



Year VI, v.1 2026 | Submission: 03/15/2026 | Accepted: 03/17/2026 | Publication: 03/19/2026 Nursing Role in
Obstetric Emergencies: Challenges in Early Recognition of Postpartum Hemorrhage

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Abstract:

Nursing care in obstetric emergencies is complex and challenging, requiring nurses to possess up-to-date technical and scientific knowledge, effective communication skills, and the ability to make quick and accurate decisions. Understanding that the postpartum period is not merely a time for a woman to adapt to the arrival of her child, but a time that demands more specific care, where the woman must be seen holistically and her needs met, requires an intense pace, dexterity in dealing with the unexpected, a constant state of alertness and readiness for excessive activity, as well as emotional, physical, and especially psychological preparedness to act efficiently in cases of postpartum hemorrhage. Postpartum hemorrhage is considered to occur when there is a blood loss greater than 500 ml in vaginal deliveries and greater than 1000 ml in cesarean deliveries. Furthermore, when this situation occurs, the nurse needs to act efficiently to mitigate any danger. Given this, the present study has an exploratory and descriptive character, carried out through bibliographic research. As a result, we identified that nursing care for postpartum women reflects in patient satisfaction, as they feel comfortable and confident under nursing care. However, there is still a tendency for postpartum women to abandon care after childbirth, since the refusal of postpartum check-ups is still a common reality. Further research is needed, especially regarding the gap in health education for pregnant women about their rights and that these rights do not end at the time of delivery. Regarding professionals, it is important that there is continuous training on postpartum care, aiming to continuously improve the care offered to this population.

Keywords: Postpartum hemorrhage; Postpartum care; Nursing care.

Abstract

Nursing care in obstetric emergency situations is complex and challenging, requiring nurses to have up-to-date technical and scientific knowledge, effective communication skills, and the ability to make quick and precise decisions. It is important to understand that the postpartum period is not just a time when a woman adapts to the arrival of her child, but a moment that demands more specific care, where the woman should be seen holistically, with her needs fully addressed. This activity requires an intense pace, skill in dealing with the unexpected, a constant state of alertness, and readiness for an excess of tasks, as well as emotional, physical, and especially psychological preparation to act efficiently in cases of postpartum hemorrhage. Postpartum hemorrhage is considered when there is blood loss greater than 500 ml in vaginal deliveries and greater than 1000 ml in cesarean deliveries.

When blood loss exceeds 1000 ml, the nurse must act efficiently to eliminate any danger. Given this, the present study is exploratory and descriptive in nature, conducted through bibliographic research.

As results, we identified that nursing care for postpartum women leads to patient satisfaction, as they feel comfortable and confident under nursing care. However, there is still a tendency for postpartum women to abandon care after delivery, as refusal of postpartum follow-up remains a common reality.



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The study highlights the need for further research, especially regarding health education for pregnant women about their rights, which do not end at the time of delivery. For professionals, it is important to have ongoing training in postpartum care, aiming to continually improve the quality of care provided to this population.

Keywords: Postpartum hemorrhage; Postnatal care; Nursing care.

INTRODUCTION

According to the *Epidemiological Surveillance Guide for Maternal Death*, "maternal mortality is one of the most serious violations of women's human rights, as it is a tragedy that is preventable in 92% of cases and occurs mainly in developing countries"² .

Maternal mortality is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as the death of a woman during childbirth, pregnancy, during childbirth, or up to 42 days after the end of pregnancy, regardless of the duration or location of the pregnancy. For the World Health Organization, this death must be associated with causes related to or aggravated by pregnancy, or by medical interventions related to the condition gestational, excluding accidental or incidental causes.

Broadly speaking, death from postpartum hemorrhage is among the most serious problems of the Brazilian public health system, and when this reality is considered by region, the picture becomes... This makes it even sadder. According to researcher Ana from the *Pan American Health Organization...* Cyntia Baraldi states that "the North and Northeast regions have significantly higher maternal mortality rates." higher than the national average, often with values close to those of countries with levels "Lower levels of human development." According to the same research by the Pan-American organization American Health Organization: "Women die from social injustice and lack of access. Hemorrhage is the ultimate cause of death for these women. Nine out of 10 maternal deaths are preventable."³ The question "It's not a question of if we'll be able to reduce this, but when," added Ana Cyntia Baraldi in her speech. Opening remarks of the 366th Ordinary Health Meeting.

