



Taking Steps to Reduce Maternal Mortality and Severe Morbidity

Elliott K. Main, MD

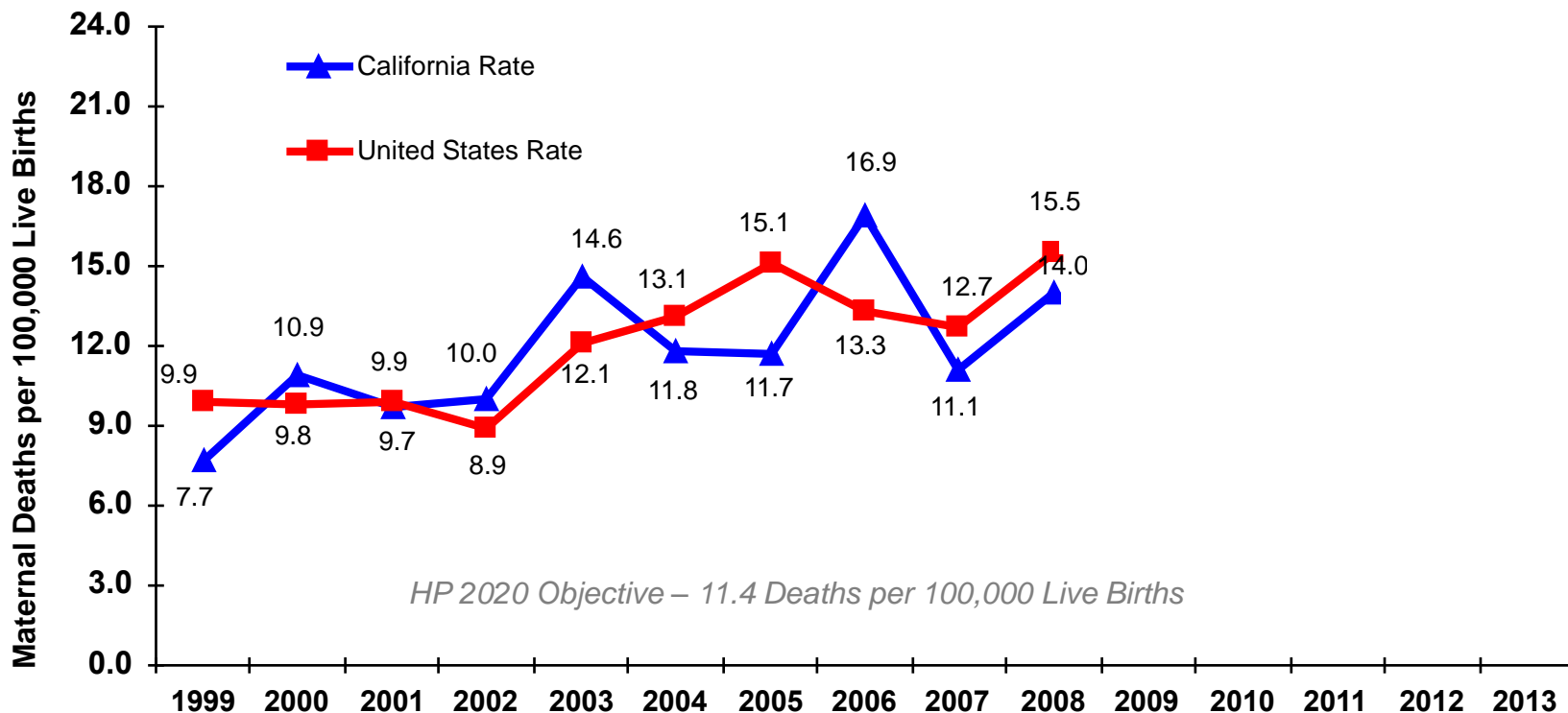
Chair, California Pregnancy Associated Mortality
Review Committee

Medical Director, CMQCC

Medical Director, AIM

Maternal Mortality Rate, California and United States; 1999-2013

California: ~500,000 annual births, 1/8 of all US births



Use the Pregnancy-Related Mortality Review Committee to identify opportunities for improvement—to be a driver for change

