

SEPSIS IN OBSTETRICS

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Kentucky Maternal Morbidity and Mortality Task Force

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Learning Objectives

1. Identify the differences in screening criteria between maternal and adult sepsis
2. Recognize the differences in determining end organ damage for maternal versus adult sepsis
3. Discuss the planned initiatives of the Kentucky Maternal Morbidity and Mortality Task Force related to maternal sepsis.

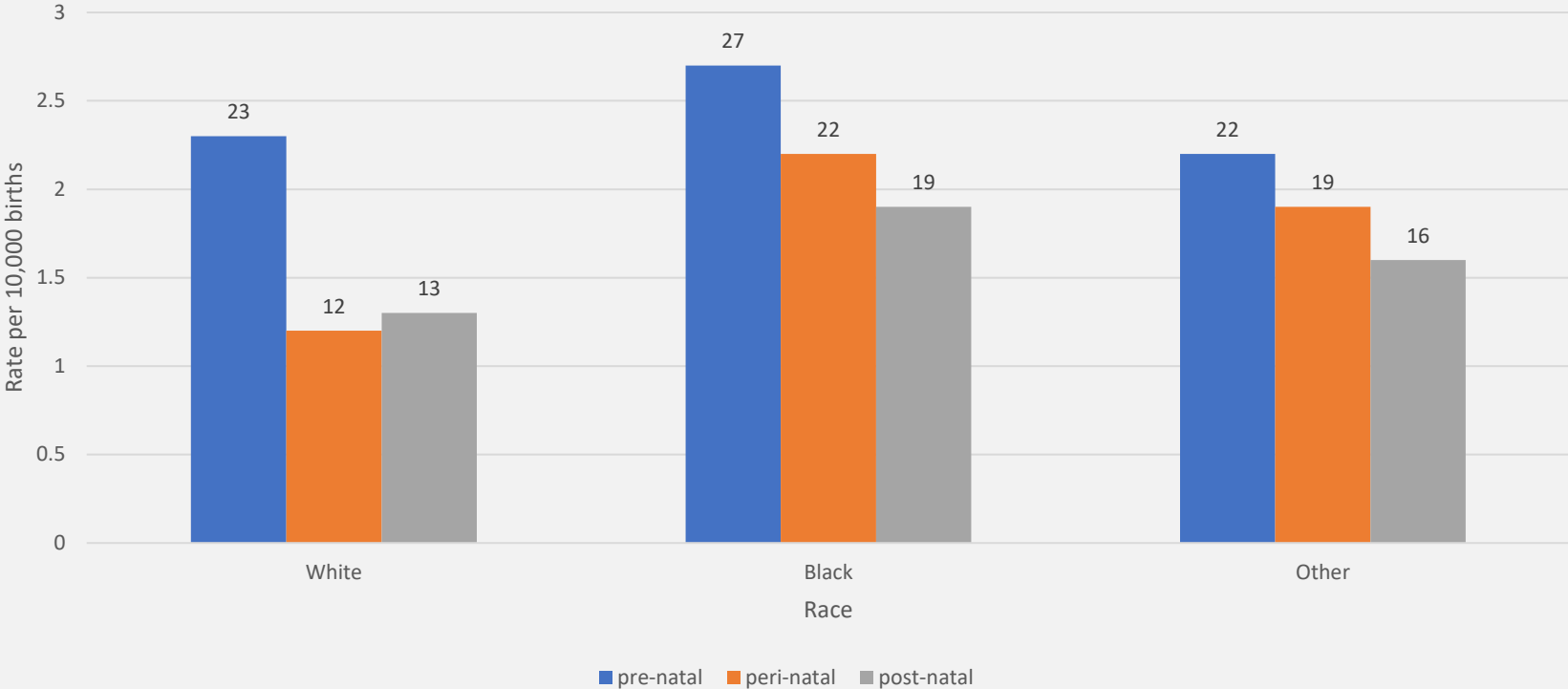
CDC Data - Causes of Pregnancy-Related Deaths 2024 in the U.S.

