



# OBSTETRISKT TRIAGE

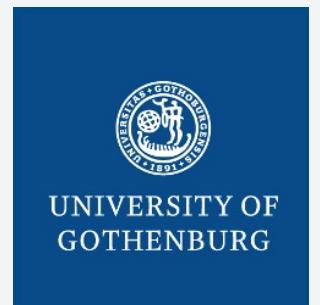
## Akuttriage av gravida och nyförlösta

*Linnéa Lindroos*

Överläkare, PhD

Obstetriken, Östra

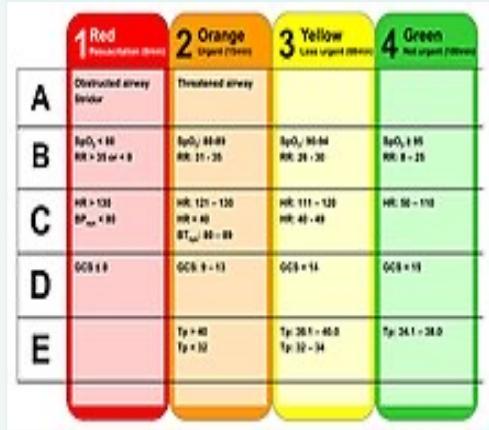
Sahlgrenska Univeritetssjukhuset



# Triage

*The prioritization of patients in accordance with medical urgency, based on urgency in the moment of triage*

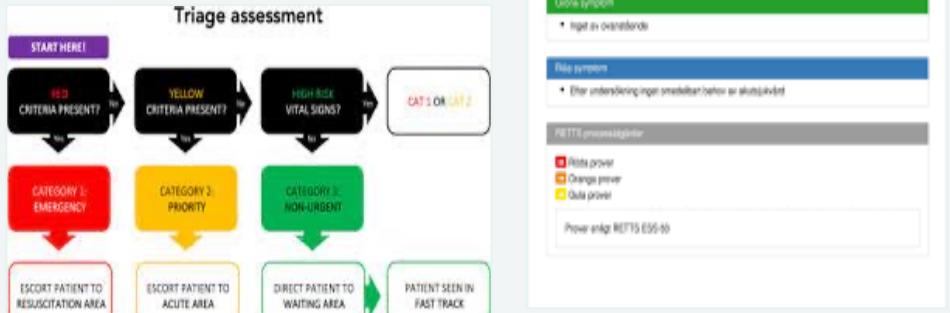
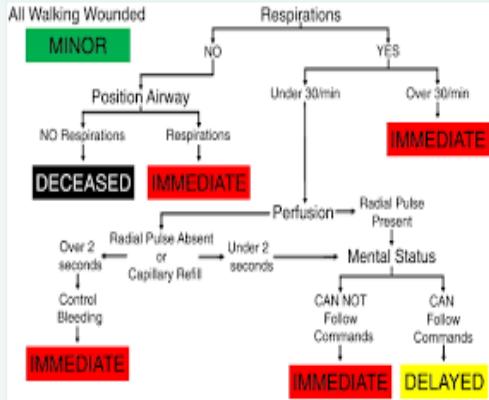




Western Ontario Schlich OBCU Obstetrical Triage Acuity Scale (OTAS) London Health Sciences Centre

OTAS	Level 1 (Resuscitative)	Level 2 (Emergent)	Level 3 (Urgent)	Level 4 (Less Urgent)	Level 5 (Non-Urgent)
Time to Secondary Health Care Provider	Immediate	≤ 15 minutes	≤ 30 minutes	≤ 60 minutes	≤ 120 minutes (2 hours)
Re-assessment	Continuous Nursing Care	Every 15 minutes	Every 15 minutes	Every 30 minutes	Every 60 minutes
Bleeding	• Imminent birth labour/PPROM < 37 weeks	• Suspected preterm labour/PPROM < 37 weeks	• Signs of active labour > 37 weeks	• Signs of early labour/SROM < 37 weeks	• Discomforts of pregnancy
Hypertension	• Active vaginal bleeding associated with abdominal pain	• Bleeding associated with abdominal pain (spontaneous or spotting) > 37 weeks	• Spitting		
Fetal Assessment	• Seizure activity	• Hypertension > 160/110 and/or headache, visual disturbance, RUQ pain	• Mild Hypertension > 140/90 with/without associated signs and symptoms		
	• Abnormal FHR tracing, abnormal BPP, abnormal doppler, decreased fetal movement	• No fetal movement			
Other	• Acute onset severe abdominal pain	• Major trauma	• Abdominal/back pain greater than expected in pregnancy	• Ongoing assessment from outpatient clinic	• Anything that does not seem to pose threat to life or limb
	• Abdominal/back pain greater than expected in pregnancy	• Minor trauma	• Minor trauma (minor fall, sprain, contusion)	• Cervical Ripening	• Cervical Ripening
	• Cord prolapse	• Shock/loss of breath	• Headache, nausea/vomiting	• Outpatient placenta previa protocol	
	• Severe respiratory distress	• Unplanned and unattended birth	• Headache, vomiting and/or diarrhea with suspected dehydration	• Headache, vomiting and/or diarrhea with suspected dehydration	
	• Suspected sepsis			• Signs of infection (e.g. dysuria, cough, fever, rash)	
				• Assessment for version	
				• Rash	

Property of London Health Sciences Centre



Triage Code	Criteria	Action or Priority
<b>GREEN</b>	No respiratory failure No need for ventilator support	Begin standard treatment home or outpatient non-ICU
<b>YELLOW</b>	Single Organ (Lang) failure SOF score < 7	Admit and admit to ICU or aggressive therapy
<b>RED</b>	SOF score 8-11	Resources are available Transport and admit to ICU if required Therapies if resources are exhausted move to yellow
<b>BLUE</b>	Failure Criteria met OR SOF score > 11	Begin separation of palliative care either in-patient or home



PETTS Revision: 2016  
Sista uppdaterat [Frånslag]: 2015-12-19 15:57\*

1. PETTS

Midazolam delayed analgesics include midazolam ESS-4

2. Normal patient-triage levels

Color	Indication	Relative Risk	Relative Severity	Relative Acuity
Red	Emergency: life threatening	High risk	Very high	Very high
Orange	Emergency: could become life threatening	High risk	Very high	Very high
Yellow	Urgent: not life threatening	Medium risk	Medium	Medium
Green	Semi urgent: not life threatening	Low risk	Low	Low
Blue	Non-urgent: needs treatment when time permits	Very low risk	Very low	Very low

3. PETTS symptoms

- Red symptoms
- Orange symptoms
- Yellow symptoms
- Green symptoms
- Blue symptoms

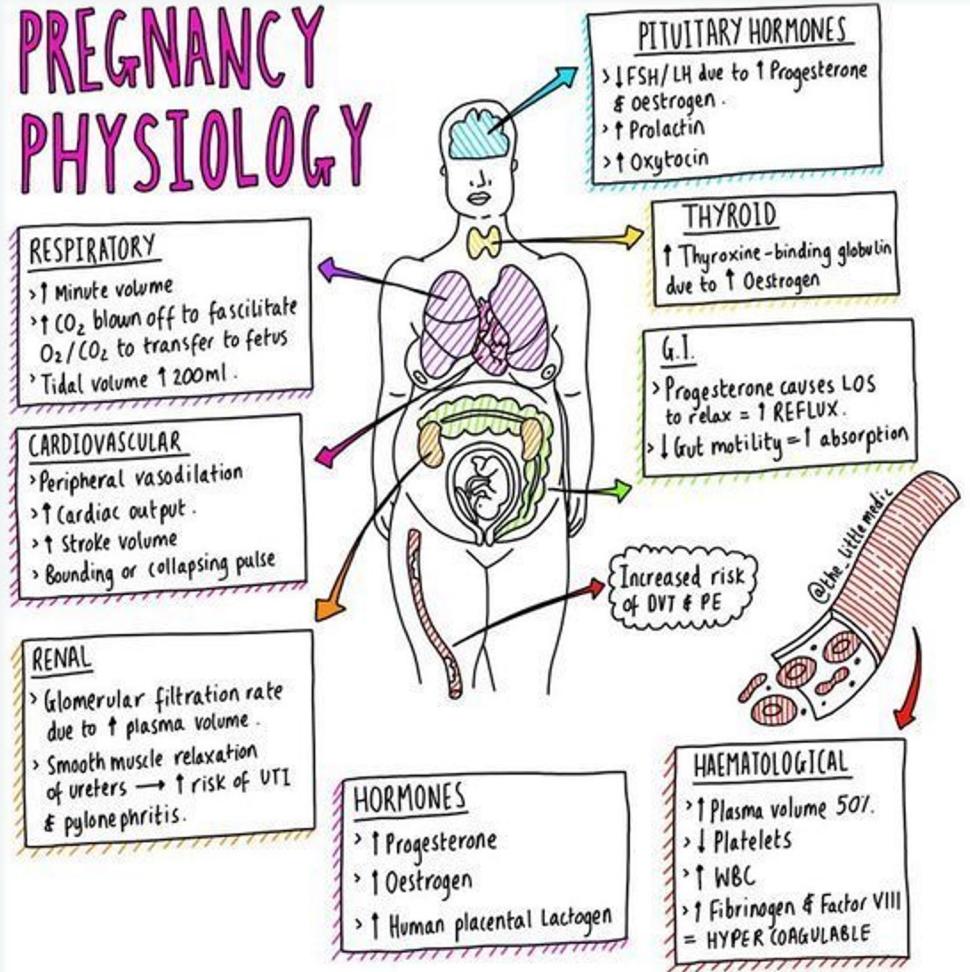
4. PETTS process/timeline

- Initial assessment
- Initial resuscitation
- Initial stabilization
- Initial transport
- Initial admission
- Initial discharge

## Bristande evidens

- Otydliga utfallsparametrar
- Få jämförande studier
- GRADE

# PREGNANCY PHYSIOLOGY



# Obstetriskt triage

- Förändrad fysiologi
- Annat spektrum av sjukdomar
- Inte nödvändigtvis sjuk
- Mor OCH barn
- “Rädsala för den gravida patienten”

