

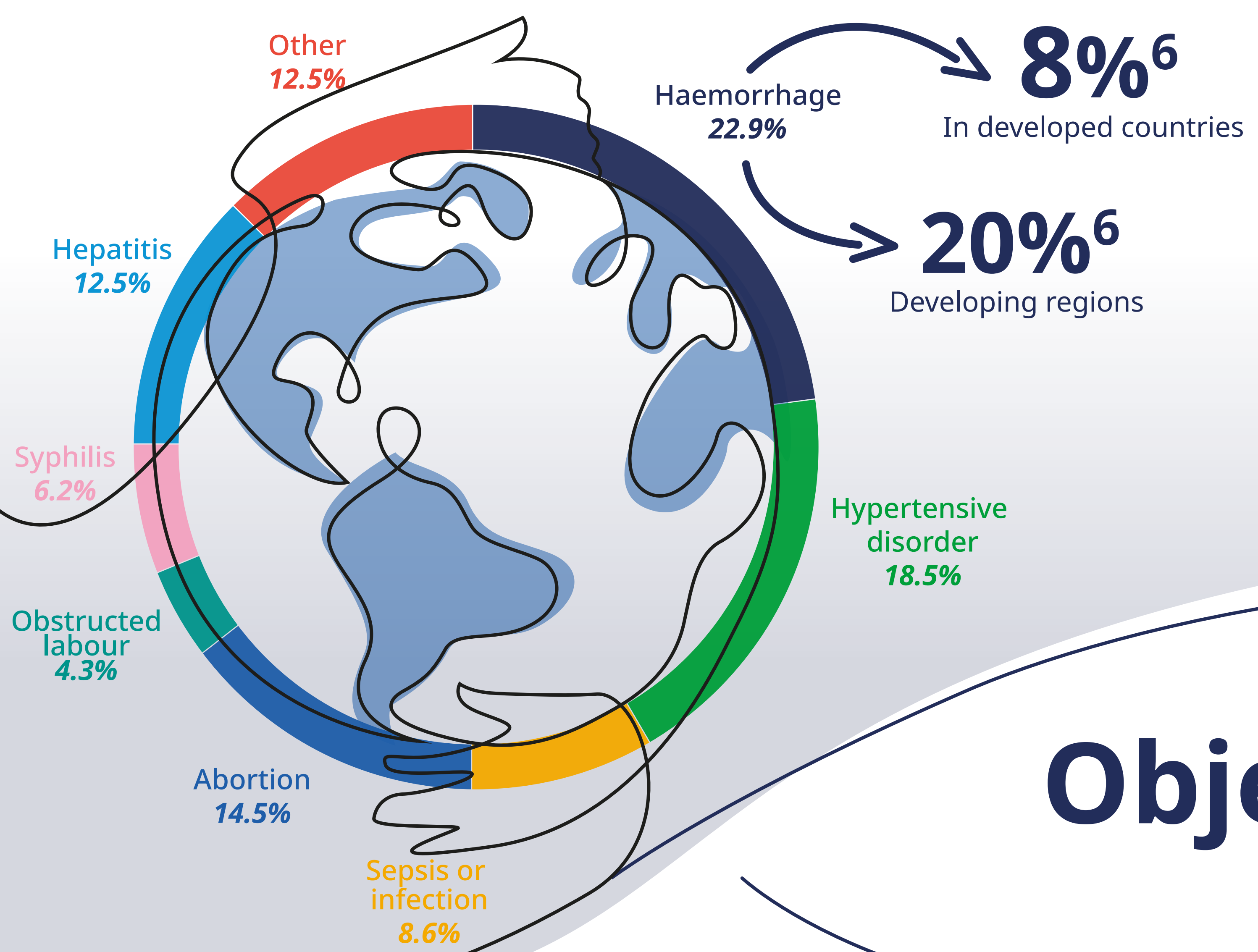
Postpartum haemorrhage: maternal's biggest fear