Among the states, in Acre, between 2016 and 2021, 54 mortality cases were analyzed. maternal. An uneven distribution was observed in time and space, with Rio Branco concentrating 44% of cases. In 2021, there was the highest number of occurrences, totaling 15, while in 2020 It recorded the lowest number, with 5 cases. The annual variation was evident throughout the analyzed period. The biggest challenge in the health sector, regarding infant and maternal mortality, according to the Secretariat... The Acre State Health Department (SESACRE) refers to "the qualification of prenatal care (coverage) and quality), to the reduction of teenage pregnancy, to the improvement of hospital care for premature newborns, and to the financing of the SUS"⁴ . The main component that affects this indicator is the neonatal component, which is more complex and difficult to reduce, as it depends on good prenatal care and quality childbirth assistance.⁵



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From that same perspective, according to the Ministry of Health, Acre has prenatal care coverage only 48%. Considering that more than 50% of pregnant women do not have or do not have prenatal care insufficient, the reflection of this situation appears in the infant mortality rate, in the complications of childbirth and birth and low child development⁶. The report states that health coverage The percentage of primary care teams working in the state is around 85%, which points to the need for qualification of professionals in the primary care network, and raising awareness among teams regarding the importance from prenatal consultations to the health of future generations, preventing vertical transmission of diseases and the increase in premature births.

Another important factor in this reality is the number of deaths related to women of color. white women compared to black women, not to mention the number of indigenous women who They die without even being properly tabulated in the health system. Preliminary data from the *"Epidemiological Surveillance Guide for Maternal Deaths"* for 2022 indicate that, while The number of maternal deaths is 46.56 for white women; in the case of black women, it is... more than double: 100.38 deaths for every 100,000 live births. In the case of mixed-race women, the incidence It is 50.36⁷.

In this regard, the *"Epidemiological Bulletin on Maternal and Infant Mortality"* lists the main Causes of maternal death include (infections, postpartum hemorrhage, hypertensive syndrome, and abortions)⁸. Of these, postpartum hemorrhage is the most common in both developed and developed countries. In developing countries, such as Brazil, they account for more than 40% of deaths. maternal deaths, according to the Ministry of Health, account for approximately 90% of these deaths. avoidable.

From this perspective, Freitas (2021, p. 134) states that:

Postpartum hemorrhage is considered to occur when there is a blood loss greater than 500 ml in the case of vaginal deliveries and greater than 1000 ml in cesarean deliveries; a blood loss greater than 1000 ml is one of the first signs of shock. Therefore, the use of the mnemonic "four Ts" serves as a guide in these situations, to assess tone, trauma, tissue, and thrombin.

Although there are effective methods for diagnosing this type of situation that occurs with For patients during and after childbirth, it is of fundamental importance to promote interventions to prevent or to mitigate its complications.

Thus, this research aims to analyze the role of the nurse in obstetric emergencies. In addition to identifying the main difficulties in the early treatment of postpartum hemorrhage. And Finally, to delve deeper into the importance of qualified nursing professionals in care and attention. of postpartum women. To achieve the proposed objectives, the methodology used was... A qualitative bibliography is used as a means of approach, which, in our view, manages to encompass the... proposal that was intended.



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The relevance of this research is linked to the way in which Amazonian society, The Acrean perspective, in particular, encompasses the role of nursing in obstetric emergencies and their... Challenges exist in the early recognition of postpartum hemorrhage. Hence the justification for developing this... work due to its scientific, social, anthropological and educational relevance and, therefore The interest of academics in deepening their knowledge on the subject. Furthermore, this This work aims to be a reference for future academics who wish to research this topic. The subject matter serves as an inspiring means for future professionals to grow academically. Thus, the research results reveal the need and urgency to always work in a way... A joint effort spanning the different levels of care, from initial contact, pre-Natal, implantation of the embryo in the uterus, formation of the baby's organs and fetal growth, not forgetting of the patient as a fundamental aspect of this process.

Therefore, this reflection offers us, and at the same time gives us, an overview of the scenario that... Health units, clinics, maternity wards, and obstetric procedures are located there, in addition to... It gives us elements that allow us to understand the challenges of preventing postpartum hemorrhages that affect So many people in Acre and in Brazil.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is an exploratory-descriptive study of a qualitative nature, carried out at the Bárbara Heliodora Maternity Hospital, located in Rio Branco, Acre, Brazil, between the first and the second half of 2025. This health unit's fundamental mission is to guarantee basic and specialized outpatient care, promoting the strengthening of the primary level of Assistance through the professional development of staff, contributing to the improvement of conditions. Health department of Rio Branco.

