Road Map to a Perinatal Patient Safety Program 2.0



The Road Map to a Perinatal Patient Safety Program, originally developed in 2012, provides evidence-based recommendations/standards for Minnesota hospitals in the development of a comprehensive Perinatal Safety Program. The road map and accompanying tool kit were developed as part of the Minnesota Perinatal Safety Program which was made possible with funding through the CMS Partnership for Patients Initiative.

Updates to the Road Map to a Perinatal Patient Safety Program 2.0 include improved preeclampsia and maternal hemorrhage recommendations, SAFE count reminders, infection prevention and SAFE sleep practices. The "SAFE" infrastructure has been removed as a first step toward maintaining one overall quality/patient foundational practices road map per facility.

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Gap Analysis Questions	Yes	No	If answered question "No" – identify the Specific Action plan(s) including persons responsible and timeline to complete.
Team members			
The facility has a process in place to designate members as the Perinatal Patient Safety Program champions/team members/liaisons with clear roles and expectations:			
1a) Physician(s)/provider(s) knowledgeable in obstetrics1b) Perinatal nurse(s)			
 Additional team members can include, but are not limited to: 1c) Other clinicians/providers, e.g., pediatrics, anesthesia, surgeons, intensivist 1d) Safety/quality/PI 1e) Pharmacy 1f) Blood bank/lab 1g) Obstetric surgical staff 1h) The facility has a process in place to engage other team members as regular or ad hoc members as appropriate, e.g., purchasing, education, human resources and patient/family. 			
Performance improvement			
The facility has a process is in place to:			
Collect perinatal process data for the following as applicable: 1a) Percent of birthing women with severe hypertension receiving appropriate treatment within 60 minutes.			
 1b) Use and completion of standardized tool process to schedule deliveries, inductions and C-sections. 1c) Review of all Early Elective Deliveries (EEDs) not meeting exclusion criteria. 1d) Progress on Perinatal Gap Analysis (perinatal road map) practices. 			
Collect Perinatal Outcome measures for the following, at minimum: 2a) PC-01 Early Elective Deliveries not meeting exclusion criteria 2b) Maternal hemorrhage rate ≥ 4 units of RBC's 2c) Low-risk singleton vertices in first time mothers 2d) Maternal hemorrhage rate 2e) PC 02 - Cesarean section 2f) Preeclampsia rate 2g) Eclampsia rate 2g) Eclampsia rate 2h) PSI 17 Birth Trauma Rate − Injury to Neonate 2i) PSI 18 Obstetric Trauma Rate − Vaginal Delivery with instrument 2j) PSI 19 Obstetric Trauma Rate-Vaginal Delivery Without Instrument 2k) Maternal mortality (up to 45 days) 2l) Perinatal mortality (up to 7 days) 2m) PC-05, PC-05a exclusive breast feeding 2n) Maternal sepsis 20) Episiotomy rate 2p) Unplanned ICU admissions from OB 2q) OB patients in ED 2r) OB readmissions within 30 days			
transfusions ≥4.			
 Ensure awareness of and compliance with the Minnesota Statute #4615.0080 Reporting Of Maternal Death. 			