Source:
California
and
United
States
Maternal
Mortality
2013

Quality for
United States data
through 2007
under.cdc.gov/on
Division, March,

Assessments of Preventability

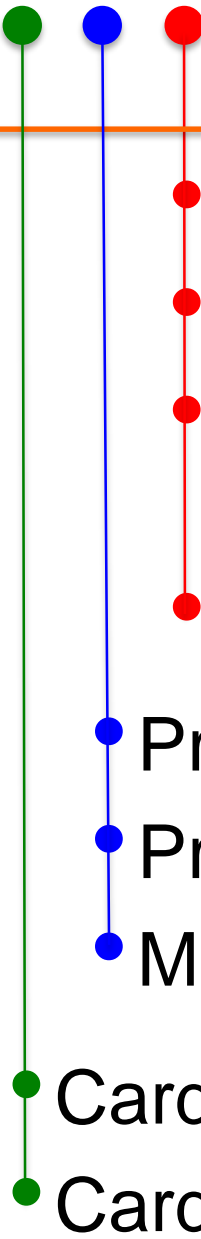
Cause of Death	North Carolina (CDC) “Preventable”	California “Good or strong chance to alter the outcome”	United Kingdom “Substandard care that had a major contribution”
Hemorrhage	93%	70%	44%
Preeclampsia	60%	60%	64%
Sepsis / Infection	43%	50%	46%
DVT / VTE	17%	50%	33%
Cardiomyopathy	22%	29%	25%
Amniotic Fluid Embolism	0%	0%	15%

Maternal Mortality and Severe Morbidity

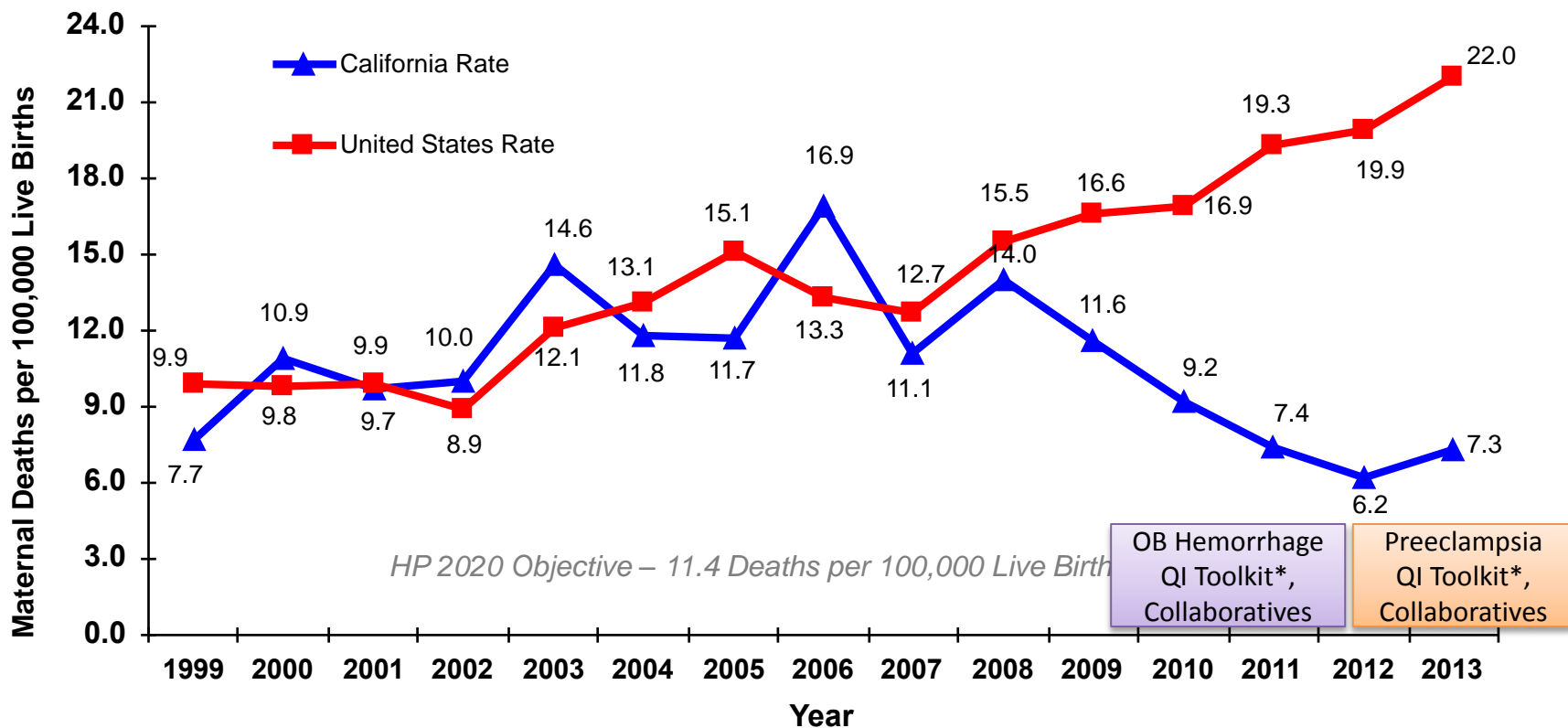
Underlying causes, compiled from multiple studies

