

Clinical Challenges in Postpartum Care

Objectives

- Define the newly advocated descriptions for postpartum hemorrhage
- Review approaches to risk identification and assessment for women with postpartum hemorrhage
- Discuss the indications, pharmacology, and nursing considerations for use of tranexamic acid to treat postpartum hemorrhage
- Outline the evaluation tools, management, and maternal outcomes for women with new onset postpartum preeclampsia
- Identify the risk factors, pre-existing and pregnancy-related conditions that increase the risk for postpartum respiratory depression
- Summarize how normal physiologic changes in pregnancy can complicate the assessment and management of respiratory depression
- Recap management considerations in treating postpartum respiratory depression

Content Outline

1. Postpartum Hemorrhage
 - A. New terminology and guidelines
 - B. Risk identification and assessment
 - C. Nursing management strategies
2. Tranexamic Acid Treatment
 - A. Indications
 - B. Pharmacology
3. Postpartum Preeclampsia
 - A. Definition
 - B. Risk factors
 - C. Clinical presentation
 - D. Management
4. Postpartum Respiratory Depression
 - A. Risk factors
 1. Physiologic
 2. Contributory pre-existing and obstetric conditions
 3. Management approaches

Reading Material Resources

Module WB2436: Clinical Challenges in Postpartum Care is based on the resources listed below. A copy of each resource is included with the module.

The Role of Perinatal Nurses in the Use of Tranexamic Acid During Postpartum Hemorrhage, Obermeyer, et al., *Nursing for Women's Health*, Volume 26, Issue 1, February 2022, 63-71

Postpartum preeclampsia or eclampsia: defining its place and management among the hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, Hauspurg, et al., *American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology*, February 2022, S1211-S1221

Postpartum Respiratory Depression, Himmelwright, et al., *Anesthesia Clinics*, 39 (2021), 687-709