# Akut sjuk, gravid kvinna – prioritera mor före barn!

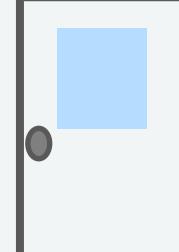
A B C D E

Ring obstetrikern

## Turordning



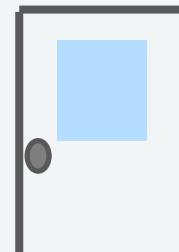
## Förlossningen



OE Medical Priority Patient Scale				
Urgency category	Description	Initial treatment	Priority group (OE medical priority scale)	Indication patient priority
1 Immediate life threatening risk to self or others	Actual or imminent risk to self or others. Threatening to self or others.	Initial resuscitation and stabilization until more definitive treatment can be provided.	1 Immediate life threatening risk to self or others	Resuscitate in case of life threatening emergency.
2 High risk for self and/or others through physical, emotional or social instability	High risk for self and/or others through physical, emotional or social instability. Threatening to self or others.	Initial resuscitation and stabilization until more definitive treatment can be provided.	2 High risk for self and/or others through physical, emotional or social instability	Initial resuscitation and stabilization until more definitive treatment can be provided.
3 Moderate risk for self and/or others through physical, emotional or social instability	Moderate risk for self and/or others through physical, emotional or social instability. Threatening to self or others.	Initial resuscitation and stabilization until more definitive treatment can be provided.	3 Moderate risk for self and/or others through physical, emotional or social instability	Initial resuscitation and stabilization until more definitive treatment can be provided.
4 Low risk for self and/or others through physical, emotional or social instability	Low risk for self and/or others through physical, emotional or social instability. Threatening to self or others.	Initial resuscitation and stabilization until more definitive treatment can be provided.	4 Low risk for self and/or others through physical, emotional or social instability	Initial resuscitation and stabilization until more definitive treatment can be provided.
5 Minor risk for self and/or others through physical, emotional or social instability	Minor risk for self and/or others through physical, emotional or social instability. Threatening to self or others.	Initial resuscitation and stabilization until more definitive treatment can be provided.	5 Minor risk for self and/or others through physical, emotional or social instability	Initial resuscitation and stabilization until more definitive treatment can be provided.
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## Akutmottagning



## ESS 206

- Buksmärta hos gravid O26.8B
- EKG - Om buksmärta över navelplanet och över 35 år eller kardiovaskulära riskfaktorer
- P-glukos - Om buksmärta och insulinbehandlad diabetes
- Graviditetsrelaterade buksmärter O26.8B

### Förberedande åtgärder

- Ökad uterustonus utan intervall
- Plötslig smärtdebut med samtidig medvetandeförlust
- Pågående smärta med plötslig debut samt blek/kalvsvettig

### Röda symptom

- Kraftig smärta, ihållande eller i intervall
- Mistankar om ilies
- Feber >38,5°C och frossa senaste 12 timmarna
- Immunosupprimrad patient
- Smärta och medvetandeförlust senaste 4 timmarna
- Pågående mättlig/svår smärta hos patient med känd bukaortaneurysm
- Pågående mättlig/svår smärta hos patient med peritonealdialys eller pyelostomi
- Urinretention
- Ridbyxanestesi
- Nyläckomen fecal-/urininkontinens
- Insulinbehandlad diabetes med P-glukos >12 mmol/L

### Gula symptom

- Mättlig smärta
- Symtom < 24 tim
- Ovriga med ihållande buksmärta
- Smärta rygg med domning/stickningar/smärta i ben

### Gröna symptom

- Inget av ovanstående

### Blåa symptom

- Bäckenbesvär

Används för gravid patient fr.o.m v. 20+0 t.o.m. 6 veckor postpartum

- Känd diabetes, se även ESS 49
- Vaginal blödning, se även ESS 221

### RETTs processåtgärder

- PVK, CTG enligt lokal rutin, Hb, CRP, LPK, enkla toxprover, u-sticka, EKG
- PVK, CTG enligt lokal rutin, u-sticka
- Avlyssna fosterljud, u-sticka

Enkla toxprover:



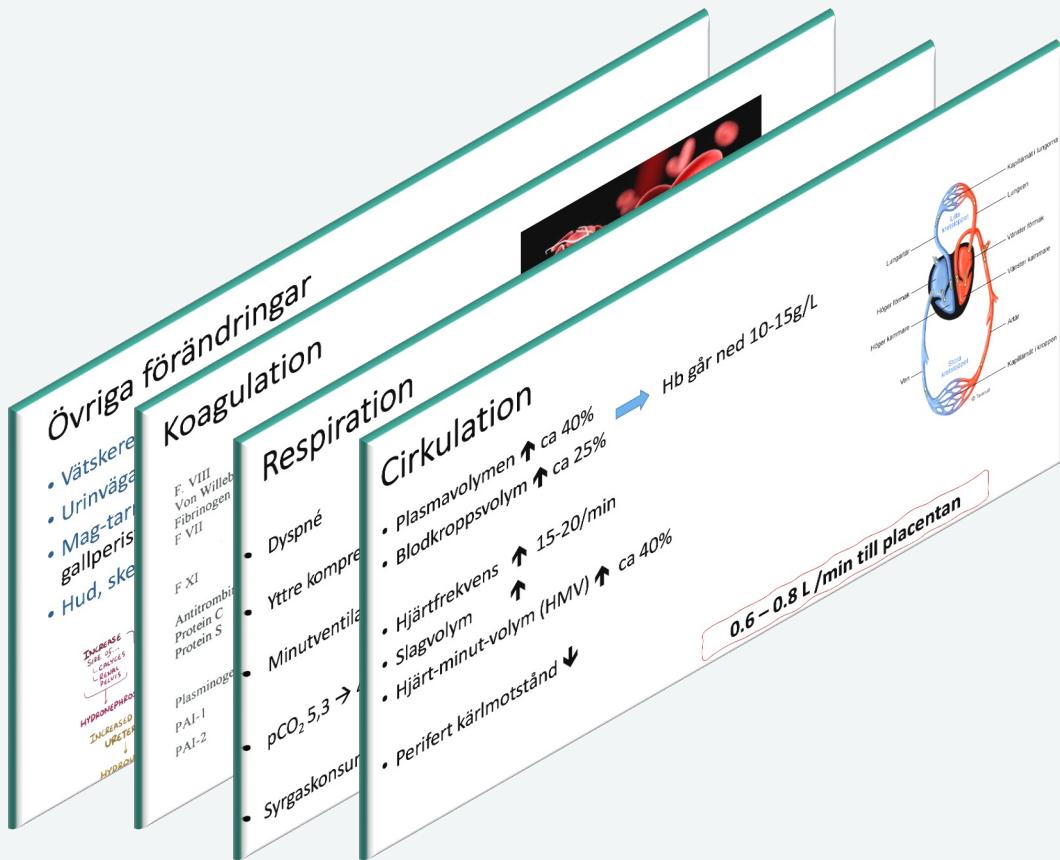
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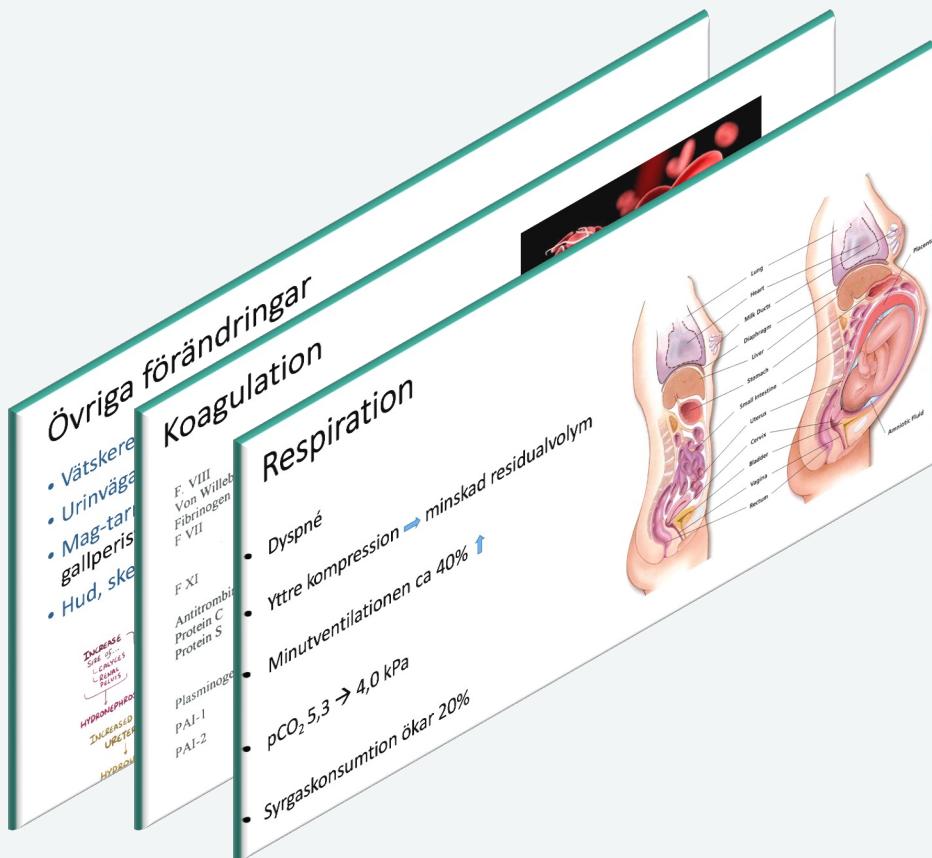


## Akutmottagning



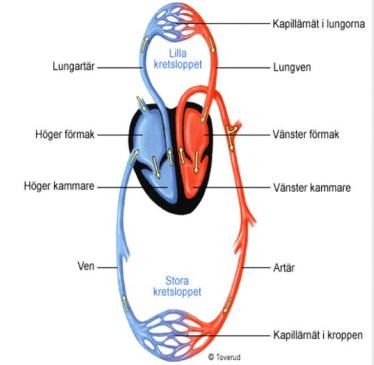
# Fysiologi





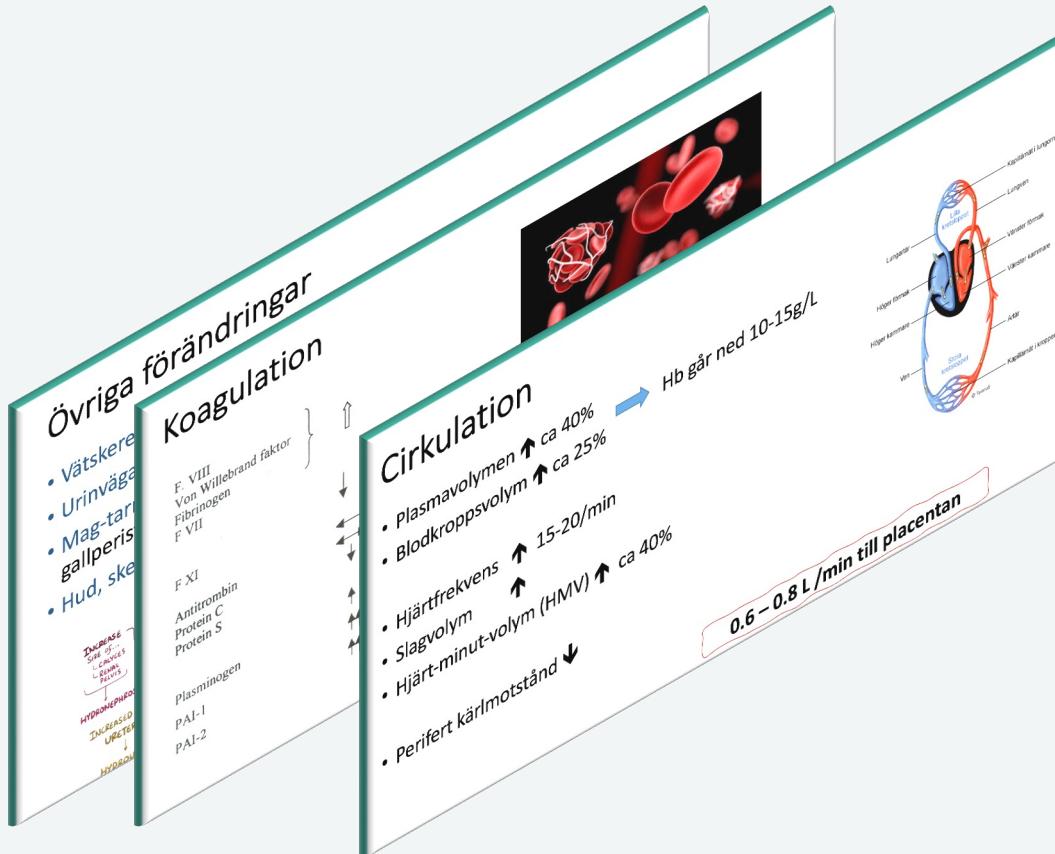
## Cirkulation

- Plasmavolymen  $\uparrow$  ca 40% Hb går ned 10-15g/L
- Blodkroppsvolym  $\uparrow$  ca 25%
- Hjärtfrekvens  $\uparrow$  15-20/min
- Slagvolym  $\uparrow$
- Hjärt-minut-volym (HMV)  $\uparrow$  ca 40%
- Perifert kärlmotstånd  $\downarrow$