Cause	Mortality (1-2 per 10,000)	ICU Admit (1-2 per 1,000)	Severe Morbid (1-2 per 100)
VTE and AFE	15%	5%	2%
Infection	10%	5%	5%
Hemorrhage	10-15%	35%	55%
Preeclampsia	15%	25%	25%
Cardiac Disease	25%	15%	5%

California Approach to Reduce Maternal Mortality and SMM

- 
- Hemorrhage Taskforce (2009)
 - Hemorrhage QI Toolkit (2010)
 - Multi-hospital QI Collaborative(s) (2010-11)
 - Test the “tools” and implementation strategies
 - State-wide Implementation (2013-2014)
 - Preeclampsia Taskforce (2012)
 - Preeclampsia QI Toolkit (2013)
 - Multi-hospital QI Collaborative (2013-2014)
 - Cardiovascular Detailed Case Analysis (2013)
 - Cardiovascular QI Toolkit (2016)

Maternal Mortality Rate, California and United States; 1999-2013



SOURCE: State of California, Department of Public Health, California Birth and Death Statistical Master Files, 1999-2013. Maternal mortality for California (deaths \leq 42 days postpartum) was calculated using ICD-10 cause of death classification (codes A34, O00-O95, O98-O99). United States data and HP2020 Objective use the same codes. U.S. maternal mortality data is published by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) through 2007 only. U.S. maternal mortality rates from 2008 through 2013 were calculated using CDC Wonder Online Database, accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/on> March 11, 2015. Produced by California Department of Public Health, Center for Family Health, Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health Division, March, 2015.

*CMQCC QI Taskforces and Toolkit supported by CDPH, thru Title V Grant support



ALLIANCE FOR INNOVATION
ON MATERNAL HEALTH **A I M**

AIM

Alliance for Innovation in Maternal Health

Cooperative Agreement between the
Council on Patient Safety in Women's Health Care
and
the Maternal and Child Health Bureau



The American College of
Obstetricians and Gynecologists
WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE PHYSICIANS

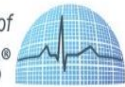


The American College of
Obstetricians and Gynecologists

WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE PHYSICIANS



American Society of
Anesthesiologists®



AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR
REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE



Key National Partners for AIM: Stitching them all together (in alpha order...)

- American Hospital Association (AHA)
- Association of Maternal Child Health Programs (AMCHP)
- Association of State and Territorial Health Officers (ASTHO)
- Center for Medicaid and CHIP Services (CMCS-CMS)
 - Focus on postpartum and inter-conception care (improving care for women with chronic disease and improving the health of women prior to conception)
- Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation (CMMI-CMS)
 - Partnership for Patients: Hospital Engagement Networks (HENs): focus on Hemorrhage and Preeclampsia
- Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
 - Promoting Perinatal Quality Collaboratives (PQC's)
 - Enhancing state maternal mortality review committees
- The Joint Commission (TJC)
- The March of Dimes

What do We Mean by National Safety Bundles?

bun·dle: /'bændl/

noun: a collection of things, or a quantity of material,
tied or wrapped up together

- Collection of 10-13 best practices for improving safety in maternity care that have been vetted in large quality improvement collaboratives
- Goal: Move established guidelines into practice with a standard approach within your institution
- NOT: National protocols, same for every facility
- NOT: New science, new RCTs

OB HEM Bundle

Approved by Council
on Patient Safety and
posted on website.