Cause of death	Percentage	Count
Cardiovascular conditions (includes cardiomyopathy, 10.7% of all deaths, n=71)	22.0%	146
Other noncardiovascular medical conditions	15.2%	101
Infection or sepsis (includes COVID-19, 0.6% of all deaths, n=4)	14.4%	96
Hemorrhage	14.1%	94
Thrombotic pulmonary or other embolisms	10.7%	71
Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy	7.7%	51
Amniotic fluid embolism	5.0%	33
Cerebrovascular accidents	3.8%	25
Anesthesia complications	0.3%	2

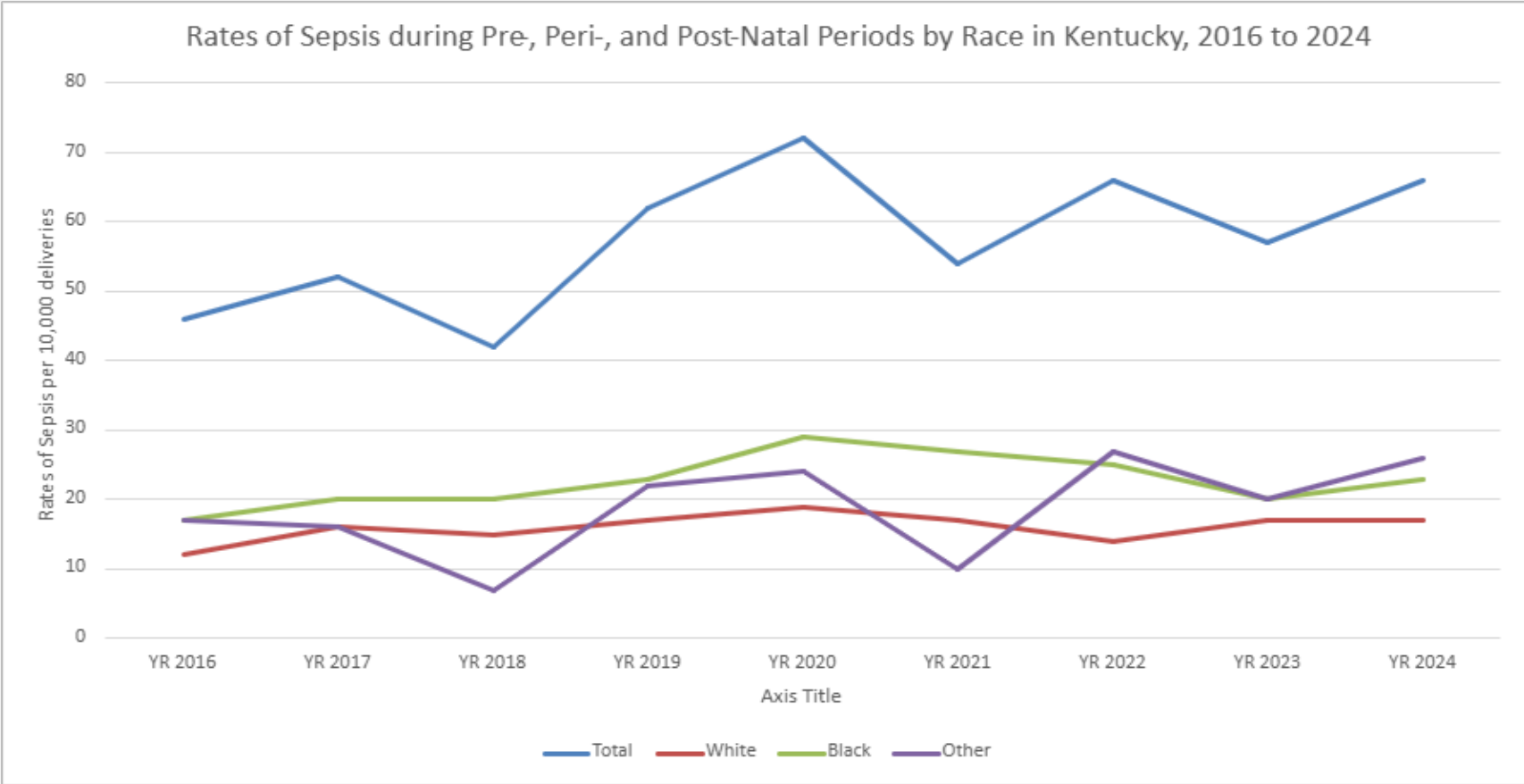
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OB Sepsis Incidence in Kentucky

Rates of Sepsis Among Pregnant and Postpartum Kentucky Residents by Pregnancy Period, 2016 to 2024



