Learning Forum

"Help Save the Hearts!"

March 2025





Name & Agency in the Chat

Welcome to the newbies!

Severe Hypertension in Pregnancy Leads



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KPQC Advisory Committee



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Ex-Officio

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Rapid F

Measles and pre

Measles is a highly contagious a cough. Severe cases can result i brain. In some cases, the illness

Both newborns and pregnant we virus.

Unvaccinated mothers who get premature birth and still birth.



RELATED ARTICLE
US measles outbreak expands
to three states

Vaccine protects against more than measles

Although measles poses severe health risks, doctors are generally more concerned with how the viral infection rubella can affect newborns.

"Women who are not vaccinated against measles are also not vaccinated against rubella," noted Dr. William Moss, a pediatrician who directs of the International Vaccine Access Center at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. "Thus, these women are also at risk of having a baby with congenital rubella syndrome should they acquire rubella in the first trimester of pregnancy."



RELATED ARTICLE

Can forgotten rubella children
of the '60s hold clue for Zika
babies?

Among women who are infected with rubella early in pregnancy, there's a 90% chance the baby will have congenital rubella syndrome. This can cause developmental delays, heart defects, deafness and cataracts. According to the CDC, 1 in 3 babies with congenital rubella syndrome will die before their first birthday. There is less risk when the infection occurs after 20 weeks of pregnancy.

Rubella was once common and widespread in the United States, but was eliminated in the US in 2004. The CDC says

fewer than 10 people in the US are reported to have rubella each year and they're mostly linked to travel outside the country.

The MMR vaccine is highly safe and effective, according to experts. One dose confers 93% immunity against measles and 97% against rubella. With the second dose, measles immunity rises to 97%, too.

risk for pregnant

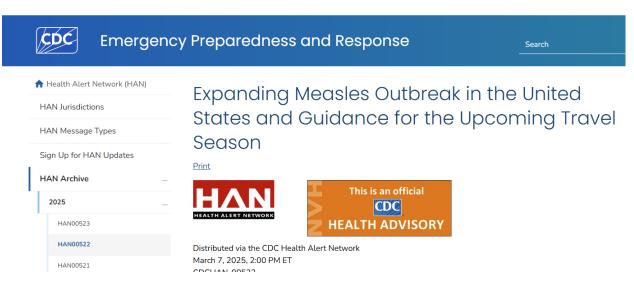


io Cortez/AP



"The most important thing you can do is ... to get vaccinated," Yee said. "Vaccines work. ...
This is preventable. This should not be happening."

Rapid Response



As of March 6, 2025, a total of <u>222 measles cases</u> have been reported by twelve U.S. jurisdictions this year: Alaska, California, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York City, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, and Washington; 201 of which occurred in New Mexico and Texas. Most of the 222 cases are among children who had not received the MMR vaccine. There have been three outbreaks, with an outbreak defined as three or more related cases, reported in 2025, and 93% of cases are outbreak-associated. For comparison, 16 outbreaks were reported during 2024 and 69% of cases were outbreak-associated.



Rapid Response

Enrollment was extended for non-birthing facilities!

- √ 35 birthing hospitals enrolled

 FOUR new birthing hospitals (not in FTI)
- ✓ 11 Non-birthing hospitals have enrolled- 2 more pending

Enrollment is now closing and the results are in:



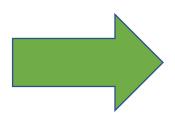
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Greeley	Wichita	Scott	Lane	Ness	Rush	Barton	•				Lyon		Franklin	Miami
					Pawnee	. •	Rice	McPherson ♥ ♥	Marion	Chase		Coffey	Anderson	Linn
Hamilton	Kearny •	Finne	ey	Hodgeman	Edwards	S tafford	Reno Harv				Greenwood	Woodson	Allen	Bourbon
Stanton	Grant	Haskell	Gray	Ford	Kiowa	Pratt	Kingman	S edgwick		Butler •			Neos ho	Crawford
Morton	Stevens	Seward	Meade	Clark	Comanche	Barber	Harper	Sumr	ner	Cowley	Chautauqua	Montgome ♥ ♥	ry Labette	Cherokee

What happens next?