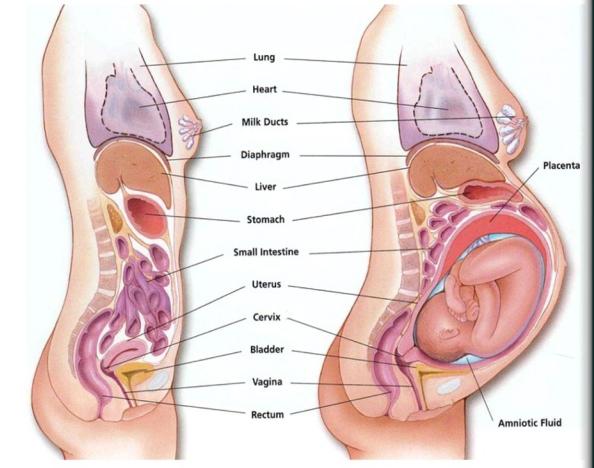
**0.6 – 0.8 L/min till placentan**

- Blodtrycket sjunker
- Snabbare puls
- Kan kompensera vid blödning eller sepsis
- Blöder mycket och snabbt vid blödning från livmoder

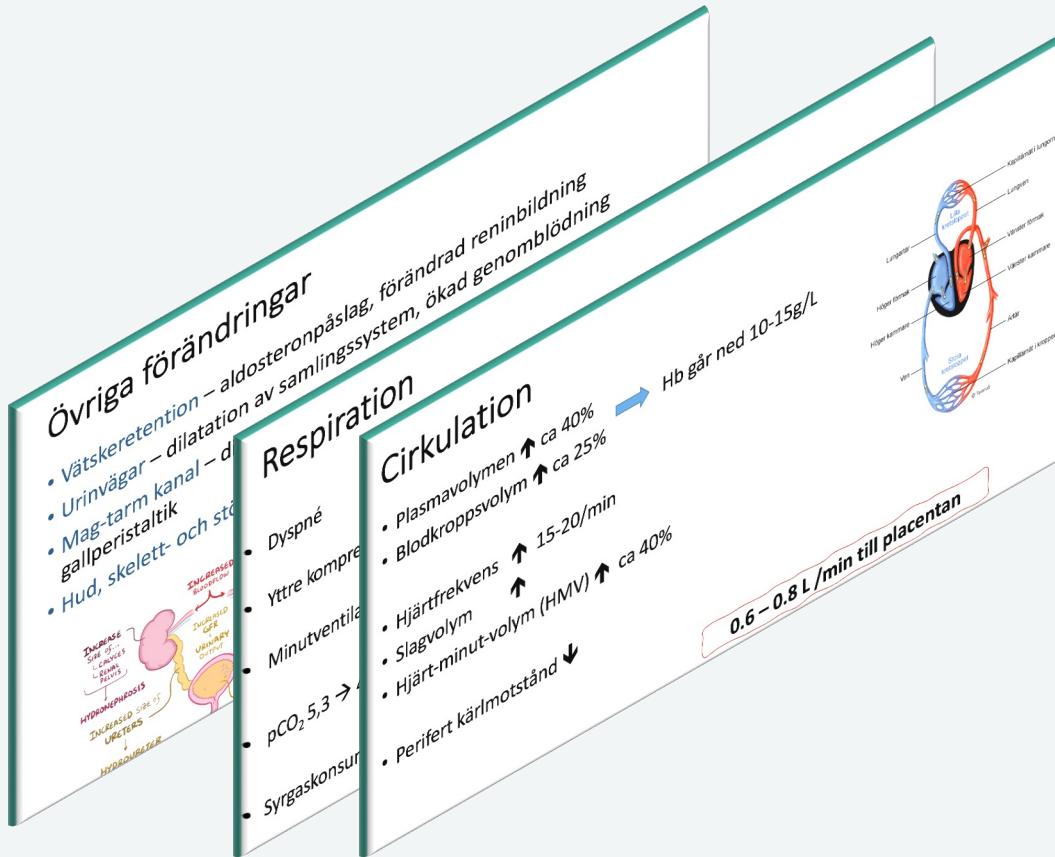


## Respiration

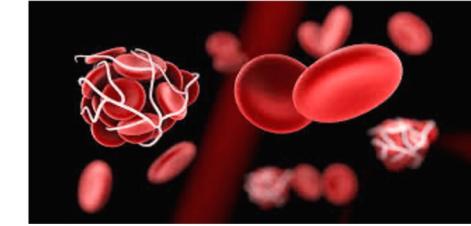
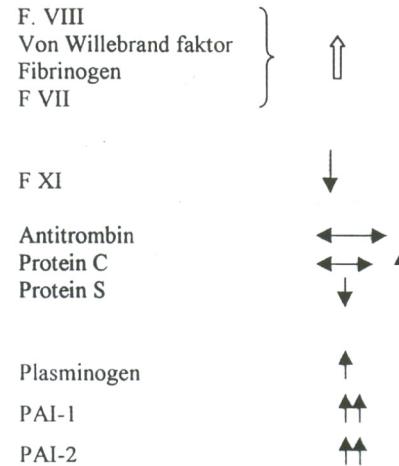
- Dyspné
- Yttre kompression → minskad residualvolym
- Minutventilationen ca 40% ↑
- pCO<sub>2</sub> 5,3 → 4,0 kPa
- Syrgaskonsumtion ökar 20%



- Snabb acidosutveckling
  - Diabetes
  - Andningssvårigheter – tex astma
- Normal andingsfrekvens är omdebaterad



## Koagulation

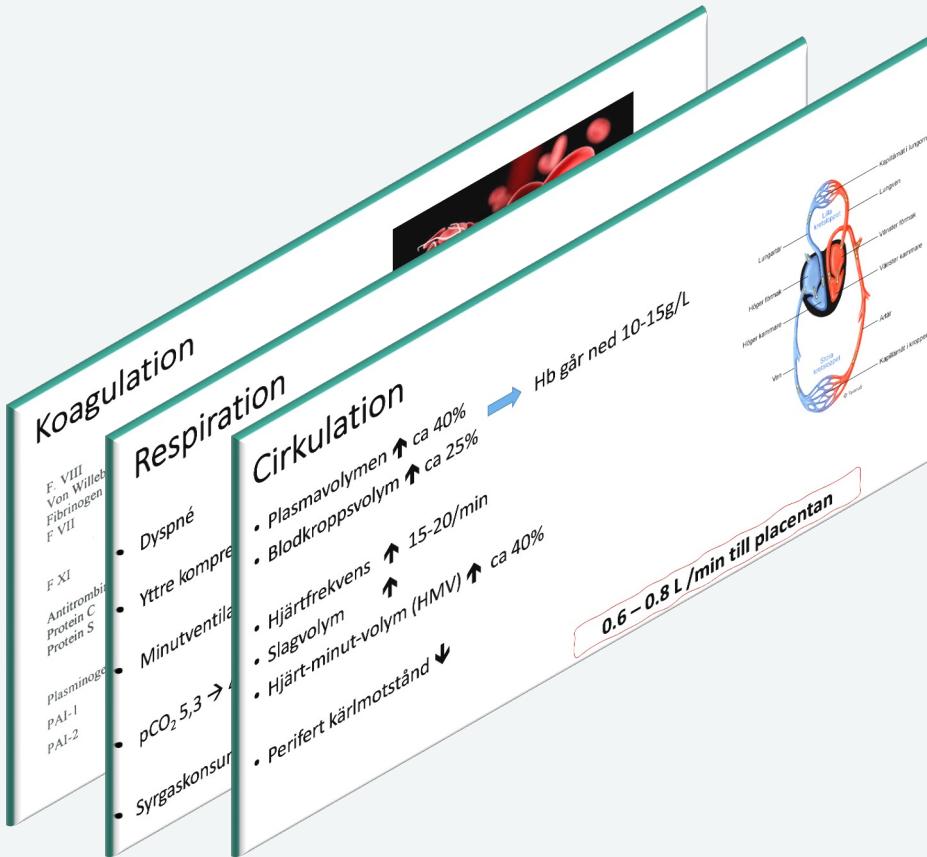


Hyperkoaguabel

Kan få tromboser på "konstiga ställen"

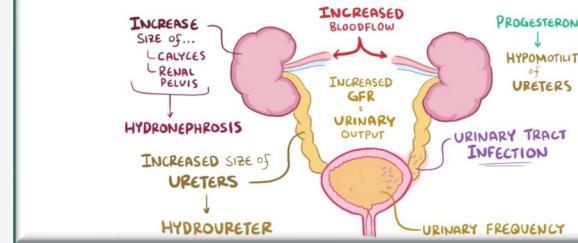
Kan stå på höga doser Fragmin

Relativt vanligt med ASA-profilax



## Övriga förändringar

- Vätskeretention – aldosteronpåslag, förändrad reninbildning
- Urinvägar – dilatation av samlingssystem, ökad genomblödning
- Mag-tarm kanal – dislokation av organ, långsammare tarm- och gallperistaltik
- Hud, skelett- och stödjevävnad – ändrad belastning



- Ökad plasmavolym – försörjer livmoder och placenta
- Svullnad
- Förstoppling
- Gall – och njursten

# Konsekvenser

Gravida kan kompensera relativt länge

Gravida behöver bedömas efter anpassade vitalparametrar

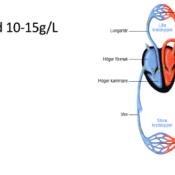
Gravida drabbas av samma sjukdomar som icke-gravida men i annan omfattning

Gravida drabbas av annan sjukdom än icke-gravida

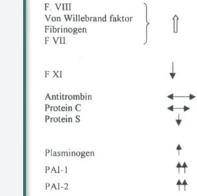
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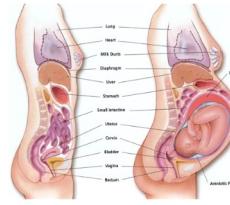


