

## **Factors Associated with Early Post-Partum Haemorrhage among Mothers during Postpartum Period at Castle Street Hospital for Women in Colombo, Sri Lanka**

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Early Post-Partum Hemorrhage (early PPH) is the leading cause of maternal mortality worldwide, where nearly one-quarter of all maternal deaths in most low-income countries. The study aimed to assess the factors associated with early postpartum hemorrhage among mothers during the postpartum period at Castle Street Hospital for Women. A retrospective Cohort Study was conducted among a sample of 300 mothers in the post-partum period to identify and evaluate the risk factors for early PPH at Castle Street Hospital for Women in Sri Lanka. Data was collected using a systematic sampling method and extracted from the delivery records during the 2017 and 2018 years into a data extraction sheet. It consisted of, Part A- Demographic data, Part B - Current antenatal and obstetric history, Part C - Past obstetric history, Part D - Past medical and surgical history, Part E - History of current delivery. Data were analyzed using SPSS 23 version in percentages and Chi square. The mean age of the sample was 30.39±5.17 years. The majority, 39.9% of mothers, were educated up to secondary level and 33% of mothers were "O positive" in the blood group. Among the sample anemia, diabetes, hypertension, heart disease, renal diseases, and hyperthyroidism were presented respectively 12.0%, 15.3%, 11.0%, 1.0%, 0.7%, and 4.3%. In conclusion, the identified risk factors for early PPH have shown a significant association with anemia, diabetes hypertension (p=0.001) and hyperthyroidism (p=0.009) conditions of the mothers' method of delivery (p=0.001), duration of labour in normal vaginal delivery (p=0.001), vaginal tears (p=0.001), retained placenta (0.001), and prostaglandin administration (p=0.001).

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