	Initiative	Q1 2025	Q2 2025	Q3 2025	Q4 2025	2026
	Launch Bundle (Readiness)	Launch Bundle Enrollment Data Collection Survey (Redcap)				
Quarter 2		Data Collection Survey (Neucapy				
	Identify (Recognition)		Staff: Education (POST BIRTH; ACOG algorithms) Patient: Education Community Organizations: Education *Data collection to continue			
				Staff: Finalize ACOG		
	Recognize and Respond			Protocols and Follow up appointments		
				Staff: Simulations (Inpatie Emergency Departments) *Data collection to continu		
				Patient: Follow up/Follow t Comprehensive Care Mode		
				**Patient: Pumping Protoc hypertensive initiatives		
				Community Outreach: KDH departments Connect with		
	*Reporting: Ongoing Data			Support Implementation of PP Visits; Visits/CHW/Doula/Navigatio		
rative	Collection					EMS Education/Transfe

What happens next?

Quarter 2



Staff: Education (POST BIRTH; ACOG algorithms)

Patient: Education

Community Organizations: Education

*Data collection to continue



POST BIRTH Warning Signs Education



UPDATED in 2023: AWHONN's POST BIRTH Warning Signs Education course provides a standard approach to postpartum pre- and post-discharge education for all patients, regardless of risk factors. Participants are educated about the US maternal morbidity and mortality crisis, definitions, causes and contributing factors. This education provides participants with strategies to educate patients and their families to recognize POST BIRTH Warning Signs.

Training Dates:

Friday, March 28, 2025 0730-0900 Friday April 11, 2025 0800-0930 Thursday April 17, 2025 2000-2130 Monday April 21, 2025 0800-0930 Monday May 5, 2025 1200-1330

Monday May 12, 2025 0800-0930 Friday May 23, 2025 0800-0930 Thursday June 5, 2025 1900-2030 Friday June 20, 2025 0800-0930 Monday June 30, 2025 1900-2030

Link to register will be coming with today's recording!

Identify

Quarter 2 2025

Staff:

- ➤ Education: POSTBIRTH
 - > Kari- Registration to go out with the recording from today
- ➤In person Meeting April 23, 2025, from 9-1 in Topeka
 - > Registration has been sent out
- >ACOG Algorithms/CMPQC Algorithms
 - Review protocols and options for "best practice"
- >HTN Diagnosis
 - ➤ Providers, Nurses

<u>Patient</u>:

➤ POSTBIRTH embedded in discharge

Data Collection:

➤ Twice yearly: Redcap link for data input (*Google Form for Non-Birthing Facilities)

SHTN Model for Kansas

Inpatient Transfer Transfer Protocol

Lactation Initiation

Specialty services

SSDOH needs

Discharge



Recognize & Respond

- Identify Hypertension ☐ SHTN Protocols Screening for:
- Medical conditions
- Mental health
- Substance use
- Breastfeeding
- Family planning
- Structural and social drivers of health
 - ☐ Make AP/PP appointments
 - ☐ Cuff Project ☐ Patient Debrief

Elevated Care Needed

Discharge

Outpatient Care

Appt with Primary OB 72 hours, 2-3 weeks

Refer to Navigator* and/or directly to needed services

Cuff Project

Primary OB/Medical Specialty Care

> Breastfeeding Support

> > WIC

Home Visiting

Patient Support Network

Behavioral Health

Housing, Transportation, Insurance, etc.

Other

PP Visit @6-12 **Loop Closure** weeks PP

Comprehensive

Perinatal Care Team

* This may be a Home Visitor, OB Navigator, Doula, CHW, Case Manager, Care Coordinator, etc.

Get your data entered! We need baseline info from each of you! DUE 3/31/25



SHTN Bundle Data Center questions. Cheat Sheet 1.25.docx 736 KB

Welcome to the Severe Hypertension in PG Safety Bundle!

