

Table 4: Haemorrhage management measures during referral of pregnant women to hospital, and women's condition on admission and management, before and after implementing haemorrhage management training sessions

Variable	Before		After		P-value
	No.	%	No.	%	
No. of IV lines secured					
1	74	94	5	6	0.001 ^d
2	7	8	76	92	
IV fluid administered (L)					
0	3	23	10	77	0.0003 ^e
0.5	35	57	26	43	
1	14	88	2	12	
1.5	6	67	3	33	
≥ 2	23	36	40	64	
Blood pressure monitored every 15 mins					
Yes	49	38	81	62	0.0001 ^e
No	32	100	0	0	
Pulse monitored every 15 mins					
Yes	1	1	71	99	0.001 ^e
No	80	89	10	11	
Uterine massage					
Yes	0	0	24	100	0.0001 ^e
No	81	59	57	41	
Oxytocin administered (IU)					
≤ 10	81	51	77	49	0.12 ^e
11–40	0	0	4	100	
Methergene administered					
Yes	0	0	18	100	0.0001 ^e
No	81	56	63	44	
Misoprostol administered					
Yes	0	0	17	0	0.0001 ^e
No	81	56	64	44	
Condition at hospital admission					
Stable	36	35	67	65	0.0001 ^e
Decreased level of consciousness	42	76	13	24	
Comatose	3	75	1	25	
Outcome^b					
Recovered and discharged	56	44	72	56	0.0004 ^d
ICU admission	5	56	4	44	0.7 ^e
Surgical interventions	19	83	4	17	0.0007 ^e
Referred to tertiary care hospital	1	100	0	0	–
Died ^c	0	0	1	100	–

IV: intravenous; ICU: intensive care unit.

^aPulse < 100, systolic blood pressure > 80 mmHg.

^bAll mothers admitted to the ICU and who had surgical interventions recovered and were later discharged from the hospital.

^cAfter giving birth outside the hospital and postpartum haemorrhage occurring, it took 1 hour to transfer the woman to hospital. She died after admission to hospital in shock.

^dChi-squared test.

^eFisher exact test.