OB Sepsis Incidence in Kentucky



State and National Organizations Working to Address Maternal Mortality

Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health (AIM) –

- 8 patient safety bundles addressing drivers of maternal mortality including sepsis

California Maternal Quality Collaborative (CMQCC) –

- 9 downloadable “Toolkits” addressing drivers of maternal morbidity including sepsis

Kentucky Maternal Morbidity and Mortality Task Force (KyMMM) – <https://kymmm.org/>

- 12 subcommittees that address both obstetric and social drivers of maternal morbidity including sepsis

Kentucky Perinatal Quality Collaborative (KyPQC) – <https://kypqc.org/>

- In conjunction with KyMMM, provides resources and data submission on AIM safety bundles



AIM Consensus Bundle on Sepsis in Obstetric Care

Maternal death due to sepsis has remained unchanged since 1987

Maternal sepsis deaths are preventable in 73% of cases

Delays in recognition, treatment, and escalation of care

Bauer ME, Albright C, Prabhu M, Heine RP, Lennox C, Allen C, Burke C, Chavez A, Hughes BL, Kendig S, Le Boeuf M, Main E, Messerall T, Pacheco LD, Riley L, Solnick R, Youmans A, Gibbs R. Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health: Consensus Bundle on Sepsis in Obstetric Care. *Obstet Gynecol.* 2023 Sep 1;142(3):481-492. doi: 10.1097/AOG.0000000000005304. Epub 2023 Aug 3. PMID: 37590980; PMCID: PMC10424822.

AIM Consensus Bundle on Sepsis in Obstetric Care

Delay in recognition

- Physiologic changes in pregnancy + comorbidities
- 25% of patients do not present with fever

Delay in treatment

- Mortality 8% if antibiotics < 1 hour
- Mortality 20% if antibiotics > 1 hour

Delay in escalation of care

- Wellness bias

Bauer ME, Albright C, Prabhu M, Heine RP, Lennox C, Allen C, Burke C, Chavez A, Hughes BL, Kendig S, Le Boeuf M, Main E, Messerall T, Pacheco LD, Riley L, Solnick R, Youmans A, Gibbs R. Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health: Consensus Bundle on Sepsis in Obstetric Care. *Obstet Gynecol.* 2023 Sep 1;142(3):481-492. doi: 10.1097/AOG.0000000000005304. Epub 2023 Aug 3. PMID: 37590980; PMCID: PMC10424822.

CMS Screening Criteria Adult vs Maternal Sepsis

Non-Pregnant Criteria	Pregnant 20 weeks through Day 3 Post-delivery Criteria
Temperature > 38.3 C (100.9 F) or < 36.0 C (96.8 F)	Temp \geq 38 C (100.4 F) or < 36.0 C (96.8 F)
Heart rate > 90 bpm	HR > 110 bpm
Respiration > 20 per minute	Respiration > 24 per minute
WBC > 12,000 or < 4,000 or > 10% bands	WBC > 15,000 or < 4,000 or > 10% bands

<https://qualitynet.cms.gov/inpatient/specifications-manuals/sepsis-resources>

CMS End Organ Damage Criteria Adult vs Maternal Sepsis

Non-Pregnant Criteria	Pregnant 20 weeks through Day 3 Post-delivery Criteria
SBP < 90 mmHg or MAP < 65 mmHg	SBP < 85mm Hg or MAP < 65mmHg
SBP decrease of more than 40 mmHg	SBP decrease of more than 40 mmHg
Acute respiratory failure as evidenced by new need for invasive or non-invasive mechanical ventilation	Acute respiratory failure as evidenced by new need ofor invasive or non-invasive mechanical ventilation
Creatinine > 2.0 mg/dL	Creatinine > 1.2 mg/dL
UOP < 0.5 mL/kh/hr for two consecutive hours	UOP < 0.5 mL/kh/hr for two consecutive hours
Total bilirubin > 2 mg/dL	Total bilirubin > 2 mg/dL
Platelet count < 100,000	Platelet count < 100,000
INR > 1.5 or aPTT > 60 sec	INR > 1.5 or aPTT > 60 sec
Lactate > 2 mmol/L	Lactate > 2 mmol/L. NOTE - do not use lactate obtained during active labor through delivery

