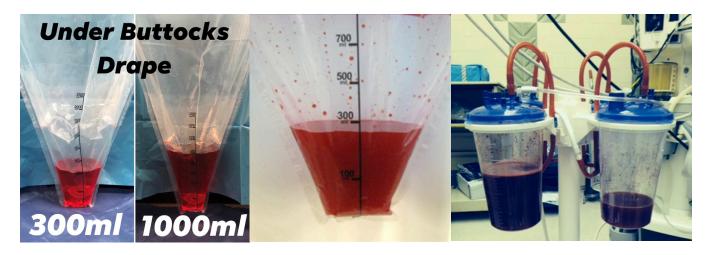
Appendix N: Techniques for Quantitative Assessment of Blood Loss (QBL)

Quantify blood loss by measuring

- ▶ Under buttock drapes with graduated markings may have to lift bottom of drape out of the kick bucket to see markings
- Graduated collection containers
- Account for other fluids (amniotic fluid, urine)
- At C/S hold irrigation until after blood loss calculated



Quantify blood loss by weight

- Make scales available in all delivery rooms
- ▶ Standardize supplies and establish dry weights of commonly used items (Chux, peripads, lap holder, etc.)
- Incorporate weighing of appropriate materials into routine practice
- ▶ Build electronic calculator into electronic health record (EHR)





Quantify Blood Loss by colorimetric analysis system

▶ Use of a computer system programmed with a color density-based algorithm to quantify hemoglobin content in cannisters, containers, and absorbed by surgical sponges.

Use formal estimation only if other methods are unavailable

▶ Record 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 item.

Training Tools

Posters

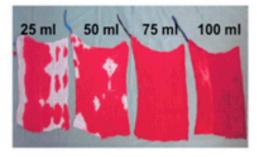
SQ rel



100 at 10



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

(Photos courtesy of Leah Romine, RN and Jennifer McNulty, MD and used with permission)

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