

Appendix 9 – Major risk factors for postpartum haemorrhage

- increased maternal age (≥ 35 years)
- parity ≥ 4
- multiple pregnancy (2 or more fetuses)
- caesarean birth planned
- preterm birth (gestational age <37 weeks)
- previous PPH
- gestational hypertensive disorder of pregnancy (pre-eclampsia, eclampsia or hypertension)
- abnormal placental implantation (eg. placenta praevia, placenta accreta)
- antepartum haemorrhage or placenta abruption present
- moderate or severe anaemia (≤ 10 g/dL)
- foetal macrosomia
- intra-amniotic infection, e.g., prolonged rupture of membranes
- prolonged labour (>12 hours)
- fibroids
- uterine anomalies
- polyhydramnios
- dead foetus in utero
- obesity (BMI (body mass index) >35)
- gestational diabetes