The study participants were 3 nurses who are responsible for the procedures. during and after childbirth at the health unit. Of these 3 nurses, 2 are women and 1 is a man. A The selection of participants was determined by the saturation of information through conversations. testimonies and especially the medical records of 5 patients. Furthermore, the criteria for participation The research criteria for patients is being over 18 years of age and being under care at the unit. health, having given birth and received postpartum care at the unit and agreeing to participate in the research, in addition, was guaranteeing total anonymity of any and all nature involving patient information, as well as nurses.

To better analyze this problem, research based on classification criteria was used. proposed by Ricœur and Minayo, who work with the universe of meanings, motifs, values, attitudes and delves into the world of meanings of human actions and relationships” (1996, p. 52). Furthermore



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Furthermore, it sought to analyze the social reality that is taken as the "text" to be analyzed and interpreted from the historical context.

Exploratory research, according to Gil (1995, p. 37), "allows the researcher to increase their experience surrounding a particular problem, which can be descriptive when it: observes, records, "It analyzes and correlates facts with phenomena without manipulating them." Furthermore, Triviños states... (1994, p. 110) "that descriptive studies require the researcher to have a series of information about the that one wishes to research, as the intention is to accurately describe the facts and phenomena of a given area. reality".

Regarding data collection and analysis, the strategy used will be observation of the cases. documentary research (interviews conducted before and after the procedures) and research bibliographic, in books, articles, monographs, symposia, lectures.

It is inherent to the nature of scientific research that difficulties and complexities exist. during the data collection and processing, regardless of the method and type of The research chosen for the investigation. The data collection and processing also present... difficulties and risks, however, although difficulties, complexities and risks exist, what is The intention is that all research be conducted with scientific rigor, in an impartial and serious manner, and that to allow for reliable conclusions. In this way, we realize that this work is of great importance. for the scientific community, because he presented in a clear and serious way what needs to be done. to understand the role of nurses in obstetric emergencies, highlighting the challenges in Early recognition of postpartum hemorrhage and its importance in saving lives.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Role of Nurses in Obstetric Emergencies in Rio Branco

Nursing is expanding its role in the healthcare field every day, both in the context of... nationally and internationally. According to data, in February 2023, Brazil had a a total of 2,801,023 nursing professionals (nurses, technicians and assistants) registered in Regional Nursing Councils, with the largest number of registered members being nursing technicians, of these, only 690,917 are registered nurses . To the Federal Nursing Council – According to Cofen, Brazil has a rate three times higher than the world average, at 4.0 nurses per 1,000 people.

However, if we conduct this analysis including the capitals with the largest deficits in this area, the Acre stands out for its need and urgency for these professionals. Currently, there is an average of an additional 6,000 nursing professionals, including assistants and technicians. Regarding the division...



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The staff is composed of 73.3% technicians and assistants and 26.7% nurses, of which 81.9%...

Nursing staff are found in the public sector; 18.8% in the private sector; 9% in the philanthropic sector and 9.5% in teaching activities¹⁰.

According to the Secretary of Health, Pedro Pascoal, in Acre, especially in the capital Rio Branco, the Nurses are taking on an increasingly decisive and proactive role in identifying the the population's care needs, as well as the promotion and protection of individuals' health. in its different dimensions. In the words of the Secretary of Health, Pedro Pascoal, "the Patient care is therefore a fundamental component of the local health system, which It has repercussions at the regional level, and is therefore also the subject of increasing debate and new discussions. meanings"¹¹.

From that same perspective, the head of the chronic disease prevention unit of the Directorate Vanessa Wisman, from Primary Health Care (DAPS), reiterates that in Rio Branco, compared to In other capital cities, this coverage and attention is even more urgent due to the lack of infrastructure that... It interferes with the health and well-being of the population. According to the director, "the reception makes it possible to regulate Access through the provision of more appropriate actions and services, contributing to customer satisfaction. user. The professional/patient relationship fosters autonomy and citizenship, promoting their participation during service delivery"¹².

Thus, direct contact with patients places healthcare professionals in a difficult position. delicate situations, especially when these professionals find themselves in emergency rooms. hospitals, especially in obstetrics. In obstetric emergencies, professionals find themselves in situations that occur during pregnancy and that put the baby's birth at risk due to any irregularity, which requires an immediate response from the entire team that will be attending to the pregnant woman and the fetuses that are at risk.