<https://qualitynet.cms.gov/inpatient/specifications-manuals/sepsis-resources>

KHA Sepsis Badge Buddy

Sepsis Screening Tool

1. Suspicion of infection (Y or N)

2. SIRS criteria (need 2)

- Temp >100.9 F (38.3 C) or <96.8 F (36.0 C)
- HR >90 bpm
- RR >20 bpm
- WBC $>12,000$ or $<4,000$ or 10% bands

Pregnant 20 weeks through Day 3 Post-delivery Criteria

- Temp ≥ 100.4 F (38.0 C) or <96.8 F (36.0 C)
- HR >110 bpm
- RR >24 bpm
- WBC $>15,000$ or $<4,000$ or 10% bands

If YES to 1 & 2 = POSITIVE sepsis screen. Order a STAT lactic acid, blood cx x2, CBC, & CMP per protocol. Notify provider.

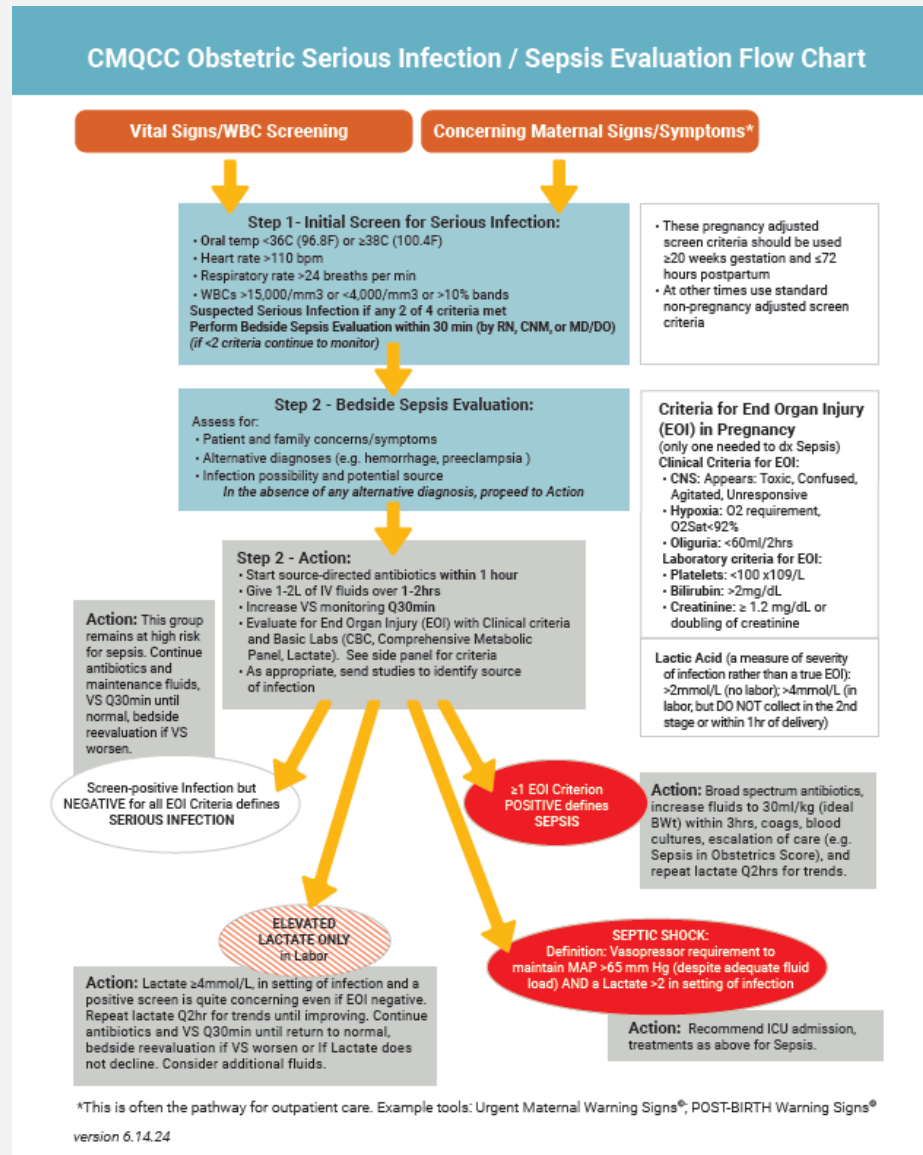
3. Organ dysfunction (need one)