Publication:
July 2015

Can be downloaded from
website with resource
links

All bundle
teams were
multidisciplinary

safehealthcareforeverywoman.org



READINESS

Every unit

- Hemorrhage cart with supplies, checklist, and instruction cards for intrauterine balloons and compressions stitches
- Immediate access to hemorrhage medications (kit or equivalent)
- Establish a response team - who to call when help is needed (blood bank, advanced gynecologic surgery, other support and tertiary services)
- Establish massive and emergency release transfusion protocols (type-O negative/uncrossmatched)
- Unit education on protocols, unit-based drills (with post-drill debriefs)

RECOGNITION & PREVENTION

Every patient

- Assessment of hemorrhage risk (prenatal, on admission, and at other appropriate times)
- Measurement of cumulative blood loss (formal, as quantitative as possible)
- Active management of the 3rd stage of labor (department-wide protocol)

RESPONSE

Every hemorrhage

- Unit-standard, stage-based, obstetric hemorrhage emergency management plan with checklists
- Support program for patients, families, and staff for all significant hemorrhages

REPORTING/SYSTEMS LEARNING

Every unit

- Establish a culture of huddles for high risk patients and post-event debriefs to identify successes and opportunities
- Multidisciplinary review of serious hemorrhages for systems issues
- Monitor outcomes and process metrics in perinatal quality improvement (QI) committee

PATIENT
SAFETY
BUNDLE

Obstetric Hemorrhage

Obstet Gynecol. 2015 Jul;126(1):155-62

Consensus Statement



National Partnership for Maternal Safety

Consensus Bundle on Obstetric Hemorrhage

Elliott K. Main, MD, Dena Goffman, MD, Barbara M. Scavone, MD, Lisa Kane Low, PhD, CNM, Debra Bingham, DrPH, RN, Patricia L. Fontaine, MD, MS, Jed B. Gorlin, MD, and Barbara S. Levy, MD

Simultaneous
publication in 4
leading journals

J Obstet Gynecol Neonatal Nurs.
2015 Jul;44(4):462-70.

JOGNN

EXPERT OPINION

Society for Obstetric Anesthesia and Perinatology

Section Editor: Cynthia A. Wong

Anesth Analg 2015;121:142-8

National Partnership for Maternal Safety: Consensus Bundle on Obstetric Hemorrhage

Elliott K. Main, MD, Dena Goffman, MD, Barbara M. Scavone, MD, Lisa Kane Low, PhD, CNM, Debra Bingham, DrPH, RN, Patricia L. Fontaine, MD, MS, Jed B. Gorlin, MD, David C. Lagrew, MD, and Barbara S. Levy, MD

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Journal of Midwifery & Women's Health

www.jmwh.org

American College of Nurse-Midwives

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J Midwifery Womens Health. 2015 Jul;60(4):458-64.

What do We Mean by Quality Improvement Toolkit?