The obstetric nurse plays a crucial role in these emergency situations, because he/she... The team should provide initial assistance in a holistic manner in order to promote and to minimize maternal and fetal distress, in addition to providing guidance, examining and evaluating possible problems. changes. According to Santos, among the care provided during assistance in situations of Obstetric emergencies include maternal and fetal monitoring, including auscultation with Doppler ultrasound. fetal heart rate, contraction frequency, psychological support, where one should maintain the The pregnant woman is informed about all procedures, the baby's development, and, if necessary, prepared for... pregnant woman for emergency delivery" (2018, p.124).

Furthermore, another factor that can worsen emergency units and that makes all the difference... What makes this process different is a shortage of professionals; lack of support; infrastructure; overload of work, in addition to the emotional instability of the professionals themselves due to the excessive workload work has a fundamental impact on care. According to Santos (2018, p. 194):



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Work overload can result in mechanized and technocratic care, often leading to a neglect of humanization. Expecting a team to work in a humane and egalitarian way with vulnerable users in an inadequate environment can lead to low-quality care.

Furthermore, although the nurse expresses awareness of their role in the process interactive, demonstrates difficulty interacting on subjective issues, compromising the attending to the needs of pregnant women. Some nursing professionals present difficulties in interacting with women experiencing complications during pregnancy/postpartum. during the care provided to them, thus affecting the care of their Needs. Performing practices according to protocols in obstetric emergencies is of great importance. This is important for practicing nursing professionals, since their purpose is to... To systematize and standardize care, reducing harm and assisting them in decision-making.

It is worth highlighting that the practices of nurses in emergency situations, especially those Obstetric procedures are geared towards different situations to allow for monitoring and care of the patient. remain stable, as it is observed that many women experience complications in gestational hypertensive syndromes, such as pre-eclampsia and eclampsia, which can result in Maternal and fetal death can occur if prompt and appropriate care is not established for each case. situation presented.

This assistance provided should help in the prevention and treatment of the causes and problems that cause maternal death are discussed. The importance of risk classification is also highlighted. for treatment according to priorities that require prompt attention to the incidents that occurred. In addition, other services are performed, such as triage and analysis. based on the patient's clinical condition, agility, and vulnerability.

Difficulties in the early treatment of postpartum hemorrhage.

Mortality from postpartum hemorrhage is proving to be one of the most serious problems. In the state's health units, and especially in Rio Branco, this situation is even more worrying. mainly because it is the largest city in the state. As already mentioned in 2021, only in Rio White had the highest number of maternal deaths in the period (15 cases), most of which were due to postpartum hemorrhage, while 2020 had the lowest number (5 occurrences)¹³.

According to Rollemberg, the main difficulties in providing early care in cases of hemorrhage are... Postpartum hemorrhage is crucial in determining the type of bleeding, as knowing what it is is essential because it is estimated... The severity of the situation reveals what procedure should be taken. Obviously, it is necessary to know which... Knowing which materials are available and which are suitable for the procedure is essential. in patient care, ensuring that the patient does not suffer interference, achieving the objectives. necessary for care. In this way, Rollemberg reiterates that "one of the emerging strategies that



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One procedure that can be done to prevent postpartum hemorrhage is arterial embolization, a minimally invasive technique. Invasive that has proven effective in controlling refractory bleeding" (2023, p. 98). Arterial embolization involves the selective obstruction of arteries responsible for blood supply to the uterus, thus stopping the bleeding and preserving the integrity of the organ.

Postpartum hemorrhage, as already mentioned, is characterized by excessive blood loss. After vaginal delivery or cesarean section, this loss exceeding 500 ml after vaginal delivery and for cesarean section above 1000 ml. In general, hemorrhage is classified based on its onset, thus It is classified as primary hemorrhage when it occurs within the first 24 hours after delivery or Secondary hemorrhage occurs when it happens 24 hours after delivery. When a condition of In cases of postpartum hemorrhage, the entire care team must be familiar with the treatment steps accordingly. with the causes and be able to institute them.

