



Clinical Practice Guidelines: Obstetrics/Uterine inversion

Policy code	CPG_OB_UI_0221
Date	February, 2021
Purpose	To ensure consistent management of uterine inversion.
Scope	Applies to Queensland Ambulance Service (QAS) clinical staff.
Health care setting	Pre-hospital assessment and treatment.
Population	Applies to all ages unless stated otherwise.
Source of funding	Internal – 100%
Author	Clinical Quality & Patient Safety Unit, QAS
Review date	February, 2024
Information security	UNCLASSIFIED – Queensland Government Information Security Classification Framework.
URL	https://ambulance.qld.gov.au/clinical.html

While the QAS has attempted to contact all copyright owners, this has not always been possible. The QAS would welcome notification from any copyright holder who has been omitted or incorrectly acknowledged.

All feedback and suggestions are welcome. Please forward to: Clinical.Guidelines@ambulance.qld.gov.au

Disclaimer

The Digital Clinical Practice Manual is expressly intended for use by appropriately qualified QAS clinicians when performing duties and delivering ambulance services for, and on behalf of, the QAS.

The QAS disclaims, to the maximum extent permitted by law, all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages and costs incurred for any reason associated with the use of this manual, including the materials within or referred to throughout this document being in any way inaccurate, out of context, incomplete or unavailable.

© State of Queensland (Queensland Ambulance Service) 2021.



This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives V4.0 International License

You are free to copy and communicate the work in its current form for non-commercial purposes, as long as you attribute the State of Queensland, Queensland Ambulance Service and comply with the licence terms. If you alter the work, you may not share or distribute the modified work. To view a copy of this license, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.o/deed.en

For copyright permissions beyond the scope of this license please contact: Clinical.Guidelines@ambulance.qld.gov.au

Uterine inversion

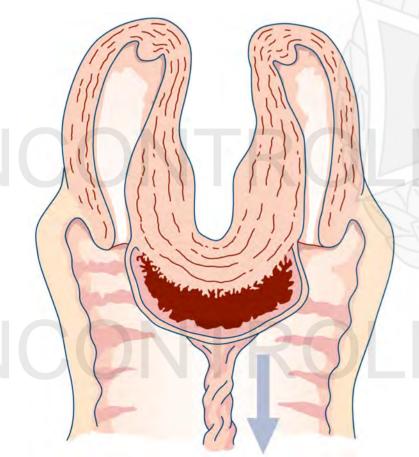
February, 2021

Uterine inversion is a rare, but potentially life-threatening, obstetric emergency where the uterus collapses in on itself to varying degrees: [1]

- *incomplete* the fundus reaches the cervix
- complete the fundus passes through the cervix, but does not reach the vaginal opening
- **prolapsed** the fundus extends through the vaginal opening

There is a further differentiation by timing:

- acute less than 24 hours post delivery
- subacute from 24 hours to 4 weeks
- chronic beyond 4 weeks



Although there are no definitive causes, a common factor is an over-aggressive management of the third stage of labour, which includes excessive fundal massage and cord traction prior to placental separation.

The principle pre-hospital management is aimed at supportive care, treatment for shock and rapid transport to an appropriate facility.

- The most common presentation is postpartum haemorrhage.
- Visual examination may reveal a mass at the vulva, but this is only in a prolapsed uterine inversion.
- Evidence of shock is common.[2]
- Severe abdominal/pelvic pain occurs due to excessive traction on the broad ligament and ovarian ligaments.

• These patients are at high risk for infection. Therefore, use an aseptic technique and always take appropriate infection control measures.



Consider:

- IV fluid
- Analgesia

Transport to hospital Pre-notify as appropriate

Consider:

- Analgesia
- Assist patient to attain position of comfort
- Protect any exposed uterus with moist sterile dressing

Note: Clinicians must only perform procedures for which they have received specific training and authorisation by the QAS.

JNCONTROLLEDW

