

The committee has identified these emerging issues for providers and healthcare facilities from the first quarter of Maternal Mortality Reviews:

- Providers should adhere to ACOG practice guidelines for preeclampsia and seek education surrounding signs and symptoms surrounding pre-eclampsia and eclampsia after initial seizure. <https://www.acog.org/clinical/clinical-guidance/practice-bulletin/articles/2019/01/gestational-hypertension-and-preeclampsia>
- Protocols for handling postpartum hemorrhage must be developed, especially in level 1 and 2 medical centers where such events are rare and where blood bank and surgical resources are not readily available.
 - <https://safehealthcareforeverywoman.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Obstetric-Hemorrhage-Bundle.pdf>
 - <https://safehealthcareforeverywoman.org/patient-safety-bundles/obstetric-hemorrhage/>
- All obstetric providers should adhere to professional organization guidelines for treatment of women with hypertension in pregnancy is vital to prevent mortality.
 - <https://www.acog.org/>
- Providers should provide targeted assessments for all patients with longstanding type I diabetes in pregnancy, and refer patients to wrap around support services. Poor glycemic control and complications in type 1 diabetics demand maximal interventions including social support
 - <https://www.acog.org/clinical/clinical-guidance/practice-bulletin/articles/2018/12/pregestational-diabetes-mellitus>
 - https://care.diabetesjournals.org/content/42/Supplement_1/S165
- Opioid overdose remains a cause of mortality. Providers and facilities should follow up with patients who have been prescribed naloxone, and educate them on the importance of naloxone availability in the home and its use.
 - <https://tipqc.org/educationalvideos/>
- Strategies to reduce implicit bias by healthcare providers should be implemented. Facilities and providers should work to minimize the healthcare disparities that result from racial and socio-economic bias.
 - <https://www.acog.org/clinical/clinical-guidance/committee-opinion/articles/2015/12/racial-and-ethnic-disparities-in-obstetrics-and-gynecology>
 - <https://people3.co/unconscious-bias-training>
- Provider acknowledgement of the vulnerability of women with substance use disorder in pregnancy and the postpartum period. Substance use disorder places women at particular risk of mortality during pregnancy and in the postpartum period.
 - <https://www.postpartum.net/professionals/screening/>
 - <https://www.acog.org/clinical/clinical-guidance/committee-opinion/articles/2011/01/substance-abuse-reporting-and-pregnancy-the-role-of-the-obstetrician-gynecologist>