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## Obstetric Emergency Triage

A new mindset in obstetric emergency care in Sweden

Linnéa Lindroos



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Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg



UNIVERSITY OF GOTHEMBURG

Gothenburg 2023

# SLUTSATSER

## Obstetriskt akuttriage bör införas inom svensk akutsjukvård

Det finns ett obstetriskt akuttriage system

GOTS har

- god mellanbedömmarreliabilitet
- god validitet i den studerade kontexten

Implementering av obstetriskt triage

- Nytt ”mindset” i svensk obstetrisk akutsjukvård
- Upplevs ge ökad patientsäkerhet
- Upplevs förbättra teamarbete

Validering bör ske med utfallsmått representativa för akutnivå vid triagering och bör vara kontextuell

# Improving assessment of acute obstetric patients – introducing a Swedish obstetric triage system

Lindroos et al. BMC Health Services Research (2021) 21:1207 <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-021-07210-9>



## SYFTE

Att presentera utveckling, implementering och initial utvärdering  
av ett obstetriskt triage system

## DESIGN



## DELTAGARE

Multidisciplinär grupp

## DATAINHÄMTNING

Journalgenomgångar

SWOT-analysen

Litteraturgenomgång

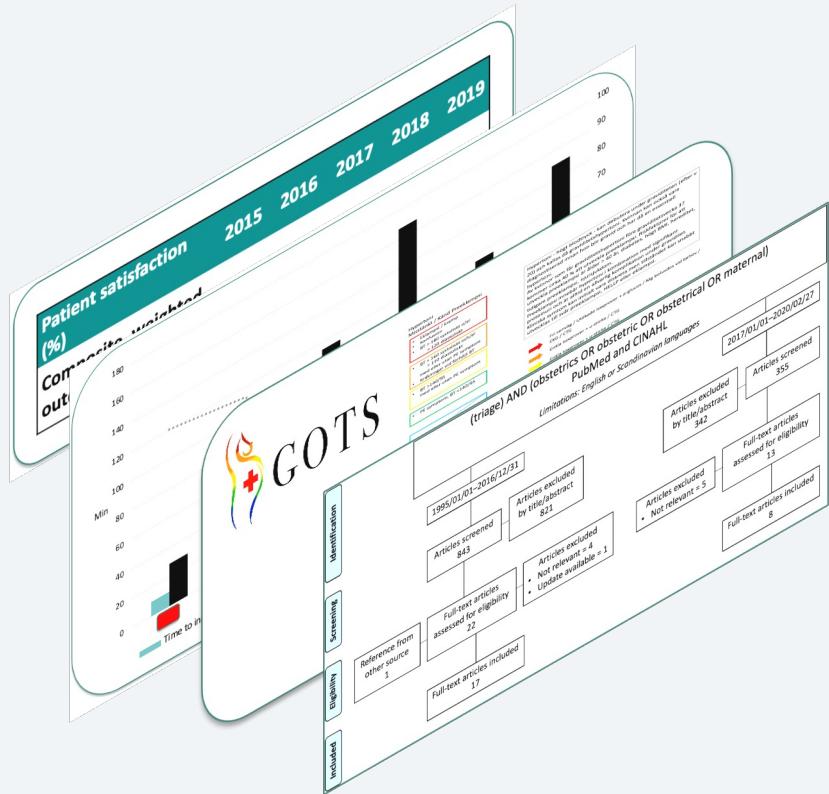
Frågeformulär



## **Improving assessment of acute obstetric patients – introducing a Swedish obstetric triage system**

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# RESULTAT

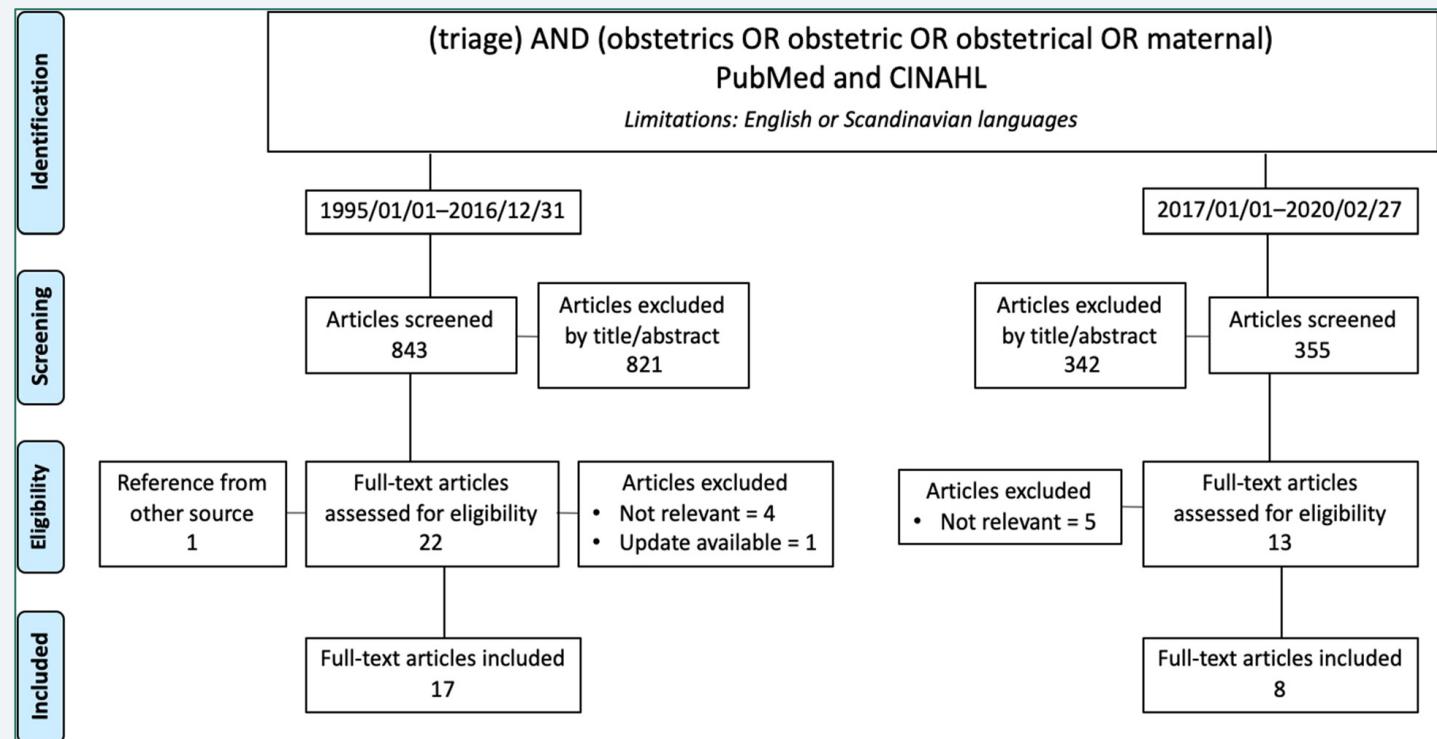
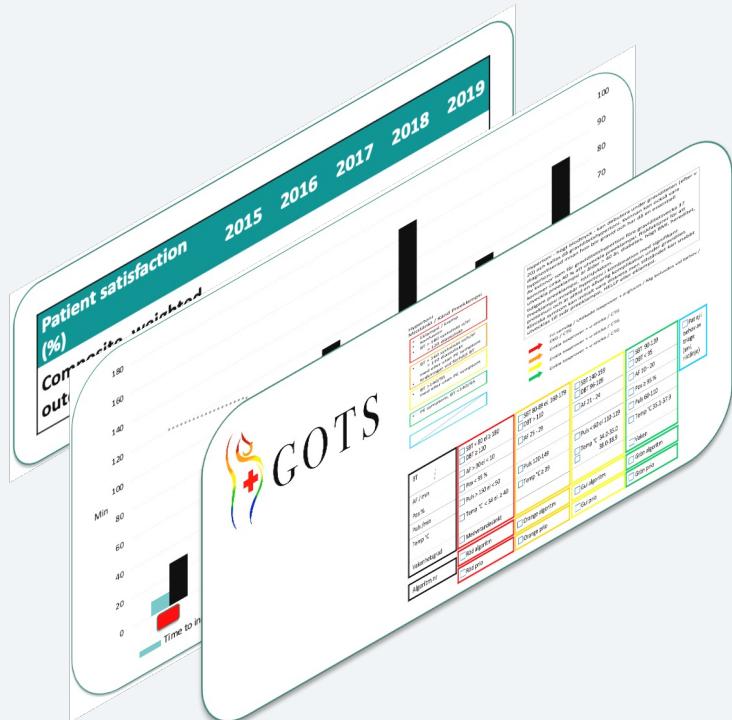




