

Vaginal Bleeding During Pregnancy Cause and Treatment

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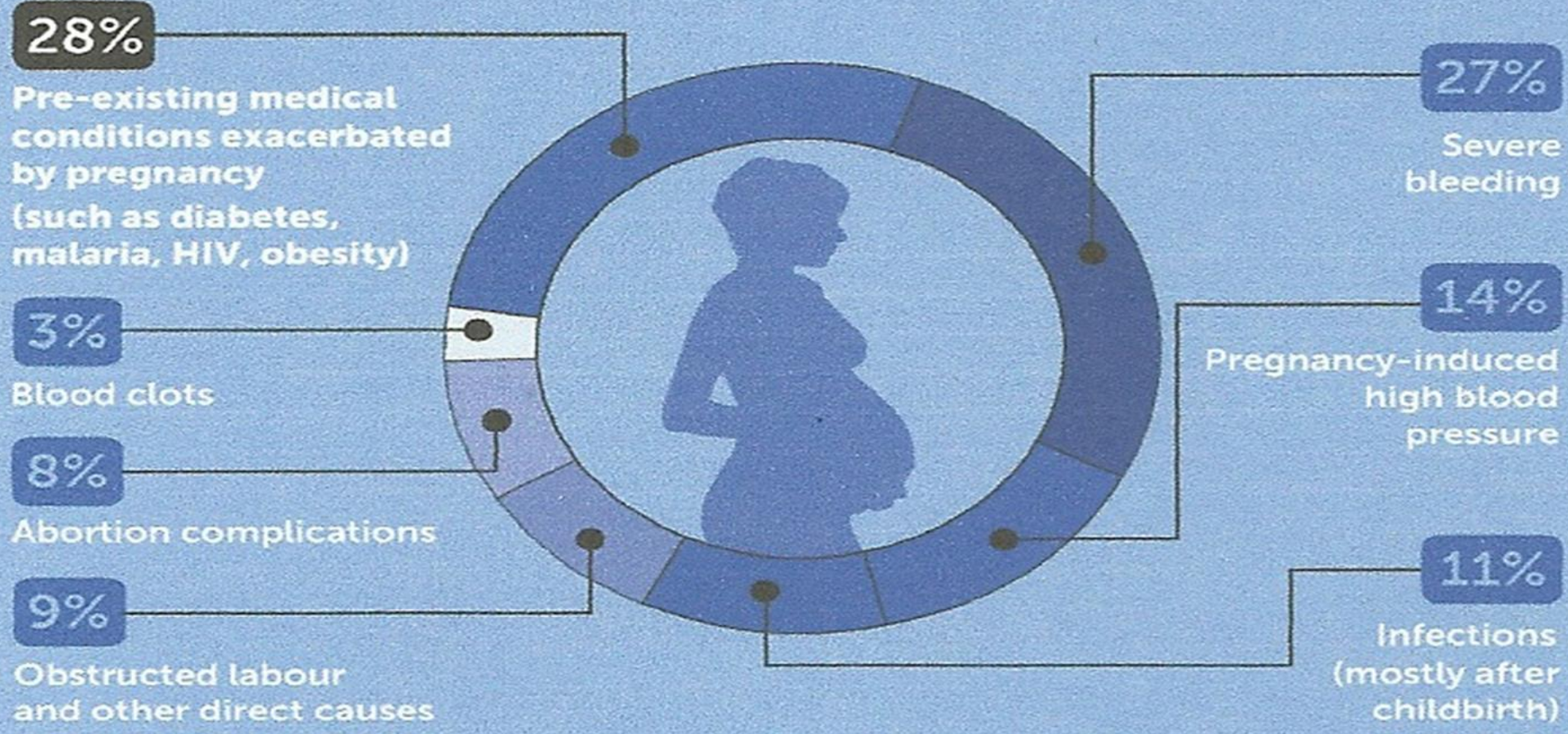


