Abstract

Objective: The purpose of this study was to gain knowledge of the barriers and enablers to implementing postpartum hemorrhage (PPH) standardized guidelines.

Design: This was a descriptive quantitative cross sectional design.

Setting: The setting for the study was the membership of the national organization, Association of Women's Health, Obstetrical and Neonatal Nurses (AWHONN).

Participants: Registered Nurses, with at least one year experience in labor and delivery or postpartum were recruited through an email, and asked to complete a questionnaire guided by the Theoretical Domain Framework

Methods: The participants were asked to complete demographic/background questions, and a survey developed using the Theoretical Domain Framework domains. Internal consistency elements will be calculated for the domains, using Cronbach's alpha.

Results: Domain scores varied between 58.7% and 86.9% with seven out of the 11 domains scoring greater than 80%. The Skill domain mean score was highest followed by Social and Intention. The domain of Memory had the lowest score followed by Emotion , Environment and Social Influence. All other remaining domains had mean scores over 80%.

Conclusion: Environmental factors and social influences were found to be barriers to implementing the PPH management guidelines for every patients and knowledge and skills were noted as facilitators to implementation. **Keywords:** Postpartum hemorrhage guidelines compliance, Theoretical domain framework