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Context

- Postpartum haemorrhage (PPH) is defined as the loss of 500 mL of blood or more after birth.
- PPH is the **principal cause of maternal mortality** worldwide¹

Figure 1: Global causes of maternal death⁵



PPH Prevalence in Colombia

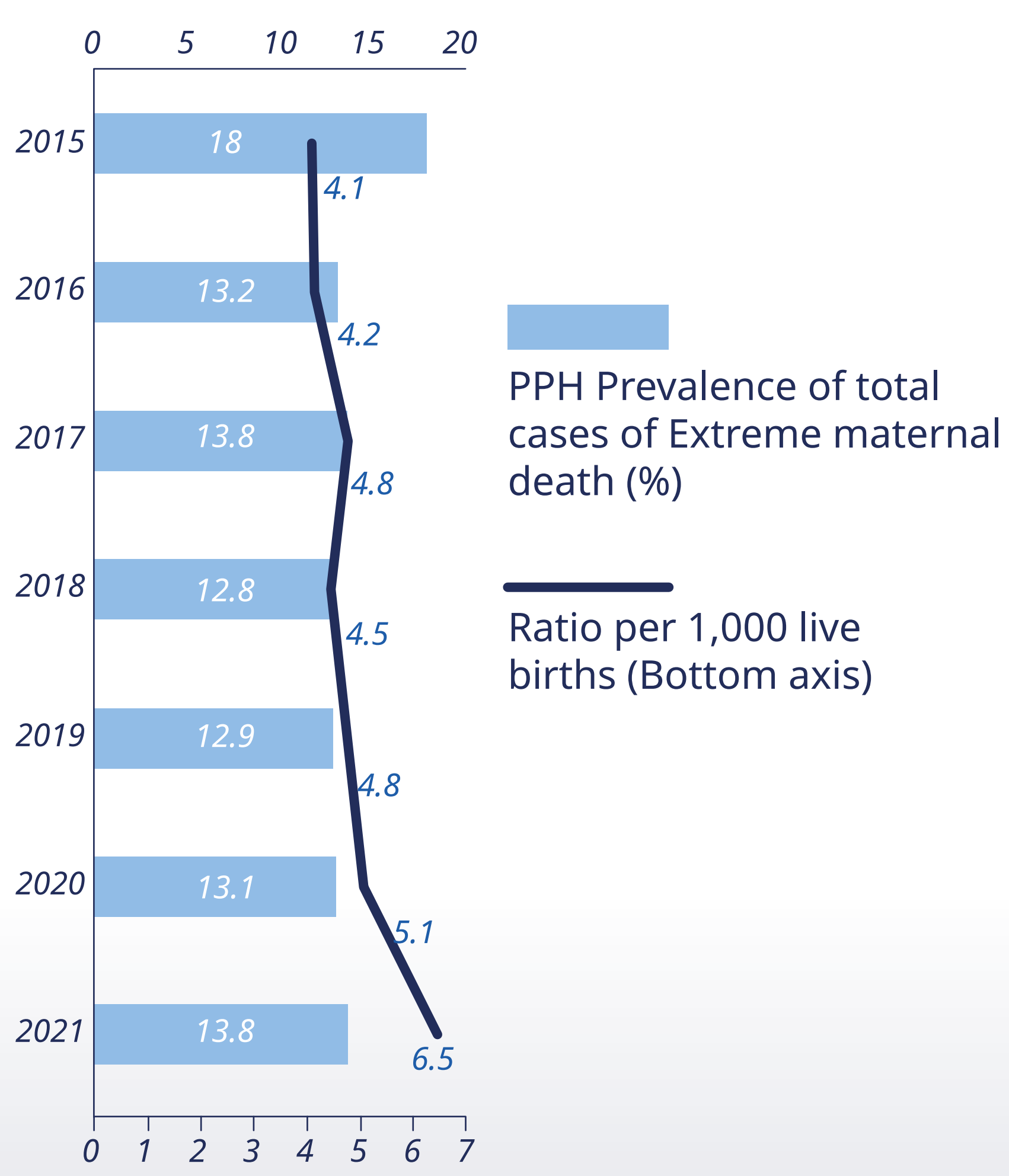


Figure 2: PPH prevalence in Colombia³

The global burden of this event is a key indicator to evaluate and intervene in the achievement of:



Third Sustainable Development Goal (reduce the global maternal mortality rate to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030), as it constitutes an **avoidable cause** to a through timely and appropriate treatment of the mother².

Objective

Generate evidence related to the situation of PPH in Colombia to support decision-making in public health.

Methods

A **retrospective data analysis** was carried out regarding the **ICD-10 O721**, code related to immediate postpartum haemorrhage (IPP) between 2019 and 2022 in Colombia.

*IPP is the proxy variable of PPH according to local information.

ICD 10: O721 (Immediate postpartum haemorrhage)		
Data base	What is it?	Data we collected
MIPRES	Official prescription record	Drugs prescribed to patients
SISPRO	Integrated Social Protection Information System	Mortality records
SIVIGILA	Public health surveillance system	Sociodemographic data
RIPS	Individual health service provision records	Services and geolocation

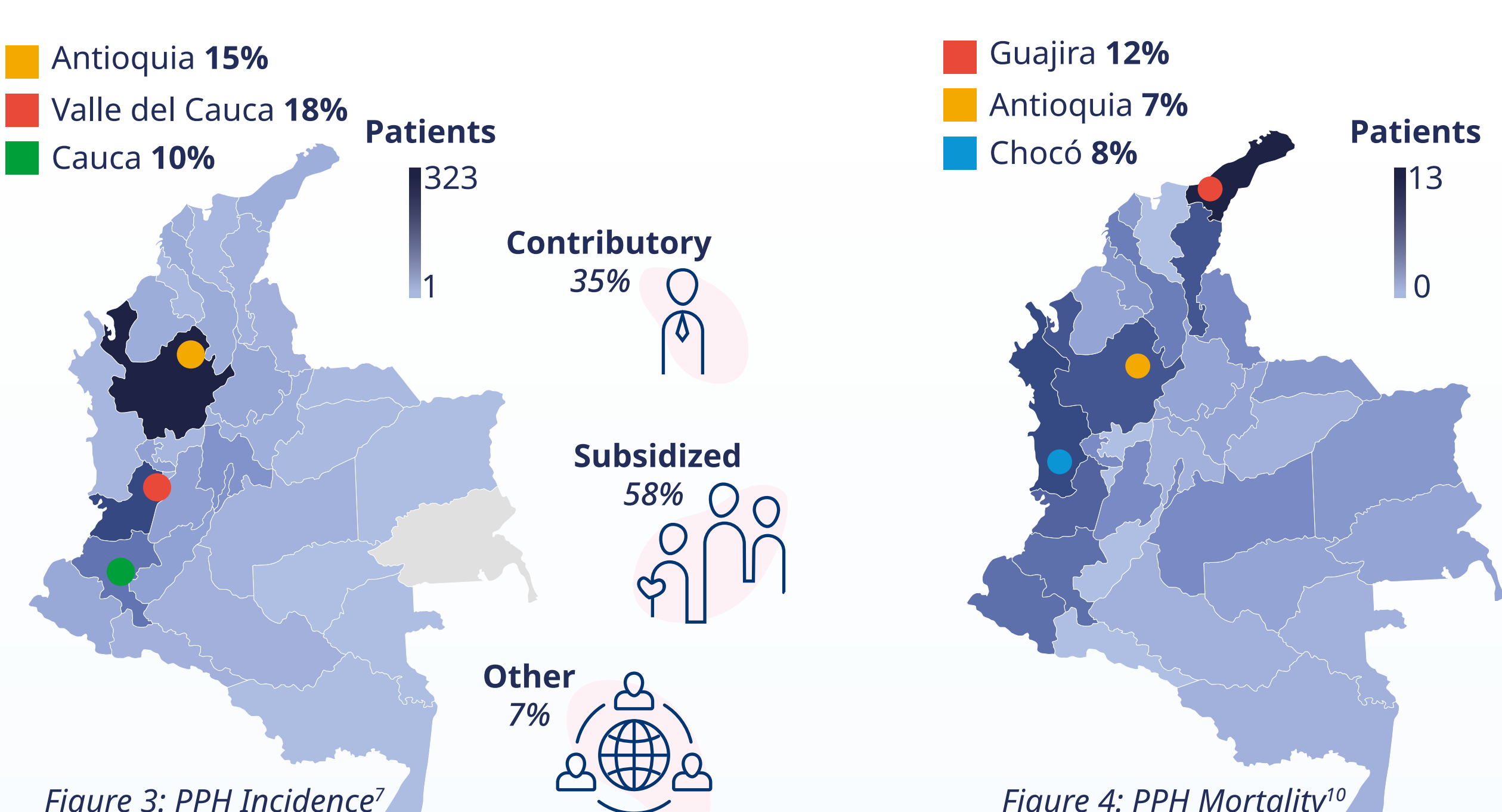
Table 1: Data bases

Conclusion

- 1** First cause of preventable maternity morbidity and mortality
- 2** Disease awareness and discussion environments
Will lead to Estrategias in different regions
- 3** Despite the treatments available in Colombia, there are opportunities to **reduce the mortality** of PPH with new therapeutic options.
In order to **reduce the incidence** in the country and raise awareness among the population and payers.