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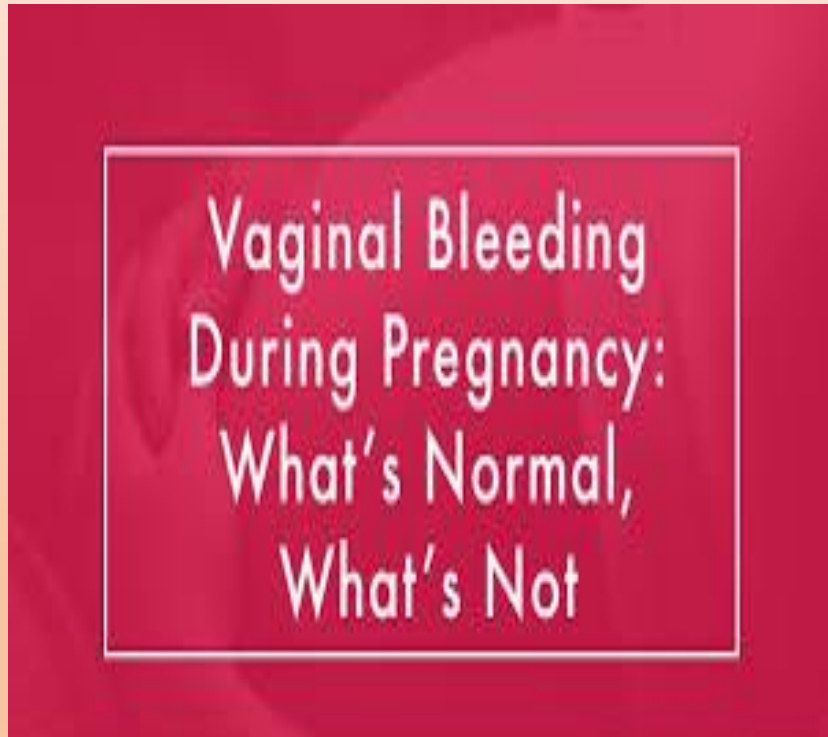


WHAT ARE PREGNANT WOMEN DYING FROM?





Does bleeding during pregnancy always mean that there is a problem?



- Vaginal bleeding during pregnancy has many causes.
- Some are serious and others are not.
- Bleeding can occur early or later in pregnancy.
- Bleeding in early pregnancy is common. In many cases, it does not signal a major problem.
- Bleeding later in pregnancy can be more serious.



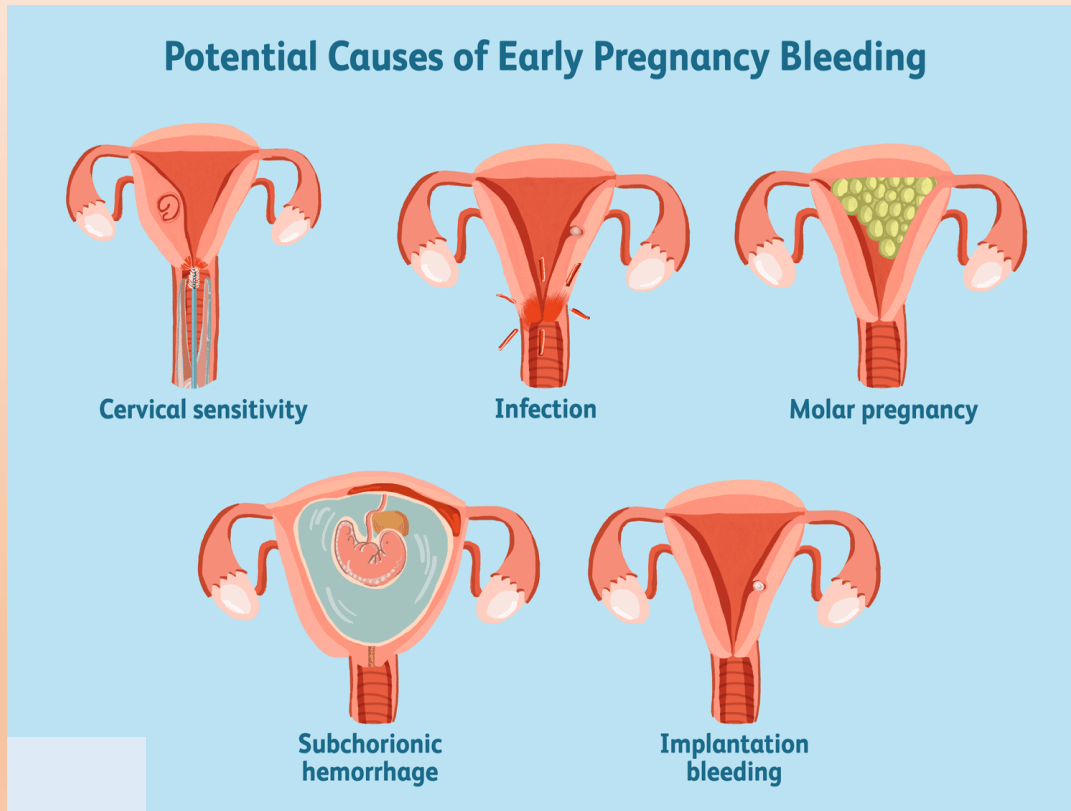
How common is bleeding during early pregnancy?

