

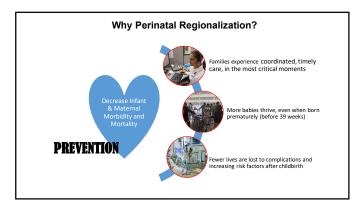


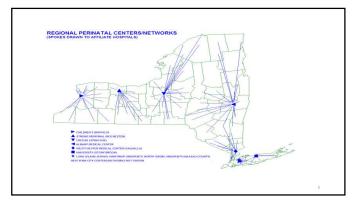
Objectives

- Defining Regionalization in WNY
- Mapping our Reach amid Changing Landscapes of WNY
- Assess the readiness of rural EDs and EMS teams to respond to perinatal emergencies
- Bridging the gaps of Perinatal Education to first responders and ED teams: providing checklists, emergency delivery kits, and insitu simulation based training
- Enhancing Interdisciplinary Communication by identifying roles and responsibilities in managing emergencies
- Increase awareness of escalation and transport protocols using the Maternal and Neonatal Hotlines
- Expand access to foundational training: STABLE, NRP, FHM and skills applications with team-based practice

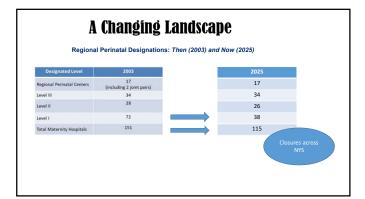
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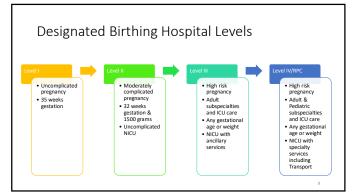


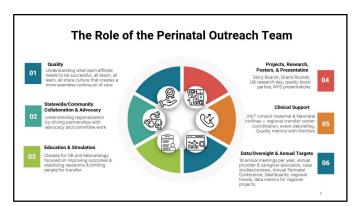












Regional Barriers for Perinatal Education & Outreach

Changing landscape of our region regarding obstetric care and access Closure of birthing units Declining population

Regionalization Rural/Cultural differences

- Native American
 Migrant workers

Value of combining obstetrical and neonatal education

- Mother baby dyad
 One affects the other

Common Challenges in Rural Perinatal Care

- Limited OB/neonatal-trained staff on shift
- Lack of appropriate equipment and resources
- Variability in NRP competency maintenance
- Weather/transport delays
- Infrequent exposure \rightarrow decreased confidence
- Most Neonatal emergencies are unexpected and occur in non-NICU environments
- Rural hospitals may stabilize but not sustain critical infants—importance of early recognition, timely hotline activation, and proper stabilization

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	Curriculum Backed by Evidence-Based Practice
AIM communities of learning	
	lowa mobile sim unit
•	ER triage
•	Safe patient transport
•	Community Birth Transfer Resource Kit (August 2024)
•	Obstetric Emergency Readiness Resource Kit (May 2023)
ACOG/ACEP	
смосс	
AWHONN	
NRP	
AA	P
High Fidelity (HF) vs Low Fidelity (LF)	
	HF expensive
	HF may lead to "overinflated self- confidence"
	LF- more readily available
٠	LF- more mobile

Objectives of the Outreach Education

- Aims to provide more healthcare professionals with essential, standardized training in newborn and maternal care, emphasizing practical skills and effective collaboration to improve patient outcomes
- Recognize signs and symptoms of an impending delivery
- Recognize if the birthing person is safe to transfer-should patient deliver where they are vs. possibility of delivering en route; to hospital, hallway, elevator etc
- List supplies, equipment, and personnel needed
- Understands and performs the basic maneuvers for a vaginal delivery
- Performs initial stabilization of the newborn
 Emphasize early, structured action during newborn resuscitation
- Performs basic postpartum assessment
- Recognizes signs and symptoms of postpartum complications
- Recognizes emergencies related to pregnancy

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The Power of the Mother-Baby Dyad Approach

