

RISK FACTORS FOR BLEEDING IN POSTPARTUM MOTHERS: Literature Review

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Abstract. As a gifted woman excess becomes a mother, a girl owns Lots of risk in the process of traveling his life. Start from the process of pregnancy until labor. One influential phase in a woman's life is the postpartum phase because Lots may occur in phases. The most dangerous situation is when the Mother experiences bleeding. Study This aims to analyze a manner comprehensive article discussing research about prevention factors for risk bleeding in the mother's childbirth. Overview literature This uses electronic databases including Google Scholar, Science Direct, PubMed, Web of Science, Information Database Scientific, and Scopus. Published articles between 2019 to 2023 taken and lived evaluation abstract and text complete. There are 20 selected articles based on criteria-defined inclusions. Exclusion data is the Mother with disease degenerative, and sectional cesarean section. Article research obtained numbered 20 articles later writer analyzed and synthesize in table format. The result factor risk highest is about age, treatment, as well knowledge mother about pregnancy and the birth process is the thing that can influence bleeding.

Keywords: [Factor risk, bleeding, and postpartum]

INTRODUCTION

Mother's health is a problem complex global development. In some countries, especially developing countries and countries not yet thriving, moms Still own risk tall when giving birth. Situation This has pushed the community international For committed in overcome the problem of a healthy mother. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates 800 women die every day consequence of complications of pregnancy and the birth process. About 99% of whole-death Mothers happening in developing countries. About 80% of maternal deaths are a consequence of increasing complications during pregnancy, childbirth, and after labor.

Postpartum bleeding is bleeding or loss of blood 500 cc or more that happened after the child is born. Bleeding can happen before, during, or after birth placenta. Factor reasons for postpartum hemorrhage include uterine atony, retention placenta, laceration road birth, and abnormalities in the disease blood. As for the factors predisposition postpartum hemorrhage, including parity, age pregnancy, spacing labor, overstretching of the uterus (macrosomia, trembling, and polyhydramnios), parturition precipitate, induction oxytocin, history section cesarean, history postpartum hemorrhage, and protracted first and second stages.

According to Indonesia Health Profile 2014 four reasons for death in Mothers biggest that is bleeding 30.3%, hypertension in pregnancy (HDK) 27.1%, infection 7.3%, and other that are reason death Mother No direct condition disease cancer, kidney, heart or other illnesses Mother of 35.3% (Ministry of Health RI, 2014).

Various efforts have done to lower the death of Mothers However Still rated less, like through placement of midwives in the village, empowerment family and society by using the Maternal and Child Health Book (KIA Book), Planning Program Childbirth and Prevention Complications (P4K) as well provide facility health. It is necessary analysis more carry on about factors causes, risks, and gift appropriate interventions for mothers and babies can be safe and level his life will increase.

METHODS

The study arranged to use a design literature review. The literature review is A methodology purposeful research to collect and take the essence from the study previously as well as analyze several overviews of existing experts. The writer analyzes and synthesizes the results study earlier about Factor Risk Postpartum Bleeding To find innovative results as well as a conclusion understanding new. Type research used by researchers _ earlier ie. quantitative studies, qualitative studies, systematic reviews, meta-analyses, randomized controlled trials, cohorts, and case controls. Criteria inclusions taken _ is 1) Articles using international and national languages, namely English and Indonesian. 2) Articles published in prone to 5 years last. 4) Articles research conducted on normal postnatal mothers with or

No There is complications 5) Keywords used factor risk (risk factor), bleeding (hemorrhage), and postpartum. Criteria The exception is 1) a mother with a disease degenerative. 2) section cesarean section. 3) Keywords Postpartum complications, anxiety, mental health.

PubMed: 36

Research Gate: 100

Science Direct: 4

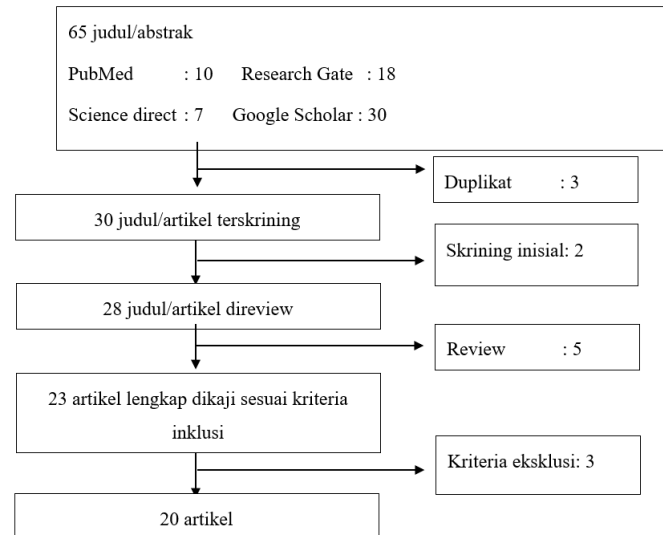


Figure 1. Article selection process based on inclusion and exclusion criteria

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on results analysis against 20 journals obtained that factor risk bleeding during the puerperium is very prone to happen. However, arising problems can be managed by giving appropriate and appropriate interventions. Summary analysis can see in the table following:

Table 1.

