9%) here and G2 totals 5384 (87.3%)* **≤ 18 (kg/m^2):** **G1 (overall):** 22/426 (5.2)	**Blood loss:** NR **Transfusion** RBC only, n (%): **G1 (overall):** 168/426 (39.4) **G1a:** 65 (38.2) **G1b:** 17 (27.9) **G1c:** 46 (42.2) **G1d:** 40 (46.5) p=NS FFP, n (%): **G1 (overall):** 248/426 (58.1) **G1a:** 102 (60.0) **G1b:** 44 (72.1) **G1c:** 59 (54.1) **G1d:** 43 (50.0) p = 0.04 Fibrogen, n (%): **G1 (overall):** 83/426 (19.5) **G1a:** 31 (18.2) **G1b:** 12 (19.7) **G1c:** 23 (21.1) **G1d:** 17 (19.8) p=NS Platelets, n (%): **G1 (overall):** 52/426 (12.2) **G1a:** 18 (10.6) **G1b:** 13 (21.3) **G1c:** 15 (13.8) **G1d:** 6 (7.0)

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Design: Population-based retrospective case series Note: See related studies Deneux-Tharaux 2010[3], Schmitz 2011[5]	**N at follow-up:** NR **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** **G1:** within 12 hrs of PHH Dx **G2:** later than 12 hrs post PPH Dx or not transfused **Order of treatment:** **Step 1:** transfusion **Step 2:** surgical intervention (embolization, conservative surgery, hysterectomy) **Length of follow-up:** NR	**G2** 284/6170 (4.6) **19-25 (kg/m^2):** **G1:** 255/426 (59.9) **G2:** 3837/6170 (62.2) **26-30 (kg/m^2):** **G1:** 55/426 (12.9) **G2:** 848/6170 (13.8) **>30 (kg/m^2):** **G1:** 25/426 (5.9) **G2:** 415/6170 (6.7) **Race/ethnicity:** NR **Prenatal HB level (g/dL), mean ± SD:** **G1:** 11.5 ± 1.4 **G2:** 12.0 ± 1.2 p<0.001 **Labor and Delivery:** Mode of birth, n (%): Vaginal (spontaneous or operative delivery) **G1:** 231/246 (54.2) **G2:** 53456170 (86.6) p<0.001 Spontaneous vaginal delivery **G1**, 170/426 (73.6) **G2:** 4147/6170(77.6) Operative vaginal delivery **G1:** 61/426 (26.4) **G2:** 1198/6170 (22.4) Caesarean delivery (before or during labor) **G1:**, 195/426 (21.3) **G2:** 824/6170 (13.4)	p=ns RBC + FFP + Platelets + Fibrogen, n (%): **G1 (overall):** 32/426 (7.5) **G1a:** 14 (8.2) **G1b:** 8 (13.1) **G1c:** 7 (6.4) **G1d:** 3 (3.5) p=ns Median transfused quantity RBC, units, (IQR): **G1 (overall):** 3(2-6) **G1a:** 3 (2-5) **G1b:** 4 (3-9) **G1c:** 3 (2-6) **G1d:** 4 (2-5) p=0.01 FFP, units (IQR): **G1 (overall):** 4 (2-6) **G1a:** 3 (2-4) **G1b:** 4 (2-6) **G1c:** 4 (3-6) **G1d:** 3 (2-4) p=0.0004 Fibrogen, g (IQR): **G1 (overall):** 3 (3-4.5) **G1a:**3 (1.5-4.5) **G1b:** 4 (3 – 7.5) **G1c:** 4 (3-5.5) **G1d:** 3 (2 – 4.5) p=ns

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Caesarean delivery before labor **G1:**, 109/426 (55.9) **G2:** 439/6170 (53.3) Caesarean delivery during labor **G1:**, 86/426 (44.1) **G2:** 385/6170 (46.7) Time from delivery to PPH dx, median (IQR) **G1:** 12 min (2-45) **G2:** 15 min (9-30) **Risk factors, n (%):** Prior PPH, n (%) **G1:** 29/426 (6.8) **G2:** 2876170 (4.7) p=<0.04 Prior Cesarean, n (%) **G1:** 70/426 (16.4) **G2:** 554/6170 (9.0) *(p<0.001)* Primiparous, n (%) **G1:** 173/426 (40.6) **G2:** 3130/6170 (50.7) p<0.001 Multiple pregnancies n (%) **G1:** 33/426 (7.8) **G2:** 216/6170 (3.5) p<0.001 **Primary etiology of PPH:** Atony Coagulopathy Trauma Abnormal placenta Unidentified	Platelets units (IQR): **G1 (overall):** 1 (1-2) **G1a:** 1 (1-2) **G1b:** 1 (1-2) **G1c:** 1 (1-2) **G1d:** 2 (1-2) p=ns ≥10 RBC units, n (%): **G1 (overall):** 46 (10.8) **G1a:** 10 (5.9) **G1b:** 15 (24.6) **G1c:** 16 (14.7) **G1d:** 5 (5.8) p=<0.001 **FFP/RBC:** Median (IQR): **G1 (overall):** 0.9=8 (0.5-1) **G1a:** 0.7 (0.6-1) **G1b:** 0.8 (0.5-1) **G1c:** 0.8 (0.6-1) **G1d:** 0.6 (0.5-1) p=ns FFP/RBC ≥ 0.5, n (%): **G1 (overall):** 209 (84.3) **G1a:** 85 (83.3) **G1b:** 39 (88.6) **G1c:** 52 (88.1) **G1d:** 33 (76.7) p=ns Median time from PPH dx to RBC admin (IQR): **G1 (overall**): 2 h 18 min (1 hr 18 min to 3 hr 54 min) **G1a:** 2 h 30 min (1hr 24 min to 4 h 18 min) **G1b:** 2 hr 12 min (1 hr 18 min to 3 hr 48 min)

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
			G1c: 2 hr 0 min (48 min to 3 hr 36 min) **G1d:** 2 hr 12 min (1 hr 06 min to 3 hr 48 min p=ns Use of pro-hemostatic agents, n (%): **G1 (overall):** 17 (4.0) **G1a:** 6(3.5) **G1b:** 7 (11.5) **G1c:** 2 (1.8) **G1d:** 2 (2.3) p= NA **ICU Admission, n (%):** **G1 (overall):** 180/426 (42.3) **G1a:** 64/170 (37.7) **G1b:** 33/61 (54.1) **G1c:** 45/109 (41.3) **G1d:** 38/86 (44.2) p=ns **Anemia:** NR **Length of stay:** NR **Mortality:** NR **Uterine preservation:** see Harms **Future fertility:** NR **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
			Harms of intervention: see below **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR **Harms pre-specified:** No **Harms, n (%), p across all 4 groups:** 5 transfusion-related adverse effects were recorded; one was severe (pulmonary edema requiring ICU admission) **Secondary disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), n (%):** **G1 (overall):** 110/426 (25.8) **G1a:** 42/170 (24.7) **G1b:** 19/61 (31.2) **G1c:** 22/109 (20.2) **G1d:** 27/86 (31.4) p=ns **Embolization, n (%):** **G1 (overall):** 106/426 (24.9) **G1a:** 49/170 (28.8) **G1b:** 19/61 (31.2) **G1c:** 22/109 (20.2) **G1d:** 16/86 (18.6) p=ns **Conservative treatment, n (%):** **G1 (overall):** 58/426 (13.6) **G1a:** 12/170 (7.1) **G1b:** 12/61 (19.7) **G1c:** 23/109 (21.1) **G1d:** 11 (12.8) p=0.004 **Hysterectomy, n (%):** **G1 (overall):** 64/426 (15.0)

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
			G1a: 23/170 (13.5) **G1b:** 13/61 (21.3) **G1c:** 23/109 (21.1) **G1d:** 5/86 (15.0) p=0.01

Table D-6. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Dildy et al., 2013[6] **Country:** US **Enrollment period:** September 2010 to October 2012 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** Multi-site study **Funding:** Post marketing surveillance study **Design:** Case series **Funding:** Supported by Glenveigh Medical, manufacturer of the medical device, and the two lead authors are the inventors and patent holders of the device	**Intervention:** Dual-balloon catheter tamponade device (Belfort-Didly Obstetrical Tamponade System- ebb) **Groups:** **G1:** BD-OTS **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 57 (55 had PPH) **N at follow-up:** **G1:** 51 with diagnosis of PPH who had BD-OTS placed according to product labeling **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** NR **Definition of success of treatment:** NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Diagnosis of PPH • Uterine device placed according to product labeling **Exclusion criteria:** • NR **Maternal age, yrs, median (range)** **G1:** 33 (19-47) **Parity, n:** Primigravid **G1:** 15 (29) **Weeks gestation, median range):** **G1:** 38.4 (22.0-42.0) **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy, n (%):** **G1:** 12 (24) **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n:**	**Blood loss, mL:** **G1:** 2000 (855-8700) **Transfusion:** Recevied transfusion, n (%) **G1:** 39 (77) Units transfused, n median (range) **G1:** 3 (1-17) **ICU admission:** **G1:** 12 (24) **Psychological impact:** Harms of intervention Uterine rupture **G1:** 1 Hysterectomy after balloon insertion **G1:** 4 (8) Serious adverse events attributable to device **G1:** 0 **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Cesarean **G1:** 23 (45) **Risk factors:** NR **Primary etiology of PPH, (%):** Atony **G1:** (73) Abnormal placentation **G1:** (33) Multiple causes **G1:** NR	

Table D-7. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Froessler et al., 2013[7] **Country:** Australia **Enrollment period:** 2009-2010 **Birth setting:** NR **Facility characteristics:** NR **Funding:** NR **Design:** RCT	**Intervention:** **Intravenous Iron sucrose:** 400 mg of Intravenous iron sucrose divided into two 200 mg infusions of 30 minutes duration, given a minimum of 24 hours apart, plus folate tablets (folic acid 600 µg) until delivery. **FGF tablets:** Two FGF tablets (containing ferrous iron sulfate 250 mg, equiv. elemental iron 80 mg, folic acid 600 µg) totaling 160 mg of elemental iron daily until delivery or for six weeks following delivery, depending on the timing of recruitment (either antenatal or postnatal). **Groups:** **G1:** Iron sucrose **G1a:** Antenatal cohort **G1b:** Postnatal cohort **G2:** FGF tablets **G2a:** Antenatal cohort **G2b:** Postnatal cohort **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 137 **G2:** 134 **N at follow-up:** **G1:** 100 **G1a:** 69 **G1b:** 31 **G2:** 94 **G2a:** 51 **G2b:** 43	**Operational definition of PPH:** NR **Definition of success of treatment**: NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Women who met the criteria for iron deficiency anemia (Hb <110 g/L and ferritin <12 µg/L) and were hemodynamically stable • Women identified during either the antenatal period (at routine clinic appointments between 28 and 36 weeks gestation) or within 72 hours of birth following either a caesarean section or vaginal delivery with blood loss > 500 ml **Exclusion criteria:** • Women who did not consent to the study • Women who presented with other causes of anemia, acute systemic infection, vitamin B12 or folate deficiency, hepatitis, HIV, severe asthma • Allergy to iron • Pre-treatment ferritin levels >300 ng/mL • Multiple pregnancy or high risk of premature birth. **Maternal age, yrs, median (IQR):** **G1:** 27 (23-32) **G1b:** 28 (26-32) **G2:** 29 (25-33) **G2b:** 30 (26-34) **Parity, n:** NR **Weeks gestation, median (IQR):** NR	**Blood loss at delivery (mL), median (IQR):** **G1b:** 775 (500-1175) **G2b:** 800 (637-1100) **G1b Vs G2b:** p = 0.6 **Received transfusion, n (%):** RBC **G1b:** 0 **G2b:** 1 (2.2) **Hemoglobin (g/L),median (IQR):** Post delivery Day 14: **G1b:** 115 (107-123) **G2b:** 118 (110-127) **G1b Vs G2b:** p =0.2 Day 42: **G1b:** 124 (118-132) **G2b:** 127 (120-132) **G1b Vs G2b:** p =0.7 p Value (across time within group) for all groups <0.001 **Ferritin (µg/L) median (IQR):** Day 14: **G1b:** 101 (82-141) **G2b:** 37 (24-52) **G1b Vs G2b:** p < 0.001

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
	Duration of treatment: NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI, (kg/m^2), mean ± SD:** **G1b:** 29 ± 6 **G2b:** 30 ± 7 **Baseline hemoglobin (g/L), median (IQR):** **G1b:** 96 (87-102) **G2b:** 95 (89 -106) **Ferritin (µg/L)** **G1b:** 18 (11-32) **G2b:** 21 (12-36) **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n:** NR **Risk factors:** NR **Primary etiology of PPH:** NR	Day 42: **G1b:** 46 (24-64) **G2b:** 19 (13-33) **G1b Vs G2b:** p 0.01 p Value (across time within group) for all groups <0.005 **ICU admission:** NR **Length of stay:** NR **Mortality:** NR **Uterine preservation:** NR **Future fertility:** NR **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Harms of intervention:** **G1b:** n=1 excluded due to arrhythmia during first transfusion (authors stated it appeared unrelated as it had occurred previously) No other serious adverse effects observed**.** **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Table D-8. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Lee et al., 2013[8] **Country:** Korea **Enrollment period:** January 2006 to August 2011 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** Tertiary care (academic medical center) **Funding:** NR **Design:** Retrospective case series	**Intervention:** Transcatheter arterial embolization performed by interventional radiologists **Groups:** **G1:** Embolization **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 176 **N at follow-up:** **G1:** 148 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** Patients received primary treatment in obstetric wards, including i.v. uterotonic drug administration, blood transfusions, fluid resuscitation, vaginal packing, uterine massage, vaginal, cervical, and perineal inspection, and tear suturing when needed. If bleeding continued, patient referred for angiography and transcatheter arterial embolization. Six patients had surgical procedure prior to embolization: 5 hysterectomies, 1 vascular ligation **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** Early-onset PPH occurred within the first 24 hours after delivery and late-onset occurred > 24 hours after delivery **Definition of success of treatment:** Technical success: cessation of bleeding on angiography or successful embolization of bleeding artery Clinical success: obviation of repeated embolization or surgical intervention **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Patients with PPH treated with transcatheter arterial embolization at two medical centers between Jan. 2006 to Aug. 2011 **Exclusion criteria:** • NR **Maternal age, yrs, mean (range):** **G1:** 33.9 (24-46) **Parity, n (%):** Primiparous **G1:** 73 (41.5) Multiparous **G1:** 103 (58.5) **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy, n (%):**	**Harms pre-specified:** Classified as major vs. minor using Society of Interventional Radiology guidelines **Harms, n (%):** Needed repeat embolization or surgical intervention **G1:** 18 (10.2) Hysterectomy **G1:** 5 (2.8) Mortality **G1:** 2 (1.1) Immediate Complications, including transient fever, mild leukocytosis, and abdominal pain (Postembolization syndrome): **G1:** 13 Hematoma formation **G1:** 3 Altered menstrual quality **G1:** 23 Heavier n=5 Lighter n=17 Dysmenorrhea n=1 No major complications related to embolization. No uterine infarctions, ischemic injuries or neurological complications **Minor complications:** Axillary sweating **G1:** 1

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Twin pregnancy **G1:** 16 (9.1) **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Hemoglobin, mean ± SD:** **G1:** 8.4 ± 2.0 **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n:** Cesarean **G1:** 71 (40.3) Vaginal **G1:** 105 (59.7) **Risk factors:** NR **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Atony **G1:** 102 (57.6) Cervical or vaginal laceration **G1:** 21 (11.9) Abnormal placentation (including placenta accrete and percreta) **G1:** 52 (29.5) Placental abruption **G1:** 1 (0.6)	

Table D-9. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Kim et al., 2013[9] **Country:** Korea **Enrollment period:** Feb 2002 to Dec 2009 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** Tertiary care hospital. **Funding:** NR **Design:** Retrospective cohort study	**Intervention:** Uterine artery embolization performed by two interventional radiologists; preferred for patients with stable systolic and diastolic BP or heart rate. Performed using gelfoam pieces approximately 4 mm in diameter. **Other medications received, n (%):** Oxytocin **G1:** 60 (100) **G2:** 60 (100) Sulprostone **G1:** 41 (68) **G2:** 37 (60.6) Ervin **G1:** 22 (36) **G2:** 12 (19.6) **Groups:** **G1:** Uterine artery embolization **G2:** Complete hysterectomy (CH) **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 60 **G2:** 61 **N at follow-up:** NR **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** Blood loss of 500ml or more as measured by the pad count in the first 24 hours following delivery **Definition of success of treatment**: Cessation of bleeding and stable vital signs **Method of blood loss measurement:** Pad count **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Diagnosed with PPH or referred from primary care facility with diagnosis **Exclusion criteria:** • Three patients who did not undergo Uterine artery embolization or CH within 24 hours after delivery **Maternal age, yrs, mean ± SD:** **G1:** 31.0 ± 4.8 **G2:** 31.8 ± 4.0 p = 0.358 **Parity, mean ± SD:** **G1 + G2:** 2.5 ± 0.2 **Primaparous, n:** **G1:** 17 **G2:** 22 **Weeks gestation, mean ± SD:** **G1 + G2:** 36.6 ± 2.5 **Preterm deliveries, n:** **G1:**14 **G2:**15	**Blood loss (ml), mean:** **G1:** 676.7 **G2:** 1769.1 **Transfusion, n (%):** **G1:** 25 (41.6) **G2:** 57 (93.4) **ICU admission, n:** **G1:** 5 (8.3) **G2:** 39 (63.9) **Duration (days), mean:** **G1:** 5 **DIC, n (%):** **G1:** 4 (6.6) **G2:** 34 (55.7) p<0.001 **Anemia:** NR **Length of stay in days, mean:** **G1:** 8.60 **G2:** 11.5 **Length of time in ICU, mean:** **G1:** 5 **Mortality, n (%):** **G1 + G2:** 5 (4)

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Single pregnancy: NR **Multiple pregnancy, n (%):** Twins **G1:** 5 (8.3) **G2:** 4 (6.5) **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin (g/dL), mean ± SD:** **G1:** 10.5 ± 2.3 **G2:** 9.0 ± 2.8 p = 0.004 **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n (%):** Vaginal **G1:** 23 (38) **G2:** 33 (54) p = 0.081 **Risk factors:** NR **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Atony **G1 + G2:** 101(83.4) **G1:** 55 (92.4) **G2:** 46 (75.4) Placenta previa with Placenta accrete: **G1 + G2:** 4 (3.3) **G2:** 4 (6.5) Placenta previa without Placenta accrete: **G1 + G2:** 4 (3.3)	**Uterine preservation:** Subsequent complete hysterectomy: **G1:** 2 **Future fertility:** Ovarian failure after Uterine artery embolization , n **G1:** 1 **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Harms of intervention, n:** Surgical complications Transient fever (> 38.5 C) **G1:** 11 **G2:** 14 Skin wounds in CH revision **G2:** 2 Continued bleeding after CH, n **G2:** 4 **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		G1: 4 (7.5) Vaginal wall laceration: **G1 + G2:** 12 (9.8) **G1:** 1 (1.6) **G2:** 11 (18.0)	

Comments: The patient with ovarian failure had a previous history of pelvic arterial embolization as a result of adenomyosis and uterine multiple myomas and a history of infertility. She had conceived the present pregnancy through in vitro fertilization.
Study hospital is a bloodless medical center serving Jehovah's Witnesses

Table D-10. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Kim et al., 2013[10] **Country:** Korea **Enrollment period:** March 2004 – January 2011 **Birth setting:** hospital **Facility characteristics:** Tertiary care **Funding:** NR **Design:** Retrospective case series	**Intervention:** Pelvic arterial embolization (PAE) **Groups:** **G1a:** successful PAE (intervention) **G1b:** failed PAE (intervention) **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 257 **G1a:** 233 **G1b:** 24 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** PAE was performed due to continued bleeding despite appropriate medical and/or surgical treatments **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** NR **Definition of success of treatment:** Technical success was defined as the cessation of bleeding on angiography and/or angiographically successful embolization of the uterine or anterior division of the hypogastric artery (12). Clinical success was defined as the cessation of bleeding after one PAE session. Clinical failure was defined as the need for subsequent intervention, including repeat embolization or additional surgery during the hospital stay. **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Patients undergoing PAE at hospital within study period **Exclusion criteria:** • NR **Maternal age, yrs, median (range):** **G1:** 32 (20-40) **Maternal age >32 y, n (%):** **G1a:** 102 (87.2) **G1b**: 15 (12.8) p = 0.08 **Primiparity, n:** **G1a:** 150 (92.6) **G1b:** 12 (7.4) p = 0.19 **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR	**Harms pre-specified:** Yes **Harms, n (%):** Total **G1a:** 22 (9.4) **G1b:** 9 (37.5) p < 0.01 **Embolization related total:** **G1a:** 11 **G1b:** 4 p = 0.01 **Paresthesia:** 10 **G1a:** 7 **G1b:** 3 **Uterine abscess**: 3 **G1a:** 2 **G1b:** 1 **Postembolization syndrome:** 2 **G1a:** 2 **G1b:** 0 **Transfusion related:** Pulmonary edema: 5 **G1a:** 4 **G1b:** 1 p = 0.41 **Hypovolemia-related total:** 11 **G1a:** 7 **G1b:** 4 p <0.01 **Cerebral infarction:** 5

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Multiple pregnancy: NR **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin (<8 g/dl):** **G1a:** 103 (85.1) **G1b:** 18 (14.9) p < 0.01 **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n:** Cesarean, n (%): **G1a:** 103 (92.0) **G1b**: 9 (8.0) **Risk factors, n (%):** PAE after failed surgical procedure, n (%): 9 **G1a:** 7 **G1b:** 2 p = .20 **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Atony: 154 **G1a:** 140 (89.7) **G1b:** 16 (10.3) p = 0.53 Lower genital tract laceration: 44 **G1a:** 38 (86.4) **G1b:** 6 (13.6) p = 0.39 Placenta accrete: 22 **G1a:** 20 (90.9) **G1b:** 2 (9.1)	**G1a:** 2 **G1b:** 3 **Optic nerve ischemia:** 2 **G1a:** 2 **G1b:** 0 **Acute renal failure:** 2 **G1a:** 2 **G1b:** 0 **Multiorgan failure:** **G1a:** 1 **G1b:** 1

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		p = 0.66 Retained placental fragments: 19 **G1a:** 19 (100) **G1b:** 0 Placenta previa: 16 **G1a:** 16 **G1b:** 0	

Table D-11. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Lappen et al., 2013[11] **Country:** US **Enrollment period:** Pre: 6 month prior to systems intervention Intervention: Feb 2008 to Jan 2009 Post: 6 months after intervention **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** Tertiary care hospital **Funding:** Ken and Anne Griffin Foundation **Design:** Pre-post	**Intervention:** Safety program that included 1) educational initiative to improve accuracy of blood loss estimation, 2) training regarding and institution of a checklist for management of PPH, and 3) institution of routine use of active management of 3rd stage of labor. **Groups:** **G1:** period A- pre intervention **G2:** period B: post **N:** **G1:** 278 **G2:** 341 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** Estimated blood loss greater than 500 mL for vaginal delivery and > 1,000 mL for cesarean delivery) **Definition of success of treatment**: Changes in patient care and outcomes **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Identified from perinatal database and meeting criteria of PPH **Exclusion criteria:** • All patients presenting with PPH during time period included **Maternal age, yrs, mean ± SD:** **G1:** 31.6 ± 6.0 **G2:** 31.6 ± 6.2 **Parity, n:** Nulliparous **G1:** 183 (66) **G2:** 235 (69) **Gestational age, weeks mean:** **G1:** 38.6 ± 2.87 **G2:** 38.9 ± 244 **Single pregnancy, n (%):** **G1:** 243 (87) **G2:** 296 (88) **Multiple pregnancy, n (%):** **G1:** 35 (13) **G2:** 41 (12)	**Blood loss:** EBL (mL) **G1:** 1,211 ± 681 **G2:** 1,274 ± 932 p= 0.33 EBL > 1,500 mL **G1:** 45 (16.2) **G2:** 62 (18.2) p= 0.51 **Transfusion:** Any packed red cells **G1:** 34 (44.7) **G2:** 42 (55.3) 4 or more Units pRBCs **G1:** 9 (3.2) **G2:** 11 (3.2) Fresh frozen plasma **G1:** 9 (3.2) **G2:** 8 (2.4) Cyroprecipitate **G1:** 4 (1.4) **G2:** 4 (1.2) ICU admission **G1:** 7 (2.5) **G2:** 12 (3.5) p= 0.47 **Anemia:**

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Race/ethnicity: Caucasian **G1:** 139 (52) **G2:** 176 (55) African-American **G1:** 41 (16) **G2:** 32 (10) Hispanic **G1:** 53 (20) **G2:** 60 (19) Asian **G1:** 9 (3) **G2:** 15 (5) Other **G1:** 36 (9) **G2:** 58 (11) **BMI** **G1:** 29.9 ± 5.7 **G2:** 31.3 ± 6.6 **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n:** Spontaneous vaginal **G1:** 135 (49) **G2:** 140 (41) Operative vaginal **G1:** 29 (10) **G2:** 34 (10)	Nadir Hemoglobin g/dL **G1:** 8.8 ± 1.6 **G2:** 8.9 ± 1.6 p= 0.55 **Length of stay:** NR **Mortality:** NR **Uterine preservation:** NR **Uterine artery embolization:** **G1:** 1 (0.4) **G2:** 5 (1.5) **Hysterectomy:** **G1:** 3 (1.1) **G2:** 6 (1.8) **Composite morbidity (transfusion, embolization, hysterectomy, ICU admission):** **G1:** 36 (13.0) **G2:** 42 (12.3) p= 0.81 **Future fertility:** NR **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Harms of intervention:** NR – “There were no

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Cesarean **G1:** 114 (41) **G2:** 167 (49)	adverse events related to interventions for PPH, including the use of uterotonics or B-lynch sutures, in either time period of the stuy.
		Risk factors, n (%):	**Confounders:** NR
		Race/ethnicity: NR	**Effect modifiers:** NR
		History of cesarean **G1:** 35 (13) **G2:** 41 (12)	
		Labor induction/augmentation **G1:** 81 (29) **G2:** 120 (35)	
		Preeclampsia **G1:** 32 (12) **G2:** 35 (10) Placenta previa **G1:** 9 (3) **G2:** 7 (2)	
		Birth weight (g) G1: 3310 +/- 701 G2: 3384 +/- 698	
		Multiple gestation **G1:** 35 (13) **G2:** 45 (13)	
		Chorioamnionitis **G1:** 38 (14) **G2:** 54 (16)	
		Retained placenta: NR	
		Antepartum hemorrhage: NR	
		Magnesium sulfate use	

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		G1: 32 (12) **G2:** 33 (10) Any oxytocin **G1:** 185 (67) **G2:** 249 (73) **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Uterine Atony **G1:** 169 (160.8) **G2:** 214 (62.8) Surgical laceration **G1:** 47 (16.9) **G2:** 76 (22.3) Vaginal laceration **G1:** 17 (6.1) **G2:** 27 (7.9) Retained products **G1:** 19 (6.8) **G2:** 16 (4.7) Placenta accreta **G1:** 4 (1.4) **G2:** 2 (0.6) Uterine inversion **G1:** 2 (0.7) **G2:** 1 (0.3) Other **G1:** 20 (7.2) **G2:** 5 (1.4)	

Table D-12. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Sohn et al., 2013[12] **Country:** Korea **Enrollment period:** January 2004 to May 2012 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** Tertiary care hospital **Funding:** NR (No conflicts) **Design:** Retrospective cohort	**Intervention:** Massive transfusion- patients who required transfusion of 10 or more units pRBCs **Groups:** **G1:** required Massive transfusion **G2:** did not require Massive transfusion **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 26 **G2:** 100 **N at follow-up:** **G1:** 26 **G2:** 100 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** Blood loss of 500 mL or more that occurs within 24 hours after birth. **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Primary PPH patients who presented to Emergency Department **Exclusion criteria:** • Transfusion of > 1 U packed RBCs before Emergency Dept arrival • Missing data for initial vital sign **Maternal age, yrs, median (IQR):** **G1:** 31 (29.8-34.5) **G2:** 31 (29-34) p = 0.67 **Parity, n:** Primipara **G1:** 17 (65.4) **G2:** 56 (56) Multipara **G1:** 9 (34.6) **G2:** 44 (44) p = 0.39 **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Race/ethnicity:** NR	**Blood loss:** Transfusion amount, median (IQR) units Packed RBCs during initial 24 hours **G1:** 18 (11.8-24) **G2:** 3 (2-5) p< 0.01 pRBCs during hospitalization **G1:** 20 (15.8-28.8) **G2:** 4 (2-6) p< 0.01 FFP during hospitalization **G1:** 11.5 (7.8-15.8) **G2:** 0 (0-3) PCs during hospitalization **G1:** 14 (10-25.5) **G2:** 0 (0-0) p< 0.01 **ICU admission:** **G1:** 11 (42.3) **G2:** 5 (5) p < 0.01 **Anemia:** Hemoglobin, g/dL, median (IQR) **G1:** 5.9 (4.7-9.6) **G2:** 9.5 (8.3-10.5) p< 0.01 Hematocrit

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		BMI: NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n:** Vaginal **G1:** 20 (76.9) **G2:** 77 (77) Cesarean **G1:** 6 (23.1) **G2:** 23 (23) p = 0.99 **Bleeding time, minutues median (IQR):** **G1:** 122 (76.3-162.3) **G2:** 138 (81-219) p = 0.15 **Risk factors, n (%):** Initial Mental Status (alert, verbal, unresponsive p < 0.01 Initial vital signs, median (IQR) SBP, mmHg **G1:** 101.5 (80.0 – 118.8) **G2:** 118.5 (105.0 – 129.0) p < 0.01 SBP < 90mmHg, n (%) **G1:** 8 (30.8) **G2:** 11 (11.0) p = 0.03 DBP, mmHg **G1:** 59.0 (52.0 – 66.5)	**G1:** 18.4 (15.2-29) **G2:** 28.5 (25.8-31.8) p< 0.01 Platelets **G1:** 129.5 (93.8-161.5) **G2:** 174.5 (142.3-201 p< 0.01 **Length of stay, days median (IQR):** **G1:** 4 (3-6.5) **G2:** 2 (1-3) p < 0.01 **Mortality in hospital:** **G1:** 3 (11.5) **G2:** 0 p< 0.01 **Uterine preservation:** Hysterectomy **G1:** 2 (3.8) **G2:** 1 (1) p = 0.37 Embolization **G1:** 22 (84.6) **G2:** 36 (36) p < 0.01 **Future fertility:** NR **Breastfeeding:** NR