>Shared Emergencies, Shared Outcomes

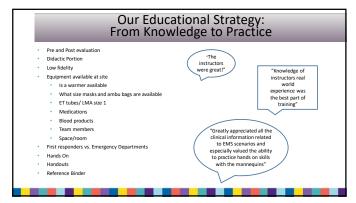
- Maternal and neonatal crises are interconnected—what affects one, affects the other
- Early recognition and management by a unified team improves both maternal and neonatal survival

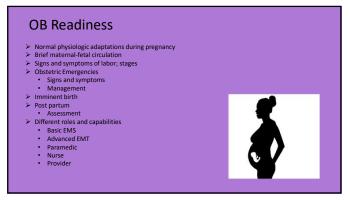
➤ Continuity of Care Across Disciplines

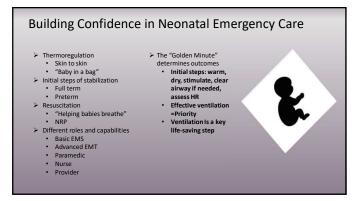
- Promotes a seamless handoff from delivery room to stabilization & potential transport
- Builds mutual understanding between OB, ED, and EMS roles

➤ Efficient Use of Resources

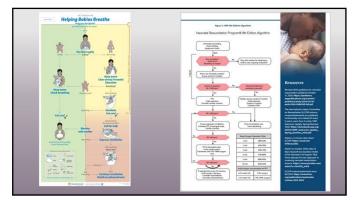
- $\bullet\,$ Joint outreach reduces duplication of training, travel, and time
- Supports smaller rural hospitals by combining education days for both maternal and newborn care













WE NEED HELP!!!

Maternal perinatal hotline 716-323-2303*

- MFM available on call 24/7 for consultation
- OBGYN present on unit at Oishei Children's Hospital for consult and transport 24/7

Neonatal transport line 716-323-2660*

- Fellow/Neonatologist available 24/7 for consult
- Appropriate mode of transport for neonates
- Only one neonatal transport team at Oishei Children's



* Please note that the hotline numbers listed only serve the RPC of Buffalo and the 8 counties of Western New York. *

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References

- Massoth C, Röder H, Ohlenburg H, et al. High-fidelity is not superior to low-fidelity simulation but leads to overconfidence in medical students. BMC Med Educ. 2019;19(1):29. Published 2019 Jan 21. doi:10.1186/s12909-019-1464-7
- Quinlan, J., Henkle, J., & Thenuwara,K. (2023). Simulations for OB readiness in non-OB settings [Powerfoint sides]. Sides 22-35. Retrieved September 13, 2024, from https://soleptimih.org/wpi-content/uploads/OBRE_CQL_Sesion-2_Find-VERSION.pdf
- Cash, R. E., Swor, R. A., Samuels-Kalow, M., Eisenbrey, D., Kaimal, A. J., & Camargo, C. A., Jr (2021). Frequency and severity of prehospital obstettic events encountered by emergency medical services in the United States. BMC pregnancy and childbirth, 21(1), 655. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12884-021-04129-1

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Links for additional resources:

- AIM PSB Learning Modules | AIM
- Simulation and Drills for Patient Safety | AIM
- Hypertension Prevention and Control Improvement Toolkit | Reproductive Health National Training Center
- Recognizing Urgent Maternal Warning Signs in the Postpartum Period Webinar |
 Reproductive Health National Training Center
- Resource Hub Maternal Mental Health Leadership Alliance: MMHLA
- <u>SMFM Learning: Critical Care In Obstetrics Online Course 2025</u>
- PBAOB Toolkit Women's Health Services FHN
- Signs and Symptoms of Urgent Maternal Warnings Signs | HEAR HER Campaign | CDC
- Toolkit for Improving Perinatal Safety | Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
- Perinatal Regionalization
- ACOG Online Learning
- <u>Safe Motherhood Initiative</u> | <u>ACOG</u> Find the free app!!

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