Your next steps include completing a baseline data survey and breastfeeding protocol question. These two links need to be completed by March 31st, 2025.

- 1- Click here to complete the <u>Breastfeeding Protocol question</u>
- 2- Click here to input your SHTN Baseline Data: Facility and Reporting Period
 - Please review the SHTN Data "Cheat Sheet" (attached) with the questions you will be asked, and hints to help with data retrieval/input.
 - Please Note: The data you will input at this time should be your responses as of the END of 2024.

NOTE: If the "Facility and Reporting Period" link above does not work, try copying the link below into your web browser: https://redcap.cete.us/surveys/?s=7C4A9NFHH3NDALAP

Feel free to send questions or concerns! We also ask that you join us for our next Learning Forum: Learning Forums & Meetings | Kansas Perinatal Quality Collaborative (KPQC)

Welcome to the SHTN Bundle!

Terrah & Kari KPQC Maternal QI Co-Coordinators kansaspqc.org



IDENTIFY

Normal vs Abnormal Blood Pressure in female patients, including Pregnant and Postpartum (1 year!)



Back to Basics: Identify!

- □Watch the following & send out to staff/Admin/
 - https://vimeo.com/743542904\

- Part 1: Diagnostic Algorithm
 Part 2: Antihypertensive Treatment Algorithm for Hypertensive Emergencies

 Systolic BP 2: 160 mm Hg or Diastolic BP 2: 110 mm Hg

 "Anthypertensive Statistication not possible, antihypertensive treatment and magnesium saffee should be administered simulated and the saffee should be administered simulated an
- □CMQCC: Improving Health Care Response to Hypertensive Disorders of Pregnancy... 238 pages of fun!
 - CMQCC Hypertensive Toolkit Patient Education Checklist
- ☐ How to properly take a blood pressure

https://opqic.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Accurate-BP-Flyer.pdf

- ☐ Home BP Kit education
 - CMQCC YouTube Video



Definitions: ACOG

Types of Hyper	tension ACOG The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists District II
Chronic Hypertension	 SBP ≥ 140 or DBP ≥ 90 Pre-pregnancy or <20 weeks
Gestational Hypertension	 SBP ≥ 140 or DBP ≥ 90 on at least two occasions at least 4 hrs apart after 20 weeks gestation in women with previously normal BP Absence of proteinuria or systemic signs/symptoms
Preeclampsia – Eclampsia	 SBP ≥ 140 or DBP ≥ 90 Proteinuria with or without signs/symptoms Presentation of signs/symptoms/lab abnormalities but no proteinuria *Proteinuria not required for diagnosis eclampsia seizure in setting of preeclampsia
Chronic Hypertension with Superimposed Preeclampsia	 Preeclampsia in a woman with a history of hypertension before pregnancy or before 20 weeks of gestation
Preeclampsia with severe features (ACOG Practice Bulletin #202, Gestational Hypertension and Preeclampsia, & ACOG Practice Bulletin #203, Chronic Hypertension in Pregnancy)	 SBP ≥ 160 or DBP ≥ 110 (can be confirmed within a short interval to facilitate timely antihypertensive therapy) Thrombocytopenia (platelet count less than 100,000/microliter) Impaired liver function that is not accounted for by alternative diagnoses and as indicated by abnormally elevated blood concentrations of liver enzymes (to more than twice the upper limit normal concentrations), or by severe persistent right upper quadrant or epigastric pain unresponsive to medications. Renal insufficiency (serum creatinine concentration more than 1.1 mg/dL or a doubling of the serum creatinine concentration in the absence of other renal disease) Pulmonary edema New-onset headache unresponsive to medication and not accounted for by alternative diagnoses Visual disturbances





Articles to Share: February 2025





AHAIASA Journals

JOURNALS | BROWSE | RESOURCES | INFORMATION | ALERTS

CONCLUSIONS:

Women exposed to HDP in their first delivery have a significantly increased cause-specific hazard ratios of incident AFib compared to their unexposed counterparts, with higher rates observed in subjects exposed to more severe de novo HDP diagnoses as well as chronic hypertension in pregnancy. These findings underscore the need to consider HDP history in risk calculation/stratification for arrhythmic and nonarrhythmic cardiovascular diseases, improve surveillance of traditional and female-specific cardiovascular disease risk factors, and develop targeted prevention strategies to reduce the occurrence and burden of HDP.