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HCP education				
Perinatal patient safety interdisciplinary eduction 1a) Education for providers and nurses on electron institute of Child Health and Human Develop 1b) Maternal/newborn team crisis training (eg. sas: shoulder dystocia, obstetric hemorrhage	ronic fetal monitoring using the National pment (NICHD) common language. imulation exercises) on issues such			
resuscitation, hypertensive emergency. 1c) Training on individual communication skills and team collaboration, e.g., SBAR, TeamSTEPPS, briefs, debriefs, handoffs, simulation.				
Patient education				
Provide patient/family education about: 1a) Risks, benefits and alternatives for maternal consent). 1b) Newborn screening per the Minnesota Depart				
Scheduled induction a	nd/or Caesarean so	che	dul	ing process
 The facility's practices include at minimum: 1a) The facility has a hard stop policy in place to without medical indication. 1b) Hospital staff is authorized to deny a reques before 39 weeks and 0 days of gestation. 1c) Providers are required to obtain approval from 	o prevent elective deliveries < 39 weeks st to schedule an elective delivery om physician leadership before			
performing an elective scheduled delivery be The facility utilizes the following criteria to es				
elective deliveries: 2a) Ultrasound measurement at less than 20 we gestational age of 39 weeks or greater. 2b) Fetal heart tones have been documented as ultrasonography. 2c) It has been 36 weeks since a positive serum gonadotropin pregnancy test result. 2d) The facility has a process in place to docum indications for delivery as a prerequisite to see. 2e) The facility has developed, accepted and many for delivery prior to 39 weeks. Indications include, but are not limited, to the Fetal indications Growth restriction Fetal anomalies Multiple gestation Fetal demise Isoimmunization Abnormal fetal testing	eeks of gestation supports s present for 30 weeks by Doppler\ n or urine human chorionic ent both gestational age and medical schedule delivery prior to 39 weeks. aintained a list of medical indications			
PROM 2f) The facility has a quality improvement proce	ess in place to review all deliveries less			
than 39 weeks, for appropriateness of the m	nedical indications.			
Fetal assessment				
Estimated fetal weight 1a) The facility requires that all patients have es one week prior to delivery.	stimated fetal weight documented within			

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Fetal heart rate 2a) The facility requires that the fetal heart rate assessment is documented in the medical			
record using the National Institute of Child Health and Human (NICHD) terminology. 2b) The facility has a policy in place that outlines the appropriate and safe			
administration of uterotonics relative to fetal heart rate assessment and implementation of intrauterine resuscitation relative to fetal heart rate assessment.			
Pelvic exam			
The facility requires provider/RN do a vaginal exam and document dilatation, effacement, station, presenting part prior to the induction/augmentation as clinically appropriate.			
Uterine activity			
The facility has standard practices in place for the appropriate and safe administration of uterotonics relative to uterine activity.			
The facility has standard practices in place for documenting uterine activity in the medical record using the National Institute of Child Health and Human			
Development (NICHD) terminology. 1c) The facility has standard practices in place for the management of abnormal			
uterine activity.			
Operative vaginal delivery		,	
1a) The facility has standard practices in place for appropriate and safe performance of operative vaginal delivery. The guidelines may include: alternative labor strategies,			
consented patient, high probability of success (estimated fetal weight, fetal station, and fetal position), maximum number of application and pop-offs predetermined,			
exit strategy available (ensure surgical team/resuscitation team readiness), communication and documentation with infant caregivers about use of operative			
vaginal delivery. 1b) The facility has a quality improvement process in place to review operative vaginal			
deliveries, including neonatal complications, that fall outside the facility's standard practices.			
Trial of labor after previous Caesarean se	ctio	on	
1a) The facility's process for possible vaginal births after Caesarean delivery (VBAC)			
includes appropriate patient selection, documented counseling and consent of risks and benefits, and offering a trial of labor (which should include referral to			
another hospital) after previous Caesarean delivery (TOLAC). 1b) The facility has guidelines that do not recommend third trimester prostaglandins for			
cervical ripening. 1c) The facility has a process in place to provide emergent Caesarean delivery.			
Induction and cervical ripening for elective	e d	leli [,]	veries 39–41 weeks
The facility has adopted evidence based cervical ripening protocols utilizing the Bishop Score according to ACOG, AWHONN guidelines that include:			
 1b) No cervical ripening for non-medically/fetal* necessary deliveries. 1c) Consider analyzing primary C-section rates in relation to Bishop scores. 			
Maternal/obstetric morbidity and mortality	v re	du	ction strategies
Hypertensive Emergencies, pre-eclampsia and eclampsia	y 1 C	Jau	ction strategies
1a) The facility has a protocol for early detection and treatment of hypertensive emergency based on ACOG guidelines.			
1b) The unit has the CMQCC algorithm for eclampsia readily available https://www.cmqcc.org/preeclampsia_toolkit.			
The facility has a protocol for safe administration of magnesium sulfate for seizure prophylaxis and seizure management.			
 1d) Facility uses an early recognition tool such as CMQCC PERT. 1e) The facility has a process that provides immediate access to medications required 			
for hypertensive emergency and eclampsia. 8f) The facility has a process to support collaboration between the Emergency Department			
and OB in identification, evaluation and treatment of preeclampsia/ eclampsia.			
Hypertensive Emergencies, preeclampsia and eclampsia resources: https://www.cmqcc.org/preeclampsia_toolkit			

