

OB HEMORRHAGE TOOLKIT

APPENDIX E.3. METHODS FOR DEVELOPING TRAINING AND TOOLS FOR QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT OF BLOOD LOSS

Recommended methods for ongoing quantitative measurement of blood loss:

1. Formally estimate blood loss by recording percent (%) saturation of blood soaked items with the use of visual cues such as pictures/posters to determine blood volume equivalence of saturated/blood soaked pads, chux, etc.
2. Formally measure blood loss by weighing blood soaked pads/chux
3. Formally measure blood loss by collecting blood in graduated measurement containers

Quantifying blood loss by weighing (see images at right and below)

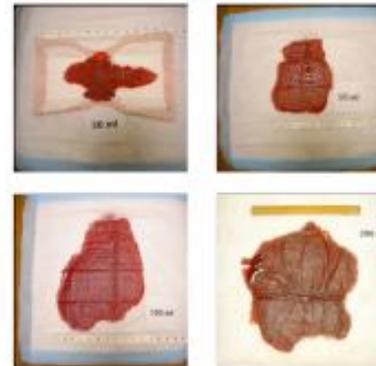
- Establish dry weights of common items
- Standardize use of pads
- Build weighing of pads into routine practice
- Develop worksheet for calculations

Quantifying blood loss by measuring (see image below right)

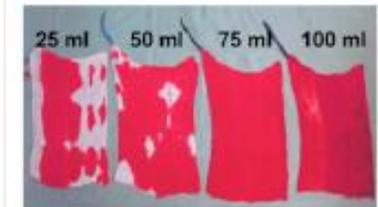
- Use graduated collection containers (C/S and vaginal deliveries)
- Account for other fluids (amniotic fluid, urine, irrigation)

Training Tools

Posters



18 X 18-inch Dry Lap Sponges



- 25 ml saturates about 50% area
- 50 ml saturates about 75% area
- 75 ml saturates entire surface
- 100 ml will saturate and drip

Establish Dry Weights

Dry Weights	Weight in Grams	Procedure
Steel		
Standard Bundle (2 lg chux, 1 use pack perpad, 2 small pads)	388	
Small Chux (10 in x 24 in)	37	
Large Chux (24 in x 34 in)	68	
Large Perpad (extra padding)	26	
Small Perpad (short DR Pack)	15	
Ice Pack (Pipal)	122	
Chux (Fetal drap)	80 - 115	
Wing (drap) (DR Pack)	18	
Reusable Sponge	4	

Posters
Pocket Cards



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Under Buttocks Drapes