These results highlight the importance of early care for patients with some complication to avoid any type of hemorrhage that could lead to the patient's death. According to Vecina (1998, p. 62), in these cases "the risk classification screening must be performed by a highly trained professional, and respect emergency assessment protocols, prioritizing "The most serious cases require preferential treatment." COFEN Resolution No. 564/2017, which concerns the Nursing Code of Ethics, describes professionals in this category as "one a component of scientific and technical knowledge, constructed and reproduced by a set of social, ethical and political practices that takes place through teaching, research and assistance"14

The nurse, as a member of the emergency team, is the protagonist and must assume a leadership role is essential, as he is responsible for managing the service's operation and for the initial contact with the patient. It is his responsibility to classify the... risks, as well as managing demands, providing resources, and selecting materials for the procedures as needed. This work process requires an intense pace and dexterity in handling with the unexpected, a need for a constant state of alertness and a willingness to overdo it activities. This type of activity, present in this work process, requires enhanced skills and mastery of improved practices to do a job with excellence.

Despite the nurse's responsibility, things don't always depend solely on them. However, there are factors beyond his control that drastically hinder his ability to provide care, such as the lack of material and human resources and deficient hospital infrastructure. According to Santos (2023, p.93) "the frequent shortage of hospital supplies reflects the reality of care, especially in healthcare units where the flow of patients served is high and this deficiency The lack of materials causes nurses to spend more time searching for solutions on how to use equipment. or create a quick solution that meets the need at that moment."



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Another factor is the need for excessive control of materials; the nurse knows what

It needs it, but doesn't have enough at its disposal. The presence of large stocks of some materials and

The scarcity of other resources within a hospital is perhaps one of the issues that most distresses professionals.

involved in emergency situations. Scarcity often implies the interruption of

assistance, leading to the experience of harmful and stressful situations for the patient, family and

professionals. From this perspective, Viana posits that even if the consumption of some products is

While the levels are far above average and long-term forecasts are difficult to guarantee, it's important to maintain...

A perspective on future demands. This allows one to get an idea of future scenarios and plan accordingly.

Prior notice (even if it's just a matter of a few days) of changes to flows and short-term actions.

to avoid greater impacts on the resupply of these materials. In the author's words:

Materials management has as its primary goal achieving a balance between inventory and consumption. This management involves and aims at planning, coordinating, directing, and controlling all activities related to the acquisition of materials for inventory formation, from the moment of their conception to their final consumption. (2002, p. 41)

Furthermore, Freitas reiterates that it is necessary for the professional to find satisfaction in their work.

In other words, it should create a feeling of well-being and tranquility resulting from the interaction of various...

Occupational aspects that can influence the worker's relationship with the organization.

patients and families. Thus, Freitas (2021, p.108) states, "some factors that can bring more

Job satisfaction in nursing includes personal fulfillment, recognition, the work itself, and...

"Responsibility." Furthermore, it's also necessary that nurses enjoy what they are doing.

that receive innovative proposals, recognition for the work they do, and that have quality.

in the services provided, spiritual support and good interpersonal relationships among peers.

Importance of qualified nursing professionals in

Care and attention for postpartum women

Continuing education for healthcare professionals is gaining increasing relevance in the country, a fact resulting from the real demands generated by the consolidation of the Unified Health System.

Health (SUS) and from the redesign stemming from the Brazilian education reform. It is known that the

Training healthcare professionals is a necessity, as well as a requirement that has as its

The goal is to provide quality care to patients, especially those in situations of

Urgent and emergency situations, such as those involving women who have just given birth.

Obstetric and neonatal care must be characterized by quality, humanization, and efficiency. It is the duty of health services and professionals, especially those...

Nurses should welcome the woman and the newborn with dignity, focusing on them as subjects of...

rights. Considering the other as a subject and not as a technical object of our attention is the basis that

It supports the process of humanization. Humanization is understood as the valuing of differences.



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subjects involved in the health production process, fostering the autonomy and protagonism of these subjects; co-responsibility among them¹⁵. In addition, another essential aspect of the work of

In this respect, the nurse's role is to establish supportive bonds and recognition that the post-career process requires.

Childbirth is a critical and special moment in a mother's life. In the first moments after birth

Identifying the mental, physical, and biological health status of the newborn is essential for the child.

as well as the mother, because during the first 24 hours there is a very delicate scenario that in any

A different situation can be harmful to both mother and baby. Regarding this aspect, Freires (2021) corroborates this point. p.89)

Since a large proportion of maternal and neonatal mortality cases occur in the first week after delivery, the return of the woman and newborn to the health service should happen soon after this period. Professionals and services must be attentive and prepared to take advantage of the opportunity to contact the woman and newborn in the first week after delivery to institute all the necessary care.

