

≤7.1 and 5 min Apgar score ≤ 7 decreased significantly at P2 compared to P1, p=0.016 and p=0.031, respectively). Composite neonatal outcome decreased significantly at P2 compared to P1, 10.6% vs. 19.5%, respectively, P=0.002. No differences in the rate of composite maternal outcome at P1 compared to P2 were observed. Worse neonatal outcome was dependent on time period (P1), OR=2.12, 95% CI=1.27-3.55, p=0.004 and on gestational age at delivery, OR=0.68, 95% CI= 0.62-0.760, p<0.001, by using logistic regression model.

CONCLUSION: Introduction of a management protocol to shorten decision-to delivery interval in emergent CS for NRFHR was associated with improved early neonatal outcome without change in maternal complications.

Comparison of maternal and neonatal outcome before (P1) and after (P2) implementation of management protocol to shorten decision-to delivery interval for emergent CS for NRFHR

Parameter	Emergent CS at P1 n=292	Emergent CS at P2 n=301	p-value
Pregnancy and labor characteristics			
Mean Gestational age (weeks)	38.9 ± 2.5	39.1 ± 2.2	NS
Diabetes mellitus	19 (6.5%)	15 (5%)	NS
Preeclampsia	33 (11.3%)	20 (6.6%)	0.047
Patient in active labor (> 4 cm)	141 (48.3%)	167 (54.2%)	NS
FGR (< 10th percentile)	67 (22.9%)	54 (17.9%)	NS
Preterm Labor (<34 weeks)	14 (4.8%)	13 (4.3%)	NS
Mean DDI (minutes)	21.7 ± 9.1	12.3 ± 3.8	<0.001
DDI<20 minutes (%)	163/285 (57.2%)	282 (93.7%)	<0.001
Duration of operation (minutes)	35.2 ± 11.8	34.6 ± 18	NS
General anesthesia	70 (24%)	139 (46.2%)	<0.001
*Maternal composite intraoperative complications	39 (13.4%)	35 (11.6%)	NS
** Maternal composite postoperative complications	39 (13.4%)	27 (9%)	NS
Neonatal outcome			
Cord pH ≤ 7.1	31 (10.6%)	16 (5.3%)	0.016
5 minute Apgar score ≤ 7	17 (5.8%)	7 (2.3%)	0.031
#Composite neonatal outcome	57 (19.5%)	32 (10.6%)	0.002

DDI, Deliver-decision-interval; FGR, fetal growth restriction.

*re-laparotomy, uterine atony, large hematomas; **fever, endometritis, blood transfusion, wound infection, pelvic abscess, venous thromboembolism; # respiratory distress, necrotizing enterocolitis, sepsis, transfusion, ventilation, seizure, hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy, phototherapy, death.

29 Does a postpartum hemorrhage patient safety program result in sustained changes in management and outcomes?

Brett Einerson¹, Emily Miller¹, William Grobman¹

¹Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Chicago, IL

OBJECTIVE: To determine whether the introduction of a postpartum hemorrhage (PPH) checklist and education program was associated with sustained changes in clinical practice and outcomes.

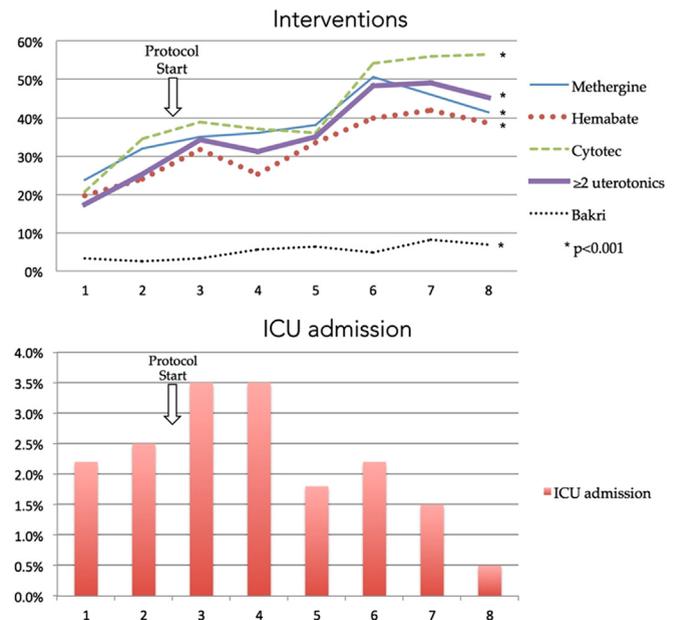
STUDY DESIGN: This was a longitudinal cohort study of women with PPH at a single tertiary-care hospital from August 2007 to August 2011. In August 2008, a multidisciplinary PPH patient safety protocol was implemented which included 1) educational sessions regarding blood loss (EBL) estimation and 2) introduction of a checklist for PPH management. Clinical interventions as well as patient outcomes were abstracted from the medical record and compared across 6-month epochs using tests of trend.

RESULTS: A total of 2751 women experienced PPH over the study period. Maternal characteristics that are known to be associated with the risk of PPH (i.e., multiple gestation, birth weight, placenta previa, chorioamnionitis, labor length, and rates of cesarean delivery) were similar during this period. After the introduction of the patient safety protocol, we observed a significant increase over time in the use of uterotonics and Bakri balloon placement (p<0.001 for

each, Figure). Other PPH interventions including use of B-lynch suture, transfusion of packed red cells and fresh frozen plasma, use of uterine artery embolization, and postpartum hysterectomy did not change. Additionally, frequency of EBL >1500 mL was documented to increase (p=0.002) and rates of admission to the ICU decreased (p=0.021).

CONCLUSION: After the introduction of a multidisciplinary PPH program, we observed a sustained increase in the use of uterotonics and Bakri balloon placement. There was also a significant increase in the frequency of EBL >1500 mL after blood loss estimation training. These changes were associated with a concomitant decrease in frequency of ICU admissions.

Postpartum hemorrhage interventions and ICU admissions, in 6-month epochs



30 Hospital-level variation in labor induction and cesarean delivery

Sarah Little¹, Julian Robinson¹, Ashish Jha²

¹Brigham and Women's Hospital, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Boston, MA,

²Harvard School of Public Health, Health Policy and Management, Boston, MA

OBJECTIVE: The overuse of labor induction is widely believed to be a driver of the increasing cesarean delivery rate. Yet, there is surprisingly little data to support this hypothesis. Therefore, we analyzed whether hospitals that have higher rates of labor induction have higher rates of cesarean delivery.

STUDY DESIGN: Using the 2010 National Inpatient Sample, we calculated hospital rates of cesarean delivery, including total, primary, and low risk (term, vertex, singleton, without a prior cesarean) and rates of labor induction including total and elective. Inductions were classified as elective if they were at term without medical indication (as defined by the Joint Commission). Pearson coefficients were used to determine whether hospital induction and cesarean rates were correlated. We then built logistic regression models to determine the degree to which the hospital rate of labor induction was independently associated with an individual's risk of cesarean delivery.