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		G2: 71.0 (63.3 – 81.0) p < 0.01 HR, beats/min **G1:** 129.0 (119.3 – 144.3) **G2:** 97.5 (82.3 – 109.0) p < 0.01 Body temperature, °C **G1:** 36.7 (36.2 – 37.4) **G2:** 37.0 (36.5 – 37.5) p = 0.28 Shock Index (SI), median (IQR) **G1:** 1.3 (1.0 – 1.7) **G2:** 0.8 (0.7 – 1.0) p < 0.01 **Primary etiology of PPH:** NR	**Psychological impact:** NR **Harms of intervention:** NR **Confounders:** Initial mental status SBP Hypotensive state DBP HR SI **Effect modifiers:** NR

Table D-13. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Sugawara et al., 2013[13] **Country:** Japan **Enrollment period:** April 2006 to May 2011 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** Tertiary care **Funding:** No financial support; no conflicts of interest **Design:** Retrospective cohort	**Intervention:** Recombinant human soluable thrombomodulin (rTM), 380 U/kg per day drip infused for 30 minutes once daily Patients were also treated with fresh frozen plasma (FFP), platelet concentrate (PC), red cell concentrate (RCC), or antithrombin-III concentrate Control group received gabexate mesilate (GAB) **Groups:** **G1:** rTM **G2:** control **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 10 **G2:** 26 **N at follow-up:** **G1:** 10 **G2:** 26 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** 3 days	**Operational definition of PPH:** Blood loss > 500 mL after vaginal delivery and > 1000 mL after cesarean **Definition of success of treatment**: Posttreatment improvement in disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) assessed by Japanese Ministry of health and Wellness (JMHW) DIC criteria **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity: Shock index, mean ± SE:** (defined as systolic blood pressure divided by heart rate and corresponded to the severity of PPH) **G1:** 1.5 ± 0.2 **G2:** 1.1 ± 0.1 **G1 vs G2:** p< 0.05 **Inclusion criteria:** • PPH, complicated by DIC (all patients fulfilled criteria of International Society on Thrombosis and Hemostasis classification for overt DIC) **Exclusion criteria:** • NR **Maternal age, yrs, mean ± SE:** **G1:** 33.2 ± 1.7 **G2:** 31.7 ± 1.1 **Parity, mean ± SE:** **G1:** 1.0 ± 0.4 **G2:** 1.2 ± 0.2 **Weeks gestation, mean ± SE:** **G1:** 34.6 ± 2.1 **G2:** 35.4 ± 0.9 **Single pregnancy:** NR	**Blood loss, ml mean ± SE:** **G1:** 4665.1 ± 625.4 **G2:** 3927.3 ± 424.9 **Bleeding symptoms, day 1(%):** **G1:** 22.2 **G2:** 42.3 **G1 vs G2:** p=0.14 **Bleeding symptoms, day 2 (%):** **G1:** 11.1 **G2:** 19.2 **G1 vs G2:** p=0.28 **Transfusion, units, mean ± SE:** RCC **G1:** 16.3 ± 3.0 **G2:** 15.9 ± 1.7 FFP **G1:** 16.3 ± 3.1 **G2:** 14.6 ± 1.9 PC **G1:** 20 **G2:** 18.4 ± 2.5 Use of PC, n (%) **G1:** 4 (40) **G2:** 13 (50) **ICU admission:** NR **Anemia:** NR

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Multiple pregnancy: NR **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin, mean ± SE** **G1:** 6.7 ± 0.4 **G2:** 7.4 ± 0.4 **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n (%):** Cesarean **G1:** 2 (20) **G2:** 11 (42.3) Cesarean, hysterectomy **G1:** 4 (40) **G2:** 5 (19.2) **Risk factors:** NR **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Atony **G1:** 3 (30) **G2:** 10 (38.4) Placenta accrete **G1:** 2 (20) **G2:** 22 (7.7) Placenta previa **G1:** 2 (20) **G2:** 3 (11.5) Placental abruption	**Length of stay:** NR **Mortality:** NR **Uterine preservation:** NR **Future fertility:** NR **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Harms of intervention:** No treatment related adverse events observed in either group **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		G1: 3 (30) **G2:** 10 (38.4) Uterine rupture **G1:** 0 **G2:** 1 (3.8)	

Table D-14. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Yamasaki et al., 2013 [14] **Country:** Japan **Enrollment period:** January 2003 to January 2013 **Birth setting:** hospitals **Facility characteristics:** university hospital **Funding:** NR **Design:** Case series	**Intervention:** transcatheter pelvic arterial embolization (TAE) performed by expert radiologists. Catheterization occurred from the right femoral artery with subsequent embolization of uni- or bilateral uterine arteries with use of absorbable gelatin sponge. Performed under pelvic angiogram at interventional radiology unit. In case of insufficient hemostasis, embolization of different vessels including iliac, ovarian, inferior gluteal and round ligament arteries done subsequently. **Groups:** **G1:** embolization **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 55 **N at follow-up:** **G1:** 55 **Duration of treatment:** N/A **Timing of treatment** TAE occurred after assessment for cause and conservative management including uterine fundal massage, uterin packing, uterotonic medication including oxytocin, methyl-ergonovine and prostaglandin analogue. **Order of treatment** TAE occurred after conservative management. **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** NR **Definition of success of treatment**: Sufficient hemostasis achieved by a series of embolization without surgical treatments. **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • intractable PPH within 24 hours after delivery **Exclusion criteria:** • NR **Maternal age, yrs, mean (range):** **G1:** 33 (21-46) **Parity, n:** Number of previous deliveries, median (range): **G1:** 1 (0-3) **Weeks gestation, median (range):** **G1:** 39 (23-41) **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n:**	**Harms pre-specified:** No **Harms, n (%):** Fever: **G1:** 6 (10.9) Lower limb neuropathy **G1:** 1 (1.8) Uterine necrosis **G1:** 2 (3.6)

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Vaginal delivery **G1:** 34 Cesarean section **G1:** 21 **Risk factors:** NR **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Atony **G1:** 41 (74.5) Retained placenta **G1:** 11 (20) Cervical laceration **G1:** 3 (5.5)	

Table D-15. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Laas, et al. 2012[15] **Country:** France **Enrollment period:** Pre: July 2005 to March 2008 Post:April 2008 to December 2010 **Birth setting:** hospital **Facility characteristics:** Tertiary care **Funding:** NR **Design:** Pre-post	**Intervention:** Intrauterine balloon tamponade/24 hours/ once **Groups:** **G1:** post balloon **G2:** pre ballon **N at enrollment:** All PPH **G1T:** 663 **G2T:** 820 Received sulposterone **G1:** 395 **G2:** 290 Stratified by delivery type **G1v:** 218/395 (vaginal) **G2v:** 194290 (vaginal) **G1c:** 177/395 (cesarean) **G2c:** 96/290 (cesarean) Did not respond to sulposterone **G1:** 72/395 **G1av:** 35 vaginal **G1ac:** 37 cesarean **G2:** 38/290 **G2ac:** 12 cesarean **G2av:** 26 vaginal Received tamponade test **G1b:** 43 **G2b:** NA **Duration of treatment:** 24 hours **Timing of treatment** After failure of protocol which included oxytocin,	**Operational definition of PPH:** NR **Definition of success of treatment**: No need for surgical procedures including hysterectomy and embolization **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • All patients with PPH due to uterine atony that is unresponsive to sulprostone from 7/2005-March 2008 and April 2008-December 2010 **Exclusion criteria:** • Placenta accrete, lacerations, retained placenta **Maternal age, yrs, median (IQR):** **G1av:** 31 (27-36) **G2av:** 30 (26-33) **G1av:** 31 (27-35) **G2av:** 32 (29-35) **G1b:** 31 (27-34) **Nulliparous, n (%):** **G1av:** 15 (42.9) **G2av:** 12 (46.2) **G1ac:** 13 (35.1) **G2ac:** 4 (33.3) **G1b:** 15 (34.9) **Weeks gestation, median (IQR):** **G1av:** 39 (38-41) **G2av:** 40 (38-41) **G1ac:** 38 (36-40) **G2ac:** 39 (35-41) **G1b:** 39 (38-41)	**Blood loss (Peripartum hemoglobin loss ≥ 2g/dl) n (%):** **G1v:** 117/218 (53.7) **G2v:** 129/194 (66.5) **G1c:** 77/177 (43.5) **G2c:** 54/96 (56.3) **Embolization:** **G1v:** 5/218 (2.3) **G2v:** 16/194 (8.2) **G1c:** 2/177 (1.1) **G2c:** 0/96 **Conservative surgical procedures:** **G1v:** 3/218 (1.4) **G2v:** 10/194 (5.1) **G1c:** 23/177 (13.0) **G2c:** 12/96 (12.5) **Transfusion:** **G1v:** 23/218 (10.6) **G2v:** 16/194 (8.3) **G1c:** 20/177 (11.3) **G2c:** 9/96 (9.4) **ICU admission:** NR **Anemia:** NR **Length of stay:** NR **Mortality:** 0

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
	circulatory support, sulprostone infusion **Order of treatment:** Intrauterine tamponade was after failure of sulprostone infusion **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy, n (%):** **G1av:** 5 (14.3**)** **G2av:** 4 (15.4 **G1ac:** 12 (32.4**)** **G2ac:** 1 (8.3) **G1b:** 7 (16.3) **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI, median (IQR)** **G1av:** 21.9 (19.9-23.7) **G2av:** 20.5 (19.2-23.4) **G1ac:** 23.0 (21.5-26.4) **G2ac:** 27.7 (26.2-28.6) **G1b:** 22.7 (20.7-25.7) **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n:** Vaginal **G1:** 218/395 **G2:** 194/290 Cesarean **G1:** 177/395 **G2:** 96/290 **Risk factors:** NR **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Atony	**Uterine preservation:** Hysterectomy **G1v: 1/**218 (0.46) **G2v:** 2/194 (1.0) **G1c: 3**/177 (1.7) **G2c:** 1/96 (1.0) **Future fertility:** NR **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Harms of intervention:** Endometritis **G1b:** 1/43 (2.3%) **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Table D-16. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Lee et al., 2012[16] **Country:** Korea **Enrollment period:** Jan 2000 to Feb 2011 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** Tertiary care (academic medical center). **Funding:** NR No authors reported any potential conflicts of interest **Design:** Retrospective case series	**Intervention:** Pelvic arterial embolization (PAE) performed with local anesthesia by interventional radiologists in conventional angiographic suite **Groups:** **G1:** intervention **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 251 **N at follow-up (more than 6 months):** **G1:** 113 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up, months mean (range):** **G1:** 30 ± 23 (6-99)	**Operational definition of PPH:** Primary PPH occurring within the first 24 hours after delivery and secondary PPH was bleeding occurring later than this and until 6th week of puerperium **Definition of success of treatment:** Technical success defined as cessation of bleeding on postembolization angiogram and cessation of vaginal bleeding at speculum inspection performed immediately after PAE Clinical success defined as cessation of bleeding after PAE without need for repeat PAE or additional surgery during hospital stay. **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Primary PPH and underwent PAE during time period **Exclusion criteria:** • Women with secondary PPH **Maternal age, yrs, mean ± SD:** **G1:** 32 ± 4 (range: 19-45) **Parity, n:** Nulliparous **G1:** 139 **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Twin pregnancy, n:** **G1:** 14 **Race/ethnicity:** NR	**Harms pre-specified:** No **Harms, n (%):** Failure to achieve success after first session of embolization **G1:** 34 (13.5) Repeat embolization failure **G1:** 3/12 Hysterectomy **G1:** 10/251 Mortality, n (%) **G1:** 5 (2) (three after first session, one after repeat embolization, and one after additional laparotomy) Total Complications **G1:** 8 Dissection of uterine arteries **G1:** 2 Other minor complications **G1:** 6 Transient numbness of lower extremities **G1:** 2 Edema of lower legs **G1:** 1 Hematoma at puncture site **G1:** 3

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		BMI: NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n:** Vaginal **G1:** 141 Cesarean **G1:** 110 **Risk factors, n:** History of cesarean **G1:** 13 **Primary etiology of PPH, n:** Atony **G1:** 198 Coagulopathy **G1:** 6 Retained placenta **G1:** 24 Vaginal or cervical laceration **G1:** 20 Uterine rupture **G1:** 3	

Table D-17. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Ahmed et al., 2012[17] **Country:** Ireland **Enrollment period:** Jan 2009 to June 2011 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** Tertiary care/ Academic medical center? **Funding:** NR; Authors reported no conflicts of interest **Design:** Retrospective cohort	**Intervention:** Cryoprecipitate supplied by IBTS in pools of five donor units with minimum fibrinogen content of > 700 mg pool and mean of 1470 ± 263 (range 727-2182). It was withdrawn in July 2009 but patients received it until stocks were depleted. Fibrinogen concentrate was first used in Nov. 2009 Mean dose of cryoprecipitate 2.2 ± 0.35 pools and for fibrinogen 4 ± 0.8 g **Groups:** **G1:** cryoprecipitate **G2:** fibrinogen **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 14 **G2:** 20 **N at follow-up:** **G1:** 14 **G2:** 20 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** Medical record review (up to discharge)	**Operational definition of PPH:** Estimated blood loss of 2.5 L or more, transfusion of five or more units RCC, or treatment of a coagulopathy in acute event. 77 cases of MOH identified during the period and 34 received treatment for hypofibrinogenaemia. Treatment of MOH used included: (shown in figure) oxytocin bolus, oxytocin infusion, ergometrine, misoprotol, haemabate, and: Intra uterine hydrostatic balloon **G1:** 7 **G2:** 7 Internal iliac ligation **G1:** 2 **G2:** 0 Recombinant Factor VII **G1:** 1 **G2:** 0 Hysterectomy **G1:** 3 **G2:** 2 **Definition of success of treatment**: NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Patients who required treatment with cryoprecipitate or fibrinogen (identified retrospectively) • Fibrinogen level < 2 g/L **Exclusion criteria:**	**Blood loss, estimated L, mean ± SE:** **G1:** 5.19 ± 1.07 **G2:** 3.34 ± 0.51 p = 0.10 **Hematocrit, min, mean ± SE:** **G1:** 0.21 ± 0.02 **G2:** 0.19 ± 0.01 p = 0.25 **Platelets minimum (x 10^9 g/L), mean ± SE:** **G1:** 92.9 ± 12.98 **G2:** 100.6 ± 10.07 p = 0.49 **Fibrinogen level, minimum (g/L), mean ± SE:** **G1:** 1.04 ± 0.13 **G2:** 1.23 ± 0.18 p = 0.42 **Transfusion:** RCC units, mean ± SE **G1:** 7.21 ± 1.23 **G2:** 5.90 ± 0.96 p = 0.40 Octaplas units, mean ± SE **G1:** 4.07 ± 0.74 **G2:** 3.15 ± 0.65 p = 0.36

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		• Patient who received both products **Maternal age, yrs, mean:** **G1:** 32.8 **G2:** 31.0 **Parity, n:** 0 **G1:** 6 **G2:** 6 ≥ 1 **G1:** 8 **G2:** 14 **Days gestation, mean:** **G1:** 247 **G2:** 252 **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Race/ethnicity:** Caucasian **G1:** 9 **G2:** 14 Other **G1:** 5 **G2:** 6 **BMI, mean kg/m^2:** **G1:** 25.8 **G2:** 24.5 **Baseline hemoglobin, mean g/dL:** **G1:** 12.4 **G2:** 11.9	Platelets, pools, mean ± SE **G1:** 1.00 ± 0.36 **G2:** 1.00 ± 0.30 p = 0.99 Fibrinogen post treatment (g/L), mean ± SE **G1:** 3.05 ± 0.19 **G2:** 3.34 ± 0.22 p = 0.35 **ICU admission:** **G1:** 0 **G2:** 1 **Anemia:** Hgb 1-3d post event **G1:** 8.55 ± 0.49 **G2:** 8.79 ± 0.20 p = 0.46 **Length of stay:** Duration of obstetric high-dependency unit (HDU) stay, hours, mean ± SE **G1:** 34.1 ± 4.32 **G2:** 33.6 ± 5.44 p = 0.95 Duration of hospital stay, days, mean ± SE **G1:** 5.21 ± 0.33 **G2:** 6.55 ± 0.81 p = 0.19

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		SES: NR **Mode of birth, n:** Previous cesarean **G1:** 6 **G2:** 2 p = 0.04 **Risk (causative) factors, n (%):** Uterine atony **G1:** 7 (50) **G2:** 11 (55) Placenta previa **G1:** 4 (28.6) **G2:** 3 (15) Placental abruption **G1:** 1 (7.1) **G2:** 5 (25) Placenta accreta **G1:** 4 (28.6) **G2:** 3 (15) Retained products of conception **G1:** 1 (7.1) **G2:** 3 (15) Uterine rupture **G1:** 1 (7.1) **G2:** 0 Uterine/broad lig tear **G1:** 0 **G2:** 1 (5) Cervical/vaginal tear **G1:** 0	**Mortality:** No maternal deaths **Uterine preservation:** Hysterectomy **G1:** 3 **G2:** 2 **Future fertility:** NR **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Harms of intervention:** None (no adverse reaction to RCC, cryoprecipitate or fibrinogen and no thrombotic complications record up to hospital discharge) **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		G2: 1 (5) Coagulopathy **G1:** 4 (28.6) **G2:** 10 (50) **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Atony **G1:** 6 (42.9) **G2:** 7 (35) Coagulopathy **G1:** 1 (7.1) **G2:** 3 (15) Trauma **G1:** 1 (7.1) **G2:** 2 (10) Placenta accreta **G1:** 3 (21.4) **G2:** 2 (10) Placenta previa **G1:** 0 **G2:** 1 (5) Placental abruption **G1:** 0 **G2:** 2 (10) Retained products of conception **G1:** 0 **G2:** 2 (10) Vascular malformation **G1:** 1 (7.1) **G2:** 0 Mixed etiology	

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		G1: 1 (7.1) **G2:** 1 (5) First trimester (miscarriage with MOH at surgical evacuation of uterus) **G1:** 1 (7.1) **G2:** 0	

Comments: The authors also provide definitions of uterine atony, placenta accrete, and retained placental tissue. Note: many cases of MOH have multiple causative factors.

Table D-18. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Markova et al., 2012[18] **Country:** Denmark **Enrollment period:** 2003, 2005, and 2007 **Birth setting:** NR **Facility characteristics:** University hospital **Funding:** None **Design:** Pre-post (retrospective database audit)	**Intervention:** Obstetric skills training for all staff including midwives, nurses, auxiliary nurses and doctors. Training included a variety of emergency obstetric situations associated with vaginal birth including PPH. **Groups:** **G1: "**Before" (2003) hardly anyone had training **G2: "**During" (2005) almost all had recent training **G3:** "After" (2007) the training was routine & had been repeated **N=**number of deliveries **G1T:** 3284 **G2T:** 3272 **G3T:** 3905 **N=**number of patients who had RBC transfusion for PPH **G1:** 50 **G2:** 52 **G3:** 46 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** Any transfusion within 7 days of birth **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** NR **Definition of success of treatment**: NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Received RBC transfusion w/in 7 days of birth • Able to obtain medical record **Exclusion criteria:** • Unable to obtain medical record • Transfusion not associated with PPH • Bleeding due to medical conditions or anticoagulant treatment **Maternal age, yrs, mean ± SD:** NR **Parity:** NR **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n:** Vaginal,	**Blood loss:** NR **Transfusion rates:** **G1:** 1.5% **G2:** 1.6 **G3:** 1.2 **Number of units, n (%):** 1 unit **G1:** 3 (6) **G2:** 2 (3.8) **G3:** 5 (10.9) 2 units **G1:** 32 (64) **G2:** 27 (51.9) **G3:** 26 (56.5) 3 units **G1:** 3 (6) **G2:** 7 (13.5) **G3:** 8 (17.4) 4 units **G1:** 4 (8) **G2:** 9 (17.3) **G3:** 5 (10.9) 5 + units **G1:** 8 (16) **G2:** 7 (13.5) **G3:** 2 (4.3) Total **G1:** 162 **G2:** 172

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		G1+ G2+G3: 98 Cesarean **G1+ G2+G3:** 50 **Risk factors:** NR **Primary etiology of PPH vaginal birth, n (%):** Atony **G1:** 7 (14) **G2:** 9 (17.3) **G3:** 12 (26.1) Trauma/laceration **G1:** 4 (8) **G2:** 9 (17.3) **G3:** 12 (26.1) Retained placenta **G1:** 16 (23) **G2:** 15 (28.8) **G3:** 14 (30.4) **Primary etiology of PPH cesarean birth, n (%):** Atony **G1:** 12 (24) **G2:** 7 (13.5) **G3:** 4 (8.7) Operative complication incl uterine rupture **G1:** 2 (4) **G2:** 5 (9.6) **G3:** 1 (2.2) Placenta accreta **G1:** 4 (8) **G2:** 2 (3.8) **G3:** 2 (4.3)	**G3:** 135 **Immediate transfusions (within 24 hours), n:** **G1:** 26 **G2:** 29 **G3:** 21 **Delayed transfusions (24 hours to 7 days), n:** **G1:** 22 **G2:** 17 **G3:** 19 **Immediate/delayed-ratio** **G1:** 1.2 **G2:** 1.7 **G3:** 1.1 **ICU admission:** NR **Anemia:** Pre-transfusion Hgb mmol/L mean,(median; range) **G1:** 4.3 (4.4; 3.5-5.3) **G2:** 4.4 (4.5; 3.7-5.0) **G3:** 4.3 (4.3; 3.5-5.3) Post-transfusion Hgb mean mmol/L **G1:** 5.7 **G2:** 6.1 **G3:** 5.6 **Median time from delivery to manual removal of the placenta** (excluding cases

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Placenta previa **G1:** 2 (4) **G2:** 3 (5.8) **G3:** 1 (2.2) Placental abruption **G1:** 3 (6) **G2:** 2 (3.8) **G3:** 0	where placental tissue was retained for more than 8 hours): min (n, range): **G1:** 64 (11, 33-131) **G2:** 70 (13, 23-497) **G3:** 75 (13, 35-397) **Need for anesthetic support, n** **G1:** 18 **G2:** 28 **G3:** 24 **Time from decision to perform surgery to commencement of the intervention** (for manual removal, exploration of the uterus, & uterine massage or compression, minutes (n, range): **G1:** 30 (15, 0-60) **G2:** 30 (17, 0-80) **G3:** 30 (14, 15-53.5) **Delay for laceration or paravaginal hematomas**, min (n, range): **G1:** 53.5 (2, 42-65) **G2:** 60 (6, 15-185) **G3:** 22.5 (6, 15-405) **Length of stay:** NR **Mortality:** NR **Uterine preservation:** NR **Future fertility:** NR

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
			Breastfeeding: NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Harms of intervention:** NR **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Table D-19. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Poujade et al., 2012[19] **Country:** France **Enrollment period:** Jan 2007 to Nov 2009 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** Tertiary care? **Funding:** NR (Authors report no conflicts of interest) **Design:** Case series	**Intervention:** Emergency pelvic angiography and pelvic embolization for intractable PPH Prior to embolization women were treated with standard protocol including: Exam of uterine cavity and/or manual removal of placenta, manual compression, uterine massage. Ultrasound exam performed. IV oxytocin (10 IU during delivery and 10 IU diluted in 50 ml of 0,.9% sodium chloride solution infused up to 120 ml/min) If persistent atony, IV sulprostome (500 µg diluted in 50 ml 0.9% sodium chloride infused at rate 500 µg /hour and subsequently 500 µg at rate of 100 µg/hour In case of persistent PPH, pelvic angiography and pelvic arterial embolization In case of major PPH, uterine compression sutures and/or uterine or hypogastric artery ligation or stepwise uterine devascularization and ultimately hysterectomy **Groups:** **G1:** intervention **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 98 **G1a:** 90 success **G1b:** 8 failure **Duration of treatment:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** 1 or more of the following: peripartum Hgb ? of 4g/dL or more, hemodynamic instability, or hypovolemic shock **Definition of success of treatment:** cessation of hemorrhage with hemodynamic stability and absence of subsequent surgical procedure **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Women with PPH referred for emergency pelvic angiography and Uterine artery embolization **Exclusion criteria:** • NR **Maternal age, yrs, mean ± SD:** **G1a:** 32.3 ± 5.7 **G1b:** 31.2 ± 6.4 **Parity, n:** **G1a:** 2.1 ± 1.3 **G1b:** 2.1 ± 1.7 **Weeks gestation, mean ± SD:** **G1a:** 38.6 ± 3.1 **G1b:** 39.5 ± 1.1 **Twin pregnancy, n (%):** **G1a:** 6 (6.6) **G1b:** 0 **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR	**Harms pre-specified:** No **Harms, n (%):** Pulmonary edema with transfusion-associated circulatory overload **G1:** 1 (1) Uterine necrosis (diagnosed 21 days after embolization and requiring hysterectomy) **G1:** 1 (1) Endometritis **G1:** 11 (11.2) Wound infection **G1:** 1 (1)

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
	Timing of treatment: NR **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** As reported/NR	**Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n:** Vaginal **G1:** 45 (45.9) Instrumental extraction **G1:** 14 (14.2) Cesarean before labor **G1:** 28 (28.5) Emergency cesarean **G1:** 11 (11.2) **Risk factors, n (%):** History of ceasarean **G1a:** 12 (13.3) **G1b:** 1 (12.5) p = 0.93 Gestational diabetes mellitus **G1a:** 8 (8.8) **G1b:** 2 (25) p=0.14 Gestational hypertension **G1a:** 6 (6.6) **G1b:** 2(25) p=0.06 Preeclampsia **G1a:** 13 (14.4) **G1b:** 0 p=0.24 Labor induction	

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		G1a: 25 (27.7) **G1b:** 3 (37.5) p= 0.64 Cervical or vaginal tear **G1a:** 25 (27.7) **G1b:** 3 (37.5) p = 0.80 Third or fourth degree perineal tear **G1a:** 3 (3.3) **G1b:** 0 p=0.56 Prolonged labor (second stage) **G1a:** 10 (11.1) **G1b:** 1 (12.5) p=0.75 **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Atony **G1a:** 80 (88.8) **G1b:** 8 (100) p=0.65 Retained placenta **G1a:** 11 (12.2) **G1b:** 2 (25) p=0.71 Placenta accreta **G1a:** 4 (4.4) **G1b:** 3 (37.5) p = <.0005 Placenta previa **G1a:** 4 (4.4) **G1b:** 1 (12.5) p = .35	

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Lower genital tract lacerations **G1a:** 10 (11.1) **G1b:** 3 (37.5) p = 0.11	

Table D-20. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Ducloy-Borthers et al, 2011{#18} **Country:** France **Enrollment period:** 2005 to 2008 **Birth setting:** 8 obstetric centers **Facility characteristics:** Tertiary care (n=5) and secondary care obstetric units (n=3) **Funding:** French Ministry of Health **Design:** RCT	**Intervention:** Tranexamic acid, 4 g mixed with 50 mL normal saline IV over an hour. After load dose infusion, maintenance infusion administered for 6 hours. **Groups:** **G1:** tranexamic acid **G2:** control **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 78 **G2:** 74 **N at follow-up (ITT):** **G1:** 77 **G2:** 74 **Duration of treatment:** 6 hours **Timing of treatment** **Order of treatment:** bladder catheter, manual removal of retained placenta, genital tract exam, uterine exploration, oxytocin 30 U/30 minutes. If these procedures inefficacious, sulprostone (500 µg in 1 hour) without any precoagulant treatment **Length of follow-up:** T1: inclusion T2: T1 + 30 minutes T3: T1 + 2 hours T4: T1 + 6 hours	**Operational definition of PPH:** All patients with PPH > 500 mL managed according to French practice guidelines. Study eligible: Vaginal delivery with PPH > 800 Ml within in 2 hours **Definition of success of treatment**: Reduction in blood loss **Method of blood loss measurement:** Under buttocks drape with a graduated collection pouch measured at 4 time points. Gauze was kept for weighing. **Severity: NR** **Inclusion criteria:** • PPH > 800 mL **Exclusion criteria:** • age < 18 years • absence of informed consent • caesarean section • presence of known hemostatic abnormalities before pregnancy • history of thrombosis or epilepsy **Maternal age, yrs, mean ± SD:** **G1:** 29 ± 4 **G2:** 28 ± 5 **Parity, primiparae n (%):** **G1:** 46 (64) **G2:** 50 (69) **Weeks gestation, mean ± SD:** **G1:** 39.5 ± 2 **G2:** 39.5 ± 1.8 **Twin pregnancy, n (%):** **G1:** 4 (6) **G2:** 3 (4)	Blood loss Persistent bleeding at T2, n (%): **G1:** 28 (36) **G2:** 40 (54) p=0.03 Hemoglobin drop > 4 g/dl, n (%): **G1:** 19 (25) **G2:** 32 (43) p=0.02 Transfusion PRBC transfusion before T4, n (%): **G1:** 10 (13) **G2:** 13 (18) p=0.17 PRBC units administered before T4, n: **G1:** 32 **G2:** 62 p=0.26 PRBC transfusion total through day 42, n (%): **G1:** 13 (17) **G2:** 20 (27) p=0.33 PRBC units administered through day 42, n (%): **G1:** 28 **G2:** 62 P< 0.0001 ICU admission, n (%) **G1: 3** (3.9) **G2:** 5 (6.7) p=1 Arterial embolization, n (%) **G1: 5** (6.8) **G2:** 5.1 (6.1)

	Race/ethnicity NR **BMI** **Weight kg, mean ± SD:** **G1:** 67 ± 16 **G2:** 65 ± 12 **Height cm, mean ± SD:** **G1:** 164 ± 5 **G2:** 165 ± 6 **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n:** Vaginal (100%) **Risk factors, n (%):** Abnormal placental insertion **G1:** 2 (3) **G2:** 3 (4) Instrumental delivery **G1:** 7 (9) **G2:** 10 (14) Oxytocin for labor induction **G1:** 9 (12) **G2:** 12 (17) Mean labor duration, hours **G1:** 6 ± 3 **G2:** 6 ± 3 Epidural analgesia **G1:** 59 (82) **G2:** 61 (84) Abnormal placental insertion **G1:** 2 (3)	p=1 Uterine preservation Surgical arterial ligature or hysterectomy, n (%) **G1:** 0 **G2:** 2 (2.7) p=0.24 Late postpartum curettage, n (%) **G1:** 1 (1.3) **G2:** 2 (2.7) p=1 Any vasopressor, n (%) **G1:** 4 (5.2) **G2:** 4 (5.4) p=1 Mild dyspnea, n (%) **G1:** 0 **G2:** 1 (1.3) p=1 Multiple organ failure, n (%) **G1:** 0 **G2:** 0 p=1 Anemia: NR Length of stay: NR Mortality: NR Future fertility: NR Breastfeeding: NR

