

**Appendix 2. Baseline Characteristics of Women Who Received a Massive Blood Transfusion With a Coexisting Diagnosis of Obstetric Hemorrhage and Those Who Received a Massive Blood Transfusion Without a Diagnosis of Obstetric Hemorrhage**

	<b>Massive Blood Transfusion With a Coexisting Diagnosis Of Obstetric Hemorrhage (%) n=406</b>	<b>Massive Blood Transfusion Without a Diagnosis of Obstetric Hemorrhage (%) n=282</b>
<b>Maternal Age</b>		
<20	16 (3.9)	27 (9.6)
20-34	229 (56.4)	182 (64.5)
35-39	118 (29.1)	42 (14.9)
≥40	43 (10.6)	31 (11.0)
<b>Race</b>		
Non-Hispanic white	175 (43.1)	92 (32.6)
Non-Hispanic black	92 (22.7)	68 (24.1)
Hispanic	66 (16.3)	90 (31.9)
Asian or Pacific Islander	32 (7.9)	8 (2.8)
Other / Missing	41 (10.1)	24 (8.5)
<b>Annual delivery volume</b>		
≤4000	262 (64.5)	66 (24.0)
>4000	144 (35.5)	216 (76.0)

Myhre JM, Shilkrot A, Kuklina EV, Callaghan WM, Creanga AA, Kaminsky S. Massive blood transfusion during hospitalization for delivery in New York State, 1998-2007. *Obstet Gynecol* 2013;123.

The authors provided this information as a supplement to their article.

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**Risk factors for obstetric****hemorrhage**

Previous cesarean delivery	84 (20.7)	40 (14.2)
Intrauterine fetal demise	45 (11.1)	*
Chorioamnionitis	21 (5.2)	35 (12.4)
Multiple gestation	27 (6.7)	27 (9.6)
Leiomyomas	24 (5.9)	*
Severe preeclampsia	53 (13.1)	41 (14.5)
Induction of labor	53 (13.1)	57 (20.2)
Cesarean delivery	265 (65.3)	201 (71.3)

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\*Categories that include between one and ten individuals are not reported to protect individual patient privacy and in compliance with the data use agreement.

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