PPH CoP – Experience from Malawi

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Background

• Malawi has one of the highest MMR at 439 per 100,000 live births (DHS 2015)

• 2% of women will die from pregnancy related causes in their reproductive lifetime (DHS 2015)

• Postpartum hemorrhage remains the leading cause of maternal mortality

• Malawi joined the WHO QoC network in 2016
  • Target: Half institutional maternal deaths by 2022 (5 years)
Trends in MMR in Malawi
PPH Action plan

1. Prevention of anemia
   • Screening for anaemia in pregnancy using HB color scale
   • Iron supplementation, IpT, albendazole, insecticide treated mosquito nets

2. Prevention of hemorrhage in high risk women using uterotronics

3. National protocols on management of PPH

4. Use of Tranexamic acid
PPH Action plan

5. Condom balloon catheters
6. Prevention of hemorrhagic shock using non pneumatic anti-shock garment (NASG)
7. Capacity building efforts:
   • InPath project
   • ACPPH project
   • AIM project
   • BSc in Obstetrics and Gynaecology
   • Mmed program