

Oxytocin for preventing postpartum haemorrhage (PPH) in non-facility birth settings

Pantoja, T., Abalos, E., Chapman, E., Vera, C., & Serrano, V. P. (2016). Oxytocin for preventing postpartum haemorrhage (PPH) in non-facility birth settings. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*, (4). <10.1002/14651858.CD011491> Accessed 26 May 2021.

Abstract

Postpartum haemorrhage (PPH) is the single leading cause of maternal mortality worldwide. Most of the deaths associated with PPH occur in resource-poor settings where effective methods of prevention and treatment such as oxytocin are not accessible because many births still occur at home, or in community settings, far from a health facility. Likewise, most of the evidence supporting oxytocin effectiveness comes from hospital settings in high-income countries, mainly because of the need of well-organised care for its administration and monitoring. Easier methods for oxytocin administration have been developed for use in resource-poor settings, but as far as we know, its effectiveness has not been assessed in a systematic review..