# **Postpartum Haemorrhage Post-Seminar Assessment**

1. A woman can die within 2 hours after the onset of PPH if she does not receive proper treatment, true or false?

True  False

1. The number of pregnancy-related haemorrhages each year is:
   1. 1 million b) 9 million c) 14 million d) 21 million
2. The commonest cause of PPH in Olanrewaju Hospital is:
   1. Atony b) cervical laceration c) retained products
3. The present incidence of PPH in Olanrewaju Hospital is:
   1. 2% b) 6% c) 16% d) 20%
4. True or false, episiotomy should be giving routinely to all primigravida

True  False

1. How many percent of deliveries in Olanrewaju Hospital have perineal tear
   1. 10% b) 20% c) 30% d) 40% e) more than 40%
2. Practices during labour that can help reduce the likelihood of PPH include:
   1. Preventing dehydration and prolonged labour
   2. Early detection and management of vaginal bleeding problems
   3. Avoiding perineal trauma and restricting episiotomy
   4. All of the above
3. The WHO incidence of PPH is:
   1. 2% b) 6% c) 16% d) 20%
4. True or false, in cases of delayed second stage of labour fundal pressure should be used to assist delivery of baby

True  False

1. True or false, all pregnant women are at risk of PPH

True  False