From Laboratory of Maternal-Fetal Medicine

**PPH** cases

(N = 16,508)

Controls

(N = 163, 574)

## Poor uterine contractility and postpartum hemorrhage among low-risk women: A casecontrol study of a large-scale database from Japan

Japan Perinatal Registry Database 2013-2016 (N = 890,652)	Diagnosis of abnormal labor patterns	Uterotonics use	Univariable analysis			Multivariable analysis		
			Crude OR	95% CI	P value	Adjusted OR	95% CI	p value
Excluded (N = 716,570) Low-risk women with vaginal delivery	-	-	ref.			ref.		
	+	-	1.76	1.58-1.96	<0.001	1.23	1.10-1.37	<0.001
	-	+	1.74	1.66-1.83	<0.001	1.36	1.29-1.43	<0.001
	+	+	1.82	1.73-1.91	<0.001	1.30	1.23-1.37	<0.001
(N = 174,082)	Postpartum I seemingly ob	•						Even

seemingly obstetrically low-risk women suddenly develop PPH. Women with **abnormal labor patterns (hypotonic uterine dysfunction, prolonged labor, and arrest of labor)** were at a significantly increased risk for PPH regardless of whether they had used uterotonics.

This study suggests that among low-risk women, poor uterine contractility in labor could be a significant predisposing risk factor for PPH.

References: Keiko Nishida, et al., Int J Gynaecol Obstet. 2021; 154(1): 17-23. Contact: Prof. Hiromi Hamada