Pregnant patients with Type O blood were more likely to experience a postpartum hemorrhage at the time of cesarean delivery but not vaginal delivery compared to non-O blood type. This risk factor did not change clinical outcomes including transfusions and peripartum hysterectomy between blood types.

Table 1: Vaginal delivery: Patient characteristics and outcomes

| ABO | O | A | B | AB | P
|-----|---|---|---|----|---|
| Age | 26.9 (4.6) | 25.9 (4.5) | 27.0 (4.3) | 26.9 (4.5) | <0.001
| Average parity | 1.2 (0.7) | 1.2 (0.6) | 1.3 (0.5) | 1.2 (0.6) | <0.001
| Race | 0.38
| Jewish | 0.61
| Nulliparous patients | 5396 (98.5%) | 5196 (97.7%) | 5471 (95.6%) | 5267 (99.2%) | <0.001
| Selection of blood | 0.18
| Randomization | 5386 (98.8%) | 5193 (97.6%) | 5471 (95.6%) | 5267 (99.2%) | <0.001
| Regional anesthesia | 0.14
| OO vs non-O | 0.08
| Length of hospital stay (intrapartum) | 2.8 (0.8) | 2.6 (0.9) | 2.6 (0.9) | 2.4 (0.8) | 0.07
| ICU admissions | 0.5

Table 2: Cesarean delivery: Patient characteristics and outcomes

| ABO | O | A | B | AB | P
|-----|---|---|---|----|---|
| Age | 19.9 (4.7) | 19.3 (4.5) | 19.9 (4.5) | 19.9 (4.5) | 0.05
| Average parity | 1.2 (0.7) | 1.2 (0.6) | 1.3 (0.5) | 1.2 (0.6) | <0.001
| Race | 0.62
| Jewish | 0.13
| Nulliparous patients | 2443 (95.77%) | 2414 (95.79%) | 2424 (94.42%) | 2399 (96.77%) | 0.04
| Selection of blood | 0.12
| Randomization | 2427 (95.79%) | 2415 (95.80%) | 2424 (94.42%) | 2399 (96.77%) | 0.04
| Regional anesthesia | 0.13
| OO vs non-O | 0.09
| Length of hospital stay (intrapartum) | 2.8 (0.8) | 2.6 (0.9) | 2.6 (0.9) | 2.4 (0.8) | 0.07
| ICU admissions | 0.8

Data reported as mean (± standard error) or number (%), as applicable.
Abbreviations: D+C, dilation and curettage; ICU, intensive care unit
iThrombocytopenia defined as platelets <150 platelets/microliter