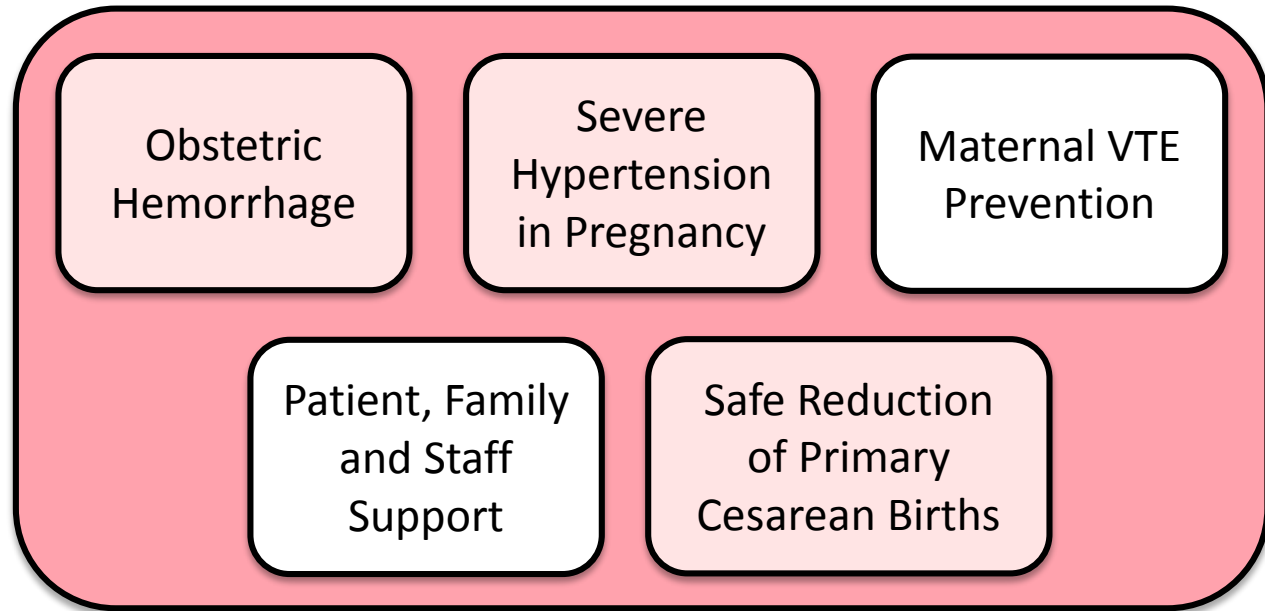
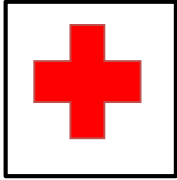
toolkit: /'toʊl kit/

Noun: (2) a fixed set of procedures, guidelines, criteria, etc, established to ensure a desired result

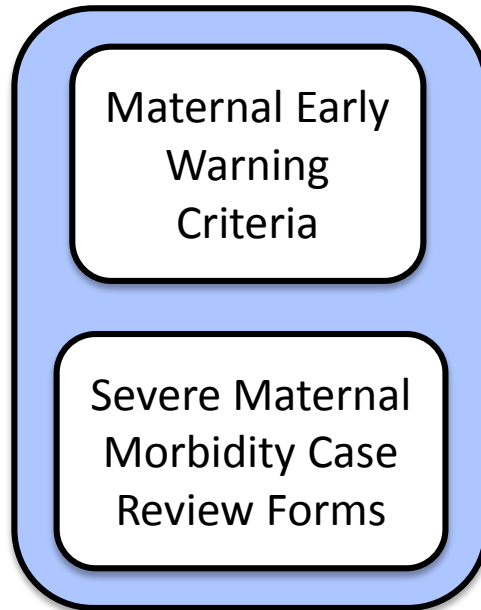
- Provides details and examples for each of the safety bundle elements, including policies, protocols, pathways, instructions, guidelines and education materials for providers and patients
- Goal: serves as a guide for bundle implementation
- CMQCC and NY ACOG District II have provided full toolkits for the leading bundles and now are being used by other states

AIM Safety/Quality Improvement Bundles

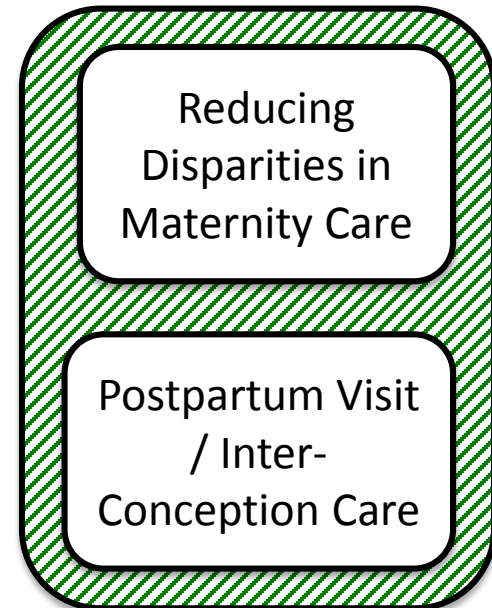
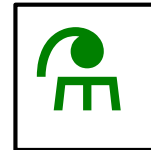
Safety Bundles



Safety Tools



Under Development



How do We Get a Bundle Implemented?

