**OVERVIEW**

Unpreventable--devastating--lethal

- “Amniotic fluid embolism (AFE) is the second leading cause of maternal mortality in the USA with an incidence of 1: 15,200 births” (Rezai et al., 2017).
- Incidence and diagnosis differ by region.
- Debris from the amniotic fluid mixes with maternal blood in the pulmonary circulation resulting in a devastating reaction (for some).

**DIAGNOSIS**

1. Cardiorespiratory arrest (Hypotension (SBP<90 mm Hg) and respiratory compromise (dyspnea, cyanosis, or SpO2 <90%).
2. Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC).
3. Onset during labor or within 30 minutes of delivery of placenta. 
4. No fever (≥38.0°C) during labor. (Clark et al., 2016)

**TRIAD OF SYMPTOMS**

- Hypotension
- DIC
- Hypoxia

**AMNIOTIC FLUID**

- Endogenous mediators: “platelet activating factor, phospholipase A2, endothelin, thromboplastin and prostaglandin” (Lee et al., 2016).
- Anaphylactic reaction → pulmonary vasoconstriction

**METHODS**

**LATE WORK**

Modified International Society on Thrombosis and Hemostasis scoring system for overt disseminated intravascular coagulation in pregnancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platelet (G)</th>
<th>PT/INR</th>
<th>Fibrinogen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;100,000/ml</td>
<td>&lt;25% increase = 0</td>
<td>&gt;200 mg/L = 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;100,000/ml</td>
<td>25-50% increase = 1</td>
<td>&lt;200 mg/L = 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤50,000/ml</td>
<td>&gt;50% increase = 2</td>
<td>Score ≥3 = DIC in pregnancy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPLEMENTATION**

Question: What is the satisfaction level of student registered nurse anesthetists regarding the guideline presented for the diagnosis and treatment of AFE?

- 21 people participated

**CONCLUSION**

- Rare emergency requiring rapid recognition and treatment
- Triad of symptoms: hypoxia, cardiovascular collapse (hypotension), and coagulopathy (DIC)
- Artrial presentations exist (seizures and frothy pink sputum).
- Both the novel A-OX regimen and the more aggressive ECMO therapy have positive patient outcomes.
- More data needs to be submitted to study the disease process further and determine the cause, treatment, risk factors, diagnostic criteria, and biomarkers.

**REFERENCES**


