Postpartum Hemorrhage: Literature Review

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Quantitative research is data that is collected and can be measured (Houser, 2023). It can be used to determine the effects of an intervention, measure the relationships between variables, and detect changes over time (Houser, 2023). Quantitative studies can also help answer questions on relationships between a cause and effect (Houser, 2023). Quantitative blood loss in obstetric hemorrhages is a major topic that needs to be addressed to help decrease the number of hemorrhages that happen worldwide. Data collected on quantitative methods of measuring this blood loss can help to be more accurate in determining the estimation of obstetric blood loss.

Quantitative Blood Loss in Obstetric Hemorrhage

In this article, the committee on obstetric practices and the American College of Nurse-Midwives' came together to collect data on the different methods that are used in the healthcare setting to collect obstetric blood loss and the accuracy (Smith et al., 2019). Previous studies have been able to evaluate factors that are associated with postpartum hemorrhages and found that accurate measures of blood loss can help with early detection and could decrease the risk for emergency situations (Smith et al., 2019). The purpose of this article is to review and clarify evidence done in previous research regarding the accuracy of methods that are available (Smith et al., 2019). This study will allow researchers to see the difference in quantitative and visual estimated blood loss methods, and identify research gaps (Smith et al., 2019).

Key Points

Visual estimation of obstetric blood loss and quantitative measurement of obstetric blood loss are the two main points that are studied throughout this article (Smith et al., 2019). The obstetric

practice committee and the American nurse-midwives' provided and collected measurable data that was able to be compared involving both methods on measuring blood loss after delivering a baby (Smith et al., 2019). The study also includes the differences between vaginal and cesarean births and how the methods can vary depending on the delivery (Smith et al., 2019). Other key points that are explained throughout this study are quantitative assessment, effects, and the process that takes place while gathering this research (Smith et al., 2019).

Assumptions

The study provides evidence on the relationship between visual estimation and quantitative measurement of obstetric blood loss. The information found in the study can help further research in monitoring blood loss and the best method to help early detection on postpartum hemorrhages (Smith et al., 2019). The research in this article has found that using the quantitative measurement method can help decline the statistics with postpartum hemorrhages (Smith et al., 2019). When using this method there are two items that are needed (Smith et al., 2019). The first one being able to use direct measurements of blood loss (quantitative) and having the protocol within the facility for collecting and reporting the amount that was measured postdelivery (Smith et al., 2019). The overall finding was the accuracy of blood loss collected is improved with quantitative measurement techniques (Smith et al., 2019).

Deficit/Conclusion

The importance of this article is to establish evidence on why quantitative measurement is a better option than visual estimation when measuring blood loss in a postpartum mother (Smith et al., 2019). Hemorrhaging is a huge factor that contributes to maternal morbidity and mortality

(Smith et al., 2019). This study shows evidence on how using graduated drapes or weighing provides a more accurate assessment of actual blood loss postdelivery (Smith et al., 2019). Being able to take quantitative measured blood loss will help prevent and early diagnose any significant blood loss that might take place (Smith et al., 2019). Hospitals that want to show quality improvement should practice quantitative measurements themselves and find that the outcome is positive.

Incidence of postpartum hemorrhage defined by quantitative blood loss measurement: a national cohort

Here add in a summary of the article. Follow the MEAL paragraph formatting and use Grammarly.com. Be sure to cover all aspects within the rubric. Be sure to use double space and to tab over for your first line of a new paragraph.

Key Points

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Assumptions

Paragraph goes here discussing the assumptions of the article. Follow the MEAL paragraph formatting and use Grammarly.com.

Deficit/Conclusion

Paragraph goes here discussing the conclusion of the article. Follow the MEAL paragraph formatting and use Grammarly.com. Do you accept the authors' line of reasoning? What are the implications for this article? If nursing fails to accept this line of reasoning, what would the implications be?

Evaluating the quality of care for postpartum hemorrhage with a new quantitative tool: a population-based study

Here add in a summary of the article. Follow the MEAL paragraph formatting and use Grammarly.com. Be sure to cover all aspects within the rubric. Be sure to use double space and to tab over for your first line of a new paragraph.

Key Points

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Assumptions

Paragraph goes here discussing the assumptions of the article. Follow the MEAL paragraph formatting and use Grammarly.com.

Deficit/Conclusion

Paragraph goes here discussing the conclusion of the article. Follow the MEAL paragraph formatting and use Grammarly.com. Do you accept the authors' line of reasoning? What are the

implications for this article? If nursing fails to accept this line of reasoning, what would the implications be?

Conclusion

Write a conclusion here in your overall paper. Follow the MEAL paragraph formatting and use Grammarly.com. Provide a summary/conclusion of the analysis of all three articles. Discuss how the information can improve:

- Patient outcomes
- Nursing practice
- Evidence-based practice/Quality Improvement efforts
- Healthcare as a whole

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