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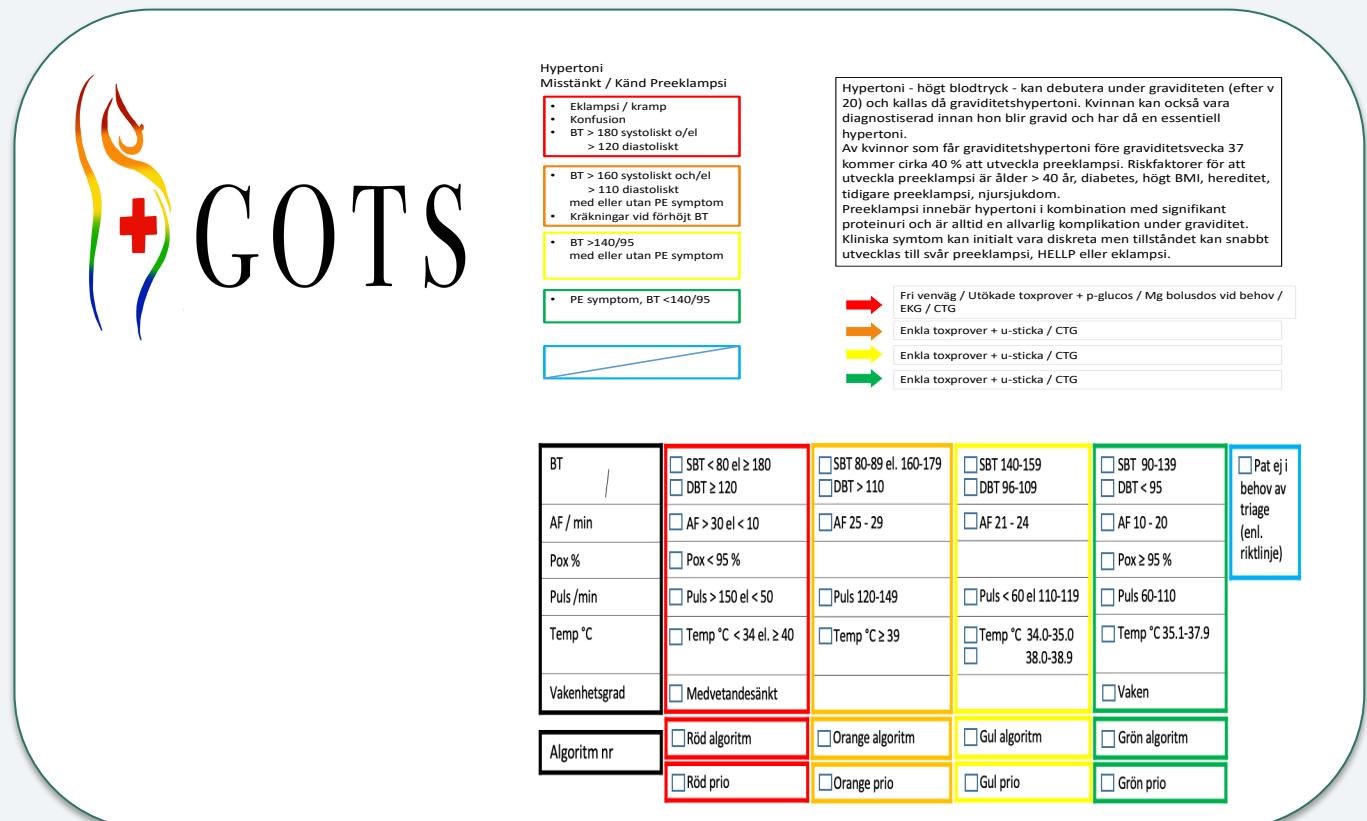
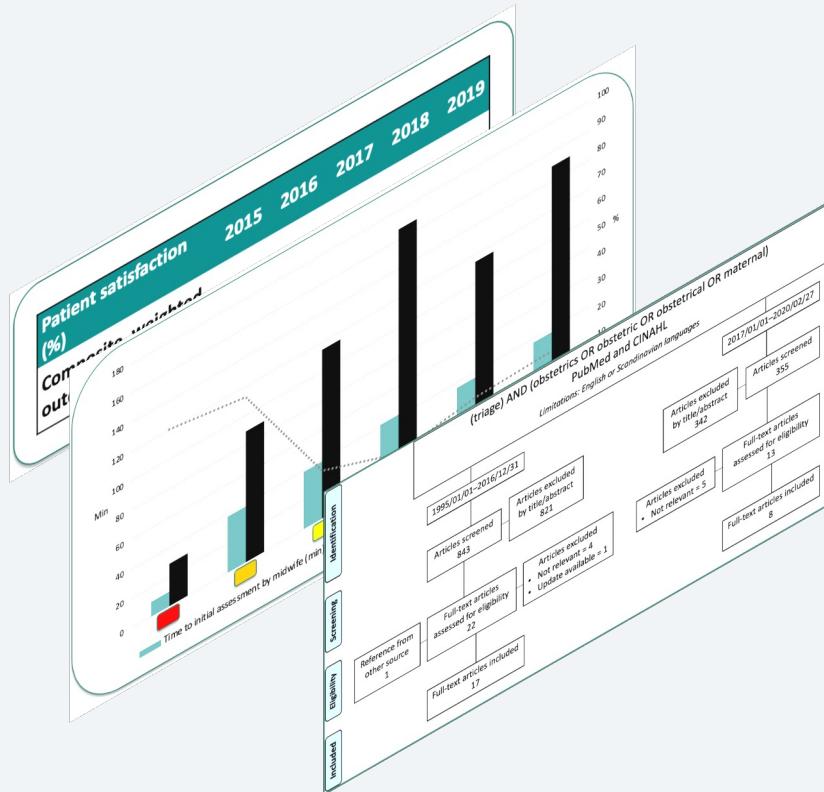




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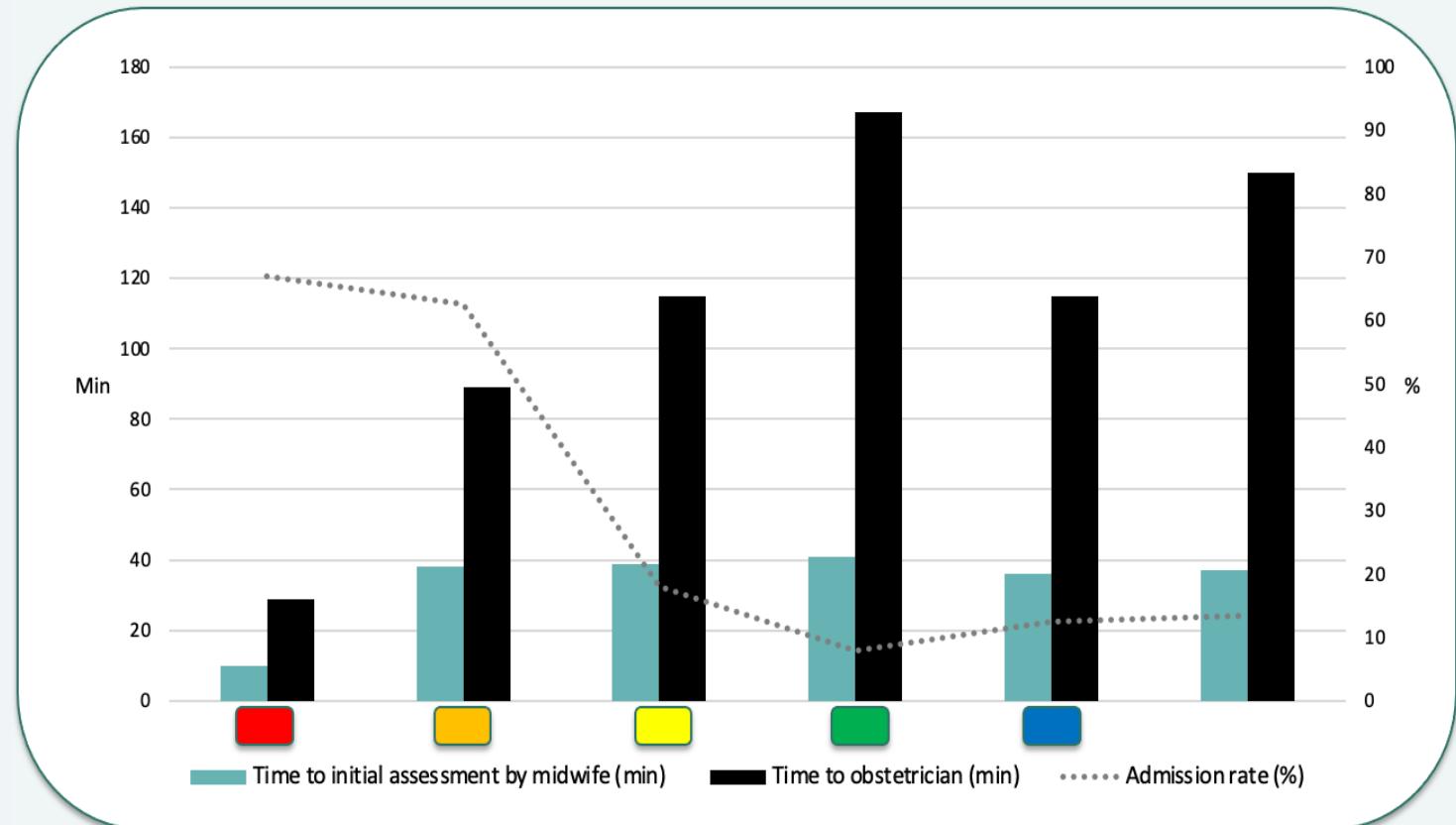
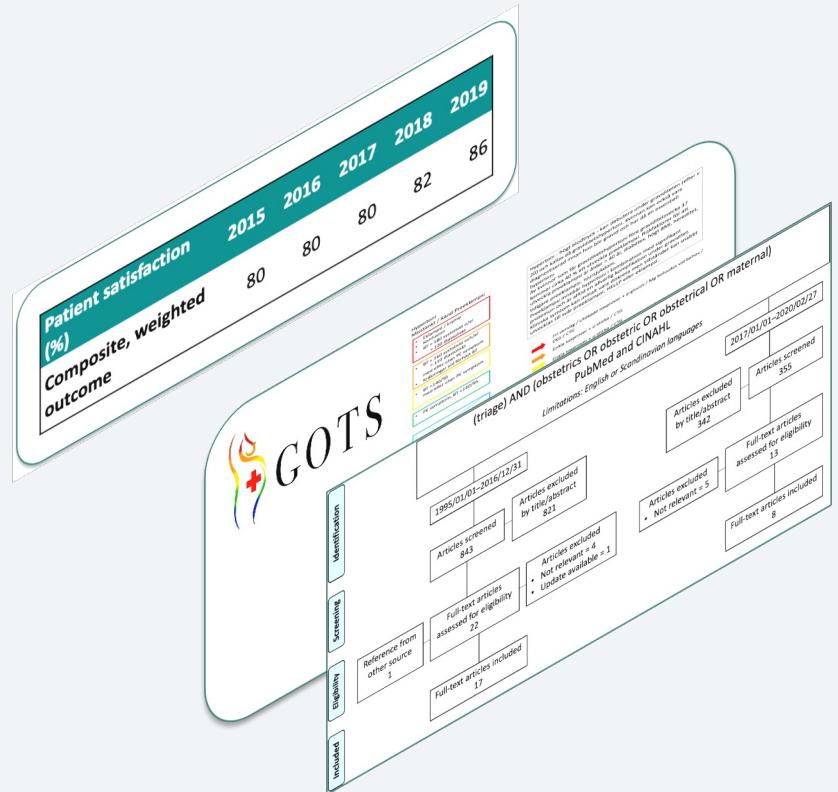




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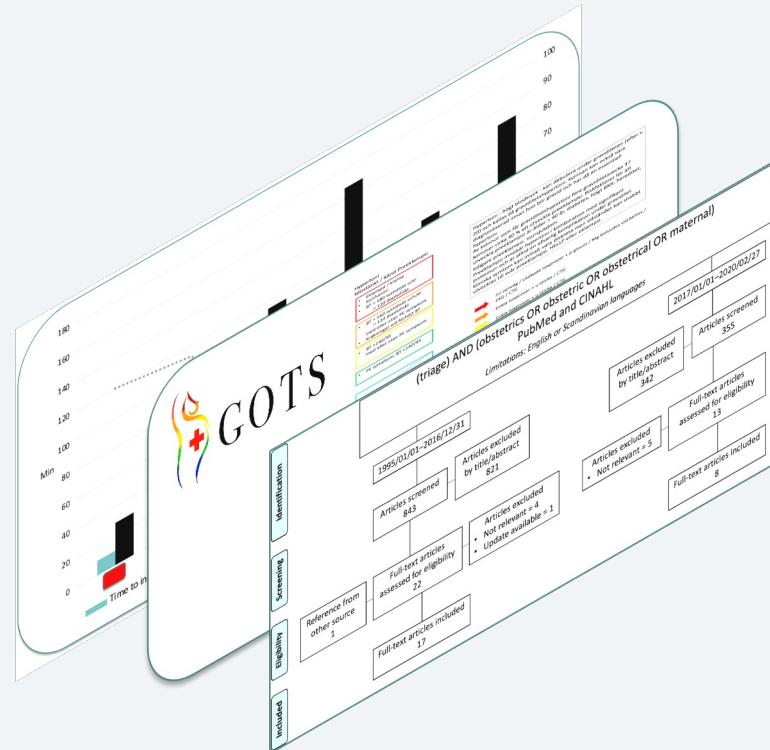