Articles to Share:

Cardiology today

By Regina Schaffer

Fact checked by Richard Smith

The data suggest that complex interventions are needed for women with Native American or Alaska Native ancestry to address both risk reduction and the effects of structural racism.

February 14, 2025 | 6 min read

Risky pregnancies, driven by
risk factors, remain
mon for Native women

opic to email alerts

ways:

can Indian and Alaska Native women face untially higher risk for heart disease, particu greproductive-age years.

ational trauma, violence and racism have compounded risks.

Editor's Note: This is part one of a three-part Healio Exclusive series on maternal and cardiovascular outcomes among Indigenous women living in the United States. Part two can be viewed <u>here</u>. Part three can be viewed <u>here</u>.

American Indian and Alaska Native communities are some of the most underserved minoritized groups in the United States, and Indigenous women are most likely to confront the health-related consequences, particularly during pregnancy.

"Intimate partner violence, substance misuse, adverse childhood experiences and toxic stress is rampant in this community, and they do not talk about it," Sharma said.

"So, where do we start? We start by training people from the community who understand that culture. That is how we improve access."





Events to Share:



Greetings!

In honor of **Black Maternal Health Week**, we invite you to an inspiring and empowering event: **Keeping Our Families Safe!**

- Saturday, April 19th
- 7 10:30 AM 2:00 PM
- RCKCC Technical Education Center or join us virtually via Zoom!
- ♦ Why You Don't Want to Miss This:
- ✓ Dynamic speakers sharing powerful insights on strength, wellness, and unity
- √ Swag bags & prizes for parents
- √ Local vendors & community resources to support your family
- ✓ Free lunch & childcare to make participation easy and stress-free
- # Be Part of the Movement!
- ♦ Sign up to attend: CLICK HERE TO REGISTER TODAY!
- ♦ Become a vendor: Reserve your spot!
- Need childcare? Sign up here!
- ♦ Want to volunteer? Join us in making a difference!

Let's come together to celebrate, support, and uplift Black maternal health! We can't wait to see you there!