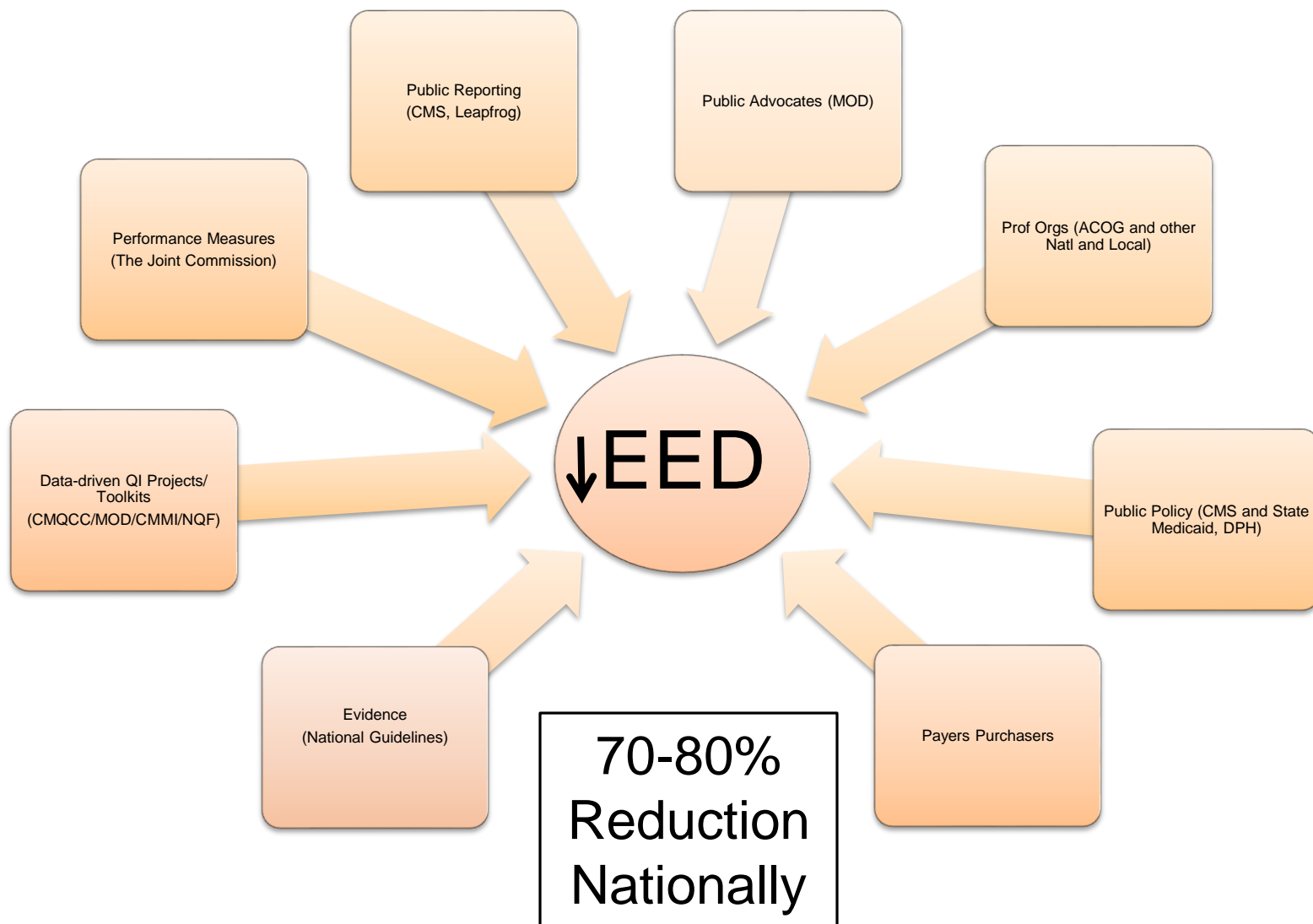
Role of Quality Collaboratives

collaborative: /kə'lab(ə)rədɪv/

Noun: (management) An organized group of people or entities who work together towards a particular goal