No	Writer	Year / Index	Design	Sample	Results
1.	A. Fahira Nur, Abd. Rahman, Herman Kurniawan	2019, Sinta 2	observational analytic	Sample case 64	With increased quality service House Sick especially in matter service program policy health mother and child, gift training like care labor with complications and resuscitation baby newborn, as well as attention facilities and infrastructure, then power Health can handle Mother maternity with complications pregnancy (Nur et al., 2019)
2.	Yekti Satriyandari, Nena Riski Hariyati	2018, Sinta 3	observational Analytic	Sample 80 with 40 samples cases and 40 samples control.	Analysis results study delivered that power health expected to be careful in giving care to labor Mother maternity who has factor risk postpartum hemorrhage (Satriyandari & Hariyati, 2017)
3.	Sri Purnama Alam, Sukmawati, Nina Sumarni	2021, Sinta 5	Descriptive quantitative	amount a sample of 111 people	The conclusion from the results study hope officer health more intensive give education health about postpartum hemorrhage, especially in the mother risky pregnancies (Purnama Alam et al., 2021)
4.	Wulan Rahmadhani	2020, Sinta 4	Cross-sectional study	500 people	Studies show that level of 1 knowlMothersother about postpartum hemorrhage, implementation interventions like education workshops and attention special must be very important in health (Rahmadani, 2020)
5.	Destri Lovandia ,	2022, Sinta 5	Survey analytic	958	From the results bivariate data analysis

	Titin Dewi Sartika, Suprida, Pratiwi Ramadhani			people	using the chi-square statistical test showed limit significance = 0.05, knowing that there is a significant relationship between parity p. value 0.004, there is a significant relationship between age p.value 0.008 and a significant relationship between distance pregnancy with incident postpartum hemorrhage.
6.	Daniel Axelsson, Jan Brynhildsen and Marie Blomberg	2018, Q2	observational analytic	582,576 people	Study This conveys that time maintaining a Mother until going out from House Sick maternity can increase factor risk possibility capable UTI and endometritis events triggering postpartum hemorrhage.
7.	Holly A. Angerl, Jill Durocher, Rasha Dabash, Nevine Hassanein, Sam Ononge, Gillian Burkhardt, Laura J. Frye, et al.	2021, Q1	observational analytic	18 houses Sick	UBT doesn't increase the risk of postpartum infection among the ng populations. Accepting mothers' possible UBT intervention experience degrees more pain tall compared to women who don't receive UBT. (Anger et al., 2021)
8.	Angela R. Seasely, Christina T. Blanchard, et al.	2023, Q1	Cross-sectional study	19 people	Be delivered that in condition pandemic, no There is enhancement or therapy special can give to mothers with postpartum hemorrhage. The intervention focused on improving the health of the Mother To repair their condition. (Seasely et al., 2023)
9.	Chelsea M. Clinton, MD, Jeffrey A. Kuller, MD, and Andra H. James, MD, MPH	2019, Q3	Observational analytics	-	College American Obstetrician and Gynecologist has recommended that each institution develop p protocol identifying titration and treat a woman on the spot tall risk of postpartum VTE with give maintenance in a manner with comprehensive For support need Mother (Clinton et al., 2019)
10.	Alina Weissmann - Brenner, Ishai Heusler, Renana Manteka, Mordechai Dulitzky and Micha Baum	2020, Q3	observational analytic	413 people	Be delivered that woman with disturbance hypertension moment born own distant hypertension higher. Got as many as 33.2% of women checked and declared healthy. Seven twenty-two women (1% of all childbirth) were cared for at home sick, mostly because of infection. Only 7.5% were referred to the ER of because bleeding (Weissmann-Brenner et al., 2020)
11.	Erin Christine Brousseau, MD, MPH, Valery Danilack, Ph.D., MPH, Fei Cai, MD, and Kristen A. Matteson, MD, MPH	2018, Q2	observational analytic	252 people	Among 5708 deliveries during the study period, 252 women own at least one time visit to the ER within 42 days after giving birth, and the average time to visit First is 7.5 days postpartum. The most common complaints that arose is complications in wounds (17.5%), fever (17.1%), pain stomach (15.9%), pain headache/dizziness (12.3%), trouble breast (10.7%), hypertension (10.3%). Fifty-seven percent of visits This is by women who give birth vaginally and 54% of multiparous women.
12.	Youliang Ou, Yanli Zhou, Ping Xiang	2018, Q3	Cohort	192 people	Amount case mothers with duration Sleep when the puerperium is lacking, lactation is disturbed and mental health is not stable in the group observation in a manner significantly more tall own risk bleeding compared to the group's control (P<0.05) (Ou et al., 2018)
13.	Qin Shi1, Deborah Shulamite Gandhi, Yurong Hua, Yi	2021, Q1	Observational analytic	-	Based on the study case obtained results that, gift therapy in a manner intensive and thorough can increase the level of life client bleeding experiences.

