**Table D-73. Evidence table for studies addressing management of PPH (Boyd 1995)**

| **Study** **Description** | **Intervention** | **Inclusion/Exclusion** **Criteria & Population** | **Outcomes** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Author:Boyd et al., 199574Country: USEnrollment period: January 1981 to December 1991Birth setting: hospitalFacility characteristics: Two tertiary university hospitalsFunding: NRDesign: case series | **Intervention:** Interventions for severe delayed postpartum hemorrhage, including curettage, hysterectomy, hypogastic artery ligation, laparotomy, oxytocin and/or antibiotics, **Groups:G1:** patients readmitted with delayed hemorrhage**G1a:** patients who received curettage**N:** **G1:** 113**G1a:** 99 (88%)Duration of treatment: NATiming of treatment: NROrder of treatment:For patients whose bleeding did not resolve with curettage, 6 were ultimately treated by hysterectomy, one had successful hypogastric artery ligation, one had laparotomy for repair of perforation sustained during curettageLength of follow-up: NR | **Operational definition of PPH:** severe delayed postpartum hemorrhage defined as vaginal bleeding occurring after hospital discharge and severe enough to require readmission and/or severe enough to require surgery in the operating room (not including patients evaluated in the emergency room not requiring readmission). Hospital policy required admission for any patients needing blood transfusion or curettage.Definition of success of treatment: NR**Method of blood loss measurement:** NR**Severity:** severeInclusion criteria: * Medical records reviewed using codes for PPH, postpartum complications, delayed PPH, retained products of conception, postpartum complications undefined, and post-partum readmission

Exclusion criteria: * Patients evaluated in emergency room without readmission

**Maternal age, yrs, mean (range):****G1:** 26 (16-39)**Parity, %:** Multiparous**G1:** 61**Weeks gestation, man (range):** **G1:** 38 (22-42)**Single pregnancy:** NR**Multiple pregnancy:** NR**Race/ethnicity:** NR**BMI:** NR**Baseline hemoglobin:** NR**SES:** NR**Mode of birth, %:** Spontaneous vaginal**G1:** 69Vacuum extraction**G1:** 12Forceps**G1:** 8Cesarean**G1:** 9Unknown delivery status**G1:** 2**Risk factors, %:** History of cesarean**G1:** 4Previous uterine curettage related to pregnancy loss**G1:** 27**Primary etiology of PPH, n (%):** Retained products of conception **G1a:** 55 | **Harms pre-specified:** No**Harms, n:** Perforation sustained during curettage: **G1:** 1 Asherman’s syndrome, n**G1a:** 2  |