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puerperal sepsis is one of the top five causes of maternal deaths worldwide and accounts for 10-15% of deaths in the postpartum period. This activity outlines the most common potential sources of postpartum infection, reviews the evaluation and management of infections in the postpartum period, and highlights the role of the interprofessional team. Puerperal or postpartum infection occurs when bacteria infect the uterus and surrounding areas after a woman gives birth. Learn about causes and prevention. Sepsis is one of the most important causes of maternal death in the UK, and there is an 8% risk of mortality across HICs. 4-5% morbidity, not insignificant in survivors, has an estimated morbidity/mortality ratio of 50:1. The World Health Organization (WHO) reports the prevalence of puerperal sepsis alone in live births as 4.4%, equating to puerperal sepsis. This treatment could be initiated in a primary care setting or in centres with advanced facilities. The objective of management in puerperal sepsis is to make an early diagnosis, treat, prevent complications, and consequently to improve quality of life. Slog National Guidelines 66: The most common infection is that of the uterus and surrounding tissues, known as puerperal sepsis, postpartum metritis, or postpartum endometritis. Puerperal sepsis is diagnostic if the woman has at least two of the following clinical features: pelvic pain, fever (oral $T > 38.5^{\circ}\text{C}$), abnormal vaginal discharge (foul odor), vaginal discharge, and delay in the involution of the uterus within six weeks of giving birth. 1. Puerperal sepsis is an infection of the genital tract which occurs at any time from the rupture of membranes or time of labor and up to 42nd days from parturition. It is accompanied with 2 or more of the following conditions: pelvic pains, high body temperature (oral temperature 38.5°C or above on any occasion), abnormal genital discharge. While puerperal infection is most commonly encountered within the first 2 weeks after delivery, the definition extends to 42 days postpartum. Further, the WHO defines puerperal sepsis as infection of the genital tract occurring at any time between the onset of the rupture of membranes or labor and the 42nd day. This module begins with an explanation of the problem of puerperal sepsis, the content then covers the factors which contribute to the infection, how it can be identified and differentiated from other conditions, how it can be prevented, and if it does occur, how it can be managed. The WHO defines puerperal sepsis as infection of the genital tract occurring at any time between the onset of the rupture of membranes or labor and the 42nd day postpartum. Sepsis in the puerperium is still an important cause of maternal morbidity and mortality. Puerperal sepsis causes 11% of all global maternal deaths and is a significant contributing factor of maternal deaths. 1. It is also the third leading cause of direct maternal mortality in developing nations. 2. It has been estimated that Steinar Skrede Elham Baghestan Scientific Reports 14, article number 6067, 2024, cite this article 1502 accesses, metrics abstract. Sepsis is responsible for 50% of intrahospital maternal overall. Puerperal sepsis is still the leading cause of maternal death worldwide, accounting for 21% and 11.6% of maternal deaths in high and low income countries, respectively. Khan et al. Lancet 2006; 367: 9516-1066. 74. Alarmingly, an increase in maternal mortality was recently reported. McClure et al. Br J Anaesth 2011; 107: 127-32. Septic pelvic thrombophlebitis: a rare infection that travels through the veins from the pelvis to the rest of the body. Infection after C-section: postpartum people undergoing cesarean delivery are at higher risk for puerperal fever or postpartum infection. Puerperal fever symptoms: WHO defines puerperal sepsis as infection of the genital tract occurring at any time between the onset of rupture of membranes or labor and the 42nd day postpartum, in which two or more of the following are present: pelvic pain, fever, abnormal vaginal discharge, abnormal smell, foul odor, discharge, or delay in uterine involution. Sepsis is a substantial global health burden and is the leading cause of death among adults in intensive care units (ICU). 1. It affects more than 900,000 people annually in the United States.

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