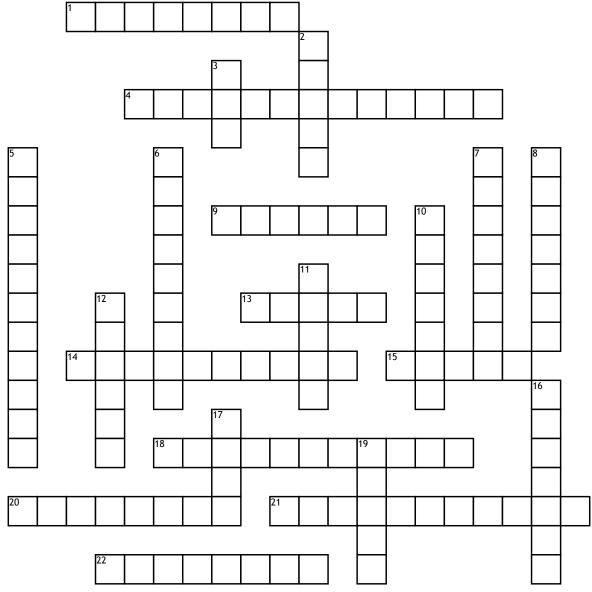
## Intrapartum and Postpartum Hemorrhage



## Across

- **1.** Hormone secreted from the posterior pituitary
- **4.** Failure of the uterus to return to its normal size and condition after birth
- **9.** It is important with PPH to massage this
- **13.** The most common cause of PPH is uterine \_\_\_\_
- **14.** Blood loss of greater than 500 mL after vaginal delivery
- **15.** In order to determine the amount of blood loss the nurse should \_\_\_\_ the pads
- **18.** A treatment to replace blood loss

- **20.** Delivery method necessary in cases of total placenta previa
- **21.** Arteries compressed by firm suprapubic pressure
- **22.** Type of previa situation in which the placenta covers part of internal cervical os

## Down

- **2.** During PPH the nurse may notice very large \_\_\_\_
- 3. Condition involving both excessive clotting and bleeding
- 5. Situation of decreased blood
- **6.** Forceful pulling on the uterus may result in this

- **7.** Administration of these factors may be required in DIC
- **8.** Synthetic oxytocin
- **10.** Distention of this organ can cause PPH
- **11.** A soft uterus feels \_\_\_\_
- **12.** Term that means the placenta covers the cervical os
- **16.** Illicit drug used during pregnancy that is associated with abruption
- 17. Classic symptom associated with placental abruption
- **19.** A potentially life-threatening complication that can occur with excessive blood loss