- (1) Group of providers/hospitals working on an improvement project, typically with expert leadership
- (2) Group of diverse organizations all working together on a topic typically where one alone would be much less successful

Reducing Early Elective Delivery (EED): Collaborative Action : Collective Impact



AIM States and Systems (April 2016)

AIM States	AIM Systems	AIM Associate States	Future States
Oklahoma (Hem, Htn)	Premier	California (Htn, Hem, CS)	New Jersey
Maryland (CS)	NPIC	New York (Htn, Hem)	Mississippi
Louisiana (Hem, CS)	Trinity	North Carolina (Htn)	South Carolina
Florida (Htn)			Interested: Georgia, Texas
Michigan (Htn)			Utah, Hawaii,
Illinois (Htn)			

State requirements to participate:

- Active maternal mortality review team
- Champions from ACOG, AWHONN, ACNM, Health Department, Hospital Association
- Ability to receive and transmit quarterly administrative (aggregated not patient level) data hospital data

These 16 states account for 2.4 million annual births (60% of all US births)

Oklahoma (Hem, Htn)	Premier	California (Htn, Hem, CS)	New Jersey
Maryland (CS)	NPIC	New York (Htn, Hem)	Mississippi
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Addressing Maternal Mortality thru:

- Safety Bundles, Toolkits, Collaboratives, and
- Partnership of: Public Health, Clinical Medicine, and Patients