	Zhu, Jinhan Yao, Xiaoqing Yang, et al.				
14.	Shirin Shahbazi, and Lida Moghaddam- Banaem	2018, Q3	observational analytic	199 people	Based on analysis statistics disclose incidents of severe postpartum fever are significantly higher in between patient disturbance coagulation, and majority group of patients, fever part big caused by (no known) reasons besides infection (Shahbazi & Moghaddam-Banaem, 2017)
15.	Primadella Fegita , Pom Harry Satria	2018, Sinta 2	observational analytic	-	In case This proves that HPP still is become a scary thing _ as a reason for the dead mother. Another thing that can support the declining number of sufferer bleeding postpartum is with carry out postnatal care to mothers in a manner routine and monitored.
16	Ani Kristianingsih , Hamid Mukhlis , Ely Ermawati	2019, Sinta 2	Cross Sectionals	158 people	Research results show that incident highest postpartum hemorrhage amounted to 76.58% effect age and factors of uterine problems amounted to 39.9% like retention of placenta and lacerations road born.
17	Thomas Burkee, et al	2022, Q1	Descriptive and sample	39 samples	Journal entitled FIGO and the International Confederation of Midwives endorse WHO guidelines on prevention and treatment of postpartum hemorrhage say that All provider service health must train and competent in the management of the physiological and active third stage of labor.
18	Zaleski, I Durand, et al.	2021, Q1	study report		In the journal entitled " <i>An economic evaluation of tranexamic acid to prevent postpartum hemorrhage in women with vaginal delivery: the randomized controlled TRAAP trial</i> "is delivered that Postpartum hemorrhage is one _ reason the main death and pain among mothers around the world. Until the moment, the only proven procedure _ effective For preventing lost blood is gift prophylaxis uterotronics, and the use of prophylaxis sour tranexamic in labor vaginal reduces costs and events bleeding with a probability of >60 %.
19	(Seligman et al.)	2017	Analysis descriptive group	269 people	The researcher conveys that his research will describe intervention gift transfusion contemporary and mechanism practice surgery For the management of bleeding weight in postpartum during labor.
20	(Anggraeni et al.)	2019, Sinta 1	Literature review	39 articles	The results of the literature review show that \ step promotive as well as preventive possible bleeding done There is postpartum mother is with give education and assess health status mother.

Research by Fahira et al (2019) stated that one _ factor risk main postpartum hemorrhage is old parturition. this _ shows that experiencing mother _ old parturition had 1.1 times the odds for postpartum hemorrhage compared with a mother who doesn't experience old parturition. Research by Dina, Seweng, and Nyorong (2018) states that old parturition is a factor risk postpartum hemorrhage, where big the risk is 3.5 which means experiencing mother _ old parturition has 3.5 times more risk big For experience postpartum hemorrhage compared to a mother who doesn't experience old parturition.

Old parturition is ongoing childbirth _ more than 24 hours on primi and more than 18 hours on multi. Old parturition is a good phase that is actively elongated and the second stage is prolonged and raises effect on the Mother or fetus. Old parturition got cause happening uterine inertia due to fatigue in the uterine muscles resulting in the womb contracting weakly after the baby is born and got cause happening

postpartum hemorrhage (Varney, 2017). In the study, This No exists a connection between old parturition with postpartum hemorrhage caused Because a total of 80 respondents only part small experienced respondents old parturition i.e. as many as 4 respondents, and 76 respondents had maternity in a period of normal time. A very significant difference between the amount experienced respondents' old parturition and what not long parturition causes only A little experienced old parturition bleeding that is only 2 cases out of 40 cases bleeding.

