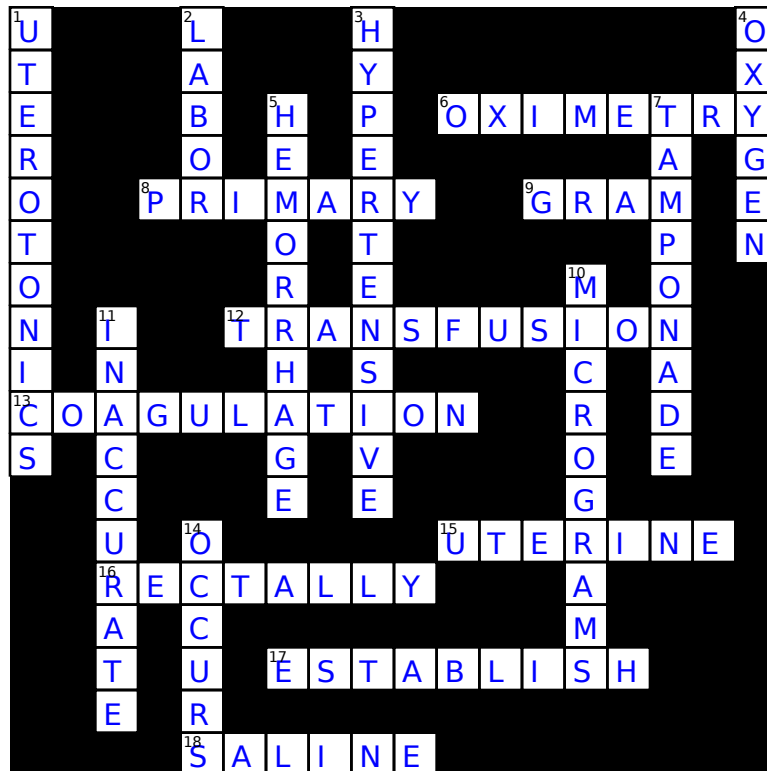


Postpartum Hemorrhage



- Across
- 6 Vital signs including pulse _____ is to be assessed every 15 minutes until bleeding is controlled.
- 8 Postpartum hemorrhage is usually classified as _____ or secondary
- 9 When measuring blood loss it is important to remember one _____ is equal to one milliliter
- 12 According to AOG, a blood _____ is considered necessary when the extent of blood loss is significant.
- 13 Laboratory values that the nurse may anticipate include assessing _____ coagulation studies including a prothombin time.
- 15 _____ atony is the single most common cause of postpartum hemorrhage.
- 16 Misoprostol (Cytotec) 400-1000 mcg. may be given _____ for uterine atony.
- 17 A nursing intervention for a woman experiencing a hemorrhage would be to _____ IV access if an existing line is not already in place.
- 18 The use of the Bakri Balloon requires the balloon to be inflated with 500 mL. of _____.
- Down
- 1 In the event of uterine atony, fundal massage and _____ are considered a first line of treatment for postpartum hemorrhage.
- 2 Risk factors for postpartum hemorrhage may include: a history of hemorrhage; preeclampsia; or rapid _____.
- 3 Methergine 0.2 mg IM is to be avoided if the woman is _____.
- 4 The purpose of the blood transfusion is to replace coagulation factors and red cells for _____-carrying capacity, not for volume replacement.
- 5 Primary hemorrhage occurs within the first 24 hours of delivery.
- 7 The Bakri Balloon is a _____ technique to control excessive uterine bleeding.
- 10 In the case of persistent uterine atony the physician may order Hemabate 250 _____ IM.
- 11 Estimates of blood loss at delivery are notoriously _____.
- 14 Although risk factors are associated with postpartum hemorrhage, a hemorrhage often _____ without warning.