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## RESULTAT



Patient satisfaction (%)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Composite, weighted outcome</b>	80	80	80	82	86

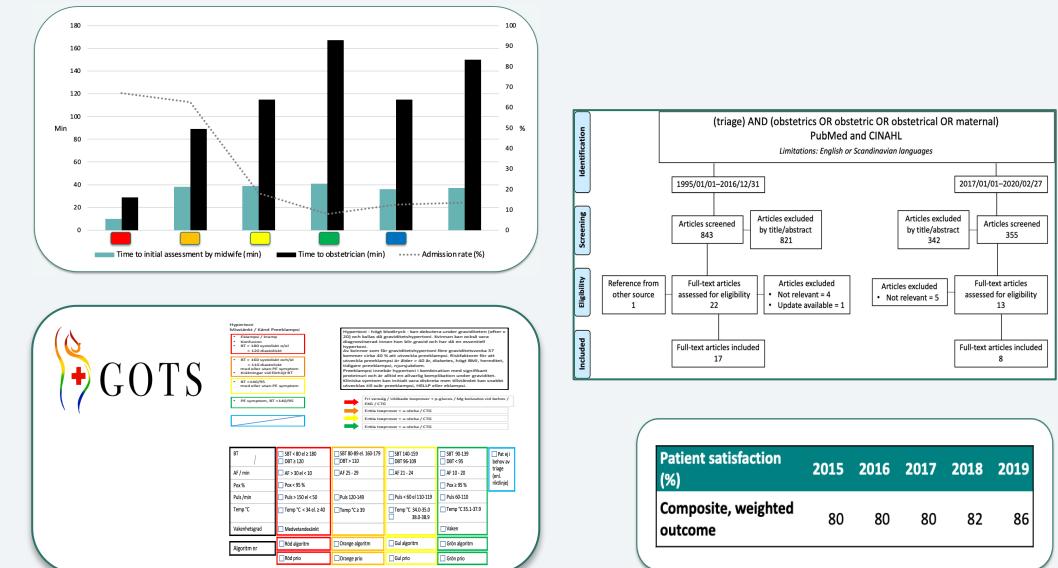


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## SLUTSATS

- GOTS är Sveriges första obstetriska akuttriage system
- Implementeringen möjliggör:
  - Patientprioritering baserad på medicinskt behov
  - Strukturerad uppföljning av verksamheten
- Patienter och personal uttrycker nöjdhet
- Ytterligare forskning behövs på både triagesystemet och arbetsmetoden



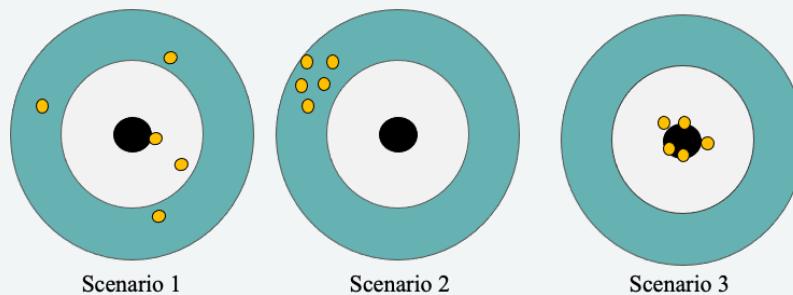


# An interrater reliability study on the Gothenburg obstetric triage system - a new obstetric triage system

Lindroos et al. BMC Pregnancy Childbirth (2021) 21:668 <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12884-021-04136-2>

## SYFTE

Att fastställa mellanbedömmar-reliabiliteten hos GOTS och dess kliniska relevans, bedömd hos både obstetrisk och icke-obstetrisk personal





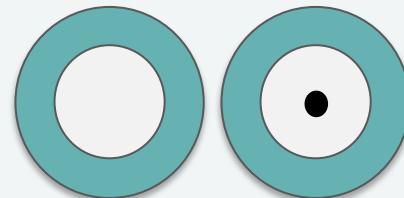
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## DESIGN

30 patientfall konverterade till pappersbaserade fall

"Rätt" triagenivå av konsensusgrupp



## DELTAGARE

Sex barnmorskor och sju akutsjuksköterskor

Konsensusgrupp – barnmorskor och obstetriker

## DATAINHÄMTNING

Individuell och anonym triagering

Diskussion och reflektion



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**Kappa** statistik – kompenseras för överensstämmande skattningar p.g.a. chans

*Intra-class correlation coefficient (ICC)*

- Viktad kappa
- Flera kategorier
- Kontinuerlig skala

C.gr	M	M	M	M	M	M	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ospecifika symptom – huvudvärk, illamående. Blodtryck 158/103, v 34												
Tilltagande nedsatt allmäntillstånd, illamående, gestationell diabetes. v 33												



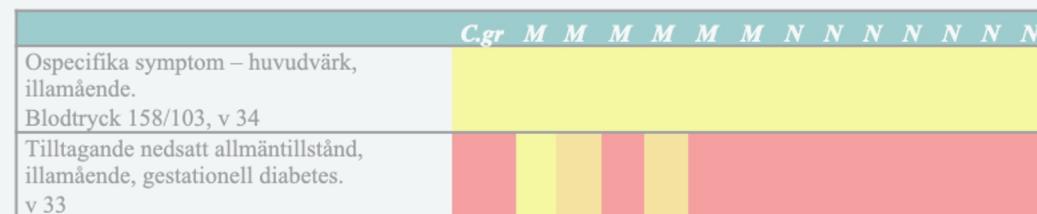
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	ICC	95 % CI
<b>Barnmorskor</b>	0.82	0.73 – 0.90
<b>Akutsjuksköterskor</b>	0.76	0.65 – 0.86
<b>Samliga</b>	0.78	0.69 – 0.87

Kappavärden:  
Dålig (< 0.5)  
Måttlig (0.5-0.75)  
Bra (0.75-0.9)  
Mycket bra (> 0.90)



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Triagenivå	Korrekt triage	Undertriage	1			Övertriage		
			1	2	3	1	2	3
<b>1 (omedelbar)</b>	52 (67.5)	25 (32.5)	22	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	.	.	.
<b>2 (akut)</b>	65 (71.4)	24 (26.4)	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	2 (2.2)	2	.
<b>3 (icke-akut)</b>	68 (74.7)	15 (16.5)	11	4	.	8 (8.8)	<b>9</b>	.
<b>4 (icke-akut)</b>	58 (64.4)	18 (20)	18	.	.	14 (15.6)	9	<b>5</b>
<b>5 (icke-akut)</b>	27 (69.2)	.	.	.	.	12 (30.8)	10	2
<b>Total</b>	270 (69.6)	82 (21.1)				36 (9.3)		

Fetmarkerad text visar avvikande triagenivåer som korsar akut/icke-akut (orange/gul) triagenivå

UNDERTRIAGE AKUT/ICKE-AKUT

Felaktig användning **57%**

Ej reagerat på vitalparametrar 43%

Ej reagerat på symtom 14%

Begränsningar i studiedesign **43%**



# An interrater reliability study on the Gothenburg obstetric triage system - a new obstetric triage system

Lindroos et al. BMC Pregnancy Childbirth (2021) 21:668 <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12884-021-04136-2>

## SLUTSATS

- GOTS är ett reliabelt obstetriskt triagesystem som kan användas av personal med varierande erfarenhet av bedömning och handläggning av obstetriska patienter
- Studier på validitet är nödvändigt

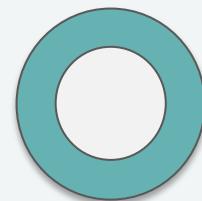
# **Validating obstetric triage systems – what are we really measuring? A modified Delphi process introducing outcome measures for obstetric emergency triage systems**

*Lindroos et al. Submitted – under review*



## **SYFTE**

Att utveckla viktade utfallsparametrar som representerar patientens akutnivå vid triageringstidpunkten för att möjliggöra validering av OTS