	G2: 3 (4) **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Atony **G1:** 54 (75) **G2:** 50 (69)	Psychological impact: NR Harms of intervention Severe side effects Deep vein thrombosis, n (%) **G1:** 2 (3) **G2:** 1 (1) p=0.4 Renal failure, n (%) **G1:** 0 **G2:** 0 Mean T4 urea, g/l ± SD **G1:** 0.17 ± 0.06 **G2:** 0.2 ± 0.1 P=0.9 Mean T4 creatininemia, mg/l ± SD **G1:** 6.3 ± 1.8 **G2:** 6.4 ± 1.7 P+ 0.79 Mean T4 diuresis, ml ± SD **G1:** 1,058 ± 1,010 **G2:** 882 ± 480 P=0.25 Seizures, n (%) **G1:** 0 **G2:** 0 Maternal death, n (%) **G1:** 0 **G2:** 0 Non severe side effects Nausea/vomiting, n (%) **G1:** 12 (15) **G2:** 1 (2) p=0.002 Phosphenes, n (%) **G1:** 9 (12) **G2:** 2 (3) p=0.02

	Dizziness, n (%) **G1:** 4 (5) **G2:** 3 (4) P=0.28 Total non severe adverse events, n (%) **G1:** 18 (23) **G2:** 4 (6) P=0.03 **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Table D-21. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Dupont et al., 2011[21] **Country:** France **Enrollment period:** 2005 to 2008 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** One level 3 University hospital and one level 2 hospital **Funding:** French Ministry of Health under its Clinical Research Hospital Program **Design:** Pre-post systems level	**Intervention:** Quarterly clinical audit meetings; team of reviewers analyzed all cases of severe PPH and provided feedback on quality of care and where all staff actively participated **Groups:** **G1:** Severe PPH, year 2005 **G1a:** Level II Unit; 2005 **G1b:** Level III Unit; 2005 **G2:** Severe PPH, year 2008 **G2a:** Level II Unit; 2008 **G2b:** Level III Unit; 2008 **N at enrollment:** **G1a:** 32 **G1b:** 45 **G2b:** 11 **G2b:** 31 **N at follow-up:** NA **Duration of treatment:** NA **Timing of treatment:** NA **Order of treatment:** 1 Examination of the uterine cavity and/or manual removal of the placenta within 15 minutes of the PPH diagnosis 2 Call for additional staff and instrumental examination of the vagina and cervix 3 Intravenous administration of oxytocin 4 If PPH persisted and was due to uterine atony, intravenous administration of sulprostone within 30	**Operational definition of PPH:** Severe PPH was defined as a PPH associated with one or more of the following: blood transfusion, arterial embolization, arterial ligation, other conservative uterine surgery, hysterectomy, transfer to an intensive care unit, peripartum haemoglobin drop of 4 g/dl or more, or maternal death. **Definition of success of treatment**: NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** see definition above **Inclusion criteria:** • Severe PPH **Exclusion criteria:** • Women with transfusion during the postpartum period but not clinically diagnosed with PPH **Maternal age:** NR **Parity:** NR **Weeks gestation, n (%):** NR **Single pregnancy, n (%):** NR **Multiple pregnancy, n (%):** NR **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **Mode of birth, n:** Vaginal delivery	**Rates of Severe PPH (2005 vs. 2008), n (%):** Level II Unit: **G1a:** 32 (2.1) **G2a:** 11 (.6) **G1a vs G2a:** p <0.01 Level III Unit: **G1b:** 45 (1.5) **G2b:** 31 (1.0) **G1b vs G2b:** p= 0.05 **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
	min of the initial diagnosis **Length of follow-up:** NR	**G1a:** 21 **G2a:** 8 **G1b:**27 **G2b:** 9 Cesarean delivery **G1a:**11 **G2a:** 3 **G1b:** 18 **G2b:** 22 **Risk factors:** Previous cesarean delivery Multiple pregnancy Placenta praevia or accreta Mode of delivery: Cesarean Mode of delivery: Instrumental vaginal delivery Foetal macrosomia (baby's weight >4000 g) Postpartum hemorrhage **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Uterine Atony **G1:** 56/77 (72.7) **G2:** 25/42 97 (59.5)	

Comments: Risk factors presented for all births in the time period (not the subset with severe PPH)

Table D-22. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Gayat et al., 2011[22] **Country:** France **Enrollment period:** Phase 1: January 1, 2004 – December 31, 2005 Phase 2 - 2007 **Birth setting:** Phase 1 – referral hospital Phase 2 – 7 referral centers (including center from Phase 1) **Facility characteristics:** Tertiary care **Funding:** NR **Design:** Phase 1 – retrospective cohort (using algorithm Phase 2 – Severe PPH (SPPH) score validation	**Intervention:** **Phase 1** Intervention: advanced interventional procedure (AIP) defined as uterine artery embolization, intraabdominal packing, arterial ligation or hysterectomy for suspected persistent active bleeding **Groups:** Phase 1: **G1:** AIP **G2:** medical management (after initial evaluation, bleeding was considered non-active) Phase 2: **G1:** AIP **G2:** medical management **N at enrollment:** Phase 1 **G1:** 110 **G2:** 147 Phase 2 (n = 237): **G1:** NR **G2:** NR **N at follow-up:** NR **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Treatment detail, n** Embolization only **G1:** 85 Open surgery only	**Operational definition of PPH:** NR **Definition of success of treatment**: NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • any parturient patient admitted and registered with a main diagnosis. PPH was coded as ‘‘postpartum complication’’ and ‘‘haemorrhagic shock’’ or ‘‘acute anaemia’’ or ‘‘shock’’ • Same inclusion criteria for Phase 1 and Phase 2, just different enrollment time periods **Exclusion criteria:** • NR **Maternal age, yrs, median (1st to 3rd quartile):** **G1:** 32 (30-36) **G2:** 31 (27-35) **G1 vs G2:** p= 0.02 **Parity, n (%):** First delivery **G1:** 45 (41) **G2:** 72 (49) **G1 vs G2:** p = ns First pregnancy **G1:** 32 (29) **G2:** 57 (39) **G1 vs G2:** p = ns **Weeks gestation, median (1st – 3rd quartile):** **G1:** 39 (37-40) **G2:** 39 (38-40) **G1 vs G2:** p= 0.04 **Single pregnancy:** NR	**Phase 1 Outcomes** (identifying factors predictive of severe postpartum hemorrhage requiring an advanced interventional procedure) **Blood loss:** NR **Transfusion:** NR **ICU admission:** **G1:** 31 (28) **G2:** 6 (4) **G1 vs G2:** p < 0.0001 **Anemia:** NR (only reported on admission not post intervention) **Length of stay in ICU, days, mean (IQR):** **G1:** 3.2 (2.3 – 6.2) **G2:** 1 (0.7 – 2.1) **G1 vs G2:** P < 0.0001 **Mortality, n (%):** **G1:** 2 (2) One death from amniotic fluid embolism and one from refractory hemorrhagic shock **G2:** 0 (0) **G1 vs G2:** p=ns **Uterine preservation:** NR **Future fertility:** NR

G1: 14 Combined embolization and surgery **G1:** 11 **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Multiple pregnancy (twins), n (%):** **G1:** 8 (7) **G2:** 7(6) **G1 vs G2:** p = ns **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin, median (1st – 3rd quartile):** **G1:** 8.7 (7.0 – 9.9) **G2:** 9.5 (8.2 – 10.6) **G1 vs G2:** p= 0.001 **Mode of birth, n (%):** Cesarean **G1:** 45 (35) **G2:** 37 (25) **G1 vs G2:** p=ns **Risk factors, n (%):** Prior PPH **G1:** 2 (2) **G2:** 6 (4) **G1 vs G2:** p=ns Labor induction/augmentation **G1:** 12 (13) **G2:** 37 (25) **G1 vs G2:** p= 0.03 Fibroids **G1:** 3 (3) **G2:** 9 (6) **G1 vs G2:** p=ns Preeclampsia **G1:** 12 (12) **G2:** 18 (12)	**Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Harms of intervention:** NR **Independent factors predicting the need for advanced interventional procedure:** Abnormalities of placental implantation Prothrombin time < 50% HR > 115 bpm Fibrinogen < 2 g/l Troponin I detectable **Phase 2 Outcomes** The SPPH score was established and included each of the five predictive factors with a value of 0 or 1 when absent or present on admission, respectively, with the total ranging from 0 to 5. Area under the curve (AUC): Global validation cohort: 0.83 Primary center: 0.83 Referral centers: 0.82 Sensitivity, specificity, and positive and negative predictive values were 0.91, 0.58, 0.62 and 0.90 for SPPH scores C1, and 0.62, 0.85, 0.76 and 0.76 for SPPH scores C2 in the multicentre validation cohort.

	G1 vs G2: p=ns Prolonged labor; labor duration, hours (mean, 1st – 3rd quartiles) **G1:** 4 (2-6) **G2:** 6 (4-8) **G1 vs G2:** p= 0.02 **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Atony **G1:** 69 (61) **G2:** 109 (74) Genital Tract Laceration **G1:** 22 (20) **G2:** 34 (23) Abnormalities of placentation **G1:** 16 (14) **G2:** 4 (3) Uterine rupture **G1:** 3 (3) **G2:** 0 (0)

Table D-23. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Kayem et al., 2011[23] **Country:** UK **Enrollment period:** September 2007 to March 2009 **Birth setting:** Consultant-led maternity units **Facility characteristics:** NR **Funding:** Wellbeing of Women. AXA Research Fund. National Coordinating Centre for Research Capacity Development of the National Institute for Health Research. Policy Research	**Intervention:** Uterine compression sutures Pelvic vessel ligation Interventional radiological techniques Recombinant factor VIIa (rFVIIa) **Groups:** **G1:** Uterine compression sutures **G2:** Pelvic vessel ligation **G3:** Interventional radiological techniques **G4:** Recombinant factor VIIa (rFVIIa) **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 199 **G2:** 20 **G3:** 22 **G4:** 31 **N at follow-up:** NR **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment :** NR **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** NR **Primary treatment of women managed with different second-line therapies, n (%):** Uterotonic prophylaxis **G1:** 195 (98) **G2:** 20 (100)	**Operational definition of PPH:** NR **Definition of success of treatment**: No requirement for either a further therapy to treat PPH or hysterectomy **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Woman giving birth and undergoing treatment for PPH with the following procedures: uterine compression sutures, rFVIIa, interventional radiology including intra-arterial balloon occlusion and arterial embolization or pelvic vessel ligation during the study period. **Exclusion criteria:** • Women who had a PPH treated successfully by intra-uterine balloon tamponade, and who were not managed with any of the other therapies **Maternal age, yrs, n (%):** <35 **G1:** 128 (64) **G2:** 12 (60) **G3:** 12 (55) **G4:** 21 (68) ≥35 **G1:** 71 (36) **G2:** 8 (40) **G3:** 10 (45)	**Blood loss:** NR **Transfusion, n (%):** Red cells **G1:** 168 (87) **G2:** 19 (95) **G3:** 21 (95) **G4:** 30 (100) Fresh frozen plasma **G1:** 124 (66) **G2:** 17 (85) **G3:** 16 (73) **G4:** 30 (100) Platelets **G1:** 65 (35) **G2:** 13 (65) **G3:** 9 (41) **G4:** 24 (80) Cryoprecipitate **G1:** 47 (26) **G2:** 11 (55) **G3:** 6 (29) **G4:** 24 (80) **Success rates, n (%), 95% CI:** After Uterotonic only, n=205 **G1:** 120 (75), 67-81 **G2:** 5 (36), 13-65 **G3:** 12 (86), 57-98 **G4:** 5 (31), 11-59

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Programme in the Department of Health part funded UKOSS (Independent study from which this paper reports) **Design:** Prospective cohort study Note: See related study, Kayem 2011[24]	**G3:** 22 (100) **G4:** 30 (97) Primary uterotonic treatments Oxytocin **G1:** 195 (98) **G2:** 16 (80) **G3:** 18 (82) **G4:** 28 (90) Ergometrine **G1:** 106 (53) **G2:** 6 (30) **G3:** 6 (27) **G4:** 11 (35) Misoprostol **G1:** 127 (64) **G2:** 8 (40) **G3:** 9 (41) **G4:** 18 (58) Carboprost **G1:** 142 (71) **G2:** 12 (60) **G3:** 11 (50) **G4:** 17 (55) **Uterine balloon or packing before second-line therapy procedure** **G1:** 38 (19) **G2:** 6 (30)	**G4:** 10 (32) **Parity, n (%):** Nulliparous **G1:** 92 (46) **G2:** 3 (15) **G3:** 6 (27) **G4:** 9 (29) Multiparous **G1:** 107 (54) **G2:** 17 (85) **G3:** 16 (73) **G4:** 22 (71) **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy, n (%):** **G1:** 19 (10) **G2:** 1 (5) **G3:** 1 (5) **G4:** 0 **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI (kg/m2), n (%):** **<30** **G1:** 149 (80) **G2:** 15 (79) **G3:** 12 (71) **G4:** 25 (89)	After failure of intrauterine tamponade, n=67 **G1:** 20 (53), 36–69 **G2:** 1 (17), 0–64 **G3:** 7 (87), 47–100 **G4:** 4 (27), 8–55 **Additional treatment, n (%), 95% CI:** After Uterotonic only **G1:** 16 (10), 6–16 **G2:** 7 (50), 23–77 **G3:** 0 (0), 0–23 **G4:** 4 (25), 7–52 After failure of intrauterine tamponade **G1:** 10 (26), 13–43 **G2:** 5 (83), 36–100 **G3:** 1 (12), 0–53 **G4:** 4 (27), 8–55 **Uterine preservation, total n (%), 95% CI:** Hysterectomy after Uterotonic only **G1:** 32 (20), 14-27 **G2:** 6 (43), 18-71 **G3:** 2 (14), 0-43 **G4:** 7(44), 20-70 Hysterectomy after failure of intrauterine tamponade **G1:** 14 (37), 22–54 **G2:** 3 (50), 12–88 **G3:** 0 (0), 0–37

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
	G3: 8 (36) **G4:** 15 (48)	**≥30** **G1:** 37 (20) **G2:** 4 (21) **G3:** 5 (29) **G4:** 3 (11) **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n (%):** Vaginal birth **G1:** 17 (9) **G2:** 3 (15) **G3:** 7 (32) **G4:** 15 (48) Caesarean section during labour **G1:** 96 (48) **G2:** 5 (25) **G3:** 4 (18) **G4:** 5 (16) Caesarean section before labour **G1:** 86 (43) **G2:** 12 (60) **G3:** 11 (50) **G4:** 11 (35) **Risk factors, n (%):** History of cesarean: **G1:** 57 (29) **G2:** 9 (45) **G3:** 11 (50)	**G4:** 7 (47), 21–73 **ICU admission:** NR **Anemia:** NR **Length of stay:** NR **Mortality, total n:** 0 **Future fertility:** NR **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Harms of intervention, total n:** Acute Respiratory Syndrome 5 Pulmonary oedema 11 Cardiac arrest 5 Other 6 **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		G4: 11 (35) Previous uterine surgery: **G1:** 33 (17) **G2:** 4 (20) **G3:** 1 (5) **G4:** 5 (17) Placenta praevia diagnosed before labour: **G1:** 19 (10) **G2:** 4 (20) **G3:** 8 (36) **G4:** 6 (19) Placenta accreta suspected before labour: **G1:** 3 (2) **G2:** 1 (5) **G3:** 4 (18) **G4:** 2 (6) Multiple gestation **G1:** 19 (10) **G2:** 1 (5) **G3:** 1 (5) **G4:** 0 Induction of labour: Yes **G1:** 53 (27) **G2:** 1 (5) **G3:** 3 (14)	

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		G4: 13 (42) No **G1:** 146 (73) **G2:** 19 (95) **G3:** 19 (83) **G4:** 18 (58) Use of oxytocin during labour: Yes **G1:** 57 (51) **G2:** 2 (25) **G3:** 3 (27) **G4:** 8 (40) No **G1:** 54 (48) **G2:** 6 (75) **G3:** 8 (73) **G4:** 12 (60) **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Atony **G1:** 126 (63) **G2:** 5 (25) **G3:** 2 (9) **G4:** 13 (42) Placenta accreta **G1:** 17 (9) **G2:** 1 (5) **G3:** 4 (18) **G4:** 4 (13)	

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Placenta previa without accreta **G1:** 13 (7) **G2:** 4 (20) **G3:** 4 (18) **G4:** 3 (10) Uterine tear **G1:** 22 (11) **G2:** 6 (30) **G3:** 3 (14) **G4:** 3 (10) Other **G1:** 21 (11) **G2:** 4 (20) **G3:** 9 (41) **G4:** 8 (26) Disseminated intravascular coagulation **G1:** 24 (12) **G2:** 3 (15) **G3:** 3 (14) **G4:** 12 (39)	

Table D-24. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Kayem et al., 2011[24] **Country:** UK **Enrollment period:** September 2007 to March 2009 **Birth setting:** Consultant-led maternity units **Facility characteristics:** NR **Funding:** Wellbeing of Women. AXA Research Fund. National Coordinating Centre for Research Capacity Development of the National Institute for Health Research. Policy Research Programme in the Department of Health part funded UKOSS (Independent	**Intervention:** Uterine compression suture Uterine compression suture followed by hysterectomy **Groups:** **G1:** Uterine compression suture **G1a:** Uterine compression suture only **G1b:** Uterine compression suture followed by hysterectomy **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 211 **G1a:** 159 **G1b:** 52 **N at follow-up:** NR **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** NR **Number of Women Treated With Specific Uterine Compression Sutures, n (%):** B-Lynch **G1:** 79 (37) Modified B-Lynch **G1:** 48 (23) Other **G1:**32 (15)	**Operational definition of PPH:** NR **Definition of success of treatment**: NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • All women in whom uterine compression sutures were used to treat a postpartum hemorrhage from the entire cohort of U.K. births during the study period **Exclusion criteria:** NR **Maternal age, yrs, n (%), OR (95% CI):** <35 **G1a:** 106(80), **G1b:** 26 (20) P=1 ≥35 **G1a:** 53 (67) **G1b:** 26(33) 2.00 (1.06–3.78) **Parity, n (%), OR (95% CI):** Nulliparous **G1a:** 81 (86) **G1b:** 13 (14) P=1 Multiparous **G1a:** 78 (67) **G1b:** 39 (33) 3.12 (1.55–6.28) **Weeks gestation:** NR	**Blood loss:** NR **Transfusion:** NR **ICU admission:** NR **Anemia:** NR **Length of stay:** NR **Mortality:** NR **Uterine preservation:** Hysterectomies after specific uterine compression sutures, n (% [95% confidence interval]): B-Lynch **G1b:** 19 (24 [15–35]) Modified B-Lynch **G1b:** 17 (35 [22–51]) Other **G1b:** 4 (13 [4–29]) Unspecified **G1b:** 12 (23 [12–37]) Any suture **G1b:** 52 (25 [19–31]) **Rate of failure leading to hysterectomy,%:** ≥ 35yrs, 33

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
study from which this paper reports) **Design:** Population-based descriptive study	Unspecified **G1:** 52 (25) Any suture **G1:** 211 (100) **Other treatment, n (%):** Uterine balloon or packing before uterine compression suture: Yes **G1a:** 45 (68) **G1b:** 21 (32) No **G1a:** 114 (80) **G1b:** 28 (20) Uterine balloon or packing after uterine compression suture: **G1:** 25 (38) Arterial embolization or ligation before Uterine compression suture **:** **G1:** 10 (5) Recombinant factor VIIa before Uterine compression suture**:** **G1:** 2 (1) Arterial embolization or ligation after Uterine compression suture **:** **G1:** 18 (9) Recombinant factor VIIa Uterine after compression suture**:** **G1:** 9 (4)	**Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy, n (%), OR (95% CI):** Yes **G1a:** 15 (75) **G1b:** 5 (25) 1.02 (0.35–2.96) No **G1a:** 144 (74) **G1b:** 47 (26) 1 **Race/ethnicity, n (%), OR (95% CI):** White **G1a:** 122 (75) **G1b:** 40 (25) 1 Black or other ethnic minority Groups **G1a:** 37 (76) **G1b:** 12 (24) 0.99 (0.47–2.08) **Socioeconomic group, n (%), OR (95% CI):** Managerial **G1a:** 48 (83) **G1b:** 10 (17) 1 Unemployed or nonmanagerial **G1a:** 81 (72) **G1b:** 32 (28) 1.90 (0.86–4.20) **BMI (kg/m^2), n (%), OR (95% CI):**	<35 yrs, 20 Multiparous, 33 Nulliparous, 14 Unemployed and routine or manual occupational groups, 28 Managerial or professional Groups, 17 Vaginal delivery, 47 Cesarean delivery group, 22 Delay from delivery to uterine suture compression: 2-6hrs, 42 <1hr, 16 **Future fertility:** NR **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Harms of intervention:** NR **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		<30 **G1a:** 124 (75) **G1b:** 41 (25) 1 ≥30 **G1a:** 28 (85) **G1b:** 5 (15) 0.54 (0.20–1.49) **Smoking status, n (%), OR (95% CI):** Never or exsmoker **G1a:** 131 (75) **G1b:** 44 (25) 1 Smoked during pregnancy **G1a:** 27 (87) **G1b:** 4 (13) 0.44 (0.15–1.33) **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **Mode of birth, n, OR (95% CI):** Vaginal **G1a:** 10 (53) **G1b:** 9 (47) 3.12 (1.04–9.10) Cesarean **G1a:** 149 (78) **G1b:** 43 (22) 1 **Risk factors, n (%), OR (95% CI):** Multiparity: **G1a:** 78 (67) **G1b:** 39 (33)	

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Race/ethnicity: White **G1a:** 122 (75) **G1b:** 40 (25) 1 Black or other ethnic minority Groups **G1a:** 37 (76) **G1b:** 12 (24) 0.99 (0.47–2.08) History of cesarean: Yes **G1a:** 23 (64) **G1b:** 13 (36) 2.09 (1.07–4.07) No **G1a:** 136 (78) **G1b:** 38 (22) 1 **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%) or n(% [95% CI]):** Atony: **G1:** 129 (61) **G1a:** 96 (74) **G1b:** 33 (26 [18–34]) Uterine tear **G1:** 27 (13) **G1a:** 18 (67) **G1b:** 9 (33 [17–54]) Placenta accreta: **G1:** 18 (9) **G1a:** 11 (61) **G1b:** 7 (39 [17–64])	

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Placenta previa without accreta: **G1:** 15 (7) **G1a:** 13 (87) **G1b:** 2 (13 [2–40]) Others (Placental abruption, Amniotic fluid embolism, infection, bleeding in left broad ligament and unspecified): **G1:** 22 (10) **G1a:** 21 (95) **G1b:** 1 (5 [0–23])	

Comments: G1b = number of women who had a uterine compression suture who subsequently had a hysterectomy (G1b is a subset of G1)

Table D-25. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Palacios-Jaraquemada, 2011[25] **Country:** Argentina **Enrollment period:** August 1989 to Dec 2009 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** 12 sites (single practitioner) **Funding:** None (No conflict of interest) **Design:** Case series	**Intervention:** Surgical interventions including selective arterial ligation and compression procedures: (a) Bilateral uterine artery ligation; (b) selective ligation of pelvic subperitoneal pedicles; (c) B-Lynch procedure; (d) Hayman's procedure; (e) Cho's procedure; (f) Pereira's procedure **Groups:** **G1:** intervention **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 539 (541 were initially presented, but 2 died prior to intervention) **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** 6-12 months for 404/501 women who retained their uterus)	**Operational definition of PPH:** NR **Definition of success of treatment:** Control of uterine bleeding; accurate hemostasis was defined as complete cessagtion of bleeding after the use of a specific surgical hemostatic technique **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • NR **Exclusion criteria:** • NR **Maternal age, yrs, mean ± SD:** NR **Parity:** NR **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth:** NR **Risk factors:** NR **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):**	**Blood loss:** Accurate hemostasis **G1:** 499 (93%) **Transfusion:** NR **ICU admission:** NR **Anemia:** NR **Length of stay:** NR **Mortality:** Multi-organ failue after massive transfusion **G1:** 2 **Uterine preservation:** Hysterectomy **G1:** 40 **Future fertility:** Spontaneous successful pregnancy **G1:** 116 **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Harms of intervention:** NR **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR **Harms pre-specified:** No

	Atony **G1:** 114 (21.1) Placenta accrete **G1:** 361 (67.0) Cervical scar pregnancy **G1:** 19 (3.5) Placenta previa **G1:** 21 (3.9) Uterine-cervical-vaginal tears **G1:** 24 (4.5)	**Harms, n (%):** **G1:** 541 Postsurgical bleeding **G1:** 9 Inadvertent ligation of uterus **G1:** 5 Postpartum hypophysiary necrosis (Sheehan's syndrome) **G1:** 2 Uterine necrosis **G1:** 1 Endometrial adhesions **G1:** 3/100 followed up by hysteroscopy

Table D-26. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Shields et al., 2011[26] **Country:** US **Enrollment period:** Protocol Development: November 2008-January 2009 Educational Phase: February – April 2009 Protocol Implementation: May 2009 Enrollment period varied for different aspects of maternal hemorrhage protocol: (1) Reduction in severity of hemorrhage: • 4 mo prior to protocol (control) • 12 mo after protocol (intervention) divided into 3 4-month periods	**Intervention:** Maternal Hemorrhage Protocol Algorithms for Stages 0-3 Stage 0 – normal intrapartum and postpartum course Stage 1 – Bleeding greater than expected for normal delivery (>500ml vaginal, > 1000mL cesarean) Stage 2 – Bleeding not responsive to conservative management Stage 3 – Continued bleeding with actual or expected blood loss >1500mL **Groups:** **G1:** post-protocol **G2:** control/pre-protocol **N at enrollment:** N = 5813 deliveries during study period (doesn't specify which study period or give dates) **(1) Reduction in severity of hemorrhage, N:** **G1 :** 2874 deliveries **G2:** 985 deliveries **(2) More aggressive mgmt. and use of blood products:** **G1:** 2874 deliveries **G2:** 2939 deliveries **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** Algorithms for Stages 0-3 for order of	**Operational definition of PPH:** Bleeding greater than expected for normal delivery (>500mL vaginal, >1000mL cesarean) **Definition of success of treatment**: Patients requiring less intervention for treatment of PPH (1) facilitate early intervention (2) Reduction in number of blood product units used (3) decrease DIC **Method of blood loss measurement:** Weighing all lap sponges, bedware if needed, and fluid in collection systems Subtraction of non-blood fluid in collection systems Changed bedding after delivery to reduce risk of amniotic fluid contamination **Severity:** Stage 0 - normal Stage 1: Bleeding greater than expected for normal delivery Stage 2: bleeding not responsive to conservative management (uterine massage, uterotonics) Stage 3: bleeding not responsive to additional measures (tamponade, D&C, laceration repair, compression sutures) **Inclusion criteria:** • NR • ASSUMED to be: admitted to L&D unit at the hospital ("protocol was initiated at the time of admission") **Exclusion criteria:** • NR **Maternal age:** NR **Parity:** NR	**Blood loss:** Overall hemorrhage rate was 3.6% (Stages 1-3) Hemorrhage rate for Stages 2-3 combined was 1.5% **Transfusion** (may include type of blood product, amount transfused, #needing transfusion): Average number of blood products used per month: **G1:** (12 mo post protocol): 6.3 **G2:** (12 mo pre protocol): 16.7 $p < 0.01$ **ICU admission:** NR **Anemia:** NR **Length of stay:** NR **Mortality:** NR **Uterine preservation:** NR **Future fertility:** NR **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Harms of intervention:** NR

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
(post-period 1, 2, 3) (2) Aggressive mgmt. and liberal use of blood products • Preprotocol (12 months prior to protocol and training) • Postprotocol (12 months after protocol) (3) Staff and physician survey on perceptions Pre and post protocol **Birth setting:** hospital **Facility characteristics:** Tertiary care **Funding:** NR **Design:** Systems level intervention	treatment **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n:** NR **Risk factors:** NR **Primary etiology of PPH:** NR	**Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR **OTHER OUTCOMES:** **DIC**: Rate of DIC was reduced 64% in the 12 mo post protocol period (doesn't report how long the pre-protocol period was for this comparison or give raw data, or the definition of DIC). p = 0.06 **Staff and physician survey:** "Significant shift in low levels of comfort to being most comfortable/confident in hemorrhage situations and team communications" Physicians p < 0.01 Nursing staff p < 0.01 (No raw data given) **Systems level outcomes:** • Number of patients treated at either stage 1 or 2: no difference pre vs post protocol (raw data and P value not given) • Number of patients successfully treated at each stage Stage 1 **G2:** (pre-protocol): 22 (35%) **G1a:** (post protocol 1): 25 (51%) **G1b:** (post protocol 2): 27 (69%) **G1c:** (post protocol 3): 49 (82%) p = 0.02 (more patients treated at Stage 1 after

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
			institution of protocol, which translates into less blood loss) • Stage 2 **G2:** (pre protocol): 33 (53%) **G1a:** (post protocol 1): 22 (45%) **G1b:** (post protocol 2): 7 (18%) **G1c:** (post protocol 3): 5 (8%) p = 0.02 (fewer patients treated at stage 2 after institution of protocol) • Stage 3 **G2:** (pre-protocol): 7 (11%) **G1a:** (post protocol 1): 2 (4%) **G1b:** (post protocol 2): 5 (13%) **G1c:** (post protocol 3): 6 (10%) p = non-significant but actual P value NR

Comments: Most of the methods section is devoted to describing the algorithms for each stage and how patients progress from stage to stage. There is a lot of raw data not reported in this paper. If we want to investigate the systems level intervention more, we might want to contact the authors and request the data.