Speaker: Bree Fallon, MSN, RNC-OB, C-EFM





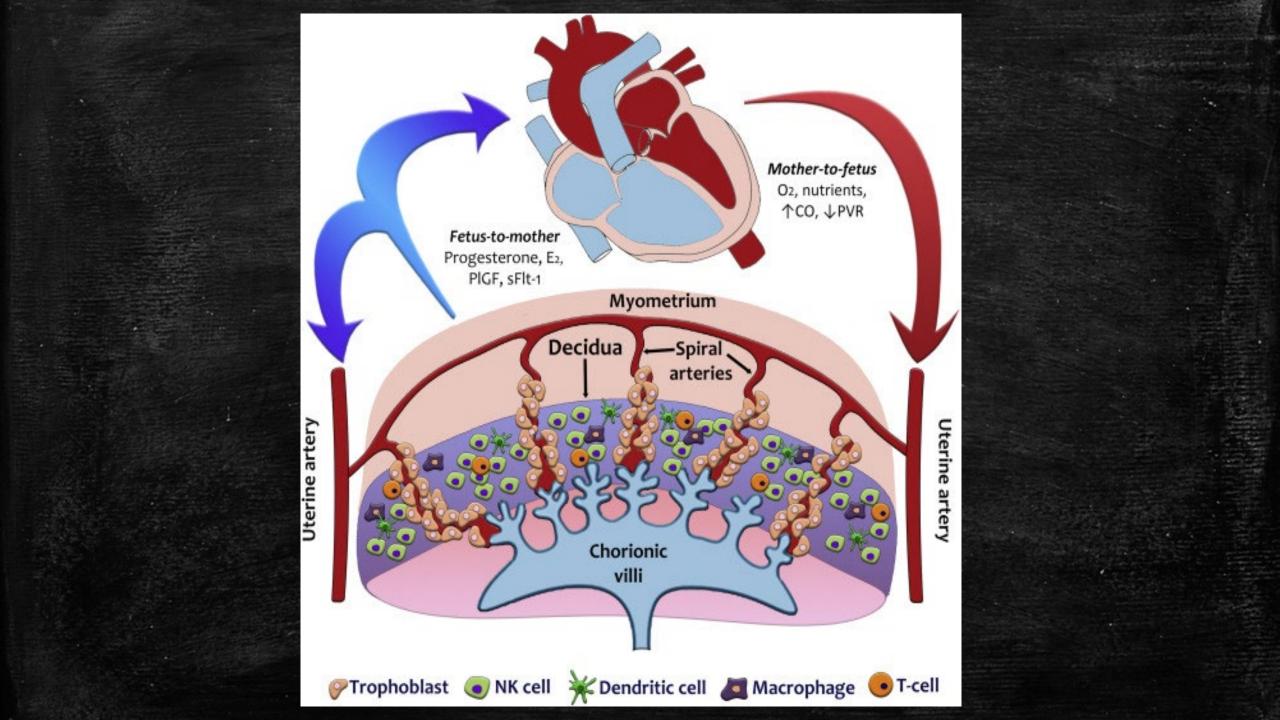


Hypertensive Disorders of Pregnancy

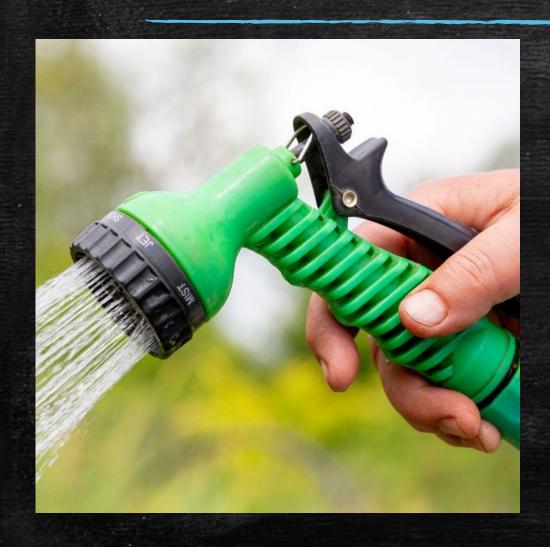
Bree Fallon, MSN, RNC-OB, C-EFM

Objectives

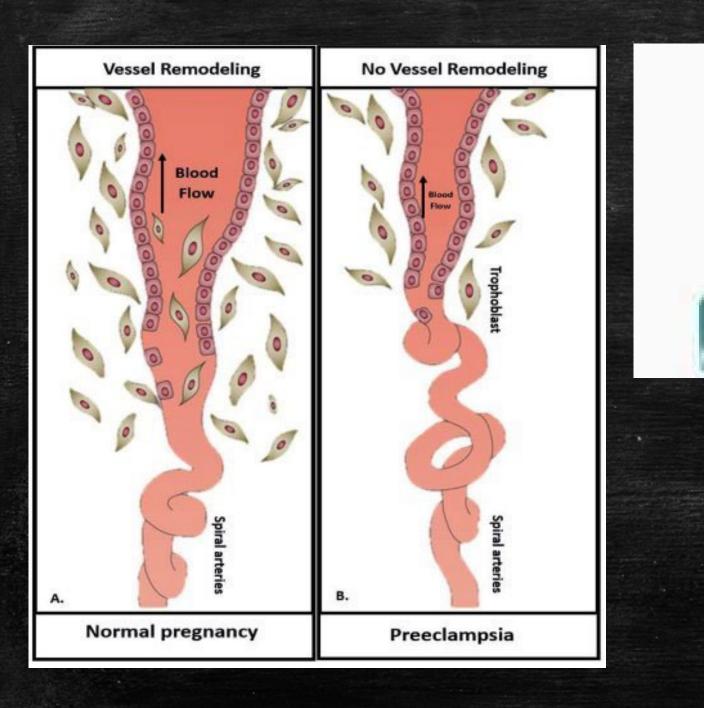
- Define Hypertensive Disorders of Pregnancy
- Review pathophysiology of preeclampsia and clinical manifestations
- Review maternal and fetal complications associated with preeclampsia
- Identify resources for identification, treatment, management of preecclampsia