Research results above supported by theory Manuaba (2019) says that parity 2-3 represents safe parity _ reviewed from corner postpartum hemorrhage. Parity 1 and parity are high (more than 3) and have many incidents of more postpartum hemorrhage high. At low parity (parity one), unpreparedness Mother in face first delivery is a factor reason for the inability Mother pregnant in handle complications that occur during pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium. Cunningham (2010) said that parity tall is one _ factor in the risk for happening postpartum hemorrhage. A parity of more than 4 has a risk bigger for happening postpartum hemorrhage because more uterine muscles often stretch so that the walls thin and contractions become weaker.

Research results This is also in line with the results of Sari's research (2015) stated that there is a connection between parity with postpartum hemorrhage. Different Friyandini, Lestari, and Utama (2015) stated that no there is a meaningful relationship between primary and secondary postpartum hemorrhage with parity with mark parity risk (>3) have a risk 3 times bigger for happening retention placenta, p This by the theory that parity high (more from three) have number incident bleeding post labor higher, p this is connected with function reproduction Mother experiencing childbirth decline because often pregnant and giving birth. The more tall number parity will make the uterine ability to return to form beginning more difficult so the risk happens postpartum hemorrhage.

The risk from postpartum hemorrhage in the mother multiparous pregnancy occurs because often uterine muscles are stretched so that the walls thin and contraction weakened, while at a low parity that is parity 1, the risk of postpartum hemorrhage can happen consequence of unpreparedness Mother in face labor. Postpartum bleeding is at risk happened 7 more times the mother's height is pregnant with parity >4 . Study Padila (2018) delivered that risk at parity 1 can be handled with care obstetrics better, meanwhile, parity risk tall can be reduced or prevented with a family plan. High parity can result in more weakening contraction or atony. Failure of the myometrium to contract quickly after labor can causes the uterus to experience relaxation full, widened, flaccid, and not capable operate function occlusion vessels blood that can cause bleeding.

Besides that along with the increased age of women, the function of the reproductive organs is also weakened. The function of the reproductive organs especially the uterus, where muscle womb must contract as soon as possible after birth placenta to prevent happening bleeding. Besides that, an increased amount of disease degenerative pregnancy old, like preeclampsia, hypertension, and diabetes, improves the risk of complications moment give birth. Pregnancy at an age is young own more risk of height, organ function, and maturity cell eggs that don't max, got from the birth premature, anterior placenta, abortion, preeclampsia, conditions also risk bleeding high. To research This there were 132 people (83.01%) with postpartum hemorrhage between ages 20 and 35 years, which shows that it happened lower than at age 35 years, based on theory risk bleeding moment labor first. this normally happens because of other factors like history management pregnancy and childbirth in the mother like incompatibility implementation of APN processing in MAK III, so an old Mother 35 years still numbers big.

Caused postpartum hemorrhage death mother to mother pregnant giving birth child below aged 20 years 2-5 times taller from after birth child bleeding between 20 and 29 years. More than 35 years to come experienced as a consequence of disturbance physique aging, manifestation most important from the aging process is the decline function of organs and systems body including muscles, nerves, heart, endocrine and reproductive. It's the same with an opinion on ratio uterine atony equity is birthing uterus Lots children cause uterine atony.

Furthermore, is a possibility of bleeding consequence of an action surgery operation Caesar is a choice general for doctor content when facing circumstances emergency like dystocia. However, the risk of complications critical like bleeding, thromboembolism, and infection is Far higher in women who give birth through Operation Caesar compared to labor vaginal. The study previously has disclosed that compared to labor vaginal surgery Caesar's own distant PPH risks more supportive height conclusion our research. Operation cesarean, as operation invasive, can cause injury mechanics on the

body and can cause disturbance and easy coagulation offended. operating time Caesar is factor important factor affecting the volume of bleeding. Seligman et al show that women undergoing Operation Caesar during labor often own more PPH risk high, in comparison with a woman undergoing operation prenatal cesarean. this is possible Because an operation Caesar often becomes a choice after the failure of labor vaginal Because of various reasons, like an asphyxia fetus. Stage prolonged labor causes uterine myofiber edema, fragility, and thinning segment lower uterus and contractions bad uterus, which increases lost blood. Besides that, operation Caesar can extend the time recovery Mother breath and of course matter This will increase the volume loss more blood many.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion results study literature articles research already attached above is that influencing factors incident postpartum hemorrhage is age, treatment, as well knowledge mother about pregnancy and the birth process is a thing that can influence bleeding. Besides that, prolonged parturition, parity, overstretching of the uterus, oxytocin drip, anemia, and labor with action.

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