Table D-27. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Sentilhes et al., 2011[27] **Country:** France **Enrollment period:** May 1994 to July 2007 **Birth setting:** NR **Facility characteristics:** University-affiliated tertiary referral center **Funding:** NR **Design:** Retrospective case series See related studies, Sentilhes 2009[28, 29]	**Intervention:** Pelvic arterial embolization **Groups:** **G1:** Pelvic arterial embolization **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 91 **N at follow-up:** **G1:** 68 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up, mean months (range):** **G1:** 71.4 (12-152)	**Operational definition of PPH:** NR **Definition of success of treatment**: NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • All consecutive women with postpartum hemorrhage who underwent embolization at the tertiary obstetric center (Rouen University Hospital) and whose uterus was preserved **Exclusion criteria:** • Women with PPH undergoing peripartum hysterectomy **Maternal age, yrs, n (%):** <25 **G1:** 10 (14.7) 25-35 **G1:** 48 (70.6) >35 **G1:** 10 (14.7) **Parity, n (%):** Primiparous **G1:** 24 (35.3) **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy, n (%):** **G1:** 7 (10.3)	**Harms pre-specified:** No **Harms, n (%):*** Psychological impact: Negative memories of the event No **G1:** 22 (32.4) Yes **G1:** 46 (67.6) **Main negative memories of the event:** Fear of death **G1:** 24 (35.3) Pain **G1:** 13 (19.1) Separation from the baby **G1:** 6 (8.8) Complete amnesia about the birth **G1:** 3 (4.4) **Long-term repercussion of PPH:** No **G1:** 40 (58.8) Yes **G1:** 28 (41.2) **Type of long-term repercussion:** Thought about the event at least

	Race/ethnicity, n (%): White **G1:** 61 (89.7) Sub-Saharan Africa **G1:** 4 (5.9) North Africa **G1:** 3 (4.4) **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES, n (%):** Never married **G1:** 20 (29.4) **Mode of birth, n, (%):** Cesarean before labor **G1:** 18 (26.5) Cesarean during labor **G1:** 18 (26.5) Spontaneous vaginal delivery **G1:** 20 (29.4) Operative vaginal delivery **G1:** 12 (17.6) **Other, n (%):** History of psychiatric disorder, including depression **G1:** 1(1.5) **Risk factors, n (%):** Prior PPH **G1:** 7 (10.3) Advanced maternal age	once a month **G1:** 16 (23.5) De novo phobia **G1:** 5 (7.3) Persistent fear of death **G1:** 5 (7.3) Impossible to have sexual intercourse with their partner for at least a year **G1:** 4 (5.9) Problems in marital relationships that women considered to be related to this event **G1:** 3 (4.4) Fear of a recurrence of PPH caused women to decide against another pregnancy **G1:** 14 (20.6) **Harms of intervention, n (%):** Major maternal complication **G1:** 2 (2.9) Pulmonary embolism **G1:** 1 (1.5) Postpartum myocarditis **G1:** 1 (1.5)

	Multiparity **G1:** 7 (10.3) **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Uterine atony **G1:** 37 (54.4) Placenta accreta/percreta **G1:** 10 (14.7) Placenta previa **G1:** 6 (8.8) Vascular abnormality **G1:** 9 (13.2) Lower genital tract lacerations **G1:** 4 (5.9) Coagulopathies **G1:** 2 (3.0)

Comment: *These outcomes included as women completing the survey may have considered both the actual PPH and the treatment process in their responses

Table D-28. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Sentilhes et al., 2011[28] **Country:** France **Enrollment period:** May 1994 to July 2007 **Birth setting:** NR **Facility characteristics:** University-affiliated tertiary referral center **Funding:** NR **Design:** Retrospective case series Note: See related studies Sentilhes 2009[27, 29]	**Intervention:** Pelvic arterial embolizations **Groups:** **G1:** Total Pelvic arterial embolizations **G1a:** Successful Pelvic arterial embolizations **G1b:** Failed Pelvic arterial embolizations **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 100 **G1a:** 89 **G1b:** 11 **N at follow-up:** **G1:** 100 **G1a:** 89 **G1b:** 11 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** Step 1: blood transfusion Step 2: Digital subtraction angiography Step 3: Aortography Step 4: selective catheterization of uterine artery or anterior trunk of the hypogastric artery Step 5: Same procedure or contralateral artery **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** Primary PPH - postpartum hemorrhage occurring within the first 24 hours after delivery Secondary PPH - postpartum hemorrhage occurring 24 hours to 6 weeks after delivery **Definition of success of treatment**: An arrest of the hemorrhage after pelvic arterial embolization, whatever the number of pelvic arterial embolization procedures, with no subsequent surgical procedure. **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • All consecutive women with postpartum hemorrhage who underwent embolization at the tertiary obstetric center (Rouen University Hospital) • Patients who were referred to the institution from other centers where pelvic arterial embolization was not available or who had undergone a surgical procedure before or after the pelvic arterial embolization **Exclusion criteria:** • Subsequent pregnancies with postpartum hemorrhage requiring pelvic arterial embolization in patients with a previous history of pelvic arterial embolization for postpartum hemorrhage **Maternal age, yrs, n (%):** <25 **G1a:** 16 (18) **G1b:** 1 (9) 25-35 **G1a:** 59 (66) **G1b:** 8 (73)	**Harms pre-specified:** No **Harms of intervention, n (%):** Major complications **G1a:** 2 (2) **G1b:** 1 (9) **G1a vs. G1b:** p = 0.30 Buttock necrosis requiring surgical debridement **G1:** 1 (1) **G2:** 0 **G1a vs. G1b:** p > 0 .99 Pulmonary embolism **G1:** 0 **G2:** 1 (9) **G1a vs. G1b:** p = 0.11 Postpartum myocarditis **G1:** 1 (1) **G2:** 0 **G1a vs. G1b:** p > .99 Minor complications (see comments) **G1:** 19 (21) **G2:** 4 (36) **G1a vs. G1b:** p = 0.27 Puncture site hematoma **G1:** 1 (1) **G2:** 0 **G1a vs. G1b:** p > 0.99 Postpartum fever higher than 38.5°C **G1:** 18 (20) **G2:** 4 (36) **G1a vs. G1b:** p = 0.25

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		>35 **G1a:** 14 (16) **G1b:** 2 (18) **Parity, n (%):** Nulliparity **G1:** 38 (42) **G2:** 3 (27) **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy, n (%):** Twin pregnancy **G1:** 9 (10) **G2:** 3 (27) **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n (%):** Cesarean before labor **G1:** 25 (28) **G2:** 3 (27) Cesarean during labor **G1:** 20 (23) **G2:** 1 (9) Spontaneous vaginal delivery **G1:** 27 (30) **G2:** 3 (27)	Endometritis **G1:** 13 (15) **G2:** 1 (9) **G1a vs. G1b:** p > 0.99 Wound infection **G1:** 5 (6) **G2:** 3 (27) **G1a vs. G1b:** p = 0.04

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Operative vaginal delivery **G1:** 17 (19) **G2:** 4 (37) **Risk factors, n (%):** Prior PPH: **G1:** 8 (9) **G2:** 0 History of cesarean: **G1:** 23 (26) **G2:** 4 (36) Labor induction/augmentation: **G1:** 24 (27) **G2:** 3 (27) Chorioamnionitis: **G1:** 9 (10) **G2:** 3 (27) **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Uterine atony **G1:** 49 (55) **G2:** 4 (36) Placenta accreta/percreta **G1:** 13 (14) **G2:** 4 (36) Retained placental tissue **G1:** 5 (38) **G2:** 0 Uterine cavity empty **G1:** 8 (62) **G2:** 4 (100) Placenta Previa	

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		G1: 6 (7) **G2:** 0 Vascular abnormality **G1:** 7 (8) **G2:** 3 (28) Lower genital tract lacerations **G1:** 12 (13) **G2:** 0 Coagulopathies **G1:** 2 (2) **G2:** 0	

Comments: minor complications = postpartum fever > 38.5ºC with endometriosis or wound infection

Table D-29. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Sentilhes et al., 2011[29] **Country:** France **Enrollment period:** May 1994 to July 2007 **Birth setting:** NR **Facility characteristics:** University-affiliated tertiary referral center **Funding:** NR **Design:** Retrospective cohort study Note: See related studies: Sentilhes 2009[28] and Sentilhes 2011[27]	**Intervention:** Embolization as the sole procedure Embolization in combination with uterine-sparing surgery **Groups:** **G1:** Embolization as the sole procedure **G2:** Embolization in combination with uterine-sparing surgery **N at enrollment:** **G1 + G2:** 85 **N at follow-up:** **G1+ G2:** 68 **G1:** 58 **G2:** 10 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** 13 months	**Operational definition of PPH:** Primary PPH - PPH occurring within the first 24 hours Secondary PPH - PPH occurring 24 hours to 6 weeks following delivery **Definition of success of treatment**: NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • All consecutive women with PPH who underwent embolization as either the sole procedure or in combination with uterine-sparing surgery at the tertiary obstetric center (Rouen University Hospital) during the study period **Exclusion criteria:** • Women with peripartum hysterectomy or vaginal artery-only embolization **Maternal age:** NR **Parity:** NR **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n:** NR **Risk factors:** NR **Primary etiology of PPH:** NR	**Menstruation:** Resumed **G1 + G2:** 63 (92.6) **G1:** 53 (91.4) **G2:** 10 (100) p >0.99 Unchanged **G1 + G2:** 42 (61.8) **G1:** 38 (65.5) **G2:** 4 (40) p = 0.16 Increased flow of menstruation 11 (16.2) **G1:** 9 (15.5) **G2:** 2 (20) p = 0.66 Amenorrhoea or decreased flow of menstruation: **G1 + G2:** 15 (22.0) **G1:** 11 (19) **G2:** 4 (40) p = 0.21 Menstrual change secondary to synechia **G1 + G2:** 8 (11.8) **G1:** 6 (10.3) **G2:** 2 20) p = 0.33 Cause of menstrual change not investigated **G1 + G2:** 7 (26.5) **G1:** 5 (8.6) **G2:** 2 (40) p = 0.27 **Clinical ovarian insufficiency:**

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
			G1 + G2: 7 (10.3) **G1:** 6 (10.3) **G2:** 0 p >0.99 Normal hormonal profiles **G1 + G2:** 3 (4.4) **G1:** 3 (5.2) **G2:** 0 p >0.99 Not investigated **G1 + G2:** 4 (5.9) **G1:** 4 (6.9) **G2:** 0 p >0.99 **Future fertility (n=68 with data available):** Biological ovarian insufficiency **G1 + G2:** 0 **G1:** 0 **G2:** 0 p = 1 Preserved fertility (n = 66) **G1 + G2:** 66 (97.1) **G1:** 56 (96.6) **G2:** 10 (100) p = 1 Desire for pregnancy (n = 30) **G1 + G2:** 30 (45.5) **G1:** 25 (44.6) **G2:** 5 (50) p = 1 Previous history of infertility **G1 + G2:** 2 (6.7) **G1:** 0

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
			G2: 2 (40) p = 0.02 Secondary infertility **G1 + G2:** 0 **G1:** 0 **G2:** 0 p = 1 Participants attempting to become pregnant **G1 + G2:** 13 (43.3) **G1:** 13 (52) **G2:** 0 p = 0.053 Conception delay >24 months **G1 + G2:** 0 **G1:** 0 **G2:** 0 p = 1 Participants succeeding in becoming pregnant **G1 + G2:** 17 (56.7) **G1:** 12 (48) **G2:** 5 (100) p = 0.053 Pregnancies obtained (n = 26): **G1 + G2:** 26 **G1:** 18 **G2:** 8 p = NR Mean conception delay, mean ± SD (range) **G1 + G2:** 11.5 ± 11.9 (1–48) **G1:** 11.6 ± 12.5 (1–48) **G2:** 12.3 ± 11.1 (3–36) p = 0.82

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
			Conception delay >24 months **G1 + G2:** 1 (3.8) **G1:** 1 (5.6) **G2:** 1 (12.5) p = 0.53 With assisted reproductive techniques **G1 + G2:** 0 **G1:** 0 **G2:** 0 p = 1 Pregnancy with birth of live child (n = 19): **G1 + G2:** 19 (73.1) **G1:** 13 (72.2) **G2:** 6 (75) p = 1 Full-term pregnancy with no complications **G1 + G2:** 19 (100) **G1:** 13 (100) **G2:** 6 (100) p = 1 Caesarean delivery **G1:** 6 (31.6) 4 (30.8) 2 (33.3) p = 1 Recurrent postpartum hemorrhage (n = 6): **G1 + G2:** 6 (31.6) **G1:** 3 (23.1) **G2:** 3 (50) p = 0.32 Uterine atony in followup pregnancy **G1 + G2:** 4 (66.7) **G1:** 3 (100)

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
			G2: 1 (33.3) p = 0.40 Placenta accrete in followup pregnancy **G1 + G2:** 2 (33.3) **G1:** 0 **G2:** 2 (66.7) p = 0.40 **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR **Harms:** Harms prespecified: No **Synechia, n (%):** **G1 + G2:** 8 (11.8) **G1:** 6 (10.3) **G2:** 2 (20) p = 0.33 **Postpartum fever, n:** **G1+G2:** 13 **Endometritis, n:** **G1+G2:** 6 See also fertility data above

Table D-30. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Harms
Author: Ganguli et al., 2008[30] **Country:** US **Enrollment period:** 52 months ending in April 2009 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** Tertiary care hospital **Funding:** NR **Design:** Cases series	**Intervention:** Uterine artery embolization (Uterine artery embolization) **Groups:** **G1:** Uterine artery embolization **G1a:** Uterine artery embolization for primary PPH **G1b:** Uterine artery embolization for secondary PPH **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 76 **N at follow-up, n (%):** **G1:** 66 **G1a:** 50 (76) **G1b:** 16 (24) **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** After usual obstetric maneuvers performed **Order of treatment:** Intravenous uterotonic agents, Aggressive uterine massage, Manual extraction of the placenta, Examination and repair of genital lacerations, Balloon tamponade Uterine artery embolization **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** Primary PPH was defined as hemorrhage that occurred within the first 24 hours after delivery. Secondary PPH was defined as hemorrhage occurring more than 24 hours after delivery. **Definition of success of treatment:** Technical success was defined as successful catheterization of both uterine arteries with embolization to stasis, embolization of a nonuterine pelvic vessel giving rise to active contrast agent extravasation, or successful coil embolization of a specific vascular lesion (ie, pseudoaneurysm). Clinical success of Uterine artery embolization was defined as obviation of subsequent hysterectomy. **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • All women who underwent Uterine artery embolization for obstetric reasons at a single institution during a 52-month period culminating in April 2009 **Exclusion criteria:** • Those with leiomyoma- or tumor-related uterine hemorrhage **Maternal age, yrs, mean (range):** **G1:** 33 (17-47) **G1a:** 32.7 (17-44) **G1b:** 32.4 (21-42) **Parity, mean (range):** **G1:** 1.8 (0-9)	**Harms pre-specified:** No **Transfusion of PRBCs (units), mean (range):** Primary PPH: 0.4(0-4) **Harms, n (%):** Hysyerectomy, total **G1:** 3 (4.5) **G1a:** 1 **G1b:** 2 Hysterectomy due to persistent PPH, n (%) **G1:** 2 (3) Hysterectomy due to endometritis, n (%) **G1:** 1 (1.5) Overall complication, n (%) **G1:** 3 (4.5) Lower extremity deep vein thrombosis, n: **G1:** 1 Post procedural pancreatitis, n: **G1:** 1 Presumed endometritis after Uterine artery embolization as well as dilation and curettage, n: **G1:** 1 **Post-Uterine artery embolization hospital stay in days, mean (range):** Total **G1:** 3.5 (1-12) **G1a:** 3.9 (1-12) **G1b:** 2 (1-5)

	G1a: 1.9 (1-9) **G1b:** 1.8 (1-4) **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n:** Vaginal delivery, n (%) **G1:** 48 (73) Cesarean section, n (%) **G1:** 18 (27) **G1a** 12/50 (24) **G1b:** 6/16 (38) **Risk factors:** NR **Primary etiology of PPH, n:** Retained products of conception: **G1b:** 13/16 (81) Uterine artery pseudoaneurysm: **G1b:** 3/16 (19)	Mortality, n: **G1:** 0

Comment: Authors note one woman experienced a peripartum seizure that did not appear related to Uterine artery embolization procedure.

Table D-31. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Lone et al., 2010[31] **Country:** UK **Enrollment period:** Jan 1989 to Jan 2009 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** Tertiary care (university) **Funding:** NR **Design:** Retrospective case series	**Intervention:** Emergency obstetric hysterectomy performed after 24 completed weeks of pregnancy and up to 6 weeks post-partum. **Groups:** **G1:** Emergency obstetric hysterectomy **N:** **G1:** 52 **N at follow-up:** NR **Interventions to control prior to emergency hysterectomy:** **G1a:** n=25 (1989-1998) **G1b:** n=27 (1999-2009) **Bimanual compression, n (%):** **G1a:** 23 (92) **G1b:** 23 (85.2) **Intravenous oxytocin, n (%):** **G1a:** 25 (100) **G1b:** 27 (100) **Ergometrine, n (%):** **G1a:** 20 (80) **G1b:** 22 (81.5) **Internal iliac artery ligation, n (%):** **G1a:** 21 (84) **G1b:** 7 (25.9) **Uterine packing, n (%):** **G1a:** 16 (64) **G1b:** 2 (7.4)	**Operational definition of PPH:** NR **Definition of success of treatment:** NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Women who underwent hysterectomy at Mayday University Hospital, Croydon, UK, between January 1989 and January 2009 **Exclusion criteria:** • NR **Maternal age, yrs, mean (range):** **G1:** 29.4 (14-54) **Parity, mean:** **G1:** 1.35 **Weeks gestation, n (%):** Less than 28 **G1:** 3 (5.8) 29-32 **G1:** 7 (13.5) 33-37 **G1:** 13 (25) 38-42 **G1:** 26 (50) More than 42 **G1:** 3 (5.8) **Single pregnancy:** NR	**Harms pre-specified:** No **Harms, n (%):** **Operative:** Ureteric injury **G1:** 4 (7.7) Bladder injury **G1:** 3 (5.8) Small bowel injury **G1:** 2 (3.8) **Infective:** Urinary tract infection **G1:** 4 (7.7) Septicemia **G1:** 3 (5.8) Wound infection **G1:** 4 (7.7) Adult respiratory distress syndrome **G1:** 9 (17.3) Renal failure **G1:** 2 (3.8) Disseminated intravascular coagulation **G1:** 11 (21.1) Repeat surgery **G1:** 15 (28.8) Cardiac arrest **G1:** 2 (3.8)

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
	Intrauterine balloon, n (%): **G1a:** 1 (4) **G1b:** 16 (59.3) **B-Lynch suture, n (%):** **G1a:** 2 (8) **G1b:** 13 (48.1) **Factor V11, n (%):** **G1a: 0** **G1b:** 2 (7.4) **Duration of treatment:** Operating time, hrs, mean (range) **G1:** 2.5 (1.5-4.5) **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Race/ethnicity, n (%):** African-Caribbean **G1:** 26 (50) White **G1:** 13 (25) Asian **G1:** 10 (19.2) Other **G1:** 3 (5.8) **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n (%):** Cesarean **G1:** 38 (73.1) Instrumental vaginal **G1:** 10 (19.2) Normal Vaginal **G1:** 4 (7.7) **Risk factors, n (%):** Primary PPH: **G1:** 50 (96.2) Placenta previa **G1:** 20 (40)	Maternal mortality **G1:** 1 (1.9)

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Uterine atony **G1:** 14 (28) Uterine rupture **G1:**10 (20) Extension of the uterine incision **G1:** 6 (12) Secondary PPH: Severe sepsis **G1:** 2 (3.8) **Risk factors, unadjusted OR (95% CI):** Univariate analysis: Primary PPH **G1:** 18.83 (7.06-50.19) p=0.022 Maternal age **G1:** 1.13 (1.05-1.20) p=0.001 Multiparity **G1:** 1.32 (1.04-1.67) P<0.001 Duration of gestation **G1:** 0.925 (0.84-1.02) p=0.110 Race/ethnicity: Bangladeshi **G1:** 8.76 (1.05-73.18) p=0.045 African-Caribbean **G1:** 3.10 (1.04-9.25) p<0.001	

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		History of cesarean **G1:** 6.88 (2.49-19.0) p<0.001 Placenta previa **G1:** 20.9 (6.22-70.4) p<0.001 Failed induction **G1:** 12.44 (4.65-33.3) p<0.001 Multivariate analysis: Primary PPH **G1:** 10.69 (3.33-34.3) p<0.001 Multiparity **G1:** 1.35 (1.06-1.73) p=0.017 Placenta previa **G1:** 14.4 (3.72-55.4) p<0.001 Failed induction **G1:** 9.29 (2.81-30.9) p<0.001	

Table D-32. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Wright et al., 2010[32] **Country:** US **Enrollment period:** 2002 to 2007 **Birth setting:** hospital **Facility characteristics:** 320 acute-care hospitals in the United States **Funding:** NR **Design:** Population-based case series	**Intervention:** Peripartum hysterectomy within 2 days of cesarean delivery **Groups:** Subgroups (tertiles based on hospital volume), n of facilities: **G1a:** low-volume hospitals 221 facilities (69%) **G1b:** intermediate-volume 73 facilities (23 **G1c:** high-volume hospitals 26 facilities (8%) **N at enrollment n (%):** **G1:** 2209 **G1a:** 715 (33.4) **G1b:** 867 (39.3) **G1c:** 627 (28.4) **N at follow-up:** **G1:** 2209 **Duration of treatment:** NA **Timing of treatment:** hysterectomy within 2 days of cesarean delivery **Order of treatment** NA **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** NR **Definition of success of treatment**: NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • data included in the Perspective database of acute care US hospitals • women aged 50 years or less • treated between 2002 and 2007 • underwent peripartum hysterectomy defined as hysterectomy within 2 days of cesarean delivery detected by ICD 9 codes **Exclusion criteria:** • concomitant diagnosis of invasive malignancy **Maternal age at surgery, yrs, median (range)** **G1:** 33 (14-50) **< 30:** 673 (30.5%) **≥ 30:** 1536 (69.5%) **Parity, n:** NR **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Race/ethnicity, n (%)** White **G1:** 1108 (50.2) African American **G1:** 394 (17.8)	**Blood loss:** NR **Received transfusion n, %, unadjusted:** **G1a:** 409 (57.2%) **G1b:** 405 (46.7%) **G1c:** 283 (45.1%) p<.001 **ICU admission, n (%), unadjusted:** **G1a:** 322 (45.0) **G1b:** 343 (39.6) **G1c:** 172 (27.4) p<.001 **Anemia:** NR **Length of stay:** Unadjusted mean ± SD **G1a:** 3.5 ± 2.5 **G1b:** 4.0 ± 4.6 **G1c:** 4.1 ± 11.0 Mortality, n (%) unadjusted **G1a:** 13 (1.8) **G1b:** 8 (0.9) **G1c:** 5 (0.8) p=.02 **Uterine preservation:** NA **Future fertility:** NA

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Other **G1:** 707 (32.0) **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES, type of insurance, %:** Commercial insurance **G1:** 61 Medicaid **G1:** 32 No insurance **G1:** 3 **Mode of birth:** NR **Risk factors:** NR **Primary etiology of PPH:** NR **Indication for hysterectomy, n (%)** Placenta accrete **G1:** 775 (35.1%) Uterine atony **G1:** 770 (34.9%) Extension of hysterotomy **G1:** 72 (3.3%) Uterine rupture **G1:** 18 (0.8%) Delayed hemorrhage **G1:** 49 (2.2%)	**Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR Harms of intervention **Intraoperative injury, n, (%), unadjusted:** Bladder injury **G1a:** 52 (7.2) **G1b:** 69 (8.0) **G1c:** 56 (8.9) Ureteral injury **G1a** 2 (0.3) **G1b:** 3 (0.4) **G1c:** 3 (0.5) Intestinal injury **G1a:** 3 (0.4) **G1b:**3 (0.4) **G1c:** 4 (0.6) Vascular injury **G1a:** 1 (0.1) **G1b:** 0 **G1c:** 0 Other injury **G1a:** 69 (9.7) **G1b:** 89 (10.3) **G1c:** 61 (9.7) **Perioperative surgical complications, n (%), unadjusted:** Reoperation **G1a:** 46 (6.4) **G1b:** 38 (4.4) **G1c:** 20 (3.2)

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Leiomyoma **G1:** 230 (10.4%)	Postoperative hemorrhage **G1a:** 49 (6.9) **G1b:** 37 (4.3) **G1c3:** 37 (5.9) Wound complication **G1a:** 71 (9.9) **G1b:** 59 (6.8) **G1c:** 42 (6.7) Venous thromboembolism **G1a:** 6 (0.8) **G1b:** 14 (1.6) **G1c:** 14 (2.2) **Medical Complications, n (%), unadjusted:** Cardiovascular **G1a:** 46 (6.4) **G1b:** 40 (4.6) **G1c:** 27 (4.3) Pulmonary **G1a:** 101 (14.1) **G1b:**109 (12.6) **G1c:** 61 (9.7) Gastrointestinal **G1a:** 58 (8.1) **G1b:** 63 (7.3) **G1c:** 55 (8.8) Renal **G1a:** 24 (3.4) **G1b:** 19 (2.2) **G1c:** 10 (1.6) Infectious **G1a:** 83 (11.6) **G1b:** 106 (12.2)

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
			G1c: 78 (12.4) **Adjusted OR (95% CI), provided for G1b and G1c only (age, race, year diagnosis, insurance status, hospital type and size):** Intraoperative injury **G1b:** 0.97 (0.68-1.38) **G1c:** 0.95 (0.61-1.48) Perioperative surgical complication **G1b:** 0.66 (0.51-0.86) **G1c:** 0.66 (0.47-0.93) Medical complication **G1b:** 0.97 (0.74-1.28) **G1c:** 0.98 (0.71-1.34) Transfusion **G1b:** 0.83 (0.54-1.27) **G1c:** 0.79 (0.42-1.47) Length of stay **G1b:** 0.44 (-0.27-1.14) **G1c:** 0.63 (-0.20-1.45) Intensive care use **G1b:** 0.81 (0.60-1.09) **G1c:** 0.53 (0.34-0.83) Perioperative death **G1b:** 0.41 (0.16-1.03) **G1c:** 0.29 (0.10-0.88) **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Comments: Women could have multiple or unknown indications for hysterectomy.

Table D-33. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Zwart et al., 2010[33] **Country:** Netherlands **Enrollment period:** August, 2004 – August, 2006 **Birth setting:** Hospital or home **Facility characteristics:** 98 hospitals with a maternity unit **Funding:** Netherlands Organization for Health Research and the Matty Brand Foundation . **Design:** Prospective cohort study	**Intervention:** Hysterectomy/ Arterial embolization **Groups:** **G1a:** Hysterectomy **G1b:** Arterial embolization **G2:** Total number of births in the Netherlands during the study period **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 205 **G2:** 358, 874 **G1a:** 108 (17 women had hysterectomy after embolization) **G1b:** 114 **N at follow-up:** NR **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment for G1a, n (%):** Hysterectomy after vaginal Delivery: 41(38) Cesarean hysterectomy: 29(27) Relaparotomy after caesarean Delivery: 38(35) **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** NR **Definition of success of treatment**: NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • All women with hysterectomy or arterial embolization because of obstetric hemorrhage during pregnancy, delivery, and puerperium (limited to 6 weeks after delivery) **Exclusion criteria:** NR **Maternal age ≥ 35yrs, %:** **G1:** 43.4 **G2:** 24.7 **Parity, %:** Nulliparity **G1:** 39.5 **G2:** 45.2 ≥ 3 **G1:** 7.3 **G2:** 5.0 **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy, %:** **G1:** 10.2 **G2:** 1.7 **Race/ethnicity, %:** Non-Western Immigrant	**Blood loss:** NR **Transfusion, n (%):** Plasma replacement therapy **G1a:** 86 (80) **G1b:** 75 (77) Recombinant factor VII **G1a:**19 (18) **G1b:**14 (14) Prothrombin complex **G1a:** 1 (1) **G1b:** 2 (2) Fibrinogen **G1a:** 3 (3) **G1b:** 1 (1) Red blood cells **G1a:** 105 (98) **G1b:** 89 (98) ≥ 8 red blood cells **G1a:** 86 (80) **G1b:** 59 (65) Fresh frozen plasma **G1a:** 90 (89) **G1b:** 86 (95) Platelets **G1a:** 61 (62)

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		G1: 24.4 **G2:** 16.8 **BMI (kg/m^2), %** ≥ 25 (overweight) **G1:** 28.2 **G2:** 31.7 ≥ 30 (obese) **G1:** 10.9 **G2:** 9.8 ≥ 35 (morbidly obese) **G1:** 4.7 **G2:** N/A **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** Low income, % **G1:** 26.7 **G2:** N/A **Mode of birth, %:** Induction of labor: **G1:** 29.8 **G2:** 12.3 Cesarean delivery: **G1:** 49.8 **G2:** 13.0 Prelabor cesarean delivery: **G1:** 23.9 **G2:** 5.9 Ventouse/forceps: **G1:** 11.7 **G2:** 8.6	**G1b:** 49 (53) Red Blood Cells, median **G1a:** 14 **G1b:** 10 p = 0.002 ≥ 8 units of red blood cells, RR (95% CI) **G1a:** 1.5 (1.1-2.1) **G1b < G1a** **ICU admission, RR (95% CI):** **G1a**: 1.6 (1.1-2.4) **G1b < G1a** **Anemia:** NR **Length of stay, days, median(range):** **G1a:** 10 (2-65) **G1b:** 7 (1-38) **Mortality, n:** Total: 4/205 (2%) **G1a:** 1 **G1b:** 2 **G1a & G1b:** 1 **Uterine preservation, %:** **G1b:** 46 **Future fertility,n %:** **G1b:** 95 (46) **Breastfeeding:** NR

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Home delivery: **G1:** 3.4 **G2:** 31.6 Breech delivery: **G1:** 9.3 **G2:** 4.9 **Risk factors,%, RR (95%CI):** Patient: Advanced maternal age ≥ 35yrs: **G1:** 43.4 **G2:** 24.7 2.3 (1.8-3.1) Low income, % **G1:** 26.7 **G2:** N/A **BMI (kg/m^2):** ≥ 25 (overweight) **G1:** 28.2 **G2:** 31.7, 0.9(0.6-1.2) ≥ 30 (obese) **G1:** 10.9 **G2:** 9.8, 1.1 (0.6–1.9) ≥ 35 (morbidly obese) **G1:** 4.7 **G2:** N/A **Race/ethnicity**: Non-Western Immigrant **G1:** 24.4 **G2:** 16.8 1.6 (1.2–2.2)	**Psychological impact:** NR **Harms of intervention, n (%):** Hysterectomy (n=108): Urinary tract lesions **G1a:** 11 (10) Removal of ovary **G1a:** 8 (7) Infection **G1a:** 8 (7) Relaparotomy **G1a:** 15 (14) Sheehan syndrome **G1a:** 4 (4) Paralytic ileus **G1a:** 3 (3) Deep venous thrombosis/pulmonary embolism **G1a:** 3 (3) Others **G1a:** 2 (2) Embolization (n=114): Hysterectomy **G1b:** 17 (15) Infection (9 after cesarean delivery) **G1b:** 9 (8)

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Pregnancy: History of cesarean: **G1:** 26.8 **G2:** 10.1 3.3 (2.4–4.5) Placenta previa: **G1:** 10.7 **G2:** N/A Nulliparity: **G1:** 39.5 **G2:** 45.2 0.8 (0.6–1.1) Multiparity: ≥ 3 **G1:** 7.3 **G2:** 5.0 1.5 (0.9–2.5) Multiple gestation: **G1:** 10.2 **G2:** 1.7 6.6 (4.2–10.4) Artificial reproduction techniques: in vitro fertilization/intracytoplasmic sperm injection: **G1:** 9.5 **G2:** 1.9 5.4 (3.2–9.0) **Delivery:** Labor induction/augmentation: **G1:** 29.8 **G2:** 12.3 3.1 (2.3–4.2)	Acute respiratory distress syndrome **G1b:** 1 (1) Laparotomy **G1b:** 3 (3) Ischemic complaints **G1b:** 2 (2) **Confounders:**NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Cesarean delivery: **G1:** 49.8 **G2:** 13.0 6.6 (5.0–8.7) Prelabor cesarean delivery: **G1:** 23.9 **G2:** 5.9 5.0 (3.6–6.9) Ventouse/forceps: **G1:** 11.7 **G2:** 8.6 1.4 (0.9–2.2) Home delivery: **G1:** 3.4 **G2:** 31.6 0.1 (0.04–0.2) Breech Delivery: **G1:** 9.3 **G2:** 4.9 2.1 (1.3–3.4) **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Disorders of placentation: **G1a:** 37 (35) **G1b:** 5 (5) Uterine atony: **G1a:** 29 (28) **G1b:** 32 (33) Uterine rupture: **G1a:** 11 (10) **G1b:** 0 Retained placenta or placental remnants:	

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		G1a: 10 (10) **G1b:** 30 (31) Iatrogenic during surgery: **G1a:** 8 (8) **G1b:** 13 (14) Genital tract laceration: **G1a:** 4 (4) **G1b:** 11 (11) Blood coagulation disorders: **G1a:** 1 (1) **G1b:** 0 Miscellaneous: **G1a:** 4 (4) **G1b:** 4 (4) Placenta previa as single diagnosis: **G1a:** 1 (1) **G1b:** 1 (1) Total placenta previa: **G1a:** 15 (14) **G1b:** 7 (7)	

Comment: There were 4 deaths; one women who received both hysterectomy and embolization.

