



Keywords: Postpartum haemorrhage; Pregnancy; Blood; Uterine

Introduction

PPH has been declared by WHO {world health organisation} as

***Corresponding author:** Dr. Shivaji Patro, Narayana Multispeciality Hospital, Aska Ho, India, Tel: +6370261402; E-mail: Shivajindia143@gmail.com

Received July 13, 2020; **Accepted** September 10, 2020; **Published** September 17, 2020

Citation: Patro S (2020) Increase of PPH among Pregnant Mother at Maternity Ward. Occup Med Health Aff 8: 316.

Copyright: © 2020 Patro S. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

| Causes | Management for the causes |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Uterine atony | Uterine massage |
| | Bimanual uterine compression |
| | External aortic compression |
| | Balloon or condom tamponade |
| If surgical measures are instituted | Compression sutures |
| | Bilateral ligation of uterine arteries |
| | Bilateral ligation of internal iliac (hypogastric) arteries |
| | Hysterectomy |
| If placenta delivered is incomplete | Oxytocin |
| | Manual exploration to remove fragments |
| | Gentle curettage or aspiration |
| | If bleeding continues manage as uterine atony |
| If placenta is not delivered | Additional oxytocin in combination with controlled cord traction, if all placenta |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

History on its management starting and its execution

As per our research, there were many cases all over the world of PPH, but it came in vision of WHO, when a woman started PPH cure foundation [6]. In 1994, Martine Rothblatt (an American lawyer, author and entrepreneur) had an incident. Her young daughter was diagnosed with a fatal orphan disease called as pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH). Rothblatt scold her telecom stockman started the \$3 million PPH cure foundation to found PAH research. By 2002 the FDA had approved their drug for PPH and for the 1st time drug for PPH was introduced to the world. In 2004, it was declared that oxytocin with or without supplemental ergometrine, ergometrine alone, 15-methyl

prostaglandin F2 , and misoprostol were the uterotonics used for reducing PPH. Further in 2009 and 2012 WHO makes guidelines for managing PPH mentioned curb tonic, recombinant factor VII a and tranexamic acid as possible therapeutic interventions for PPH [7,8]. N.B. Oxytocin was discovered in 1906 by Henry H. Dale and the concept was given in 1954 by Vincent du Vigneaud. Misoprostol was rst discovered in year 1954 by Robert et al [9].

Results and Conclusion

As per research, women and adolescents are the main prospects of improving their own health. Everyone should aware of this health

education and equal participation in society. The couples should have the knowledge of regular check-ups and the male couples should be supportive in all prospects. During pregnancy, every woman should have a check-up over anaemia and if it presents, then should take the appropriate diagnosis for it, if this would not be diagnosed it can become a great hazard in the form of PPH in future. The relatives and guardians should encourage the pregnant woman to have institutional