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Obstetric Hemorrhage			
The facility has a process in place for early detection and management of obstetric hemorrhage, including identification of risk factors upon admission and throughout the interpartum care, to include: 2a) Ongoing team communication.			
 2b) Access to recommended medications and tamponade devices. 2c) Standardized protocols such as order sets or algorithms. 2d) Emergent care planning such as massive transfusions, surgical intervention, or transfer to higher level of care based on facility resources. 			
2e) Regular simulation training (CMQCC) that includes other departments, including lab and OR.			
2f) Use of checklist such as ACOG patient safety checklist postpartum hemorrhage from vaginal delivery (ACOG). 27) Use of exidenced be add risk asserting to a few livers and delivers and livers an			
2g) Use of evidenced based risk scoring tool for all women admitted for delivery and the score is recorded in the EMR (FPQC).2h) Process for quantification of blood loss for all births (CMQCC).			
2i) Management of all women with cumulative blood loss > = 500 ml.			
Obstetric hemorrhage resources: http://www.safehealthcareforeverywoman.org/index.html https://www.cmqcc.org/ob_hemorrhage http://www.pphproject.org/			
VTE prevention 3a) The facility has a process in place for assessment and management of VTE prevention which includes mechanical prophylaxis for all C-sections, unless contraindicated and pharmalogical interventions as appropriate, e.g., SCIP protocol.			
Peri-operative infection prevention strategies per SCIP protocol.			
The facility has adopted elements of the MN Slashing SSI Bundle (http://www.mnhospitals.org/patient-safety/current-safety-quality-initiatives/health-care-associated-infections/surgical-site-infections)			
4a) Preoperative bathing4b) Postoperative wound care			
 4c) I ostoperative would care 4c) Clean instruments, water, and gloves/gowns for wound closure (≥Class II clean/contaminated) 			
4d) Antibiotic dosing			
4e) Glycemic control 4f) Normothermia	Н	\parallel	
4g) OR traffic control			
Safe count			
The facility develops and maintains procedures related to packed item, Sharps, and intentionally placed devices or packing procedures including: 1a) The labor and delivery room has a designated basin for all used vaginal packing or			
sponges. 1b) The facility requires that two people perform the count – at least one is an RN. 1c) The facility requires that both individuals directly view and verbally count each item. 1d) The facility has a process in place to perform a count immediately before delivery			
pack is used (baseline), at the end of delivery, prior to any team members leaving, any time there is concern about the accuracy of the count, and after a permanent staff change of L&D nurse during a case.	_		
1e) The facility has a process in place to account for all intentionally placed items, eg. spiral electrodes, IUPC, tamponade balloon, hygroscopic dilators.			
1f) The facility has a process in place to perform and document a final visual inspection and ensuring counts are correct.			
Transitions in care			
 The facility has a process in place to provide follow up care, education, and resources for mother and infant after discharge including education about risk factors. 			
Safe sleep			
The facility promotes safe sleep practices by:			
1a) Modeling and teaching safe sleep practices per CDC/NIH SAFE to Sleep Campaign.1b) Providing patient/family education on preventing newborn falls.			