

## Posttest-Using Scorecard Feedback to Improve Quantitative Blood Loss Measurement at Birth

1. According to the author, what makes quantitative blood loss (QBL) measurement essential to the care of women in childbirth?
  - a. It allows early identification of postpartum hemorrhage before a woman may show signs of clinical deterioration.
  - b. It has been adopted nationwide as the gold standard in maternity care.
  - c. It is simpler to accomplish than estimated blood loss (EBL) measurement.
  
2. Which best describes the local problem underpinning this quality improvement project?
  - a. QBL measurement had been introduced previously, but the consistent practice of it had not been sustained.
  - b. QBL measurement had never been practiced in this facility before, and maternity care staff needed significant education about it.
  - c. The hospital did not have an evidence-based protocol for the management of postpartum hemorrhage.
  
3. What was the aim of this project?
  - a. To achieve 100% compliance with existing hospital policy regarding blood loss measurement.
  - b. To implement a new hospital policy to switch from measuring EBL to measuring QBL.
  - C. To increase the percentage of cases in which QBL was documented by labor and delivery nurses.
  
4. Why did the electronic health record need to be altered before this project could be implemented?
  - a. It did not distinguish between blood loss measured by nurses and blood loss measured by physicians.
  - b. The blood loss field could be completed only by physicians.
  - c. The blood loss field did not distinguish between EBL and QBL.
  
5. Which did the author use to engage nurses to document QBL?
  - a. Competency checklists
  - b. Monthly e-mail reminders
  - c. Weekly scorecards
  
6. What was a concern raised by obstetricians regarding QBL?
  - a. Communication between nurses and physicians during birth might be compromised.
  - b. QBL measurement might be less accurate than previously thought.

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c. Women might receive unnecessary transfusions.

7. How were scorecard and run chart results used in this project?

- a. Scorecards and run charts were discussed during unit huddles in which nurses identified facilitators of and barriers to QBL measurement and engaged in problem solving.
- b. Scorecards and run charts were presented to nursing staff by the project leader as an in-service, in which the project leader identified facilitators of and barriers to QBL measurement and engaged in problem solving.
- c. Scorecards and run charts were sent to nurses in private emails to ensure anonymity and confidentiality; nurses were encouraged to engage in problem solving with the project leader individually.

8. What is a method described in this article that can help nurses overcome challenges to implementing QBL measurement?

- a. Add additional nursing staff to help nurses add this practice change to an already busy workflow.
- b. Have obstetricians be project champions.
- c. Provide scripting to help nurses with specific communication scenarios.

9. What does the author suggest as another way nurses can use scorecards in their own practice?

- a. Develop scorecards to track data on aspects of care in which they excel or in which they would like to improve
- b. Develop scorecards to track data on how frequently the obstetricians they practice with measure QBL.
- c. Develop scorecards to track data on how QBL measurement at their facility compares with rates nationwide