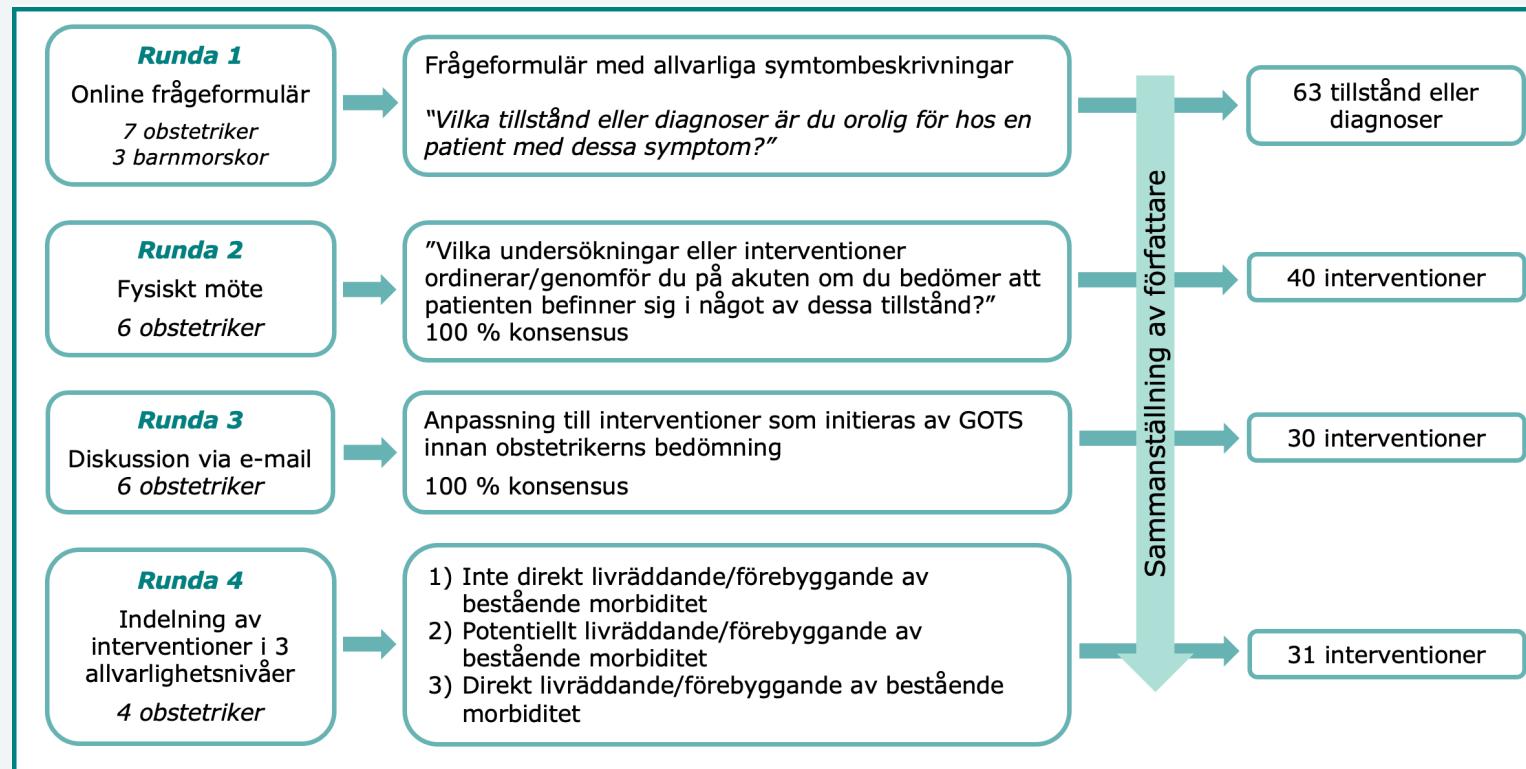




# Validating obstetric triage systems – what are we really measuring?

## A modified Delphi process introducing outcome measures for obstetric emergency triage systems

Lindroos et al. Submitted – under review



### DESIGN

Modifierad Delphi-process, fyra rundor

### DELTAGARE

Sju seniora obstetritiker

Tre seniora barnmorskor

### DATAINHÄMTNING

Frågeformulär e-mail

Konsensusdiskussioner i fysiska möten

Konsensusdiskussioner via e-mail

# Validating obstetric triage systems – what are we really measuring?

## A modified Delphi process introducing outcome measures for obstetric emergency triage systems

Lindroos et al. Submitted – under review

Type of intervention	Severity		
	Directly lifesaving / preventing lasting morbidity	Potentially lifesaving / preventing lasting morbidity	Not directly lifesaving / preventing lasting morbidity
Interventions performed at the ED or ordered from the ED and performed in direct connection to admission			
General	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) Diagnosis of intrauterine fetal death (IUFD) <sup>1</sup>		
Surgery	Perimortem caesarean section Immediate caesarean section	Surgery within 30 min	
Other interventions		Radiology – computed tomography (CT) / magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) / ultrasound Thromboelastography (TEG) Blood gases Cardiac enzymes	Echocardiogram (ECG)***  Repeat laboratory tests within 6 hours
Admission to hospital and one or more of these immediate interventions:			
Failing vital functions	ICU* Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) Naloxone - suspected opioid overdose	CICU** Inhalation and/or oxygen Diuretics iv	
Venous thromboembolism	Thrombolysis	Low-molecular-weight heparin (LMWH), initiating treatment of suspected or verified venous thromboembolism	
Eclampsia/preeclampsia/ hypertension	Antihypertensive medication infusion  Magnesium infusion - treatment for eclampsia	Magnesium infusion - prophylaxis in severe preeclampsia	Surveillance of blood pressure and increased oral antihypertensive medication
Infection		Antibiotics infusion	
Allergic reaction	Adrenaline iv/im - treatment of severe allergic reaction		Oral steroids
Symptom relief			Analgesia with morphine and/or hyoscine butylbromide and/or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID) Blood transfusion
Fetal	Magnesium infusion - neuroprotection, threatening premature delivery	Continuous cardiotocogram (CTG)  Atisoban iv Steriods iv	



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# **Validating obstetric triage systems – what are we really measuring? A modified Delphi process introducing outcome measures for obstetric emergency triage systems**

*Lindroos et al. Submitted – under review*



## **SLUTSATS**

- 31 standardiserade utfallsmått representativa för akutnivån vid triage-tidpunkten
- Patientens akutnivå bör utvärderas så nära inpå triage-tidpunkten som möjligt
- Standardiserade utfallsmått kan användas för jämförelser av OTS i liknande kontexter

# Validation of the Gothenburg obstetric triage system

Lindroos et al. - Submitted



## SYFTE

Att validera GOTS enligt utfallsmått som representerar akutnivå vid triagetidpunkten

## DESIGN

Retrospektiv tvärsnittsstudie

Genomgång av 1280 patientjournaler

- 1-17/1 2021
- 1-17/6 2021

## STATISTIK

Sensitivitet och specificitet

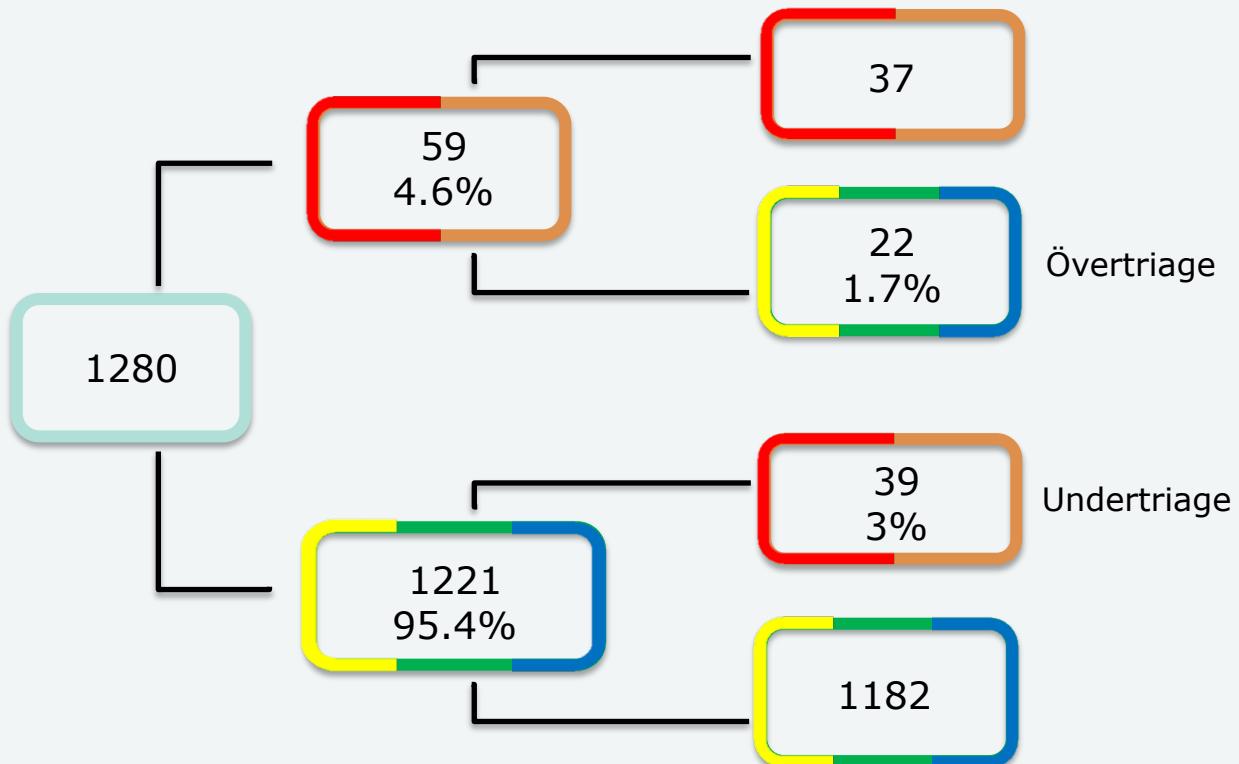
- Triagenivåer dikotomiserade i akut/icke-akut

Under- och övertriage



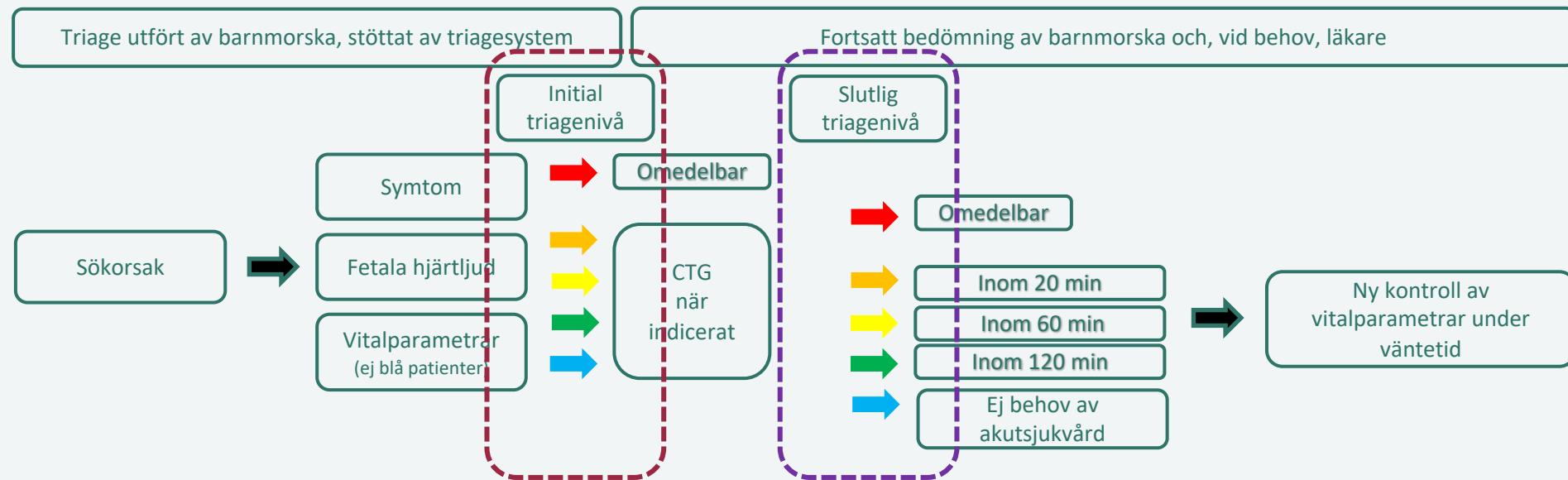
# Validation of the Gothenburg obstetric triage system

