**Table D-52. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH (Feigenberg 2009)**

| **Study** **Description** | **Intervention** | **Inclusion/Exclusion** **Criteria & Population** | **Outcomes** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Author:Feigenberg et al., 200953Country:IsraelEnrollment period: 1990-2002Birth setting: HospitalFacility characteristics: 2 tertiary care hospitals.Funding: NRDesign: Retrospective cohort | **Intervention:** Treatment for secondary PPH**Groups:****G1:** medically treated**G2:** surgical evacuation of uterusN at enrollment: **G1:** 118**G2:** 50N at follow-up: **G1:** 118**G2:** 50Duration of treatment: NRTiming of treatment: NROrder of treatment: NRLength of follow-up: NR**Time between delivery and day of admission, days mean:****G1:** 16.8**G2:** 27.9p=0.0003 | **Operational definition of PPH:** Secondary PPH: any excessive vaginal bleeding occurring between 24 hours after end of third stage of labor up to 12 weeks later in an amount sufficient to prompt hospitalization**Definition of success of treatment**: Negative primary outcome: any of the following 1) need for blood transfusion for women whose hgb were higher than 80 g/L upon admission and dropped during hospitalization; 2) hysterectomy; 3) perforation of uterus during primary or secondary evacuation; 4) need for broad spectrum antibiotics due to systemic infection. Negative secondary outcome: any of the following 1) need for second evacuation of uterus or any evacuation if one was not initially planned; 2) re-admission to hospital after discharge; 3) hospitalization > 3 days; 4) drop in hemoglobin more than 20 g/L for those who did not receive blood.**Method of blood loss measurement:** NR**Severity:** NRInclusion criteria: * Women identified with late PPH

Exclusion criteria: NR**Maternal age, yrs, mean:****G1:** 28.5**G2:** 29.9p=NS**Parity, mean:** **G1:** 3**G2:** 2.7p=NS**Weeks gestation:** NR**Single pregnancy:** NR**Multiple pregnancy:** NR**Race/ethnicity:** NR**BMI:** NR**Baseline hemoglobin:** NR**SES:** NR**Mode of birth, n:** NR**Risk factors:** NR**Primary etiology of PPH:** NR | **Blood loss:** NR**Transfusion, n (%):G1:** 11 (9.3)**G2:** 10 (20)p= 0.07**ICU admission:** NR**Anemia:**Hemoglobin drop > 20 g/L**G1:** 16 (13.6)**G2:** 5 (10)p= 0.62Readmission**G1:** 18 (15.5)**G2:** 4 (8.2)p= 0.32Length of stay (hospitalization > 2 days)**G1:** 48 (41)**G2:** 22 (44)p= 0.73**Mortality:** None**Uterine preservation:**Hysterectomy**G1:** 0**G2:** 1 (2)p= 0.30Secondary surgical evacuation**G1:** 31 (26.3)**G2:** 4 (8)p= 0.01**Future fertility:** Secondary infertility, (%)**G1:** 8 (12.1)**G2:** 8 (30.8)p= 0.06**Breastfeeding:** NR**Psychological impact:** NR**Harms of intervention:** Broad spectrum antibiotics**G1:** 10 (8.5)**G2:** 9 (18.4)p= 0.11Perforation**G1:** 0**G2:** 2 (4.1)p= 0.09**Any negative primary outcome:****G1:** 19 (16.5)**G2:** 18 (37.5)p= 0.01**Any negative secondary outcome:****G1:** 68 (59.1)**G2:** 26 (53.1)p= 0.49**Confounders:** NR**Effect modifiers:** NR**Need for adhesiolysis, n (%):****G1:** 3 (2.5)**G2:** 8 (16.0)p=0.03 |