Analogy for Spring









Hypertensive Disorders of Pregnancy

- Chronic Hypertension
- Gestational Hypertension
- Preeclampsia
- Preeclampsia with severe features
- Superimposed preeclampsia (SIPE)
- HELPP

Hypertensive Disorders of Pregnancy

Chronic Hypertension

elevated pressure prior to pregnancy or <20 weeks



Gestational Hypertension

elevated pressure >140 systolic or >90 diastolic

> 2 occasions >4 hours apart

>20 weeks gestation or <6 weeks postpartum

Preeclampsia

elevated pressure >140 systolic or >90 diastolic

> + proteinuria or

end organ damage

Preeclampsia

HYPERTENSION

elevated pressure >140 systolic or >90 diastolic



PROTEINURIA

- 300 mg or more per 24 hour urine
- Protein/creatinine ratio of o.3

END ORGAN DAMAGE

OR





- Impaired liver function
- Renal sufficiency (serum creatinine >1.1 or doubling of serum creatinine)



Pulmonary Edema

New onset headache



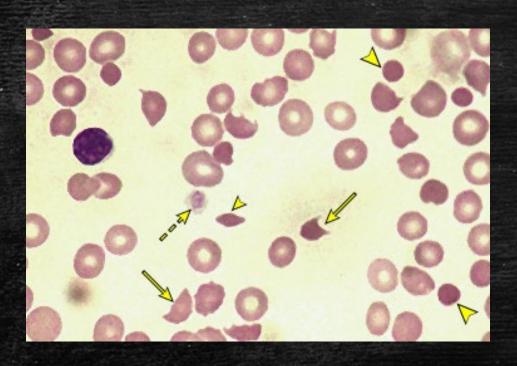


Visual disturbances

Preeclampsia with Severe Features

- Systolic BP <u>></u>160 mm Hg or more, or diastolic BP of <u>></u>110 mm Hg
- Thrombocytopenia (platelet count less than 100 × 10 9/L)
- Impaired liver function that is not accounted for by alternative diagnoses indicated by
 - Abnormally elevated blood concentrations of liver enzymes (to more than 2x the upper limit of normal)
 - Or severe persistent right upper quadrant or epigastric pain unresponsive to medications
- Renal insufficiency (serum creatinine concentration more than 1.1 mg/dL or a doubling of the serum creatinine concentration in the absence of other renal disease)
- Pulmonary edema
- New-onset headache unresponsive to medication and not accounted for by alternative diagnoses
- Visual disturbances

Hemolysis, Elevated Liver Enzymes, Low Platelet Count HELLP



- Hemolysis
 - Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) elevated to 600 IU/L or more, peripheral smear, anemia unrelated to blood loss
- Elevated Liver Enzymes
 - aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) elevated more than twice the upper limit of normal
- Low Platelet Count
 - platelets count < than 100 × 10 9/L.