Table D-34. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Hardeman et al., 2010[34] **Country:** France **Enrollment period:** October 2000 to August 2006 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** Tertiary care **Funding:** NR (Authors report nothing to disclose) **Design:** Case-control	**Intervention:** Embolization of uterine arteries **Groups:** **G1:** Embolization **G2:** control **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 53 **G2:** 106 **N at follow-up:** **G1:** 53 **G2:** 106 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** Maximal months, n **G1:** 82 **G2:** 83	**Operational definition of PPH:** NR **Definition of success of treatment**: NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Cases: women who underwent embolization and responded to follow-up questionnaire • Controls: women who had never undergone embolization, matched by date of delivery, age, parity, total number of pregnancies, spontaneous vs fertility-assisted pregnancy, and mode of delivery **Exclusion criteria:** • NR **Maternal age, yrs, (range):** **G1:** 34.3 (19-44) **G2:** NR **Parity, mean (range):** **G1:** 2.02 (1-8) **G2:** NR **Weeks gestation, n (%):** ≥ 37 weeks **G1:** 43 (81.1) **G2:** NR	**Blood loss:** NR **Transfusion:** NR **ICU admission:** NR **Anemia:** NR **Length of stay:** NR **Mortality:** NR **Uterine preservation:** NR **Future fertility:** Desire to become pregnant **G1:** 14 (26.4) (text reports n=17 but three were still using o.c. due to fear of another hemorrhage) **G2:** NR Occurrence of pregnancy **G1:** 12/14 **G2:** 37/denominator not clear **G1 vs G2:** p=0.17 **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Harms of intervention:**

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		32-37 weeks **G1:** 7 (13.2) **G2:** NR 28-32 weeks **G1:** 2 (3.8) **G2:** NR ≤ 28 weeks **G1:** 1 (1.9) G2: NR **Single pregnancy, n (%):** **G1:** 48 (91) **G2:** NR **Multiple pregnancy, n (%):** **G1:** 5 (9) **G2:** NR **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n:** Vaginal **G1:** 29 (54) Cesarean **G1:** 25 (46)	Total complications (n=53) **G1:** 19 (35.9) Pain and fever **G1:** 16 (30.2) Hematoma/inguinal pain **G1:** 3 (5.7) Menstrual cycles (n=53) Normal/unchanged **G1:** 40 (75.5) Metrorrhagia **G1:** 2 (3.8) Secondary amenorrhea **G1:** 11 (20.7) Absence due to contraception **G1:** 8/11 (15.1) Absence due to embolization **G1:** 3/11 (5.6%) **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Risk factors: NR **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Atony **G1:** 43 (81.1) Placenta accreta **G1:** 5 (9.4) Thrombus **G1:** 2 (3.8) Vascular damage **G1:** 3 (5.7)	

Table D-35. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Alexander et al., 2009 [35] **Country:** US **Enrollment period:** March 2002 to June 2006 **Birth setting:** hospital **Facility characteristics:** Tertiary care **Funding:** Authors report no financial conflicts **Design:** Population-based observation study	**Intervention:** Blood transfusion (any type) to treat hypovolemia caused by obstetric hemorrhage **Groups:** **G1**: whole blood transfusion **G2**: packed RBCs **G3**: combination of blood products **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 659 (43%) **G2:** 593 (39%) **G3:** 288 (19%) **N at follow-up:** NR **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** NR **Definition of success of treatment**: NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Admitted to hospital for delivery • Hypovolemia from obstetric hemorrhage as defined by one or more of the following: 1) systolic blood pressure less than 100 mm Hg not due to regional analgesia or anesthesia; 2) pulse 100 beats per minute or more; 3) a positive "tilt" test (20 beats per minute increase in pulse or decrease in systolic blood pressure of 20 mm Hg) or of the static symptoms (to include dizziness, fainting, nausea, or vomiting upon sitting up); and 4) urine flow less than 30 mL/h. • hematocrit less than 20% secondary to hemorrhage or who had a hematocrit between 20% and 30% in the face of ongoing hemorrhage and evidence of hemodynamic instability per the above criteria received blood. **Exclusion criteria:** • NR **Maternal age, yrs (%):** **G1:** 17 or less – 54 (8%) 35 or more – 66 (10%) **G2:** 17 or less – 39 (7%) 35 or more – 54 (9%) **G3:** 17 or less – 28 (10%) 35 or more – 34 (12%) **Parity (Nulliparity), n (%):** **G1:** 333 (51) **G2:** 306 (52)	**Blood loss:** NR **Transfusion:** NR **Units transfused (mean):** **G1:** 2.2 **G2:** 2.3 **G3:** 5.5 **ICU admission, n (%):** **G1:** 4 (1) **G2:** 7 (1) **G3:** 23 (8) $p < 0.05$ **Anemia :** HCT at time of transfusion, mean (IQR) **G1:** 24.1 (21.3-27.2) **G2:** 24.2 (21.6-27.5) **G3:** 24.3 (20.9-27.2) p = NR **Length of stay:** NR **Mortality:** **G1:** 0 **G2:** 1 Maternal death in a woman with diabetes and chronic congestive heart failure after cesarean for prolonged labor and nonreassuring fetal heart rate pattern **G3:** 2 One maternal death thought to be due to

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		G3: 135 (47) **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Race/ethnicity:** Hispanic **G1:** 573 (83%) **G2:** 493 (83%) **G3:** 236 (82%) African American **G1:** 61 (9%) **G2:** 75 (13%) **G3:** 30 (10%) White **G1:** 17 (3%) **G2:** 14 (2%) **G3:** 12 (4%) Other **G1:** 8 (1%) **G2:** 11 (2%) **G3:** 10 (3.5%) **BMI, 30 kg/m^2 or more, n/N (%):** **G1:** 328/582 (56%) **G2:** 328/548 (59%) **G3:** 139/257 (54%) **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth:** NR	pulmonary embolism and multiorgan failure following primary cesarean for a failed induction of labor for severe preeclampsia One maternal death in a woman with severe preeclampsia who experienced placental abruption and liver failure leading to multisystem organ failure and respiratory failure **Uterine preservation:** Hysterectomy, n (%) **G1:** 18(3) **G2:** 16 (3) **G3:** 48 (17) p < 0.001 **Future fertility:** NR **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Other outcomes reported, n, (%):** Acute tubular necrosis **G1:** 2 (0.3) **G2:** 12 (2) **G3:** 11 (4) p <0.001 Adult respiratory distress **G1:** 3 (0.5) **G2:** 2 (0.3) **G3:** 6 (2) p < 0.01

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		ASA Class, n (%): I **G1:** 8(1) **G2:** 0(0) **G3:** 2 (0) II **G1:** 517 (78) **G2:** 470 (79) **G3:** 219 (76) III **G1:** 45 (7) **G2:** 50 (8) **G3:** 41(14) IV **G1:** 2 (0) **G2:** 5 (1) **G3:** 4 (1) Not available **G1:** 87 (13) **G2:** 68 (11) **G3:** 22 (8) **Risk factors, n (%):** Advanced maternal age (see above) **Cesarean delivery n (%):** **G1:** 337 (51) **G2:** 305 (51) **G3:** 164 (57) p = 0.22 **Labor induction/augmentation, n (%):** Total **G1:** 359 (55) **G2:** 322 (54)	Pulmonary edema **G1**: 47 (7) **G2:** 24 (4) **G3:** 39 (14) p < 0.001 Hypofibrinogenemia **G1:** 1 (0.2) **G2:** 2 (0.3) **G3:** 47 (16) p <0.01 **Harms of intervention:** NR **Confounders:** NR/list **Effect modifiers:** NR/list

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		G3: 55 (19) p = 0.24 Induction **G1:** 151 (23) **G2:** 143 (24) **G3:** 82 (28) p = 0.63 Augmentation **G1:** 208 (32) **G2:** 179 (30) **G3:** 0 Pregnancy-related hypertension **G1:** 176 (27) **G2:** 179 (30) **G3:** 84 (29) p = 0.38 Placenta previa or abruption **G1:** 31 (5) **G2:** 47 (8) **G3:** 46 (16) p < 0.001 Chorioamnionitis **G1:** 141 (21) **G2:** 127 (21) **G3:** 56 (19) p = 0.76 Perineal trauma **G1:** 4 (1) **G2:** 7 (1) **G3:** 23 (8) p < 0.001 **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):**	

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Uterine atony **G1:** 22 (3) **G2:** 11 (2) **G3:** 6 (2) p = 0.22	

Table D-36. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Audureau et al., 2009[36] **Country:** France **Enrollment period:** 2002 to 2005 (Pre: Sep to Dec 2002 and Post: Sep to Dec 2005) **Birth setting:** Maternity Units **Facility characteristics:** Level 1 (no non-routine neonatal care facilities), Level 2 (neonatal care unit), and Level 3 (onsite neonatal intensive care unit) units **Funding:** Grant from the Hospital Program for Clinical Research from the French Ministry of Health **Design:** Pre-post systems level	**Intervention:** Multifaceted intervention conducted in a French regional perinatal network including all maternity unites of a defined geographic region and aimed at increasing the translation into practice of clinical guidelines related to PPH. The primary objective of the study was to assess the impact of the intervention on practices for prevention, diagnosis, and management of PPH. The secondary objective was to evaluate the impact of the intervention on the prevalence of major PPH. Sample I: random selection of all women delivering in the time period Sample II: representative sample of women with PPH deliveries Sample III: all cases of major PPH **Groups:** **G1:** All deliveries 2002 **G1a:** Sample I 2002 **G1b:** Sample II 2002 **G1c:** Sample III 2002 **G2:** All deliveries 2005 **G2a:** Sample I 2005 **G2b:** Sample II 2005 **G2c:** Sample III 2005 **N:** **G1:** 17,664 **G1a:** 294 **G1b:** 164	**Operational definition of PPH:** The definition of PPH was based on its clinical diagnosis by attending staff, or by reports of abnormal bleeding leading to examination of the uterine cavity or manual removal of the placenta. Major PPH was defined by the presence of one or more of the following criteria: blood transfusion of one unit or more, arterial embolization, arterial ligation, or other conservative uterine surgery, hysterectomy, peripartum hemoglobin delta of 4 g/dl or more or maternal death. **Definition of success of treatment:** NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** blood collecting bags **Severity:** PPH; Major PPH **Inclusion criteria:** • Deliveries in the study area during 2002 and 2005 **Exclusion criteria:** NR **Maternal age, yrs, mean (SD):** **G1a:** 29.2 (5.1) **G1b:** 29.8 (5.4) **G1c:** 29.2 (9.1) **G2a:** 29.6 (5.6) **G2b:** 28.7 (5.3) **G2c:** 29.4 (5.0) **Parity:** NR **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR	**Prevalence of prophylactic oxytocin administration after birth at all units Sample I, n (%):** **G1a:** 137 (58.8) **G2a:** 195 (75.9) **G1a vs G2a:** p < 0.0001 **Prevalence of use of blood collecting bags after vaginal delivery at all units, n (%):** **G1a:** 9 (3.9) **G2a:** 196 (76.3) **G1a vs G2a:** p < 0.0001 **Management of PPH practices from Sample II Examination of the uterine cavity and/or manual removal of placenta, n (%):** **G1b:** 129 (84.9) **G2b:** 118 (78.7) **G1b vs G2b:** p=0.18 **Instrumental examination of the genital tract, n (%):** **G1b:** 29 (17.7) **G2b:** 40 (24.1) **G1b vs G2b:** p=0.32 **Intravenous administration of oxytocin, n (%):** **G1b:** 127 (77.4) **G2b:** 125 (75.3) **G1b vs G2b:** p=0.70 **Intravenous administration of sulprostone in case of persistent uterine atony, n (%):** **G1b:** 19 (50.0) **G2b:** 18 (56.3) **G1b vs G2b:** p=0.64 **Blood transfusion of one unit or more if**

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
	G1c: 143 **G2:** 17,772 **G2a:** 300 **G2b:** 166 **G2c:** 152 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** Main steps of the protocol for prevention and management of PPH 1 Prevention: Systematic intravenous prophylactic injection of 10 IU oxytocin during the third stage of labor 2 Diagnosis: Systematic use of a blood collecting bag after vaginal delivery 3 Management: For PPH after vaginal delivery Immediate manual removal of placenta and/or examination of the uterine cavity; instrumental examination of the vagina and cervix Immediate intravenous administration of oxytocin Intravenous administration of sulprostone in case of persistent PPH because of uterine atony 30 minutes after oxytocin administration Red blood cell transfusion if hematocrit below 28% **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI, mean (SD):** **G1a:** 23.7 (5.2) **G1b:** 23.4 (4.8) **G1c:** 23 (3.9) **G2a:** 23.4 (5.0) **G2b:** 23.1 (4.3) **G2c:** 22.9 (4.5) **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **Mode of birth, n:** Cesarean **G1a:** 20.7 **G1b:** 7.3 **G1c:** 12.6 **G2a:** 14.3 **G2b:** 9.6 **G2c:** 17.8 **Risk factors, %:** Prior PPH **G1a:** 2.4 **G1b:** 4.3 **G1c:** 6.3 **G2a:** 2.0 **G2b:** 4.2 **G2c:** 7.9 **Parity:** NR **Maternal Age:** NR **Obesity:** NR **Multiple gestation:** NR	**hematocrit was below 28%, n (%):** **G1b:** 6 (28.6) **G2b:** 12 (37.5) **G1b vs G2b:** p=0.56 **Major PPH, n (prevalence):** **G1:** 142 (0.80) **G2:** 153 (0.86) **G1 vs G2:** p=0.54 **PPH with peripartum hemoglobin delta ≥4 g/dl, n (prevalence):** **G1:**124 (0.70) **G2:** 125 (0.71) **G1 vs G2:** p=0.97 **PPH requiring major treatment, n (prevalence):** **G1:** 36 (0.20) **G2:** 63 (0.36) **G1 vs G2:** p=0.01 **Arterial embolization, n (prevalence):** **G1:** 11 (0.06) **G2:** 16 (0.09) **G1 vs G2:** p=0.34 **Hemostatic Surgery, n (prevalence):** **G1:** 10 (0.06) **G2:** 22 (0.12) **G1 vs G2:** p=0.03 **Emergency Hysterectomy, n (%):** **G1b:** 4 (.02) **G2b:** 10 (.06) **G1 vs G2:** p=0.11

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Macrosomia: NR **Primary etiology of PPH, (%):** Uterine Atony **G1b:** 50.0 **G2b:** 42.8 Retained Placenta **G1b:** 32.9 **G2b:** 35.5 Genital Tract Lesion **G1b:** 5.5 **G2b:** 6.6 Abnormal Placental Implantation **G1b:** 1.2 **G2b:** 3.0	

Table D-37. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Feigenberg et al., 2009[37] **Country:** Israel **Enrollment period:** 1990-2002 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** 2 tertiary care hospitals. **Funding:** NR **Design:** Retrospective cohort	**Intervention:** Treatment for secondary PPH **Groups:** **G1:** medically treated **G2:** surgical evacuation of uterus **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 118 **G2:** 50 **N at follow-up:** **G1:** 118 **G2:** 50 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** NR **Time between delivery and day of admission, days mean:** **G1:** 16.8 **G2:** 27.9 p=0.0003	**Operational definition of PPH:** Secondary PPH: any excessive vaginal bleeding occurring between 24 hours after end of third stage of labor up to 12 weeks later in an amount sufficient to prompt hospitalization **Definition of success of treatment**: Negative primary outcome: any of the following 1) need for blood transfusion for women whose hgb were higher than 80 g/L upon admission and dropped during hospitalization; 2) hysterectomy; 3) perforation of uterus during primary or secondary evacuation; 4) need for broad spectrum antibiotics due to systemic infection. Negative secondary outcome: any of the following 1) need for second evacuation of uterus or any evacuation if one was not initially planned; 2) re-admission to hospital after discharge; 3) hospitalization > 3 days; 4) drop in hemoglobin more than 20 g/L for those who did not receive blood. **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Women identified with late PPH **Exclusion criteria:** • NR **Maternal age, yrs, mean:** **G1:** 28.5 **G2:** 29.9 p=NS **Parity, mean:** **G1:** 3 **G2:** 2.7 p=NS	**Blood loss:** NR **Transfusion, n (%):** **G1:** 11 (9.3) **G2:** 10 (20) p= 0.07 **ICU admission:** NR **Anemia:** Hemoglobin drop > 20 g/L **G1:** 16 (13.6) **G2:** 5 (10) p= 0.62 Readmission **G1:** 18 (15.5) **G2:** 4 (8.2) p= 0.32 Length of stay (hospitalization > 2 days) **G1:** 48 (41) **G2:** 22 (44) p= 0.73 **Mortality:** None **Uterine preservation:** Hysterectomy **G1:** 0 **G2:** 1 (2)

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Weeks gestation: NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n:** NR **Risk factors:** NR **Primary etiology of PPH:** NR	p= 0.30 Secondary surgical evacuation **G1:** 31 (26.3) **G2:** 4 (8) p= 0.01 **Future fertility:** Secondary infertility, (%) **G1:** 8 (12.1) **G2: 8** (30.8) p= 0.06 **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Harms of intervention:** Broad spectrum antibiotics **G1:** 10 (8.5) **G2:** 9 (18.4) p= 0.11 Perforation **G1:** 0 **G2:** 2 (4.1) p= 0.09 **Any negative primary outcome:** **G1:** 19 (16.5) **G2:** 18 (37.5) p= 0.01 **Any negative secondary outcome:** **G1:** 68 (59.1) **G2:** 26 (53.1)

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
			p= 0.49 **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR **Need for adhesiolysis, n (%):** **G1:** 3 (2.5) **G2:** 8 (16.0) p=0.03

Table D-38. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Fiori et al., 2009[38] **Country:** France **Enrollment period:** April 1995 to July 2005 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** NR **Funding:** NR **Design:** Retrospective case series	**Intervention:** Emergency pelvic angiographic selective artery embolization for severe PPH **Groups:** **G1:** pelvic arterial embolization **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 56 **N at follow-up:** **G1:** 34 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** 1 Vaginal and cervical area is checked for local lesions that are sutures if necessary 2 If uterine atony is observed, empty the bladder inserting a Foley catheter, uterus is explored manually, and an intravenous bolus of 5-10 IU of oxytocin is administered without exceeding 50 IU since delivery 3 If bleeding persists, the uterus is explored again, and perform external uterus massage and administer 1 vial of sulprostone (500 ug) by slow intravenous injection over 30 minutes to 1 hour; 1st vial can be followed by 2nd over 5 hours 4 Arterial embolization procedure could take place during or after the second vile of sulprostone	**Operational definition of PPH:** Severe PPH as PPH with more than 1000 mL blood loss after clinical estimation or after weighing blood bag or more than 500 mL with poor clinical tolerance of blood loss (hypotension, etc) but also if PPH was persistent despite medical treatment or if a persistent PPH induced disseminated intravascular coagulopathy (DIC) or required transfusion. **Definition of success of treatment:** NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** clinical estimation; weighing blood bag **Severity:** >1000 mL or >500 mL with poor clinical tolerance of blood loss **Inclusion criteria:** • Severe PPH (see above) • PAE performed after failure of initial medical treatment **Exclusion criteria:** • Women underwent hysterectomy on post embolization day 25 for secondary endometriosis **Maternal age, median (range):** **G1:** 33 (20-43) **Parity, median (range):** **G1:** 1 (1-4) **Weeks gestation, median (range):** G1: 39 (26-41) **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Mode of birth, n:**	**Harms pre-specified:** No **Harms, n (%):** Menstrual disorders **G1:** 3/33 (9%) Hypomenorrhea related to partial corporeal uterine synechiae n=1, metrorrhagia related to diffuse uterine adenomyosis n=1, irregular menstrual bleeding, n=1 Failure to conceive **G1:** 2/15 (13) 19 (56%) women reported no desire for future pregnancy

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
	Length of follow-up: Median followup 44.4 months (range, 8.3-118.2)	Spontaneous vaginal delivery **G1:** 30 (54.5) Cesarean delivery **G1:** 16 (29) Instrumental vaginal delivery **G1:** 9 (16.5) **Risk factors:** NR **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Uterine atony **G1:** 56 (100) Lower genital tract lacerations **G1:** 4 (7) Placenta accreta **G1:** 4 (7)	

Table D-39. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Gaia et al., 2009[39] **Country:** France **Enrollment period:** Dec 1999 to August 2006 **Birth setting:** NR **Facility characteristics:** Tertiary care. **Funding:** NR **Design:** Case series	**Intervention:** Embolotherapy for PPH **Groups:** **G1:** intervention **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 113 **N at follow-up:** **G1:** 107 (6 women were unreachable by telephone) **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** Mean duration of PPH before embolization was 220 min, ranging from 80-360 min. In 5, PPH was delayed & diagnosed at 2,2,5,7, & 10 days. **Order of treatment:** Initial medical treatment consisting of oxytocic agents. 18 had pre-embolization surgery (16%). Primary management included use of oxytocin (& prostaglandin analogues, manual exploration of the uterus & massage, & suturing of the lacerations. Blood transfusions were performed. Once medical & surgical measures were found to not control the bleeding, pts transferred for embolization. **Length of follow-up:** Average follow-up time was 46.4 ± 21.8 months (range 12-84 months).	**Operational definition of PPH:** 500 mL within 24 hours after delivery or delayed PPH 500 mL greater than 24 hours after delivery. **Definition of success of treatment**: control of bleeding **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • PPH • Unresolved bleeding w medical & surgical procedures **Exclusion criteria:** • Severe PPH requiring total hysterectomy (n=6) **Maternal age, yrs, mean ± SD:** **G1:** 31 (range 18-47) **Parity:** NR **Weeks gestation, mean (range):** **G1:** 30 (32-42) **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n (%):** Vaginal	**Harms pre-specified:** No **Harms, n (%):** Any major perioperative complication, total: **G1:** 9/113 (8) Pulmonary embolism **G1:** 2 (1.7) Acute pulmonary edema **G1:** 1 (1) Myocardial infarction **G1:** 1 (1) Femoral vein thrombosis **G1:** 5 (4) **Long term side effects, n=107:** Urinary disorders **G1:** 8 (7) Vaginal dryness **G1:** 11 (10) Hot flushes **G1:** 13 (12) Dyspaurenia **G1:** 14 (13) Amenorrhea after embolization and diffuse uterine synechiae

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		G1: 46 (40.7) Cesarean **G1:** 67 (59.3) **Risk factors:** NR **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Atony **G1:**85 (75) Coagulopathy **G1:** 5 (4) Trauma (vaginal or cervical laceration) **G1:** 11 (10) Placental pathology **G1:** 11 (10) Vascular accident **G1:** 1 (1)	**G1:** 6/107 (5.6) **Menses, n (%):** Recovery 99 (92.5) Normal 66/107 Subjective changes 33/107 Menorrhagia 10/33 Oligomenorrhea 23/33

Table D-40. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Phillips et al., 2009{#1238} **Country:** Australia and New Zealand **Enrollment period:** Jan 2002 to July 2008 **Birth setting:** 38 hospitals **Facility characteristics:** NR. **Funding:** Novo Nordisk Pharmaceuticals educational grant **Design:** Case series-registry	**Intervention:** Administration of recombinant activated factor VII (rFVlla) (off-label use) Median dose 92 µg/kg (IQR range 9-139) Received single dose: 82 (78%) **Groups:** **G1:** intervention **N:** **G1:** 110 (5 received as prophylaxis before delivery) **G1a:** 105 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** Step 1: hysterectomy (53% of pts) Step 2: administration of packed red blood cells (PRBCs) (83% of pts) Step 3: administration of rFVIIa Step 4: administration of <6 units PRBCs (76% of pts) **Length of follow-up:** 28 days	**Operational definition of PPH:** NR **Definition of success of treatment:** Reduction or cessation of bleeding **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Women who received rFVIIa as treatment for PPH • Registry report **Exclusion criteria:** • rFVIIa used for prophylaxis **Maternal age, yrs, mean ± SD (range):** **G1:** 32 ± 6 (17 to 48) **Parity, n:** **G1:** NR **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth:** NR **Risk factors:** NR	Blood loss: NR Transfusion PRBCs, n (%) None **G1a before:** 6 (6) **G1a after:** 29 (28) 1-5 units **G1a before:** 12 (11) **G1a after:** 51 (49) 6-10 units **G1a before:** 28 (27) **G1a after:** 16 (15) 11-15 units **G1a before:** 28 (27) **G1a after:** 4 (4) 16-20 units **G1a before:** 19 (18) **G1a after:** 0 21-25 units **G1a before:** 4 (4) **G1a after:** 3 (3) Over 25 units **G1a before:** 8 (8) **G1a after:** 2 (2) p< 0.001 Fresh Frozen Plasma (FFP), n (%)

	Primary etiology of PPH, n (%): Atony **G1a:** 19 (18) Uterine rupture **G1a:** 3 (3) Placenta accrete/percreta **G1a:** 17 (16) Placenta previa **G1a:** 13 (12) Placental abruption **G1a:** 9 (9) Retained placenta **G1a:** 4 (4) Preeclampsia/eclampsia **G1a:** 6 (6) Acute fatty liver of pregnancy **G1a:** 3 (3) Intrauterine fetal death **G1a:** 9 (9) Obstetric injury **G1a:** 4 (4) Amniotic fluid embolism **G1a:** 3 (3) Other (see comment) **G1a:** 10 (10) No identifiable cause **G1a:** 5 (5)	None **G1a before:** 7 (7) **G1a after:** 59 (56) 1-5 units **G1a before:** 29 (28) **G1a after:** 30 (29) 6-10 units **G1a before:** 49 (47) **G1a after:** 9 (9) 11-15 units **G1a before:** 12 (11) **G1a after:** 5 (5) 16-20 units **G1a before:** 6 (6) **G1a after:** 1 (1) 21-25 units **G1a before:** 1 (1) **G1a after:** 0 Over 25 units **G1a before:** 1 (1) **G1a after:** 1 (1) p< 0.001 Cryoprecipitate, n (%) None **G1a before:** 37 (35) **G1a after:** 70 (67) 1-5 units **G1a before:** 18 (17) **G1a after:** 15 (14)

	6-10 units **G1a before:** 32 (31) **G1a after:** 13 (12) 11-15 units **G1a before:** 7 (7) **G1a after:** 1 (1) 16-20 units **G1a before:** 6 (6) **G1a after:** 5 (5) 21-25 units **G1a before:** 4 (4) **G1a after:** 0 Over 25 units **G1a before:** 1 (1) **G1a after:** 1 (1) p< 0.001 Platelet concentrate, n (%) None **G1a before:** 26 (25) **G1a after:** 49 (47) 1-5 units **G1a before:** 65 (62) **G1a after:** 45 (43) 6-10 units **G1a before:** 9 (9) **G1a after:** 8 (8) 11-15 units **G1a before:** 1 (1) **G1a after:** 3 (3)

	16-20 units **G1a before:** 3 (3) **G1a after:** 0 21-25 units **G1a before:** 0 **G1a after:** 0 Over 25 units **G1a before:** 1 (1) **G1a after:** 0 p< 0.003 ICU admission: NR Anemia: NR Length of stay: NR **Mortality within 28 days of receiving rFVIIa:** G1: 9 Five within 8 hr of rFVII admin of underlying conditions or exsanguination and 4 within the first 17 days of rFVII from multi-system failure after embolectomy, neurological injury following severe disseminated intravascular coagulation, hypoxic cerebral event and secondary to eclampsia and thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura. Uterine preservation: NR Future fertility: NR Breastfeeding: NR

