

BIRTHING CENTERS HIGH RISK FACTORS

TABLE III - POSTPARTUM

MOTHER

ABSOLUTE RISK FACTORS - If the mother develops any of the following during in the postpartum period, the mother shall be transferred to a higher level of care:

Abnormal bleeding unresponsive to treatment and/or symptoms of hypovolemia

Need for transfusion

Retained placenta or incomplete placenta, with bleeding; suspected placenta accreta; retained placenta >3 hours

OTHER: Hypertension >150/100 on at least two occasions; shock, unresponsive to treatment; laceration requiring repair in a hospital; enlarging hematoma; development of preeclampsia or eclampsia; signs of serious infection.

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TABLE III - POSTPARTUM

INFANT

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| ABSOLUTE RISK FACTORS - If the infant develops any of the following during the postpartum period, the infant shall be transferred to a higher level of care: |
| Apgar problems <5 at 5 minutes or <7 at 10 minutes |
| Inability to maintain axillary temperature between 97 degrees Fahrenheit and 100 degrees Fahrenheit at 2 hours |
| Hypotonia > 10 minutes |
| Tremors, seizures, or hyperirritability |
| Life-threatening congenital defects in fetus. This does not include documented lethal abnormalities ¹ |
| Respiratory or cardiac irregularities (examples: abnormal capillary refill time, disturbance of rate or rhythm; grunting or retracting after 30 minutes postpartum, need for oxygen > 30 minutes without improvement; cyanosis, central and persistent) |

¹ In the presence of known and documented lethal fetal abnormalities, the denial of admission and the requirements to transfer do not apply

Signs/symptoms of infection