Quality and humane care depends on the provision of the necessary resources,

Organizing routines with proven beneficial procedures, avoiding interventions.

unnecessary, and the establishment of relationships based on ethical principles, guaranteeing

privacy and autonomy, and sharing decisions about conduct with the woman and her partner.

to be adopted.

Considering the perspective of care in primary health care, nursing assistance in health

The process for women is effective because the professional and the patient have prolonged contact.

that comes before pregnancy with care from a nursing professional, who actively participates.

prenatal care, with monthly check-ups and health education covering topics related to

pregnant women. This care continues throughout the postpartum period, during which the mother and baby remain at home, to

To monitor the evolution of both, the goal in postpartum women is to identify changes.

physiological factors, the ability to care for oneself and the baby, and also the possible complications that may arise

to emerge

Postpartum care is an essential aspect of humanizing action, implying in

Reception of the woman, from her arrival at the health unit, taking responsibility for her, listening

Her complaints, allowing her to express her concerns and anxieties, ensuring attention.

decisive and coordinated with other health services to ensure continuity of care, when

necessary¹⁶. It is the responsibility of the health team, upon contacting the woman, at the health unit or at

community, seeking to understand the multiple meanings of the postpartum period for that

woman and her family, especially if she is a teenager. For Santos (2018, p.234).

Welcoming, therefore, is an action that presupposes a change in the professional-patient relationship. Welcoming is not a space or a place, but an ethical and supportive stance. Therefore, it is not a step in the process, but an action that should occur in all places and at all times in healthcare.

This acceptance is crucial for their development, as well as for the relationship that

The woman and her family will establish a relationship with the child from the first hours after birth. This



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Care in the early stages also affects the breastfeeding process and future care.

with the child and with the woman.

In this sense, a favorable context strengthens family ties, a basic condition for the healthy development of the human being. For Duncan, in addition to the mother's nurturing, the...

A companion is essential in this process.

It is important to welcome the woman's chosen companion, not hindering their participation in prenatal care, labor, delivery, and the postpartum period. The benefit of a companion's presence has already been proven. It has reduced the use of pain relief medication, the duration of labor, and the number of cesarean sections. Furthermore, it has reduced cases of postpartum depression (DUNCAN, 2004, p. 109).

According to Lacombe, this type of action depends heavily on the training and qualifications of...

professional, since this type of practice stems from a comprehensive education. Regarding this idea...

reiterates the author.

"Any activity that contributes to making a person capable of performing their function or activity, to increasing their capacity to better perform these functions or activities, or to preparing them to efficiently perform new functions or activities, stems from a humanized and efficient training." (LACOMBE, 2011, p.380)

It is still possible to observe a lack of training among professionals in relation to

Nursing diagnoses for postpartum women, and still an unsatisfactory approach regarding guidance.

of the care to be provided, which is worrying in health units both in Brazil and in Acre. It is also possible to observe

professionals with information and conduct based on beliefs and

cultures, without any scientific basis. Thus, professional practice stands out for its

Care and support actions should ensure that patients can manage their own health.

and empower them for self-care.

CONCLUSIONS

Nurses play a crucial role in providing care during obstetric emergencies.

working on several fronts and contributing to the reduction of maternal mortality, mainly

due to postpartum hemorrhage. Nursing care in obstetric emergencies is

complex and challenging, requiring the nurse to possess technical and scientific knowledge.

Up-to-date communication skills and the ability to make quick and accurate decisions. A

Nursing should operate with a more holistic, integrated approach, trying to bring into the...

Care should be taken not only of the patient, but also of everything around her, the social and economic conditions, psychological factors and anything else that might cause some kind of frustration to the postpartum woman. Therefore, it is

I need professionals to go through a process of deconstructing the care that needs to be provided.

Services provided to postpartum women that respect their right to autonomy in care.

A search for knowledge about actions reproduced for postpartum care is necessary.

by healthcare professionals, especially nurses, who help to break down barriers,



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To foster dialogue and contribute to more comprehensive care. In this way, we perceive the

How important and fundamental is the work of the nurse in obstetric emergencies?

postpartum hemorrhage.

We believe that information and knowledge regarding the challenges of providing care to Patients with postpartum hemorrhage can help us raise awareness and take more appropriate actions. being responsible towards life, in addition to being a fundamental factor, is essential for valuing these individuals. professionals. Thus, the main challenge is to translate solutions to overcome the different Contexts of vulnerability in emergency environments, through policy development. effective and concrete actions that ensure access to promotion and prevention programs, available in the health system, guaranteeing holistic and comprehensive healthcare. woman.

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