	Psychological impact: NR Harms of intervention **(Total n=39) within 28 days of receiving rFVIIa** Cerebrovascular accident **G1:** 1 Deep vein thrombosis **G1:** 1 Pulmonary embolism **G1:** 1 Disseminated intravascular coagulopathy **G1:** 8 Multiorgan failure **G1:** 7 Acute respiratory distress syndrome **G1:** 3 Other **G1:** 18, includes reactive thrombocytosis (n=1), ileus (n=1), hypodensities of liver and spleen (n=1), pelvic hematoma (n=1), hyperbilirubinemia (n=1), hypertension (n=2), superficial thrombophlebitis (n=1), mild peripheral edema (n=1), rebleeding (n=1), pleural effusion (n=1), abdominal pain (n=1), small troponin rise (n=1), cecal perforation (n=1), peripartum cardiomyopathy (n=1), neurogenic leg pain (n=1), systemic inflammatory response syndrome (n=1), left lung collapse (n=1) **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Table D-41. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Knight, 2007[41] **Country:** UK **Enrollment period:** Feb 2005 to Feb 2006 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** Consultant-led maternity units **Funding:** Oxford Deanery public health training program and the National Coordinating Centre for Research Capacity Development of the Department of Health **Design:** Population-based case series	**Intervention:** Peripartum hysterectomy **Groups:** **G1:** Peripartum hysterectomy **G1a:** total hysterectomy **G1b:** subtotal hysterectomy **N:** **G1:** 315 **G1a:** 149 **G1b:** 162 Type unknown for n=4 **G1:** 315 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** Within 24 hours of birth: 89% 1-38 days post-birth: 11% **Order of treatment:** Other treatments prior to hysterectomy, n: Syntocinon: 259 Ergometrine: 141 Prostaglandin: 171 Misoprostol: 31 Bimanual compression: 16 Intrauterine balloon: 83 N-lynch or brace suture: 50 Arterial ligation: 34 rFVIIa: 28 Embolization: 9 Uterine packing: 40 Other: 34	**Operational definition of PPH:** NR **Definition of success of treatment**: NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** Women undergoing peripartum hysterectomy for PPH at a UKOSS-participating hospital **Exclusion criteria:** Hysterectomy for malignancy **Maternal age, yrs, mean ± SD:** **G1:** NR **Parity:** NR **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, %:** Cesarean **G1:** 80 Spontaneous vaginal	**Blood loss:** NR **Transfusion, median units transfused (range):** **G1a:** 10 (0-116) **G1b:** 10 (0-80) **ICU admission:** **G1:** 265 (84) **Anemia:** NR **Length of ICU stay days, median (range):** **G1:** 2 (1-26) **Mortality:** **G1:** 2 (0.6%) (95%CI: 0-1.5%) **Uterine preservation:** None **Future fertility:** NA **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Harms of intervention, n (%):** Bladder damage **G1:** 38 (12.1)

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
	Length of follow-up: NR	**G1:** 16 Assisted vaginal **G1:** 4 **Risk factors, n (%):** NR **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Uterine Atony **G1:** 167 (53) Placenta accreta/increta/percreta **G1:** 121 (38) Uterine rupture **G1:** 26 (8) Extension of uterine incision at delivery **G1:** 20 (6) Uterine infection **G1:** 16 (5) Fibroids **G1:** 11 (3) Genital tract laceration **G1:** 11 (3) Extension of previous uterine scar at delivery **G1:** 43 (14) Other including placenta praevia, clotting abnormally and placental abruption **G1:** 43 (14)	Ureter damage **G1:** 18 (5.8) Ovary removal **G1:** 28 (8.9) Any further surgery **G1:** 62 (19.8) ORs for surgical damage between women with subtotal and total hysterectomy, not significant Other morbidity **G1:** 53 (17) Need for ventilation **G1:** 23 Cardiac arrest **G1:** 6 Renal failure **G1:** 4 Thromboembolic events **G1:** 4 ARDS acute respiratory distress syndrome **G1:** 2 Multiple organ failure **G1:** 2 **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Table D-42. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Baruah et al., 2008[42] **Country:** US **Enrollment period:** July 2000 to Feb 2005 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** Academic, Research and Teaching Hospital **Funding:** NR **Design:** Retrospective cohort	**Intervention:** Rectal misoprostol as second line therapy, dose varied from 800 to 1,000 µg Control group received methylergonovine maleate 0.2 mg IM **Groups:** **G1:** Misoprostol **G2:** Methyergonovine Maleate **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 40 **G2:** 18 **N at follow-up:** **G1:** 40 **G2:** 18 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** Second line therapy **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** Primary PPH: Bleeding within first 24 hours after delivery and blood loss > 500 mL **Definition of success of treatment**: NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • who were between 37 and 42 weeks gestational age, • who received a clinical diagnosis of PPH following delivery of singleton pregnancy and • Required uterotonics as second-line treatment after failed initial oxytocin therapy **Exclusion criteria:** • NR **Maternal age, yrs, n:** Under 20 **G1:** 6 **G2:** 1 20-29 **G1:** 14 **G2:** 9 30-39 **G1:** 19 **G2:** 8 ≥ 40 **G1:** 1 **G2:** 0 **Parity, n:**	**Need for third line (medical/surgical) therapy, n (%):** **G1:** 27 (67.5) **G2:** 14 (77.77) p=0.91 **Medical treatment as third line therapy, n (%):** **G1:** 22 (55) **G2:** 10 (55.5) p=0.96 **Surgical intervention as third or fourth line therapy, n (%):** **G1:** 5 (12.5) **G2:** 4 (22.2) p=0.51 **Dilation and curettage:** **G1:** 8 (30) **G2:** 4 (22) p=0.84 **Uterine packing:** **G1:** 2 (5) **G2:** 0 p=0.92 **Uterine artery embolization:** **G1:** 1 (3) **G2:** 0 p=0.49 **Uterine artery ligation:** **G1:** 1 (3) **G2:** 1 (6) p=0.55

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Primparous **G1:** 14 **G2:** 6 Multiparous **G1:** 26 **G2:** 12 **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy, %:** 100 **Multiple pregnancy, n (%):** 0 **Race/ethnicity, n:** White **G1:** 26 **G2:** 7 Hispanic **G1:** 5 **G2:** 3 Black **G1:** 5 **G2:** 4 Native American **G1:** 4 **G2:** 4 **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth:** NR **Risk factors:** NR	**Blood loss:** NR **Transfusion, needed, n (%):** **G1:** 5 (12.5) **G2:** 0 p=0.11 **ICU admission:** NR **Anemia:** NR **Length of stay:** NR **Mortality:** NR **Uterine preservation, n (%):** Hysterectomy **G1:** 1 (3) **G2:** 1 (6) p=0.55 **Future fertility:** NR **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Harms of intervention:** NR (Side effects listed in discussion) **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Primary etiology of PPH: NR	

Comments: Third-line treatments included a medical intervention (e.g., the administration of either carboprost, misoprostol, methylergonovine maleate) and / or surgical intervention (e.g., dilation and curettage, uterine packing, uterine artery ligation, uterine artery embolization and hysterectomy) and/ or blood transfusion.

Table D-43. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Chauleur et al., 2008[43] **Country:** France **Enrollment period:** January 1999 to February 2004 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** University **Funding:** NR **Design:** Population-based case series	**Intervention:** Analyze the relationship between severe PPH, its related blood-derived substitutive treatments and the occurrence of venous thromboembolism (VTE) in the following first six weeks post birth **Groups:** **G1:** Women during their first pregnancy **G1a:** Subgroup of women who developed severe PPH **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 32,463 **G1a:** 317 (0.98%) **N at follow-up:** NR **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** 1 As soon as excessive bleeding was observed, manual explorations of the uterus and oxytocin injection were performed 2 Sulprostone was injected IV in the case of persistent hemorrhage: initial 500 ug dose was given over a one hour duration, then a second dose over three to five hours 3 Fluid therapy was used to obtain hemodynamic stability and normovolemia 4 Transfusion of packed RBC units was performed to maintain the	**Operational definition of PPH:** PPH was defines as uterine bleeding occurring in the first 24 hours after delivery, persisting after manual exploration of the uterine cavity and requiring I.V. prostaglandin administration. Severe PPH was defined as peripartum decrease of hemoglobin >40 g/l^{-1} –the reference value taken into consideration was the last hemoglobin concentration before delivery-; or in case of transfusion of at least four packed red blood cell (RBC) units, of hemostatic intervention (surgical uterine sutures, artery litigation, artery embolization, hysterectomy) or of death. **Definition of success of treatment**: NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** See above **Inclusion criteria:** • Women during their first intended pregnancy **Exclusion criteria:** • Previous occurrence of superficial or deep vein thrombosis (DVT) in the patient or in any first degree relative • Chronic treatment during pregnancy interfering with the hemostatic system, including low- or high- dose aspirin • Any missing data on pregnancy loss **Maternal age, yrs, mean (range):** **G1:** 29.2 (21-36) **G1a:** 29 (22-36) **Parity:** NR **Weeks gestation, mean (range):**	**Transfusion, n (%):** Red blood cells **G1a:** 317 (100) Platelets **G1a:** 29 (9.1) Fresh frozen plasma **G1a:** 51 (16.1) Fibrinogen concentrates **G1a:** 29 (9.1) **Harms, n:** Lower limb DVT **G1:** 11 Superficial vein thrombosis **G1:** 60 **G1a:** 3 Venous thromboembolism **G1a:** 0 **Mortality, n:** **G1a:** 0 **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
	hemoglobin level above 70 g/l^{-1} 5 The practitioner in charge of the patient decided to inject 20 ml/kg^{-1} of fresh frozen plasma (FFP) in case of plasma factor V lower than 30% normal values and one unit of platelet (PLT) per 10 kg body weight in case of thrombocytopenia lower than 50 g/l^{-1} **Length of follow-up:** NR	**G1a:** 39 (22-41) **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy, n (%):** **G1:** 340 (1) **G1a:** 6 (1.9) **Race/ethnicity, n (%):** European Caucasians **G1:** 26,323 (81.1) Northern Africa Caucasians **G1:** 4,447 (13.7) Africans **G1:** 1,006 (3.1) Asians **G1:** 683 (2.1) **BMI, Mean (range), kg/m^{-2}** **G1:** 24.3 (16.1-33.7) **G1a:** 23.9 (19.1-30.3) **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **Mode of birth, n, (%):** Cesarean **G1:** 6,957 (21.4) **G1a:** 76 (24) Vaginal delivery **G1:** NR **G1a:** 241 (76) **Risk factors:** NR **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):**	

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Uterine atony **G1a:** 199 (62.8) Birth canal trauma **G1a:** 29 (9.1) Placenta accreta **G1a:** 2 (0.6) Placenta praevia, uterine inversion **G1a:** 1 (0.3) Placenta abruption, uterine atony **G1a:** 23 (7.3) Retained secondines **G1a:** 20 (6.3) Retained secondines, disseminated intravascular coagulation **G1a:** 5 (1.6) Retained secondines, uterine atony **G1a:** 30 (9.5) Retained secondines, uterine inversion 8 **G1a:** 8 (2.5)	

Table D-44. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Chauleur et al., 2008[44] **Country:** France **Enrollment period:** 1996 to 2005 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** Tertiary care **Funding:** NR **Design:** Case series	**Intervention:** Women with a primary PPH resistant to medical treatment who underwent uterine artery embolization or hysterectomy. **Groups:** **G1a:** embolization **G1b:** hysterectomy **G1c:** embolization & hysterectomy **N:** **G1a:** 41 **G1b:** 6 **G1c**: 5 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** NR, follow-up interview in 2007	**Operational definition of PPH:** Greater than 500 mL **Definition of success of treatment**: cessation of external bleeding **Method of blood loss measurement:** collecting bag **Severity: NR** **Inclusion criteria:** • Women with a primary PPH resistant to medical treatment who underwent uterine artery embolization or hysterectomy **Exclusion criteria:** • NR **Maternal age, yrs, median (range):** **Overall:** 27.3 (19-41) **G1a:** 29.2 ± 4.65 **G1b:** 30.1 ± 4.11 **G1c:** 36.6 ± 4.56 **Parity, n (%):** Primiparous **G1a:** 9 (21.9) **G1b:** 2 (33) **G1c:** 0 **Multiparous** **G1a:** 32 (78) **G1b:** 4 (66) **G1c**: 5 (100) **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy, n:** **G1a:** 36	**Mortality:** **G1a:** 1 (treated with in situ methotrexate and died 4 months after embolization due to methotrexate-related nephrotoxicity **Uterine preservation:** Embolization successful, n (%) **G1a:** 41/46 (89.1) Five patients underwent additional procedures 1. parametrical dissecting hematoma, embolization completed by the insertion of a coil into the R uterine artery (G1c) 2. Ovarian artery embolization 3. Hypogastric artery catheterized & embolization performed beyond the gluteal artery. 4. Superselective embolization of the internal iliac artery branch 5. Embolization performed after ligation of hypogastric arteries (embolization of the residual stump of hypogastric artery & anastomatic pelvic trats). Future fertility (data for 37/41) No wish for further children: 16 No present wish for another child: 5 Wanted another child: 16 (39%) Became pregnant within 1-11 months: 16/16 (100%) Return of normal menses **G1a:** 41 (100%) More than 1 pregnancy after embolization: 6

	Multiple pregnancy, n: **G1a:** 10 **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n (%):** Unassisted vaginal delivery **G1a:** 9 (21.9) **G1b:** 2 (33) **G1c**: 0 Instrumental vaginal **G1a:** 2(4.8) **G1b:** 0 **G1c**: 0 Cesarean **G1a:** 30 (73.1) **G1b:** 4 (66) **G1c:** 5 (100) **Risk factors, n (%):** NR **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Atony **G1a:** 32 (69.5) Placenta accreta or percreta **G1a:** 8 (17.3) Placenta previa **G1a:** 3 (6.5) Placental abruption **G1a:** 1 (2)	Repeat PPH - 1 **Harms of intervention:** Allergy to iodine, n (%) **G1a:** 1 Acute pulmonary edema, n (%) **G1a:** 1 Cardiovascular instability **G1a:** 1 Major hemoperitoneum related to dissection of epigastric artery (re-operated 4 times), n (%) **G1a:** 1 **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

	Myoma and atony **G1a:** 1 (2) Parametrical dissecting hematoma **G1a:** 1 (2) Time between delivery & procedure, min (range) **G1a:** 263 (90-750)

Table D-45. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Glaze et al., 2008[45] **Country:** Canada **Enrollment period:** Jan. 1999 to Dec. 2006 (2 study periods:1999-2004 and 1999-2006) **Birth setting:** Calgary Health region hospitals **Facility characteristics:** NR **Funding:** NR **Design:** Case series	**Intervention:** Peripartum hysterectomy **Groups:** **G1:** Peripartum hysterectomy **N:** **G1:** 87 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** NR **Definition of success of treatment**: NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Peripartum hysterectomy- any hysterectomy performed within 24 hours of a birth **Exclusion criteria:** • NR **Maternal age, yrs, mean ± SD (range):** **G1:** 34 ± 5 (18-44) **Parity, median, IQR (range):** **G1:** 1, 0 to 2 (1-10) **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy, n (%):** **G1:** 82 (94) **Multiple pregnancy, n (%):** **G1:** 5 (6) **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n (%):** Emergency cesarean	**Blood loss:** NR **Transfusion:** PRBCs, n (%) **G1:** 65 (75) ICU admission, n (%) **G1:** 46 (53) Anemia, n (%) **G1:** 32 (37) Length of stay in days, mean ± SD (range) **G1:** 6 ± 3 (2-16) Mortality, n (%) **G1:** 0 **Uterine preservation:** NA **Future fertility:** NA **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** Harms of intervention, n (%) **G1:** 17 (20) DIC **G1:** 17 (17)

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		G1: 51 (59) Planed cesarean **G1:** 19 (22) SVD **G1:** 11 (13) Operative delivery **G1:** 6 (7) **Risk factors, n (%):** No recorded complications **G1:** 35 (40) Labor induction/augmentation **G1:** 24 (28) Fibroids **G1:** 6 (7) Pregnancy-induced hypertension **G1:** 15 (17) Diabetes, gestational **G1:** 10 (11) Placenta previa **G1:** 19 (22) Placenta abruption **G1:** 2 (2) HELLP **G1:** 2 (2) Thrombocytopenia **G1:** 1 (1)	Ileus **G1:** 8 (9) Fever **G1:** 7 (8) Depression **G1:** 1 (1) Hematoma **G1:** 1 (1) Pneumonia **G1:** 1 (1) No complications **G1:** 31 (36) **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Other **G1:** 17 (20) Previous cesarean **G1:** 27 (31) **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Indications for hysterectomy Atony **G1:** 32 (37) Placenta accrete **G1:** 29 (33) Bleeding NOS **G1:** 22 (25) Extension of incision **G1:** 3 (3) Fibroids **G1:** 2 (2) Sepsis **G1:** 2 (2) Uterine rupture **G1:** 1 (1)	

Table D-46. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: McMorrow et al., 2008[46] **Country:** Ireland **Enrollment period:** Three year period starting in 2003 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** NR **Funding:** NR **Design:** Case-control (retrospective)	**Intervention:** Recombinant factor VII a Both groups received: uterotonics oxytocin i.v., ergometrine i.m., misoprotol (intrauterine and/or PR), haemobate (i.m or intramyometrial) and uterine massage. **Groups:** **G1:** recombinant factor VII a **G2:** control (no rFVIIa) **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 6 **G2:** 6 **N at follow-up:** **G1:** 6 **G2:** 6 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** Massive PPH requires treatment of greater than 5 units red cell concentrate (RCC) within 24 hours **Definition of success of treatment**: NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Massive PPH • Cases received rFVIIa (all had prolonged PTs) • Controls transfused with largest number of RCC and had prolonged PT **Exclusion criteria:** • See above **Maternal age, yrs, mean ± SD:** **G1:** 34 ± 2.8 **G2:** 31 ± 4.6 **Parity, n:** **G1:** 2 ± 0.5 **G2:** 1 ± 0.75 **Gestation, days, mean ± SD:** **G1:** 263 ± 45.7 **G2:** 279 ± 8.7 **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR	**Blood loss:** NR **Transfusion:** RCC units **G1:** 18 ± 11.2 **G2:** 16 ± 6.1 FFP units **G1:** 9 ± 4.5 **G2:** 10 ± 6.9 Pooled platelets **G1:** 4 ± 2.4 **G2:** 2 ± 1.6 Pooled cyroprecipitate **G1:** 4 ± 3 **G2:** 1 ± 1.6 **ICU admission:** NR **Anemia:** NR **Other:** Prothrombin time (PT), worst **G1:** 27 ± 5.7 **G2:** 25 ± 5.9 PT time, best **G1:** 14 ± 3.1 **G2:** 18 ± 3.4 Fibrinogen, lowest g/L **G1:** 1.2 ± 0.8 **G2:** 1.2 ± 0.7

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Baseline hemoglobin: NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n (%):** Cesarean **G1:** 5 (83) **G2:** 5 (83) **Risk factors:** NR **Primary etiology of PPH:** NR	**Length of stay:** NR **Mortality:** No deaths **Uterine preservation:** Hysterectomy **G1:** 3/6 (50) **G2:** 4/6 (67) **Future fertility:** NR **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Harms of intervention:** ARDS **G1:** 1/6 **G2:** 0 **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Comments: “There were few short-term complications in both groups. All mothers in both groups survived with no long-term sequelae

Table D-47. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Touboul et al., 2008[47] **Country:** France **Enrollment period:** Jan 1998 to Jan 2002 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** University teaching hospital **Funding:** None to report **Design:** Case series	**Intervention:** Selective arterial embolization (SAE) Prior to SAE: Management for vaginal delivery: bimanual uterine exam, removal of retained placental parts, inspection for laceration or tears; surgical tears repaired prior to SAE. For cesarean delivery: abdominal ultrasound to verify absence of retained placenta pieces and rule out hemoperitoneum. Medical management included uterine massage, i.v. oxytocicin up to 55IU, and sulprostone (first injection 500 µg over an hour and second injection 500 µg over 4 hours). 12 (11.7%) at their hospital and 90 (88.3) transferred from other obstetric units **Groups:** **G1:** SAE **N:** **G1:** 102 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** Following procedures as listed above. **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** Severe PPH: blod loss > 1500 cc and either hemodynamic shock (defined by need for continuous perfusion of vasopressors) or disseminated intravascular coagulation (platelet count < 50,000 per mm^3 , elevated prothrombin time defined as greater than twice the control values, hypofibrinogenemia, defined as less than 150 mg/dl and a prothrombin rate < 50%) or both. **Definition of success of treatment**: Uterine preservation SAE effective: 73 (71.5%) 14 required second embolization during 1st 24 hours Surgery required: 29 **Method of blood loss measurement:** Collection bag placed at end of delivery. For transfer patients added estimated blood loss evaluated by medical team of hospital of origin. **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Women with life threatening PPH who underwent SAE • Either gave birth at hospital or were transferred from other institutions that did not have ICU or vascular imaging unit **Exclusion criteria:** • NR **Maternal age, yrs, mean ± SD:** **G1:** 31.8 ± 5.9 (21-45) **Parity, n:** **G1:** 2.01 ± 1.11 (1-6) **Weeks gestation, n (%):**	**Harms pre-specified:** No **ICU admission:** 100% post procedure **Mortality:** **G1:** 2 **Harms, n (%):** Cardiogenic pulmonary edemas related to hemorrhage **G1:** 5 Transient renal failure **G1:** 7 (1 patient developed cortical necrosis and end stage renal failure) Myocardial ischemia **G1:** 3 Ischemia of lumbar plexus **G1:** 1 Gluteal pain (4 months) **G1:** 1

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		G1: 38.3 ± 2.9 (28-42) **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy, n (%):** **G1:** 4 (3.9) **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n:** Vaginal **G1:** 82 (79.4) Forceps: 28/81 (34.5) Cesarean **G1:** 22 (20.6) **Risk factors:** NR **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Atony **G1:** 44 (43.1) Cervical or vaginal tears **G1**: 20 (19.6) Abnormal placentation including placenta accrete and percreta) **G1:** 14 (13.6) Vaginal thrombosis **G1:** 11 (10.7)	

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Intrauterine retention **G1:** 7 (6.8) Placental abruption **G1:** 4 (3.9) Repaired uterine rupture **G1:** 2 (1.9)	

Table D-48. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Sakse et al., 2007[48] **Country:** Denmark **Enrollment period:** 1995-2004 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** Multiple Danish hospitals **Funding:** Novo Nordisk, Hvidovre Hospital **Design:** Population-based Case Series (Registry)	**Intervention:** Peripartum hysterectomy **Groups:** **G1a:** Cesarean hysterectomy **G1b:** Postpartum hysterectomy Total: 152 hysterectomies due to bleeding **Duration of treatment:** NA **Timing of treatment:** NA **Order of treatment:** Women received the following treatments, n: Oxytocin: 128 Ergot alkaloid:59 Prostaglandin: 93 Misoprostol: 56 Uterine/vaginal packing: 23 Ligation: 32 b-Lynch: 26 rFVIIa: 3 **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** NR **Definition of success of treatment:** NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Peripartum hysterectomy **Parity, n:** Nulliparous **G1a:** 23 **G1b:** 13 Multiparous **G1a:** 78 **G1b:** 38 **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Mode of birth, n:** Cesarean: 101 Vaginal: 51 **Risk factors:** NR	**Blood loss:** NR **Harms, n (%):** Complications following peripartum hysterectomy Infection: 13 (9) Bladder lesion**:** 10 (7) Ureter lesion**:** 3 (2) Ooforectomy**:** 8 (5) Abscess**:** 3 (2) Lung embolus**:** 1 (1) Death**:** 2 (1) Re-operation**:** 16 (11)

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Primary etiology of PPH, n (%): Atony **G1a:** Nulliparous: 14 (61) **G1a:** Multiparous: 14 (18) **G1b:** Nulliparous parae: 6 (46) **G1b:** Multiparous: 12 (32) Placenta previa **G1a:** Nulliparous: 1 (4) **G1b:** Multiparous: 14 (18) Placenta accreta **G1a:** Nulliparous: 2 (9) **G1a:** Multiparous: 36 (46) **G1b:** Multiparous: 3 (8) **DIC** **G1a:** Nulliparous: 4 (17) **G1a:** Multiparous: 4 (5) **G1b:** Nulliparous parae: 3 (23) **G1b:** Multiparous: 5 (13) Laceration **G1a:** Nulliparous: 1 (4) **G1a:** Multiparous: 9 (12) **G1b:** Nulliparous parae 3 (23) **G1b:** Multiparous 17 (44) Unclassified **G1a:** Nulliparous: 1 (4) **G1a:** Multiparous: 1 (1) **G1b:** Nulliparous parae: 1 (8) **G1b:** Multiparous: 1 (3)	

Table D-49. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Ahonen et al., 2007[49] **Country:** Finland **Enrollment period:** NR to Nov. 2006 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** Tertiary referral **Funding:** NR **Design:** Retrospective cohort	**Intervention:** Recombinant activated factor VIII Dose **G1:** 100 ± 14 (73-122) ug/kg **Groups:** **G1:** rFVIIa **G2:** control **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 26 **G2:** 22 **N at follow-up:** **G1:** 26 **G2:** 22 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** Consider use of rFVIIa when patient has lost about 1.5 times her blood volume **Definition of success of treatment**: Good response if bleeding after administration was 1000 ml or less and no additional interventions needed or only vaginal lacerations sutured. Moderate response if bleeding more than 1000 ml but no additional surgical or radiological procedures required. Poor response if cessation of bleeding necessitated a subsequent selective arterial embolization or surgical interventions (laparotomy for hemostasis and/or arterial ligation) **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** Entire cohort defined as "massive PPH" **Inclusion criteria:** • Cases were women treated with rFVIIa during existence of guidelines • Controls treated for a major PPH during same period without rFVIIa **Exclusion criteria:** • NR **Maternal age, yrs, mean ± SD:** **G1:** 33 ± 4 **G2:** 35 ± 4 **Parity, n:** 1st pregnancy **G1:** 12 **G2:** 12 2nd pregnancy **G1:** 5	**Blood loss:** Total bleeding, liters **G1:** 11.3 ± 4.5 (4.4-20.0) **G2:** 8.0 ± 3.1 (5.0-19.0) p=0.005 **Transfusion:** RBC (units) **G1:** 20 ± 8 (7-39) **G2:** 13 ± 6 (6-26) p=0.003 Platelets (units) **G1:** 23 ± 12 (8-54) **G2:** 14 ± 10 (8-48) p=0.014 FFP units **G1:** 12 ± 6 (4-22) **G2:** 10 ± 5 (4-18) **Response to rFVIIA, n:** Good **G1:** 17 Moderate **G1:** 3 Poor **G1:** 6 ICU admission **G1:** 1

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		G2: 6 3rd pregnancy **G1:** 6 **G2:** 1 4th or more **G1:** 3 **G2:** 3 **Weeks gestation, n (%):** **G1:** 38 ± 3 **G2:** 38 ± 4 **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy, n (%):** Twin **G1:** 4 (15.4) **G2:** 6 (27.3) **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI** Height, cm **G1:** 167 ± 6 **G2:** 165 ± 8 Weight, kg **G1:** 78 ±11 **G2:** 89 ±21 **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n:** Vaginal **G1:** 15 **G2:** 10	**G2:** 0 **Anemia:** Hemoglobin (g/l) **G1:** 56 ±16 (30-95) **G2:** 64 ± 17 (27-92) p=0.126 Length of stay, mean ± SD (range) **G1:** 8 ± 3 (3-18) **G2:** 8 ± 4 (4-16) **Mortality:** None **Uterine preservation:** Hysterectomy **G1:** 8 **G2:** 6 **Future fertility:** NR **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Harms of intervention:** Pulmonary edema **G1:** 1 **G2:** 0 Pulmonary embolism **G1:** 1 **G2:** 0

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Instrumental **G1:** 1 **G2:** 1 Cesarean **G1:** 10 **G2:** 11 **Risk factors, n:** Pre-eclampsia **G1:** 2 **G2:** 3 HELLP **G1:** 0 **G2:** 1 Previous endometriosis **G1:** 4 **G2:** 2 **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Atony **G1:** 9 (34.6) **G2:** 8 (36.4) Abnormal placentation **G1:** 3 (11.5) **G2:** 3 (13.6) Retained placenta **G1:** 5 (19.2) **G2:** 4 (18.2) Uterine or birth canal tear **G1:** 9 (34.6) **G2:** 7 (31.8)	Plasmapheresis due to pre-eclampsia and HELLP **G1:** 0 **G2:** 1 **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Table D-50. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Alfirevic et al., 2007[50] **Country:** UK, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden **Enrollment period:** 2000 to 2004 **Birth setting:** Hospitals **Facility characteristics:** Tertiary care, community hospital, etc. – all maternity hospitals in participating countries **Funding:** Novo Nordisk, Bagsvaerd, Denmark. **Design:** Case series (voluntary registry – 54.4% of hospitals did not respond)	**Intervention:** Recombinant activated factor VIIa **Groups:** **G1a:** treated with rFVIIa as primary therapy for PPH **G1b:** treated with rFVII as secondary prophylaxis after or as support for other intervention for PPH that was considered successful on its own **N:** **G1a:** 92 **G1b:** 16 **Medical management of PPH:** None **G1a:** 5 (5) **G1b:** 0 One medical treatment **G1a:** 16 (17) **G1b:** 3 More than 1 medical treatment **G1a:** 71 (77) **G1b:** 13 **Hemostatic interventions:** None reported **G1a:** 12 (13) **G1b:** 2 Manual exploration **G1a:** 44 **G1b:** 12 Uterine packing **G1a:** 25	**Operational definition of PPH:** NR **Definition of success of treatment**: NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Cases of obstetric hemorrhage in which rFVIIa was used **Exclusion criteria:** • NR **Maternal age, yrs, mean ± SD:** NR **Parity, primipara n (%):** **G1a:** 38 (45) **G1b:** 7 **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n:** Spontaneous vaginal **G1a:** 33 (36) **G1b:** 7	Blood loss, estimated L **G1a:** 5.8 (4.5-9.4) **G1b:** 2.5 (0.6-9) **Transfusion:** Packed RBCs **G1a:** 13 (8-21) **G1b:** NR None **G1a:** 3 (3) **G1b:** 3 Less than 10 **G1a:** 24 (27) **G1b:** 6 10-14.9 **G1a:** 24 (27) **G1b:** 3 15-19.9 **G1a:** 15 (17) **G1b:** 1 20 or more **G1a:** 24 (27), 2 missing **G1b:** 2, 1 missing Platelets **G1a:** 2 (1-4) **G1b:** NR None

G1b: 2 Embolization **G1a:** 8 **G1b:** 2 Hysterectomy **G1a:** 33 **G1b:** 1 Vessel ligation **G1a:** 16 **G1b:** 2 Hemostatic sutures **G1a:** 15 **G1b:** 2 Other surgery **G1a:** 16 **G1b:** 2 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NR, but all of G1b received rFVIIa after primary treatment for PPH (as prophylaxis after successful initial therapy**)** **Length of follow-up:** NR	Instrumental **G1a:** 13 (14) **G1b:** 1 Cesarean **G1a:** 46 (50) **G1b:** 8 **Risk factors:** NR **Primary etiology of PPH, n:** Atony **G1a:** 52 **G1b:** 8 Trauma/birth canal tears **G1a:** 27 **G1b:** 4 Placenta previa **G1a:** 15 **G1b:** 3 Placental abruption **G1a:** 6 **G1b:** 0 Retained placenta **G1a:** 17 **G1b:** 3 Infection **G1a:** 5 **G1b:** 1 Other **G1a:** 7 **G1b:** 2	**G1a:** 16 (20) **G1b:** 9 Less than 3 **G1a:** 35 (43) **G1b:** 2 3-4.9 **G1a:** 12 (15) **G1b:** 3 5-6.9 **G1a:** 10 (12) **G1b:** 1 7 or more **G1a:** 9 (11), 10 missing **G1b:** 0, 1 missing Fresh frozen plasma **G1a:** 2 (1.1-3.7) **G1b:** NR None **G1a:** 4 (5) **G1b:** 6 Less than 1 **G1a:** 12 (14) **G1b:** 4 1-2.9 **G1a:** 41 (47) **G1b:** 1 3-4.9 **G1a:** 17 (19) **G1b:** 1 5 or more **G1a:** 14 (16), 4 missing

	G1b: 3, 1 missing **ICU admission:** **G1a:** 71 (78) **G1b:** 10 (1 missing) **Days on ICU:** **G1a:** 2 (1-4), 65 **G1b:** 2 (1-14), 10 **Anemia:** NR **Length of stay:** NR **Mortality:** **G1a:** 5 (5) **G1b:** 0 **Uterine preservation:** Total # with hysterectomy prior to rFVIIa **G1a:** 33 **G1b**: 0 Total # with hysterectomy after rFVIIa **G1a:** 13 **G1b:** 1 **Future fertility:** NR **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Harms of intervention:** DVT or pulmonary embolism, **G1a:** 4 (4) 3 missing

	G1b: 0 Sepsis **G1a:** 6 (7) 3 missing **G1b:** 1 Clinical DIC **G1a:** 21 (26), 10 missing **G1b:** 4, 6 missing HELLP **G1a:** 1 (1), 3 missing **G1b:** 2 Suspected amniotic fluid embolism **G1a:** 0, 3 missing **G1b:** 0 Renal failure requiring dialysis **G1a:** 5 (5), 1 missing **G1b:** 0 Respiratory failure requiring ventilation **G1a:** 23 (25), 1 missing **G1b:** 0 Other organ failure **G1a:** 4 (5), 4 missing **G1b:** 0 Cardiac arrest **G1a:** 7 (8), 3 missing **G1b:** 0

	Myocardial infarction: NR Suspected allergic reaction: NR No reported complications **G1a:** 17 (18) **G1b:** 6 **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Comments: Thromboembolism: 2 women developed pulmonary embolism within 1 week of birth, one had bilateral ovarian vein thrombosis 4 weeks after primary PPH and 1 woman developed thrombosis involving jugular and subclavian vein right upper arm and axilla not thought to be related to rFVIIa use).
BOTH groups were exposed to FVIIa, so one could potentially attribute any complication in G1a or G1b to exposure to the intervention.