Treatment

- Prevent seizures
- Treat severe pressures



Future Maternal Implications

- Coronary heart disease
- Stroke
- Heart Failure
- Death

YOUR FUTURE HEALTH

If you are diagnosed with preeclampsia during pregnancy, you may be more likely to have health problems in the future when you are not pregnant. These problems may include...



heart attack



stroke



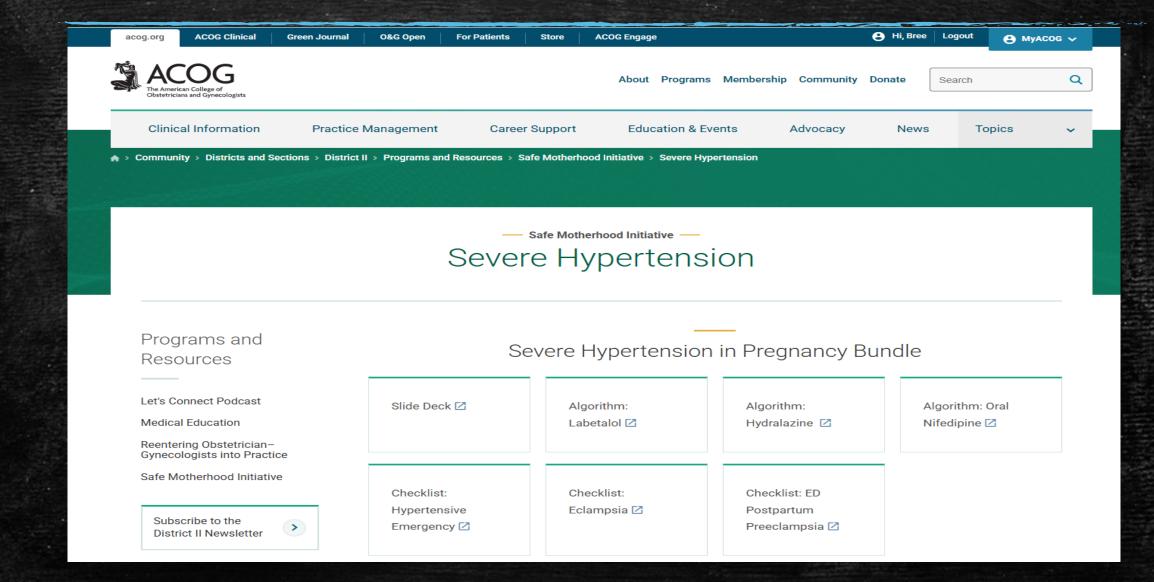
kidney disease



high blood pressure

You may need to see your obstetrician—gynecologist (ob-gyn) earlier or more often after childbirth so your ob-gyn can keep a close eye on your health. You should also tell any future health care professionals that you had preeclampsia.

Safe Motherhood Initiative



https://dcpqc.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/SMIhypertension-bundle-postpartum-preeclampsia-checklist.pdf

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

Postpartum Preeclampsia Checklist

IF PATIENT < 6 WEEKS POSTPARTUM WITH:

- BP ≥ 160/110 or
- BP ≥ 140/90 with unremitting headache, visual disturbances, epigastric pain
- Call for Assistance
- Designate:
 - O Team leader
 - Checklist reader/recorder
 - Primary RN
- ☐ Ensure side rails up
- Call obstetric consult; Document call

Magnesium Sulfate

Contraindications: Myasthenia gravis; avoid with pulmonary edema, use caution with renal failure

IV access:

- Load 4-6 grams 10% magnesium sulfate in 100 mL solution over 20 min
- Label magnesium sulfate; Connect to labeled infusion pump
- Magnesium sulfate maintenance 1-2 grams/hour

No IV access:

10 grams of 50% solution IM (5 g in each buttock)

resources

- Safe Motherhood initiative
 https://www.acog.org/community/districts-and-sections/district-ii/programs-and-resources/safe-motherhood-initiative/severe-hypertension
- AIM Urgent Maternal Warning Signs https://saferbirth.org/aim-resources/aim-cornerstones/urgent-maternal-warning-signs-2/
- AWHONN Postbirth warning signs https://saveyourlife.awhonn.org/

References

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Next Month....





April 23, 2025

9:00am-1:00PM

Sunflower Foundation in Topeka!

Get registered!