Lindroos et al. - Submitted



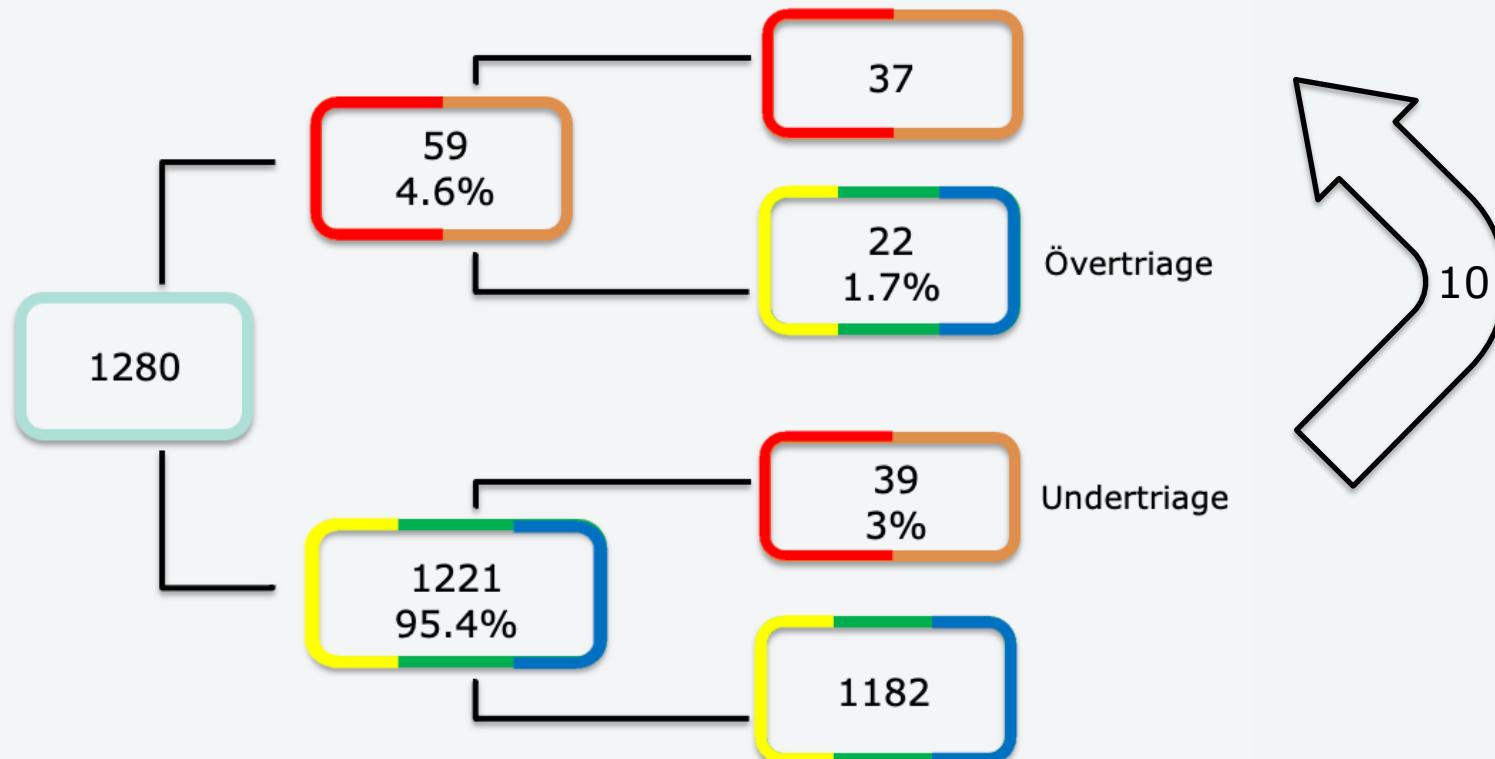
# Validation of the Gothenburg obstetric triage system

Lindroos et al. - Submitted



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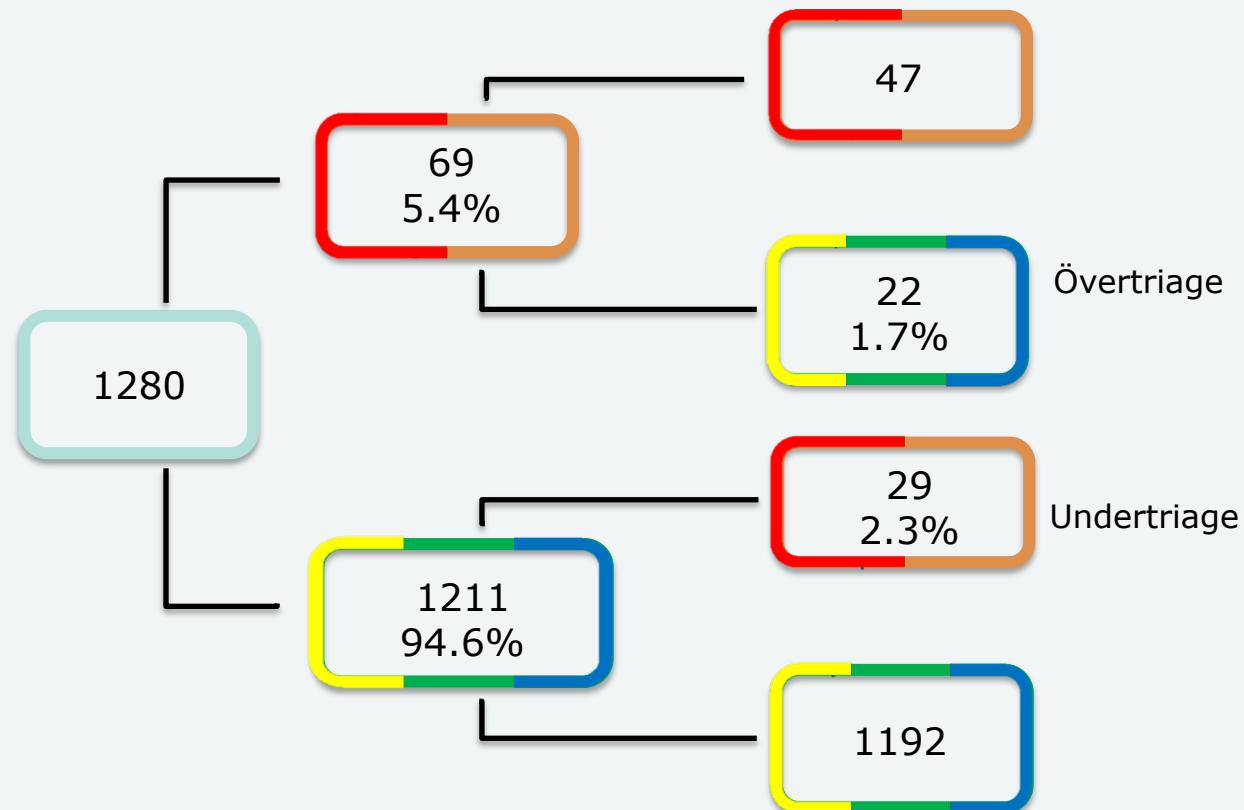
Lindroos et al. - Submitted





# Validation of the Gothenburg obstetric triage system

Lindroos et al. - Submitted



**Sensitivitet 0.62**  
**Specificitet 0.98**

# **Validation of the Gothenburg obstetric triage system**

*Lindroos et al. - Submitted*



## **SLUTSATS**

- GOTS är ett säkert triagesystem i den studerade kontexten
- En tvåstegsvalidering av triagesystem rekommenderas
- Utvecklingsbehov för vissa symptomalgoritmer

# **A new mindset in Swedish obstetric emergency care – a qualitative study exploring midwives', auxiliary nurses' and obstetricians' experiences of working with obstetric emergency triage**

*Lindroos et al. – Sex Reprod Healthc. 2024 Mar 11;40:100958. doi: 10.1016/j.srhc.2024.100958. PMID: 38492272*



## **SYFTE**

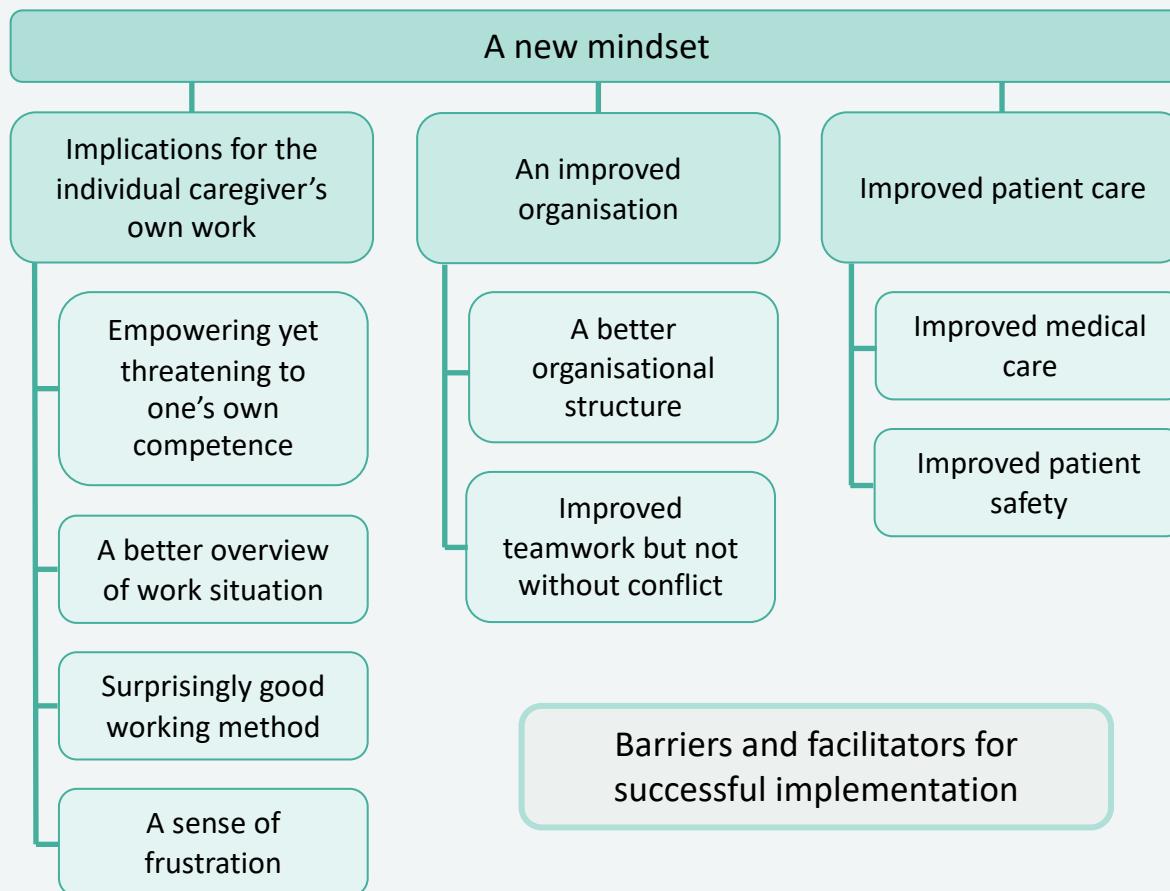
Att utforska och beskriva barnmorskors, undersköterskors och läkares erfarenheter av att arbeta med obstetriskt akuttriage i en svensk kontext

## **DESIGN**

Kvalitativ innehållsanalys enligt Graneheim och Lundman

Djupintervjuer - Fem barnmorskor, sex obstetritiker och två undersköterskor

# A new mindset in Swedish obstetric emergency care – a qualitative study exploring midwives', auxiliary nurses' and obstetricians' experiences of working with obstetric emergency triage



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*Lindroos et al. – Sex Reprod Healthc. 2024 Mar 11;40:100958. doi: 10.1016/j.srhc.2024.100958. PMID: 38492272*



## **SLUTSATS**

- Givet tid för implementering, kan implementeringen av obstetriskt triage ge upphov till ett nytt "mindset" i svensk obstetrisk akutsjukvård
- Obstetriskt triage ger
  - Känsla av kontroll genom snabb överblick
  - Förbättrat teamarbete - förbättrad kommunikation
  - Minskad arbetsrelaterad stress
- Facilatorer och barriärer för implementering



TACK

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