Table D-51. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Skupski et al., 2006[51] **Country:**US **Enrollment period:** Pre: 2000-2001 Intervention: late 2001 Post: 2002-2005 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** Tertiary care academic hospital **Funding:** NR **Design:** Pre-post	**Intervention:** Safety/early intervention program that included 1)formation of obstetric rapid response team, modeled after the cardiac arrest team, including quarterly mock drills on all shifts for various emergency clinical scenarios. 2)development of clinical pathways, guidelines, and protocols designed to provde for early diagnosis of patients at risk for major obstetric hemorrhage and for streamline care in emergency situations. 3) separation of in-house obstetric and gynecologic responsibilities to allow the in-house obstetrician to focus on obstetric emergencies without fear of possibly neglecting gynecologic emergencies. 4) formally revised the duties of the in-house obstetrician to include continuous and frequent monitoring of all patients on the Labor and Delivery unit, including those patients who had other private obstetricians. 5)Empowered care providers(including PAs, RNs, residents and the in-house attending physician) to immediately involve senior members of the Department whenever there was disagreement with the patient's attending physician's treatment plan (particularly in cases of hemorrhage and possible delay in recognition of the severity of hemorrhage). A senior member of the department then discussed the issue	**Operational definition of PPH:** 1 or more of the following: estimated blood loss of ≥ 1500 mL, need for blood transfusion, need for uterine packing, performance of uterine artery ligation, and performance of cesarean hysterectomy. => Called this "major obstetric hemorrhage" and differentiated it from regular PPH **Definition of success of treatment**: Changes in patient care and outcomes (maternal mortality, lowest pH, and lowest temperature, occurrence of coagulopathy) **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** per definition, all included cases more severe than typical PPH **Inclusion criteria:** • Identified prospectively through an ongoing Quality Assurance program for the entire patient cohort (2000-2005), and meeting criteria of major obstetric hemorrhage **Exclusion criteria:** • all patients presenting with major obstetric hemorrhage during time period included **Maternal age, yrs, mean ± SD:** **G1:** 36.5 ± 6.0 **G2:** 34.2 ± 5.9 **Parity, n:** **G1:** 1 (0-3) **G2:** 1 (0-5) **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR	**Blood loss (mL):** **G1:** 2725 ± 1289 **G2:** 2429 ± 1214 p=0.46 **Transfusion (mL):** **G1:** 1313 ± 1029 **G2:** 1194 ± 1547 p= 0.8 **ICU admission:** NR **Anemia:** NR **Length of stay:** NR **Mortality:** **G1:** 2 (16.7) **G2:** 0 (0.0) **Uterine preservation:** NR **Future fertility:** NR **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Harms of intervention:** NR **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
	immediately with the attending physician to avoid delay and address problems earlier. 6) Through weekly didactic sessions, staff were educated to recognize the stages of hemorrhage described in the Advanced Trauma Life Support Manual and disseminated information regarding the new protocols for patient care. 7) Established the role of the Trauma Team that responds to assist in cases of severe obstetric hemorrhage. Additionally, they 1) prepared for major hemorrhage in patients with known placenta previa. 2) Prepared for major hemorrhage in patients with suspected placenta accrete. 3) Obtained peripartum or intraoperative consultation with the Trauma Team as necessary. 4) Counseled patients with suspected placenta accrete about the likely decreased maternal mortality of planned cesarean hysterectomy. 5) Schedule cesarean delivery and cesarean hysterectomy in the main operating room under the direction of senior gynecologic surgeons. **Groups:** **G1:** 2000-2001, pre intervention **G2:** 2002-2005, post intervention **N:** **G1:** 12 **G2:** 49	**Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth:** NR **Risk factors, n (%):** Prior PPH: NR Advanced maternal age: NR Multiparity: NR Race/ethnicity: NR History of cesarean: **G1:** 6 (50.0) **G2:** 32 (65.3) Labor induction/augmentation: NR Fibroids: NR Preeclampsia: NR Eclampsia: NR Pregnancy-induced hypertension: NR Pre-existing hypertension: NR Obesity: NR Diabetes: NR	**Harms:** NR

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
	Duration of treatment: NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** NR	Placenta previa: NR Multiple gestation: NR Polyhydramnios: NR Prolonged labor: NR Chorioamnionitis: NR Retained placenta: NR Antepartum hemorrhage: NR **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Atony: NR Coagulopathy: NR Trauma: NR Placenta accrete **G1:** 4 (33.3) **G2:** 11 (22.4) Placenta previa: NR Placental abruption: NR Retained placenta: NR Uterine inversion: NR Subinvolution: NR	

Table D-52. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Rizvi et al., 2004[52] **Country:** Ireland **Baseline period:** Jan 1999 to June 1999 **Evaluation period:** Jan 2002-June 2002 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** Unclear **Funding:** NR **Design:** pre-post	**Intervention:** Revised management guidelines distributed to all staff involved with labor and delivery care. Regular training and use of practice drills. Hospital had active management policy for 3rd stage including 1 mL syntometrine im following all vaginal deliveries unless evidence of hypertension (then 5 IU i.v.) At cesarean delivery 5 IU syntocinon i.v. **Groups:** **G1:** pre **G2:** post **Total N deliveries:** **G1:** 3,176 **G2:** 3,300 **N with massive PPH:** **G1:** 54 **G2:** 15 p< 0.001 **Duration of treatment:** NA **Timing of treatment:** NA **Order of treatment, % receiving component:** Oxytotic agent **G1:** 100 Repeat oxytotic **G1:** 18	**Operational definition of PPH:** Primary PPH > 1000 ml **Definition of success of treatment**: NA **Method of blood loss measurement:** Not routine to measure blood loss postpartum for all deliveries. When blood loss considered substantial ascertained by measuring blood from suction containers and weighing of swabs **Severity:** near miss mortality defined as PPH ≥2500 ml blood loss, transfusion ≥ 8 units, development of DIC and admission to ICU **Inclusion criteria:** • Treatment for PPH in hospital under study **Exclusion criteria:** • See inclusion **Maternal age, yrs, mean ± SD:** **G1:** 28.5 ± 6.1 **G2:** 27.6 ± 4.8 **Parity, n (%):** Primiparous **G1:** 27 (50) **G2:** 7 (47) **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Race/ethnicity:** NR	**Blood loss:** Total > 1500 mL **G1:** 28 (52) **G2:** 5 (33) Total > 2000 mL **G1:** 15 (28) **G2:** 0 Total > 2500 mL **G1:** 10 (19) **G2:** 0 Total > 3000 mL **G1:** 7 (13) **G2:** 1 (6.7) Transfusion Any blood transfusion **G1:** 26 (48) **G2:** 5 (33) Blood transfusion > 6 units **G1:** 9 (17) **G2:** 0 ICU admission **G1:** 25 (46) **G2:** 2 (13) Required examination under general

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
	Ergot derivative **G1:** 15 Oxytocin infusion **G1:** 85 Misoprostol **G1:** 47 Carboprost **G1:** 7 **Length of follow-up:** NR	**BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n:** Spontaneous vaginal **G1:** 13 (24) **G2:** 4 (27) Lower segment c/s elective **G1:** 14 (26) **G2:** 2 (13) Lower segment c/s emergency **G1:** 19 (35) **G2:** 4 (27) Instrumental delivery **G1:** 8 (15) **G2:** 5 (33) **Risk factors, n (%):** Prior PPH **G1:** 2 (3.7) **G2:** 1 (6.7) History of cesarean **G1:** 7 (13) **G2:** 0 Antepartum hemorrhage **G1:** 9 (17) **G2:** 1 (6.7) **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Atony **G1:** 41 (76)	anesthesia **G1:** 6 (11) **G2:** 5 (33) **Uterine preservation:** Peripartum hysterectomy **G1:** 3 (5.6) **G2:** 0 Deviation from hospital guidelines, n (%) Spontaneous vaginal delivery **G1:** 10 (77) **G2:** 0 Elective lower segment cesarean **G1:** 3 (21) **G2:** 0 Emergency lower section cesarean **G1:** 2 (11) **G2:** 0 Instrumental delivery **G1:** 5 (63) **G2:** 0 Total **G1:** 20 (37) **G2:** 0 Significant deviation from guidelines **G1:** 7 (13) **G2:** 0

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		G2: 10 (67) Genital tract trauma **G1:** 5 (9.3) **G2:** 2 (13) Others **G1:** 8 (15) **G2:** 5 (33)	Less need for transfusion, lower ICU admission rate in the post vs. pre period. **Anemia:** NR **Length of stay:** NR **Mortality:** NR **Future fertility:** NR **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Harms of intervention:** NR **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Table D-53. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Hoveyda and McKenzie, 2001[53] **Country:** UK **Enrollment period:** January 1996 to December 1998 **Birth setting:** Obstetric unit **Facility characteristics:** Tertiary hospital **Funding:** NR **Design:** Retrospective case series	**Intervention:** Treatment of secondary PPH including uterine evacuation, antibiotic treatment, conservative management (without uterine evacuation) **Groups:** **G1:** women with secondary PPH **G1a:** uterine evacuation **G1b:** conservative management **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 132 **G1a:** 87 total (75 had uterine evacuation at initial admission, 12 were treated conservatively at initial admission, but then had uterine evacuation at a later time) **G1b:** 45 **N at follow-up:** **G1:** 132 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** 75 had uterine evacuation as first therapy 57 were treated with conservative management as first therapy; 21 (16%) were reviewed in hospital and discharged home with antibiotics. 16 (28%) re-attended unit with continuing symptoms and 12 had uterine evacuation between 1 and 21 days after initial admission for continuing symptoms)	**Operational definition of PPH:** Secondary PPH was defined as excessive vaginal blood loss or heavy lochial discharge occurring at least 24 hours after the end of the third stage of labour and during the following six weeks, and in sufficient quantity to prompt a review by an obstetrician. **Definition of success of treatment**: NR (case series) **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Women with secondary PPH identified from a computerized maternity data set for an OB unit that served a specific health district • Admitted within 3 year study period **Exclusion criteria:** • NR **Maternal age:** NR **Parity, (Nulliparae) n (%):** **G1:** 56 (42.4) **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy, n (%):** **G1:** 3 (2.3) **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR	**Harms pre-specified:** No **Harms, n (%):** Uterine perforation during surgical evacuation **G1a:** 3/85 (3%) Hysterectomy One woman underwent hysterectomy after uterine perforation with metal curette 14 days after delivery

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
	Ultrasound of uterus for n=51; 47 (92%) had retained placental tissue; 46 underwent uterine curettage; 39 had evacuation without previous ultrasound scanning. **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Mode of birth, n:** Induced labour n (%): **G1:** 40 (30.3) Spontaneous vaginal delivery, n (%): **G1:** 90 (68.2) Assisted vaginal delivery, n (%): **G1:** 27 (20.4) Cesarean, total, n (%): **G1:** 15 (11.4) Cesarean, prelabour, n, (%): **G1:** 5 (3.8) **Risk factors, n (%):** Primary PPH, n (%) **G1:** 33 (28.2) Retained placenta, n (%) **G1:** 7 (6.0) Primary etiology of PPH: NR	

Table D-54. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Ledee et al., 2001[54] **Country:** France **Enrollment period:** 1983 to 1998 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** Tertiary care university hospital **Funding:** Agency/NR **Design:** Retrospective cohort study	**Intervention:** Hospitalization in ICU for intractable PPH Initial treatment: simple bimanual compression, oxytocin followed by prostaglandin (PGE2) IV and maternal resuscitation. Follow-up treatments: embolizing the selective pelvic vessels or ligating the hypogastric arteries **Groups (based on primary second-line attempt to arrest hemorrhage):** **G1:** Bilateral hypogastric artery ligation **G2:** Embolization **G3:** Hysterectomy **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 48 **G2:** 8 **G3:** 5 **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** Initial treatment: simple bimanual compression, oxytocin followed by prostaglandin (PGE2) IV and maternal resuscitation. Follow-up treatments: embolizing the selective pelvic vessels or ligating the hypogastric arteries **Order of treatment:** **G1:** 4 women required hysterectomy post-ligation **G2:** 1 women required methotrexate,	**Operational definition of PPH:** Intractable PPH: cases that did not respond to usual treatment within 60 minutes or worsening of maternal condition **Definition of success of treatment:** NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** Estimated by volume of blood transfused **Severity:** Intractable PPH **Inclusion criteria:** • Patients hospitalized for intractable PPH between 1983 and 1998 **Exclusion criteria:** • NR **Maternal age:** NR **Parity:** NR **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n (%):** Cesarean	**Blood loss:** NR **Transfusion:** Received < 4 units RBCs **G1:** 21 **G2:** 1 **G3:** 0 Received 4-7 units **G1:** 10 **G2:** 5 **G3:** 1 Received 8-20 units **G1:** 11 **G2:** 1 **G3:** 1 Received > 20 units **G1:** 6 **G2:** 1 **G3:** 3 **ICU admission:** NR **Anemia:** NR **Length of stay:** NR **Mortality:** Maternal deaths, total

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
	1 required ligation, 1 required hysterectomy post-embolization **G3:** 1 required embolization **Length of follow-up:** NR	**G1+ G2:** 41/56 (73) Vaginal **G1+G2:** 15/56 (27) **Risk factors:** NR **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Group 1 Received < 4 units RBCs n=22 Atony: 8/22 Group 2 Received 4-7 units RBCs n=16 Atony: 8/16 Group 3 Received 8-20 units RBCs n=13 Atony: 5/13 Group 4 Received > 20 units RBCs n=10 Atony: 8/22	**G1+G2+G3:** 7 Maternal deaths post hysterectomy **G3:** 5 Uterine preservation **G1+G2+G3:** 10 total hysterectomies Future fertility: **G1:** 7 pregnancies among 10 women desiring pregnancy 1-4 years post-ligation **G2:** 1 pregnancy 1 year post-embolization (number desiring pregnancy NR) **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Harms of intervention:** NR **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR

Comments: Details for each maternal death (n=7) reported separately in the text.

Table D-55. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Boyd et al., 1995[55] **Country:** US **Enrollment period:** January 1981 to December 1991 **Birth setting:** hospital **Facility characteristics:** Two tertiary university hospitals **Funding:** NR **Design:** case series	**Intervention:** Interventions for severe delayed postpartum hemorrhage, including curettage, hysterectomy, hypogastic artery ligation, laparotomy, oxytocin and/or antibiotics, **Groups:** **G1:** patients readmitted with delayed hemorrhage **G1a:** patients who received curettage **N:** **G1:** 113 **G1a:** 99 (88%) **Duration of treatment:** NA **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** For patients whose bleeding did not resolve with curettage, 6 were ultimately treated by hysterectomy, one had successful hypogastric artery ligation, one had laparotomy for repair of perforation sustained during curettage **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** severe delayed postpartum hemorrhage defined as vaginal bleeding occurring after hospital discharge and severe enough to require readmission and/or severe enough to require surgery in the operating room (not including patients evaluated in the emergency room not requiring readmission). Hospital policy required admission for any patients needing blood transfusion or curettage. Definition of success of treatment: NR **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** severe **Inclusion criteria:** • Medical records reviewed using codes for PPH, postpartum complications, delayed PPH, retained products of conception, postpartum complications undefined, and post-partum readmission **Exclusion criteria:** • Patients evaluated in emergency room without readmission **Maternal age, yrs, mean (range):** **G1:** 26 (16-39) **Parity, %:** Multiparous **G1:** 61 **Weeks gestation, man (range):** **G1:** 38 (22-42) **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR	**Harms pre-specified:** No **Harms, n:** Perforation sustained during curettage: **G1:** 1 Asherman's syndrome, n **G1a:** 2

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Race/ethnicity: NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, %:** Spontaneous vaginal **G1:** 69 Vacuum extraction **G1:** 12 Forceps **G1:** 8 Cesarean **G1:** 9 Unknown delivery status **G1:** 2 **Risk factors, %:** History of cesarean **G1:** 4 Previous uterine curettage related to pregnancy loss **G1:** 27 **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Retained products of conception **G1a:** 55	

Table D-56. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: O'Leary, 1995[56] **Country:** US **Enrollment period:** 1963-1992 **Birth setting:** Hospital **Facility characteristics:** NR **Funding:** NR **Design:** Case series	**Intervention:** Bilateral ligation of uterine vessels **Groups:** **G1:** intervention **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 265 **N by time period:** **G1a:** 124 (1963-1972) **G1b:** 60 (1973-1982) **G1c:** 81 (1983-1992) **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** Patients selected for ligation after usual mechanical techniques and pharmacologic preparations (including oxytocin i.v., methylergonovine maleate and 15-methyl prostaglandin F2α IM) failed **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** Estimated blood loss > than 1,000 mL **Definition of success of treatment:** Bleeding controlled **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Women who experienced PPH at time of cesarean. Patients selected for ligation after usual mechanical techniques and pharmacologic preparations (including oxytocin i.v., methylergonovine maleate and 15-methyl prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha\ IM)}$ failed. **Exclusion criteria:** • NR **Maternal age:** NR **Parity:** NR **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Race/ethnicity:** NR **BMI:** NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, %:**	**Harms pre-specified:** No **Harms, n (%):** Broad ligament hematomas **G1:** 2 Treatment failures **G1a:** 7 **G1b:** 1 **G1c:** 3 **Management of treatment failures:** Hysterectomy **G1a:** 3 **G1b:** 1 **G1c:** 2 Placental site ligation **G1a:** 3 **G1b:** 0 **G1c:** 0 Ovarian artery ligation **G1a:** 1 **G1b:** 0 **G1c:** 1

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		Cesarean section: 100 **Risk factors:** NR **Primary etiology of PPH, n:** Atony **G1a:** 45 **G1b:** 38 **G1c:** 52 Placenta previa **G1a:** 16 **G1b:** 11 **G1c:** 9 Placental abruption **G1a:** 14 **G1b:** 3 **G1c:** 10 Lacerations **G1a:** 18 **G1b:** 6 **G1c:** 7 Other **G1a:** 31 (24 elective) **G1b:** 2 **G1c:** 3	

Table D-57. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
Author: Oleen et al., 1990[57] **Country:**US **Enrollment period:** Jan 1986 to March 1987 **Birth setting:** Hospitals **Facility characteristics:** Multisite- 12 sites **Funding:** Upjohn Company **Design:** Case series	**Intervention:** Carboprost tromethamine sterile solution (125 or 250 ug) intramuscular, intramyometrial, intravenous, intrauterine, or intracervical **Groups:** **G1:** intervention **N at enrollment:** **G1:** 237 (blood loss could not be estimated for 10 cases) **G1a:** 215 success **G1b:** 12 failure **Duration of treatment:** NR **Timing of treatment:** NR **Order of treatment:** NR **Length of follow-up:** NR	**Operational definition of PPH:** NR **Definition of success of treatment**: Control of hemorrhage **Method of blood loss measurement:** NR **Severity:** NR **Inclusion criteria:** • Receipt of carboprost tromethamine at a study hospital • Data accessible in medical record **Exclusion criteria:** • See inclusion **Maternal age, yrs, mean ± SD:** **G1:** 25.3 ± 5.7 **Parity, n:** Primiparous **G1:** 108 Multiparous **G1:** 113 Non-viable offspring **G1:** 15 **Weeks gestation:** NR **Single pregnancy:** NR **Multiple pregnancy:** NR **Race/ethnicity:** NR	**Cessation of hemorrhage, immediate, n (%):** **G1:** 208/237 (87.8) **Cessation of hemorrhage, with further oxytocins:** **G1:** 17/237 **Therapy failed:** **G1:** 12/237 (5.1) **Blood loss, ml mean (range):** **G1:** 970 ± 955 (100-9500) **G1a:** 900 ± 748 (100-9500) **G1b:** 2229 ± 2454 (500-9500) **Transfusion:** RBC, n (%) **G1:** 64 (27) FFP, cryoprecipitate, or albumen, n (%) **G1:** 9 (4) **ICU admission:** NR **Anemia:** NR **Length of stay:** NR **Mortality:** NR **Uterine preservation:** Hysterectomy **G1:** 7

Study Description	Intervention	Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria & Population	Outcomes
		BMI: NR **Baseline hemoglobin:** NR **SES:** NR **Mode of birth, n:** Cesarean **G1:** 72 (30.4) **Risk factors, n (%):** Labor induction/augmentation **G1:** 92 (38.8) Fibroids Preeclampsia (magnesium treated) **G1:** 43 (18.1) **Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Chorioamnionitis **G1:** 3 (1.3) Retained products of conception **G1:** 27 (11.4) Lacerations **G1:** 35 (14.8) Peripheral coagulopathy **G1:** 4 (1.7)	**Future fertility:** NR **Breastfeeding:** NR **Psychological impact:** NR **Confounders:** NR **Effect modifiers:** NR **Harms pre-specified:** No **Harms, n (%):** Diarrhea **G1:** 27 (11.4) Elevated blood pressure **G1:** 16 (6.8) Vomiting **G1:** 16 (6.8) Elevated temperature **G1:** 5 (2.1) Flushing **G1:** 4 (1.7) Tachycardia **G1:** 4 (1.7)

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Evidence Table Abbreviations

µg	Micrograms
µg/kg	Micrograms per Kilogram
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter
ACS	Acute Coronary Syndrome
AIP	Advanced Interventional Procedure
AMI	Acute Myocardial Infarction
ARDS	Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome
AUC	Area Under Curve
BMI	Body Mass Index
BP	Blood Pressure
CH	Complete Hysterectomy
CI	Confidence Interval
DBP	Diastolic Blood Pressure
DIC	Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation
DVT	Deep Vein Thrombosis
DX	Diagnosis
EBL	Estimated Blood Loss
FFP	Fresh Frozen Plasma
FGF	Fibroblast Growth Factor
g/dl	Grams per Deciliter
GAB	Gabexate mesilate
Hb	Hemoglobin
HDU	High-Dependency Unit
HELLP	Hemolysis, Elevated Liver enzymes, Low Platelet count
HR	Heart Rate
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IQR	Interquartile Range
IU	International Units
kg/m^2	Kilograms per Square Liter
L	Liters
mg	Milligrams

mL	Milliliters
mmHg	Millimeters of Mercury
mmol/L	Millimoles per Liter
mo	Months
NA	Not Applicable
NR	Not Reported
PAE	Pelvic arterial embolization
PC	Post cibum (after a meal)
PPH	Post-Partum Hemorrhage
pRBC	Packed Red Blood Cells
RBC	Red Blood Cells
RCC	Red Cell Concentrate
rTM	Recombinant human soluable Thrombomodulin
SAE	Selective Arterial Embolization
SBP	Systolic Blood Pressure
SD	Standard Deviation
SE	Standard Error
SES	Socioeconomic Status
SI	Shock Index
TAE	Transcatheter pelvic Arterial Embolization
UKOSS	UK Obstetric Surveillance System
VTE	Venous Thromboembolism

Appendix E. Quality/Risk of Bias Ratings

Table E-1. Quality assessment of randomized controlled trials

Outcome Author, Year	Sequence Generation	Allocation Concealment	Selective Reporting	Other Bias	Blinding of Participants/ Personnel	Blinding of Outcome Assessment	Incomplete Outcome Data	Risk of Bias Rating for Outcome
Anemia								
Ducloy-Bouthors 2011[1]	Low	Low	Low	Unclear	High	High	Low	Poor/High RoB
Duration of bleeding								
Ducloy-Bouthors 2011[1]	Low	Low	Low	Unclear	High	High	Low	Poor/High RoB
Ferritin level								
Froessler 2012[2]	High	High	Low	Low	High	High	High	Poor/High RoB
Hemoglobin level								
Froessler 2012[2]	High	High	Low	Low	High	High	High	Poor/High RoB
Need to call for additional help								
Ducloy-Bouthors 2011[1]	Low	Low	Low	Unclear	High	High	Low	Poor/High RoB
Need for Transfusion/ Transfusion practice								
Ducloy-Bouthors 2011[1]	Low	Low	Low	Unclear	High	High	Low	Poor/High RoB

Outcome Author, Year	Sequence Generation	Allocation Concealment	Selective Reporting	Other Bias	Blinding of Participants/ Personnel	Blinding of Outcome Assessment	Incomplete Outcome Data	Risk of Bias Rating for Outcome
Deneux-Tharaux 2010[3]	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Fair/Moderate RoB
Physical fatigue								
Prick 2014[4]	Low	Low	Low	Unclear	High	High	Low	Poor/High RoB
Quality of life								
Prick 2014[4]	Low	Low	Low	Unclear	High	High	Low	Poor/High RoB
Rate of PPH (Overall)								
Deneux-Tharaux 2010[3]	Low	Low	Low	Low	Unclear	Unclear	Low	Fair/Moderate RoB
Rate of severe PPH								
Deneux-Tharaux 2010[3]	Low	Low	Low	Low	Unclear	Unclear	Low	Fair/Moderate RoB
Rate of sulprostone use, use of recommended interventions								
Deneux-Tharaux 2010[3]	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Fair/Moderate RoB

Table E-2. Quality assessment of pre-post studies

Author, Year	Objective clearly stated	Selection criteria prespecified and clearly described	Participants representative of those who would be eligible for the intervention	All eligible participants enrolled	Sample size sufficient	Intervention clearly described and delivered consistently	Outcome measures prespecified, clearly defined, valid, reliable, and assessed consistently	Outcomes assessors blinded	Loss to follow-up after baseline 20% or less and accounted for in analysis	Statistical methods examined changes in outcome measures from pre to post	Outcome measures of interest taken multiple times pre and post	For group level interventions, statistical analysis accounted for use of individual-level data	**Rating**
Lappen, 2013[5]	+	+	+	+	CD	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	Poor
Laas, 2012[6]	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	Fair
Markova, 2012[7]	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	Fair
Shields, 2011[8]	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	Fair
Dupont, 2011[9]	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	Poor
Auduraeu, 2009[10]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	Fair
Skupski, 2006[11]	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	Poor
Rizvi, 2004[12]	-	+	+	CD	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	Poor

CD-cannot determine

Table E-3. Quality assessment of cohort studies

Author, Year	Representative-ness of exposed cohort	Selection of non-exposed cohort	Ascertain-ment of exposure	Outcome of interest not present at start of study	Compar-ability of cohorts	Assessment of outcome	Duration of follow-up	Adequacy of follow-up of cohorts	Quality Rating
Kim 2014[13]	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	Fair
Sohn 2013[14]	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	Fair
Bateman 2013[15]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Good
Ahmed 2012[16]	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	Fair
Sugawara 2012[17]	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	Fair
Gayat 2011[18]	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	Fair
Markova 2011[7]	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	Fair
Dupont 2011[9]	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	Fair
Kayem 2011[19_830]	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	Fair
Alexander 2009[20]	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	Fair
Feigenberg 2009[21]	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	Fair
Sentilhes 2009[22]	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	Fair
Zwart 2009[23]	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	Fair
Baruah 2008[24]	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	Fair
Chauleur	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	Fair

Author, Year	Representative-ness of exposed cohort	Selection of non-exposed cohort	Ascertain-ment of exposure	Outcome of interest not present at start of study	Compar-ability of cohorts	Assessment of outcome	Duration of follow-up	Adequacy of follow-up of cohorts	Quality Rating
2008[25]									
Ahonen 2007[26]	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Fair
Rizvi 2004[12]	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	Fair
Ledee 2001[27]	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	Fair

Table E-4. Quality assessment of case-control studies

Author, Year	Case definition adequate	Represent-ativeness of cases	Selection of controls	Definition of controls	Comparability of cases and controls	Ascertainment of exposure	Same method of ascertainment for cases and controls	Non-response rate	Quality Rating
Hardeman 2010[28]	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	Poor
McMorrow 2008[29]	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	N/A	Fair

Table E-5. Quality assessment of studies reporting harms

Author, Year	Were the harms predefined using standardized or precise definitions?	Were all pre-specified harms reported?	Did the author(s) use STANDARD scale(s) or checklist(s) for harms collection?	Were the statistical methods used to assess the main harm adequate?	Rating
Kim 2014[13]	-	unsure	+	+	Poor
Prick 2014[4]	+	+	+	+	Good
Kim 2013[30]	+	+	+	+	Good
Lee 2013[31]	+	+	+	+	Good
Yamasaki 2013[32]	-	unsure	-	+	Poor
Bateman 2013[15]	+	+	+	+	Good
Magon 2012[33]	-	unsure	+	+	Poor
Lee 2012[34]	-	unsure	+	+	Poor
Poujade 2012[35]	-	unsure	+	+	Poor
Froessler 2012[2]	-	unsure	unsure	unsure	Good
Bonnet 2012[36_1356]	-	unsure	+	+	Poor
Ahmed 2012[16]	-	unsure	+	+	Poor