Results

Type of affiliation to the health system⁷



On average, 250 cases of PPH occur annually in Colombia⁷

Treatments**

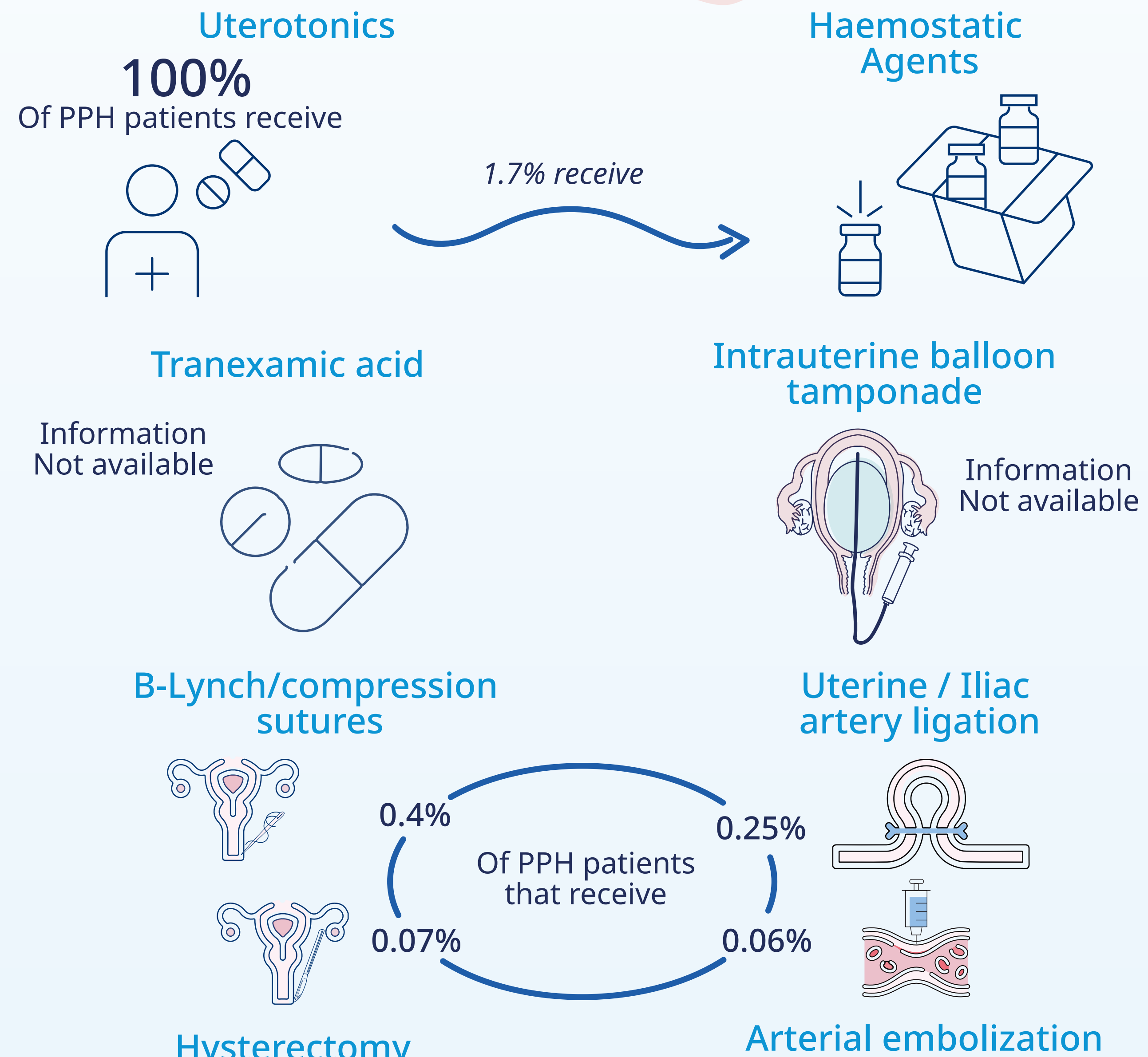


Figure 5: treatments^{9,10}

**Reimbursed through the national benefit plan or mipres

Recommendations

- 1** Colombia has a good registry of information for this pathology, although there is an opportunity to have **more information about the available treatments usage**.
- 2** Strengthen the public policy of **prevention and awareness** about the impact of this pathology in the health care system and other sectors.
- 3** Future studies are required related to the **economic, emotional, and other impacts of the maternal mortality** derived from postpartum haemorrhage.

References

(1) Colombia. Instituto Nacional de Salud. Informe de Evento Mortalidad Materna. 2021. <https://www.ins.gov.co/buscador-eventos/Paginas/Info-Evento.aspx>. (2) Consejo Nacional de Política Económica y Social. Estrategia para la implementación de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) en Colombia. (2018). (3) HPP, hemorragia postparto; MME, morbilidad materna extrema. elaboración propia a partir de datos del INS. Informe de Evento Morbilidad Materna Extrema. 2022.10 (4) INS. Informe de Evento Morbilidad Materna Extrema. 2022 (5) PPH, post-partum haemorrhage. Bhutta ZA et al. New Engl J Med 2013; 369:2226–35. (6) Bienstock JL, Eke AC, Hueppchen NA. Postpartum Hemorrhage. N Engl J Med. 2021 Apr 29;384(17):1635–1645. doi: 10.1056/NEJMra1513247. PMID: 33913640; PMCID: PMC10181876. (7) HPP, hemorragia postparto; MME, morbilidad materna extrema. elaboración propia a partir de datos del INS. Informe de Evento Morbilidad Materna Extrema. 2022.10. (8) SIVIGILA (2023) Datos sociodemográficos, (May 15, 2023) Sistema de Vigilancia en Salud Pública (9) MIPRES (2023) Medicamentos usados por pacientes con hemorragia posparto, (May 15, 2023), Mi prescripción. (10) SISPRO, (2023) tratamientos usados para pacientes con hemorragia pos parto, (May 15,2023) clasificación única de trámites en salud.

