Speakers

**Alison Stuebe, MD, MSc, FACOG**
Associate Professor
Maternal Fetal Medicine
University of North Carolina

**Susan Kendig, JD, MSN, WHNP-BC, FAANP**
Director of Policy,
National Association of Nurse Practitioners in Women’s Health
Disclosures

➢ Alison Stuebe, MD, MSc has no real or perceived conflicts of interest.

➢ Sue Kendig, MSN, JD, WHNP-BC has no real or perceived conflicts of interest.
Objectives

- Provide an in-depth overview of the Postpartum Care Basics: From Birth to the Comprehensive Postpartum Visit Patient Bundle.
- Take a look at the processes, methods, and tools that were used to develop the bundle.
- Give suggestions for how to effectively implement and utilize the bundle within your organization.
- Identify resources to customize the bundle for use within your organization.
## Problems in the first 2 months postpartum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Major</th>
<th>Minor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breast infection</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemorrhoids</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painful intercourse</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent headaches</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy bleeding</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feelings of depression</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backache</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sore nipples/breast tenderness</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of sexual desire</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other breastfeeding problems</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight control</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical exhaustion</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeling stressed</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep loss</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

http://j.mp/NMSpeakOut
U.S. Women Completing Postpartum Visit Between 21 and 56 Days After Delivery

Commercial HMO
Commercial PPO
Medicaid HMO
During visits with your maternity care provider after the birth, were you given enough information about...?

- Changes in your sexual response and feelings
- The importance of exercise
- Healthy eating
- How long to wait before becoming pregnant again
- Postpartum depression
- Birth control methods that you can use after giving birth

http://j.mp/NMSpeakOut
Photo credit: http://j.mp/1OCCmcR
Postpartum Care Basics for Maternal Safety

Multidisciplinary Team

- Alison Stuebe, MD, MSc, FACOG
- Sue Kendig, JD, MSN, WHNP-BC, FAANP
- Anne Bianchi, MS, RN
- Erin Bonzon, MSW, MPH
- Marian Earls, MD, MTS, FAAFP
- Eve Espey, MD, MPH, FACOG
- Jennifer Frost, MD FAAFP
- Jarold (Tom) Johnston, MSN, CNM, IBCLC
- Lisa Kleppel, MPH, PMP
- Julia Logan, MD, MPH
- Ruth Mielke, PhD, CNM, FACNM, WHNP-BC
- Patricia Suplee, PhD, RN, RNC-OB
- Mishka Terplan, MD, MPH, FACOG
4 Domains of Patient Safety Bundles

• Readiness
• Recognition
• Response
• Reporting/Systems Learning
FROM BIRTH TO THE COMPREHENSIVE POSTPARTUM VISIT

**READINESS**

*Every woman*

- Engages with her provider during prenatal care to develop a comprehensive personalized postpartum care plan that includes designation of a postpartum medical home, where the woman can access care and support during the period between birth and the comprehensive postpartum visit.
- Receives woman-centered counseling and anticipatory guidance regarding medical recommendations for breastfeeding in order to make an informed feeding decision.
- Receives woman-centered counseling regarding medical recommendations for birth spacing and the range of available contraceptive options.
- Identifies a postpartum care team, inclusive of friends and family, to provide medical, material, and social support in the weeks following birth.

*Every provider*

- Ensures that each woman has a documented postpartum care plan and care team identified in the prenatal period.
- Develops and maintains a working knowledge of evidence-based evaluation and management strategies of common issues facing the mother-infant dyad.

*Every clinical setting*

- Develops and optimizes models of woman-centered postpartum care and education, utilizing adult-learning principles when possible and embracing the diversity of family structures, cultural traditions, and parenting practices.
- Develops systems to connect families with community resources for medical follow up and social and material support.
- Optimizes counseling models, clinical protocols, and reimbursement options to enable timely access to desired contraception.
- Develops systems to ensure timely, relevant communication between inpatient and outpatient providers.
- Develops protocols for screening and treatment for postpartum concerns, including depression and substance abuse disorders, and establishes relationships with local specialists for co-management or referral.
Readiness: Every Woman

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Readiness: Every Woman

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Readiness: Every Woman

• Receives woman-centered counseling regarding medical recommendations for birth spacing and the range of available contraceptive options.
Readiness: Every Woman

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Readiness: Every Provider

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Readiness: Every Clinical Setting

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RECOGNITION AND PREVENTION

Every woman
- Is respected as the expert in her own needs, and is empowered to trust her instincts and access care as early and frequently as needed in the weeks following birth.
- Reviews her postpartum care plan with her provider prior to discharge from maternity care, revising as needed. The care plan should include a list of warning signs and responses for life-threatening postpartum complications, a list of lactation support resources, a “first call” phone number for her postpartum medical home, including a contact for breastfeeding issues, and the time and date of postpartum visits.
- Attends a comprehensive postpartum visit, scheduled at an interval tailored to the needs of the mother-infant dyad.

Every clinical setting
- Determines guidelines for patient education, discharge from inpatient maternity care, and indications for early postpartum visits.
- Coordinates ongoing care between inpatient and outpatient settings and between the maternal and infant providers to facilitate the health and wellbeing of the dyad. This includes coordination for issues related to breastfeeding.
- Screens for and treats common morbidities, including mental health issues, smoking, and substance use, as well as concerns such as unstable housing and food insecurity.
- Ensures that each woman has identified a source of ongoing primary health care.
Recognition: Every woman

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Recognition: Every woman

- Attends a comprehensive postpartum visit, scheduled at an interval tailored to the needs of the mother-infant dyad.
Recognition: Every Clinical Setting

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- Ensures that each woman has identified a source of ongoing primary health care.
RESPONSE

Every clinical setting

- Implements treatment protocols and either provides desired care or facilitates timely referral to an appropriate resource. Whenever feasible, a warm hand-off is provided, via a face-to-face introduction to the specialist to whom the patient is being referred.
- Maintains an up-to-date inventory of community resources to assist with unmet needs, such as 24-hour hotlines, food banks, diaper banks, lactation support groups, and home visiting programs.
- Develops strategies to reach women who do not attend the comprehensive postpartum visit.

Every identified need

- Is assessed for its acuity using a tiered response.
  - If life-threatening, the identifying provider facilitates transportation to an appropriate facility for immediate care.
  - If non-acute, the need is addressed by the woman and her provider in a woman-centered, shared-decision making discussion, honoring each woman’s self-sufficiency and autonomy.
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Reporting

Every health system

- Convenes inpatient and outpatient providers to share successful strategies and identify opportunities for improvement.
- Identifies and monitors postpartum quality measures, such as postpartum emergency room utilization and readmission rates.
- Works toward quality metrics that compare postpartum outcomes with prenatal intentions, such as receipt of intended contraception or attainment of desired breastfeeding duration.
- Conducts quality improvement projects to reduce preventable postpartum morbidity.
- Collaborates with the community to maintain a clearinghouse for resources that address the needs of women during the postpartum period.
- Ensures that reimbursement policies do not disincentivize postpartum visits.
Reporting : Every Health System

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Q&A Session

Press *1 to ask a question

You will enter the question queue
Your line will be unmuted by the operator for your turn

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Collaborative Care Models for Perinatal Health: A Systems Approach to Adopting Best Practices

May 2017

Nancy Grote, PhD
Professor, School of Social Work,
University of Washington

Emily S. Miller, MD, MPH
Assistant Professor in Obstetrics &
Gynecology-Maternal Fetal Medicine &
Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences,
Northwestern University

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