Author, Year	Were the harms predefined using standardized or precise definitions?	Were all pre-specified harms reported?	Did the author(s) use STANDARD scale(s) or checklist(s) for harms collection?	Were the statistical methods used to assess the main harm adequate?	Rating
Ducloy-Bouthors 2011[1]	+	+	+	+	Good
Palacios-Jaraquemada 2011[37]	-	unsure	+	+	Poor
Sentilhes 2011[38_1377_1378]	-	unsure	+	+	Poor
Kayem 2011[19_830]	-	unsure	-	-	Poor
Schmitz 2011[39]	-	unclear	+	+	Poor
Ganguli 2010[40]	-	unsure	+	+	Poor
Wright 2010[41]	+	+	+	+	Good
Hardeman 2010[28]	-	unsure	unsure	+	Poor
Feigenberg 2009[21]	+	+	+	+	Good
Fiori 2009[42]	-	unsure	+	+	Poor
Lone 2009[43]	-	unsure	+	+	Poor
Phillips 2009[44]	+	+	+	+	Good

Author, Year	Were the harms predefined using standardized or precise definitions?	Were all pre-specified harms reported?	Did the author(s) use STANDARD scale(s) or checklist(s) for harms collection?	Were the statistical methods used to assess the main harm adequate?	Rating
Zwart 2009[23]	-	unsure	+	+	Poor
Alexander 2009[20]	-	unsure	+	+	Poor
Chauleur 2008[25]	-	unsure	+	+	Poor
Gaia 2008[45]	-	unsure	+	+	Poor
Glaze 2008[46]	-	unsure	unsure	+	Poor
McMorrow 2008[29]	-	-	unsure	-	Poor
Touboul 2008[47]	-	unsure	-	+	Poor
Chauleur 2008[48]	-	unsure	+	+	Poor
Alfirevic 2007[49]	-	unsure	+	+	Poor
Sakse 2007[50]	unsure	unsure	+	+	Poor
Knight 2007[51]	-	unsure	+	+	Poor
Ahonen 2007[26]	-	unsure	+	+	Poor

Author, Year	Were the harms predefined using standardized or precise definitions?	Were all pre-specified harms reported?	Did the author(s) use STANDARD scale(s) or checklist(s) for harms collection?	Were the statistical methods used to assess the main harm adequate?	Rating
Hoveyda 2001[52]	-	unsure	+	+	Poor
O'Leary 1995[53]	-	unsure	+	+	Poor
Boyd 1995[54]	-	unsure	+	+	Poor
Oleen 1990[55]	-	unsure	+	+	Poor

Table E-6. Quality assessment of case series

Author, Year	Confounding and modifying variables accounted for	Concurrent intervention/unintended exposure ruled out	Study free from variations from protocol	Low rate (≤20/5) attrition	Attrition did not result in difference in groups baseline & followup	Outcome assessors blinded	Clearly stated inclusion/exclusion criteria	Measures implemented consistently	Appropriate measures for assessing interventions/exposures	Interventions implemented consistently	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Blood Loss)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Transfusion)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: ICU)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Cessation)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Success)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Harms)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Fertility)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Hemostasis)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: LOS)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Uterine Preservation)	Appropriate measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Blood Loss)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Transfusion)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: ICU)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Cessation)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Success)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Harms)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Fertility)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Hemostasis)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: LOS)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Uterine Preservation)	Consistent implementation of outcome assessment	Appropriate measures for confounding variables assessment	Consistent assessment of confounding variables	Secular trends and regression to the mean accounted for	Pre-specified potential outcomes	Pre-specified harms	Reporting of all pre-specified outcomes	Reporting of all pre-specified harms
Dildy, 2013[56]	+	-	NR	NA	NA	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	/	/	/	/	/	/	-	+	+	+	/	/	/	/	/	/	+	-	NR	NA	+	-	+	Unsure
Lee, 2013[31]	+	-	NR	+	NA	-	+	+	+	NA	/	/	/	/	+	+	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	+	+	/	/	/	/	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	Unsure
Kim, 2013[30]	+	-	NR	+	NA	-	+	+	+	NA	/	/	/	/	+	+	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	+	+	/	/	/	/	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	Unsure

Author, Year	Confounding and modifying variables accounted for	Concurrent intervention/unintended exposure ruled out	Study free from variations from protocol	Low rate (≤20/5) attrition	Attrition did not result in difference in groups baseline & followup	Outcome assessors blinded	Clearly stated inclusion/exclusion criteria	Measures implemented consistently	Appropriate measures for assessing interventions/exposures	Interventions implemented consistently	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Blood Loss)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Transfusion)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: ICU)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Cessation)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Success)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Harms)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Fertility)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Hemostasis)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: LOS)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Uterine Preservation)	Appropriate measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Blood Loss)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Transfusion)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: ICU)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Cessation)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Success)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Harms)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Fertility)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Hemostasis)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: LOS)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Uterine Preservation)	Consistent implementation of outcome assessment	Appropriate measures for confounding variables assessment	Consistent assessment of confounding variables	Secular trends and regression to the mean accounted for	Pre-specified potential outcomes	Pre-specified harms	Reporting of all pre-specified outcomes	Reporting of all pre-specified harms
Yamasaki, 2013[32]	+	-	NR	+	NA	-	+	+	+	NA	/	/	/	/	+	-	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	+	+	/	/	/	/	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	Unsure
Lee, 2012[34]	+	-	NR	-	NR	-	+	+	+	NA	/	+	/	/	+	-	-	/	/	/	/	+	/	/	+	+	+	/	/	/	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	Unsure
Poujade, 2012[35]	+	-	NR	+	NA	-	+	+	+	NA	/	/	/	/	+	-	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	+	+	/	/	/	/	+	+	+	NA	+	-	+	Unsure

Author, Year	Confounding and modifying variables accounted for	Concurrent intervention/unintended exposure ruled out	Study free from variations from protocol	Low rate (≤20/5) attrition	Attrition did not result in difference in groups baseline & followup	Outcome assessors blinded	Clearly stated inclusion/exclusion criteria	Measures implemented consistently	Appropriate measures for assessing interventions/exposures	Interventions implemented consistently	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Blood Loss)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Transfusion)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: ICU)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Cessation)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Success)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Harms)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Fertility)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Hemostasis)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: LOS)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Uterine Preservation)	Appropriate measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Blood Loss)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Transfusion)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: ICU)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Cessation)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Success)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Harms)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Fertility)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Hemostasis)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: LOS)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Uterine Preservation)	Consistent implementation of outcome assessment	Appropriate measures for confounding variables assessment	Consistent assessment of confounding variables	Secular trends and regression to the mean accounted for	Pre-specified potential outcomes	Pre-specified harms	Reporting of all pre-specified outcomes	Reporting of all pre-specified harms
Ganguli, 2011[40]	+	-	NR	+	NA	-	+	+	+	NA	/	/	/	/	+	-	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	+	+	/	/	/	/	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	Unsure
Palacios-Jaraquemada, 2011[37]	-	-	NR	+	NA	-	-	NR	+	NA	/	/	/	/	+	+	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	+	+	/	/	/	/	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	Unsure
Wright, 2010[41]	+	-	NR	+	+	-	+	+	+	NA	/	+	+	/	/	+	/	/	+	/	/	+	+	/	/	+	/	/	+	/	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+

Author, Year	Confounding and modifying variables accounted for	Concurrent intervention/unintended exposure ruled out	Study free from variations from protocol	Low rate (≤20/5) attrition	Attrition did not result in difference in groups baseline & followup	Outcome assessors blinded	Clearly stated inclusion/exclusion criteria	Measures implemented consistently	Appropriate measures for assessing interventions/exposures	Interventions implemented consistently	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Blood Loss)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Transfusion)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: ICU)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Cessation)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Success)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Harms)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Fertility)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Hemostasis)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: LOS)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Uterine Preservation)	Appropriate measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Blood Loss)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Transfusion)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: ICU)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Cessation)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Success)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Harms)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Fertility)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Hemostasis)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: LOS)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Uterine Preservation)	Consistent implementation of outcome assessment	Appropriate measures for confounding variables assessment	Consistent assessment of confounding variables	Secular trends and regression to the mean accounted for	Pre-specified potential outcomes	Pre-specified harms	Reporting of all pre-specified outcomes	Reporting of all pre-specified harms
Lone, 2010[43]	+	-	NR	+	NA	-	+	+	+	NA	/	/	/	/	/	+	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	+	/	/	/	/	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	Unsure
Phillips, 2009[44]	-	-	NR	NA	NA	-	+	+	+	NA	/	+	/	+	/	+	/	/	/	/	/	+	/	+	/	+	/	/	/	/	+	-	NR	-	+	+	+	+
Gaia, 2009[45]	-	-	NR	+	NA	-	+	+	+	NA	/	/	/	/	+	-	+	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	+	+	+	/	/	/	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	Unsure

Author, Year	Confounding and modifying variables accounted for	Concurrent intervention/unintended exposure ruled out	Study free from variations from protocol	Low rate (≤20/5) attrition	Attrition did not result in difference in groups baseline & followup	Outcome assessors blinded	Clearly stated inclusion/exclusion criteria	Measures implemented consistently	Appropriate measures for assessing interventions/exposures	Interventions implemented consistently	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Blood Loss)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Transfusion)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: ICU)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Cessation)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Success)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Harms)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Fertility)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Hemostasis)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: LOS)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Uterine Preservation)	Appropriate measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Blood Loss)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Transfusion)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: ICU)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Cessation)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Success)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Harms)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Fertility)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Hemostasis)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: LOS)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Uterine Preservation)	Consistent implementation of outcome assessment	Appropriate measures for confounding variables assessment	Consistent assessment of confounding variables	Secular trends and regression to the mean accounted for	Pre-specified potential outcomes	Pre-specified harms	Reporting of all pre-specified outcomes	Reporting of all pre-specified harms
Fiori, 2009[42]	-	-	NR	-	NR	-	+	+	+	NA	/	/	/	/	+	-	+	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	+	+	/	/	/	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	Unsure
Glaze, 2008[46]	-	-	NR	NA	NA	-	+	+	+	NA	/	+	+	/	+	/	/	/	/	/	/	+	+	/	+	/	/	/	/	/	+	-	NA	-	+	-	+	Unsure
Knight, 2008[51]	+	-	NR	+	NA	-	+	+	+	NA	/	/	/	/	+	-	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	+	+	/	/	/	/	+	+	+	NA	+	-	+	Unsure

Author, Year	Confounding and modifying variables accounted for	Concurrent intervention/unintended exposure ruled out	Study free from variations from protocol	Low rate (≤20/5) attrition	Attrition did not result in difference in groups baseline & followup	Outcome assessors blinded	Clearly stated inclusion/exclusion criteria	Measures implemented consistently	Appropriate measures for assessing interventions/exposures	Interventions implemented consistently	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Blood Loss)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Transfusion)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: ICU)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Cessation)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Success)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Harms)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Fertility)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Hemostasis)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: LOS)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Uterine Preservation)	Appropriate measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Blood Loss)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Transfusion)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: ICU)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Cessation)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Success)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Harms)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Fertility)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Hemostasis)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: LOS)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Uterine Preservation)	Consistent implementation of outcome assessment	Appropriate measures for confounding variables assessment	Consistent assessment of confounding variables	Secular trends and regression to the mean accounted for	Pre-specified potential outcomes	Pre-specified harms	Reporting of all pre-specified outcomes	Reporting of all pre-specified harms
Touboul, 2008[47]	+	-	NR	+	NA	-	+	+	+	NA	/	/	/	/	/	+	/	+	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	+	/	+	/	/	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	Unsure
Chauleur, 2008[48]	+	-	NR	+	NA	-	+	+	+	NA	/	+	+	/	/	+	/	/	/	-	/	+	+	/	/	+	/	/	/	/	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	Unsure
Alfirevic, 2007[49]	-	-	NR	NA	NA	-	+	+	+	NA	-	+	+	+	/	/	/	/	/	/	NR	+	+	+	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	Unsure

Author, Year	Confounding and modifying variables accounted for	Concurrent intervention/unintended exposure ruled out	Study free from variations from protocol	Low rate (≤20/5) attrition	Attrition did not result in difference in groups baseline & followup	Outcome assessors blinded	Clearly stated inclusion/exclusion criteria	Measures implemented consistently	Appropriate measures for assessing interventions/exposures	Interventions implemented consistently	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Blood Loss)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Transfusion)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: ICU)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Cessation)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Success)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Harms)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Fertility)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Hemostasis)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: LOS)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Uterine Preservation)	Appropriate measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Blood Loss)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Transfusion)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: ICU)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Cessation)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Success)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Harms)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Fertility)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Hemostasis)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: LOS)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Uterine Preservation)	Consistent implementation of outcome assessment	Appropriate measures for confounding variables assessment	Consistent assessment of confounding variables	Secular trends and regression to the mean accounted for	Pre-specified potential outcomes	Pre-specified harms	Reporting of all pre-specified outcomes	Reporting of all pre-specified harms
Sakse, 2007[50]	-	-	NR	+	+	-	+	+	+	NA	-	-	/	/	/	+	/	/	/	/	NR	NR	/	/	/	NR	/	/	/	/	NR	-	-	-	+	-	+	Unsure
Hoveyda, 2001[52]	+	-	NR	+	NA	-	+	+	+	NA	/	/	/	/	/	+	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	+	/	/	/	/	+	+	+	NA	+	-	+	Unsure
Boyd, 1995[54]	-	-	NR	+	NA	-	+	+	+	NA	/	/	/	/	+	-	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	+	+	/	/	/	/	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	Unsure

Author, Year	Confounding and modifying variables accounted for	Concurrent intervention/unintended exposure ruled out	Study free from variations from protocol	Low rate (≤20/5) attrition	Attrition did not result in difference in groups baseline & followup	Outcome assessors blinded	Clearly stated inclusion/exclusion criteria	Measures implemented consistently	Appropriate measures for assessing interventions/exposures	Interventions implemented consistently	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Blood Loss)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Transfusion)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: ICU)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Cessation)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Success)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Harms)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Fertility)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Hemostasis)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: LOS)	Clearly described measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Uterine Preservation)	Appropriate measures for outcome assessment (Outcome: Blood Loss)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Transfusion)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: ICU)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Cessation)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Success)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Harms)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Fertility)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Hemostasis)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: LOS)	Appropriate measure for outcome assessment (Outcome: Uterine Preservation)	Consistent implementation of outcome assessment	Appropriate measures for confounding variables assessment	Consistent assessment of confounding variables	Secular trends and regression to the mean accounted for	Pre-specified potential outcomes	Pre-specified harms	Reporting of all pre-specified outcomes	Reporting of all pre-specified harms
O'Leary, 1995[53]	-	-	NR	+	NA	-	+	+	+	NA	/	/	/	/	+	-	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	+	-	/	/	/	/	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	Unsure
Oleen, 1990[55]	+	-	NR	+	NA	-	+	+	+	NA	-	+	/	/	/	+	/	/	/	/	+	+	/	/	/	+	/	/	/	/	+	+	+	NA	+	-	+	Unsure

NA=not applicable, NR=not rated, / =outcome not rated for this study

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Appendix F. Applicability tables

Pharmacologic Interventions

Table F-1. Applicability for tranexamic acid studies

Domain	**Description of applicability of evidence compared to question**
Population	Study population similar to women with mild-moderate PPH.
Intervention	Drug is available, but use for PPH is off-label in the U.S.A. and therefore should be part of a clinical trial with IRB approval.
Comparators	Comparisons were standard.
Outcomes	Outcomes assessed were those of clinical importance.
Setting	Study conducted in a tertiary care hospitals in France.

Table F-2. Applicability for misoprostol studies

Domain	**Description of applicability of evidence compared to question**
Population	Study population similar to women with mild-moderate PPH.
Intervention	Drugs are widely available in the USA and approved for use in the treatment of PPH.
Comparators	Comparisons were standard.
Outcomes	Outcomes assessed were those of clinical importance.
Setting	Study conducted in a major medical center in the USA.

Table F-3. Applicability for Recombinant human soluble thrombomodulin (rTM) studies

Domain	**Description of applicability of evidence compared to question**
Population	Study population similar only to women with DIC as a complication of severe PPH .
Intervention	Intervention may not be available at many sites in the USA, exact intervention in this study was created in Japan.
Comparators	Comparisons were standard.
Outcomes	Outcomes assessed were those of clinical importance.
Setting	Study conducted in Japan

Table F-4. Applicability for carboprost tromethamine studies

Domain	**Description of applicability of evidence compared to question**
Population	Study population similar to women with mild-moderate PPH.
Intervention	Drug is available in the USA and approved for use in the treatment of PPH.
Comparators	Comparisons were standard.
Outcomes	Outcomes assessed were those of clinical importance.
Setting	Study conducted in a medical center in the USA.

Table F-5. Applicability for recombinant activated FVII (rFVIIa) studies

Domain	**Description of applicability of evidence compared to question**
Population	Registry study populations included women from any obstetric population within nine European countries or Australia and New Zealand, and two other retrospective studies included women from academic centers in Finland and Ireland. Women included in the studies had post-partum hemorrhage treated with rFVIIa and were identified retrospectively through medical charts or through physician and pharmacist response to mailed surveys. There were no specific inclusion/exclusion criteria other than use of rFVIIa in the post-partum period in women without a history of hemophilia.
Intervention	Use of rFVIIa for post-partum hemorrhage.
Comparators	One registry study and both the retrospective case-control and cohort studies compared rFVIIa to placebo. One registry study compared use of rFVIIa as treatment for ongoing post-partum hemorrhage with use of rFVIIa after successful treatment of post-partum hemorrhage with other methods (prophylactic rFVIIa).
Outcomes	The retrospective cohort and case-control studies assessed transfusion and uterine preservation rates. The retrospective cohort also assessed rates of anemia and length of stay. All four studies reported harms associated with treatment with rFVIIa (thromboembolic

	events and adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) were most common) and rates of maternal death. Harms outcomes were not pre-defined in the methods section. There are no reported long term outcomes.
Setting	Studies were conducted in Australia, New Zealand, Finland, Ireland, Denmark, France, Iceland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom and included women from any hospital setting (academic and community). The registry studies attempted to be inclusive of all populations, but ultimately included 50% or fewer hospitals in the regions. Generalization of these study findings to general clinical practice may be limited as many hospitals in the regions assessed did not participate in data collection.

Table F-6. Applicability for transfusion studies

Population	The populations from studies examining the efficacy and harms of transfusion of various blood products after post-partum hemorrhage included women with post-partum hemorrhage. Post-partum hemorrhage was defined differently in each study, but was at least blood loss ≥ 500 mL in the RCT and two retrospective cohort studies. In one retrospective cohort study women included in the study had post-partum hemorrhage (volume not defined) with clinical symptoms of hypovolemia (hypotension, tachycardia, positive "tilt" test, or oliguria).
Intervention	The transfusion studies studied different interventions. Transfusion with whole blood versus packed red blood cells only versus combinations of blood products or transfusion of cryoprecipitate versus fibrinogen concentrates, or massive transfusion (≥ 10 units of blood) versus standard transfusion (< 10 units of blood), or transfusion versus no transfusion.
Comparators	Comparators are as above. Transfusion with whole blood versus packed red blood cells only versus combinations of blood products or transfusion of cryoprecipitate versus fibrinogen concentrates, or massive transfusion (≥ 10 units of blood) versus standard transfusion (< 10 units of blood), or transfusion versus no transfusion.
Outcomes	These studies followed different outcomes. Three retrospective cohort studies assessed for ICU admission, two retrospective cohort studies compared length of stay, one retrospective cohort assed uterine preservation, and the randomized controlled trial assessed fatigue and quality of life.
Setting	All studies were performed at academic hospitals in Korea, Ireland, the Netherlands and the US. Generalization of these study findings to community settings may be limited as they were single center studies at large institutions.

Table F-7. Applicability for studies of uterine tamponade

Domain	Description of applicability of evidence
Population	The study population was women admitted to the maternity unit at a tertiary care university in France. Inclusion criteria included all women with PPH due to atony that was treated (successfully or unsuccessfully) with sulprostone. Specific exclusion criteria were not specified.
Intervention	The specified intervention of interest was the use of uterine balloon tamponade; however, all comparisons were done between women who reached the 4th step in the protocol (treated with sulprostone) before and after the implementation of a new protcol. Therefore changes in these outcomes do not reflect the impact of the intervention itself (uterine balloon tamponade) but the influence of a new protocol implementation in the overall management of PPH.
Comparators	The controls (before) were identified by searching electronic medical records while data for the study period (after) were collected prospectively.
Outcomes	Outcomes measured were blood loss, transfusion, and hysterectomy. The study also reported rates of invasive surgical procedures before and after protocol implementation.
Setting	The study was conducted in France with comparable standard of care to the US. The study was conducted in a tertiary care center and may not be applicable to other birth settings.

Table F-8. Applicability for studies of uterine artery embolization

Domain	Description of applicability of evidence
Population	The study population was 1627 women at tertiary care hospitals receiving embolization for PPH treatment, typically after failure of first-line interventions. More cesarean births when repoted (1062 vs. 876 vaginal), most cases of PPH due to atony (estimated 1060/1938).
Intervention	Arterial embolization using agents such as gelfoam, microparticles, coils, or a combination. The number of arteries and areteries embolized varied across studies. Embolization may not be widely available in smaller community hospitals, thus applicability is somewhat limited.

Comparators	Comparators were no embolization or use of another intervention. Most studies were case series.
Outcomes	Outcomes measured were typically success of intervention, fertility, resumption of menses, and harms. Loss to followup for fertility outcomes was high.
Setting	Studies were conducted in Europe, Korea, United States, Japan. Eight of 15 studies were conducted in France. Hospital settings apploicable to tertiary care centers in the U.S.

Table F-9. Applicability for studies of uterine and other pelvic artery ligation

Domain	Description of applicability of evidence
Population	The study population was 1137 women receiving arterial ligation for PPH treatment, typically after failure of first-line interventions. 60 vaginal vs. 538 cesarean borths. Not all studies reported mode of birth.
Intervention	Ligation sites varied across studies. Ligation availability may depend on availability of skilled providers and may not be widely available in smaller community hospitals, thus applicability is somewhat limited.
Comparators	Comparators were no ligation or use of another intervention.
Outcomes	Outcomes measured were typically success of intervention, fertility, resumption of menses, and harms. Loss to followup for fertility outcomes was high.
Setting	Studies were conducted in Europe, United States, and Argentina.

Table F-10. Applicability for studies of uterine compression sutures

Domain	Description of applicability of evidence
Population	The study population was 811 women receiving sutures for PPH treatment, typically after failure of first-line interventions. 230 cesarean and 42 vaginal births in the one study reporting mode.
Intervention	Typres of sutures varied across studies. Skilled personnel may not be widely available in smaller community hospitals, thus applicability is somewhat limited.
Comparators	Comparators were no suture or use of another intervention. Most studies were case series.
Outcomes	Outcomes measured were typically success of intervention, fertility, resumption of menses, and harms. Loss to followup for fertility outcomes was high.
Setting	Studies were conducted in the UK and Argentina .

Table F-11. Applicability for studies of hysterectomy

Domain	Description of applicability of evidence
Population	Over 3000 women receiving hysterectomy, preceded by a combination of interventions including uterotonics, ligation, embolization, and sutures. 2886 cesarean births and 358 vaginal.
Intervention	Total and subtotal hysterectomy; prior interventions differed across studies, which aligns with typical care as hysterectomy generally the intervention of last resort when possible.
Comparators	Most studies were case series.
Outcomes	Outcomes measured were typically success of intervention, transfusion rates, ICU stay, and harms.
Setting	Studies were conducted Europe, Canada, US, Korea, in a variety of hospitals. Some case series/registry studies reported data from across a country or region.

Table F-12. Applicability for studies of combined interventions

Domain	Description of applicability of evidence
Population	Women with primary and secondary PPH (3 studies) receiving interventions including medical, procedural, and surgical approaches.
Intervention	Medical and surgical approaches including curettage, embolization, hysterectomy, surgical evacuation.
Comparators	Comparator was medical/conservative vs. surgical.procedural treatment. Two studies were case series.
Outcomes	Clinically appropriate outcomes including cessation of bleeding, transfusion rates, complications/harms.
Setting	Studies were conducted Europe, Canada, US, Korea, typically in tertiary care hospitals. Some case series/registry studies reported data from varied hospitals across a country or region

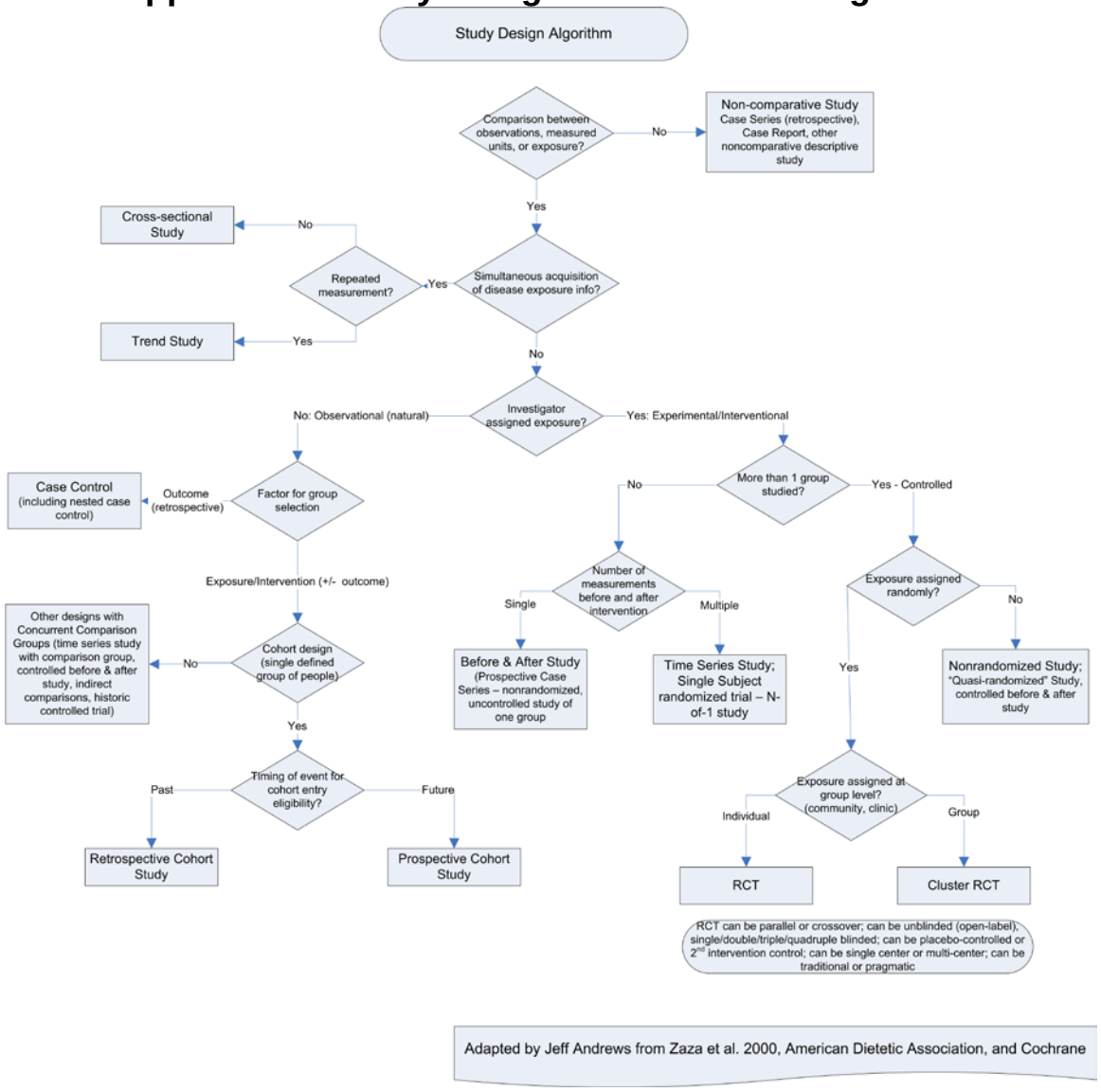
Table F-13. Applicability of studies addressing interventions for anemia

Domain	**Description of applicability of evidence compared to question**
Population	The study population was women with iron deficiency anemia (Hb <110 g/L and ferritin < 12 µg/L) who were hemodynamically stable after post-partum hemorrhage of ≥ 500 mL blood loss. Women were identified within 72 hours of cesarean or vaginal delivery. Women with other causes of anemia, acute systemic infection, vitamin B12 or folate deficiency, hepatitis, HIV, severe asthma, allergy to iron, pre-treatment ferritin levels > 300 ng/mL, multiple pregnancy or high risk of premature birth were excluded.
Intervention	Women were randomized by telephone service to receive either 400 mg of intravenous iron sucrose divided into two 200 mg infusions given a minimum of 24 hours apart or two iron tablets totaling 160 mg elemental iron daily for six weeks following delivery.
Comparators	Intravenous iron supplementation was compared with oral iron supplementation. Both arms were treatment arms.
Outcomes	Outcomes were blood hemoglobin and ferritin levels performed on days 1, 14, and 42 post-partum.
Setting	There was a single randomized controlled trial conducted at a single hospital outside of a city in Australia. The catchment area of the hospital predominantly included the local neighborhood composed predominantly of women of low educational attainment and socio-economic status, with high levels of unemployment and teen pregnancy. Generalization of these study findings to general obstetric practices may be limited as there is a single study performed at a single center.

Table F-14. Applicability of systems-level interventions

Domain	**Description of applicability of evidence compared to question**
Population	Populations both in the United States and Europe reflect those typical of similar size and type (rural, academic, etc.) obstetric units in current labor and delivery environments in the United States. Overall the systems-level interventions assessed have good applicability to current practice in the United States.
Intervention	Interventions were informed by processes of identifying evidence and crafting guidance that conforms to typical quality improvement and outcomes based research. The content of the interventions is feasible to implement across a full range of settings and the approaches to measuring outcomes are applicable to practice
Comparators	Most studies used pre-post designs.
Outcomes	Outcomes were clinically relevant and included change in PPH incidence, changes in procedures and interventions.
Setting	Studies were conducted in Europe and the United States and reflect settings typical of similar size and type (rural, academic, etc.) obstetric units in current labor and delivery environments in the United States.

Appendix G. Study Design Classification Algorithm



Adapted by Jeff Andrews from Zaza et al. 2000, American Dietetic Association, and Cochrane