- SBP <90 mmHg or MAP <65 mmHg
Pregnancy: SBP <85 mmHg or MAP <65 mmHg
- SBP decreases >40 mmHg from baseline
- Creatinine >2 mg/dl or urine output <0.5 ml/kg for 2 hrs
Pregnancy: Creatinine >1.2 mg/dl or urine output <0.5 ml/kg for 2 hrs.
- Bili >2 mg/dl
- Lactate >2 mmol/L
- Platelet $<100,000$
- INR >1.5 or aPTT >60 sec
- Acute resp failure with new invasive/non-invasive mechanical ventilation

YES to 1, 2, + 3 = POSITIVE screen suggestive of SEVERE sepsis

CMQCC Serious Infection/Sepsis Evaluation Flow Chart

Improving Diagnosis and Treatment of Obstetric Sepsis, V2.0, CMQCC Quality Improvement Toolkit 2025



Most Common Sources of OB Sepsis

Table 1. Leading Causes of Maternal Sepsis

Antepartum	Intrapartum/ Immediate Postpartum	Post-discharge
Septic abortion	Chorioamnionitis/ intraamniotic infection	Pneumonia/influenza
Chorioamnionitis/ intraamniotic infection	Endometritis	Pyelonephritis
Pneumonia/influenza	Pneumonia/influenza	Wound Infection/ necrotizing fasciitis
Pyelonephritis	Pyelonephritis	Mastitis
Appendicitis	Wound Infection/ necrotizing fasciitis	Cholecystitis

Improving Diagnosis and Treatment of Obstetric Sepsis, V2.0, CMQCC Quality Improvement Toolkit 2025



KyMMM OB Sepsis Committee Objective

Our goal is to improve recognition and timely treatment of sepsis in pregnant and postpartum patients by:

1. Increasing the number of OB providers and nursing staff trained on Obstetric Sepsis
2. Increasing the number of facilities who have a protocol for screening and treatment of obstetric sepsis
3. Increase the number of facilities who perform multidisciplinary case reviews for obstetric sepsis

Planned Data Submission for KyMMM

AIM Sepsis Bundle	Data Submission
Percent of OB Providers and Nursing Staff that were trained in the last 2 years on the recognition of and unit standard response to suspected and confirmed sepsis	Report in 10% increments – round up
Rate Progress – Has your facility established a process to perform multidisciplinary case reviews for OB patients with sepsis?	Likert scale – 1 not yet started – 5 fully in place
Rate progress – Has your facility implemented a system for screening and diagnosis of pregnant and postpartum patients for sepsis?	Likert scale – 1 not yet started – 5 fully in place
Rate Progress – Has your facility established standard protocols for management of pregnant and postpartum patients with sepsis?	Likert scale – 1 not yet started – 5 fully in place

Timeline for Data Submission for KyMMM

July/August 2026 –
Resources will be finalized
on KyMMM website

October 2026 – Pilot
facilities will begin data
submission

February 2027 – Statewide
implementation

Potential Data Collection/Partnership with Sepsis Consortium

Focus multidisciplinary reviews for maternal sepsis on the following:

1. Were there earlier signs of infection that could have allowed earlier antibiotic therapy (ie. Chorioamnionitis, UTI)
2. Did the patient receive facility standard antibiotic prophylaxis including any of the following if indicated - GBS prophylaxis, Cesarean delivery prophylaxis, 3rd or 4th degree laceration prophylaxis, Preterm prelabor rupture of membranes (PPROM)
3. Did the patient require second-line prophylactic antibiotic therapy due to allergies

T H A N K [] Y O U

<https://kymmm.org/>

References

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8. Bauer ME, Albright C, Prabhu M, Heine RP, Lennox C, Allen C, Burke C, Chavez A, Hughes BL, Kendig S, Le Boeuf M, Main E, Messerall T, Pacheco LD, Riley L, Solnick R, Youmans A, Gibbs R. Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health: Consensus Bundle on Sepsis in Obstetric Care. *Obstet Gynecol.* 2023 Sep 1;142(3):481-492. doi: 10.1097/AOG.0000000000005304. Epub 2023 Aug 3. PMID: 37590980; PMCID: PMC10424822