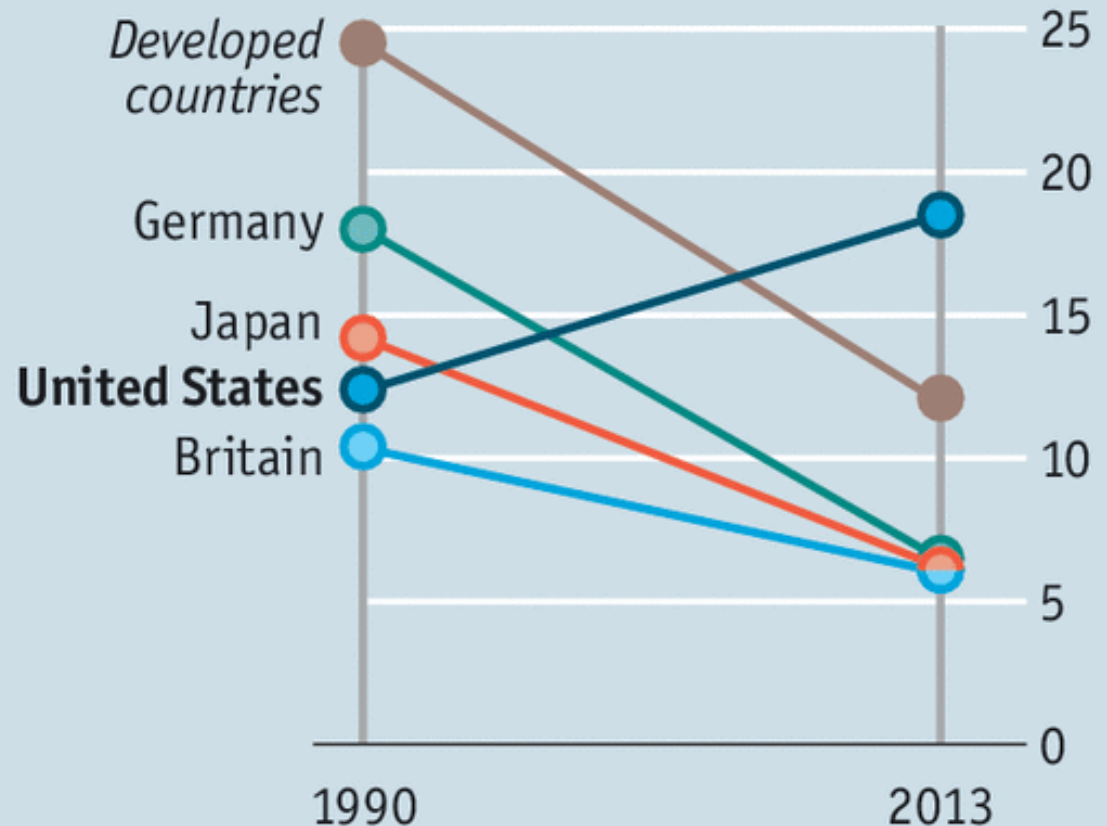
AIM Data Center Principles

- AIM = Data-driven Maternity Quality Improvement
- Use administrative data when possible: Goal of Secretary's Advisory Committee on Infant Mortality
- Balance: parsimonious, easy to collect BUT still enough to drive QI
- AIM Data Center: ease of data submission combined with tools to visualize and compare your results
- 3-Levels: Hospital/State Collaborative/National Collaborative
- Each State's data systems are different!

The US has the highest Maternal Mortality rate of any high resource country and the only country outside of Afghanistan and Sudan where the rate is rising.

Odd one out

Maternal-mortality rate, per 100,000 live births

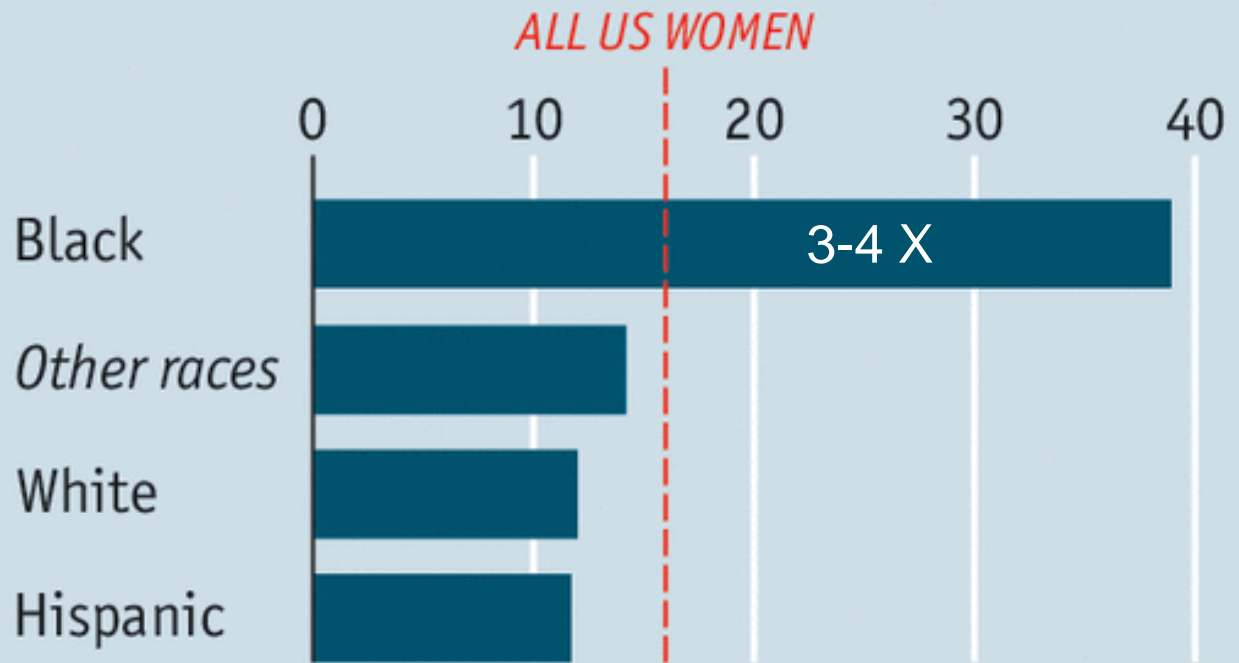


Source: Kassebaum *et al*, *Lancet*

Significant reductions in maternal mortality and morbidity can not be accomplished without addressing the gaps in maternity care for black women

The colour of risk

United States maternal mortality rate, 2006-10
Per 100,000 live births



Sources: Creanga *et al*, *Obstetrics & Gynecology*