- Bleeding in the first trimester happens in 15 to 25 in 100 pregnancies.
- Light bleeding or spotting can occur 1 to 2 weeks after fertilization when the fertilized egg implants in the lining of the uterus.
- The cervix may bleed more easily during pregnancy because more blood vessels are developing in this area.
- It is not uncommon to have spotting or light bleeding after sexual intercourse or after a Pap test or pelvic exam





What are the most common causes of bleeding in the first trimester?

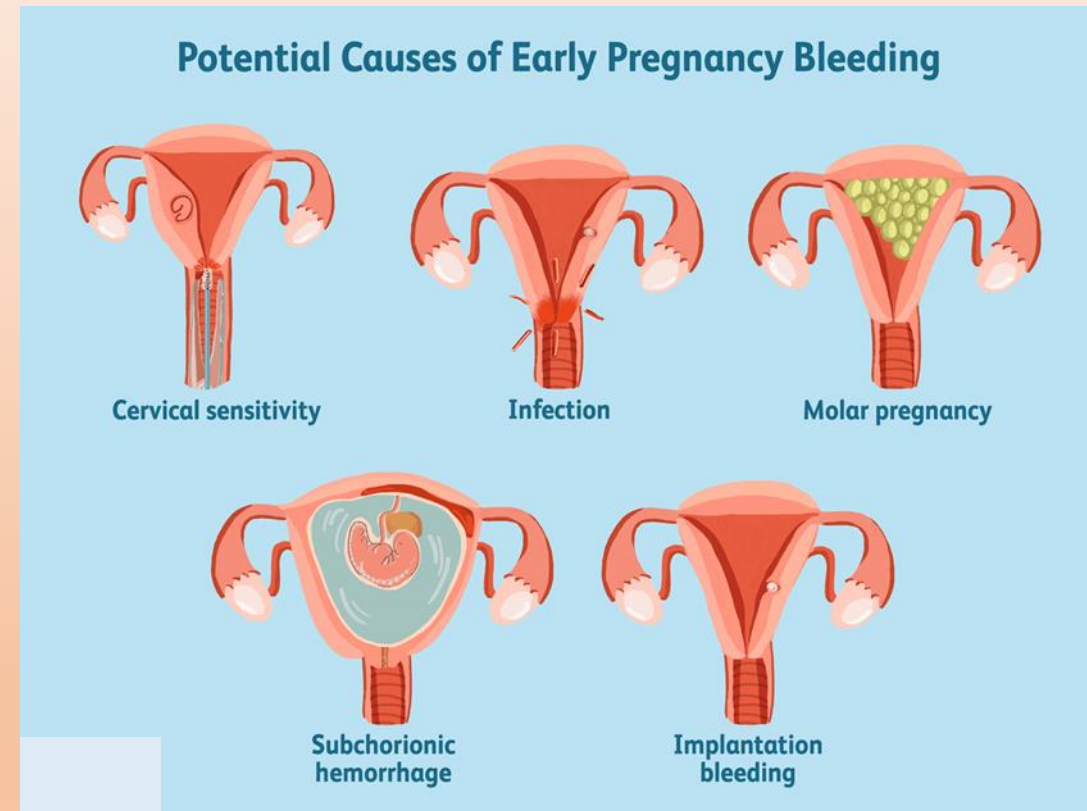


- **Implantation bleeding:** This is when the fertilized egg implants in the wall of your uterus and causes light bleeding. It's considered a normal part of early pregnancy.
- **Molar pregnancy:** A rare condition when a fertilized egg implants in your uterus, but a tumor forms instead of a fetus.
- **Ectopic pregnancy:** When a pregnancy forms outside of your uterus (like in your fallopian tubes). It can be life-threatening.



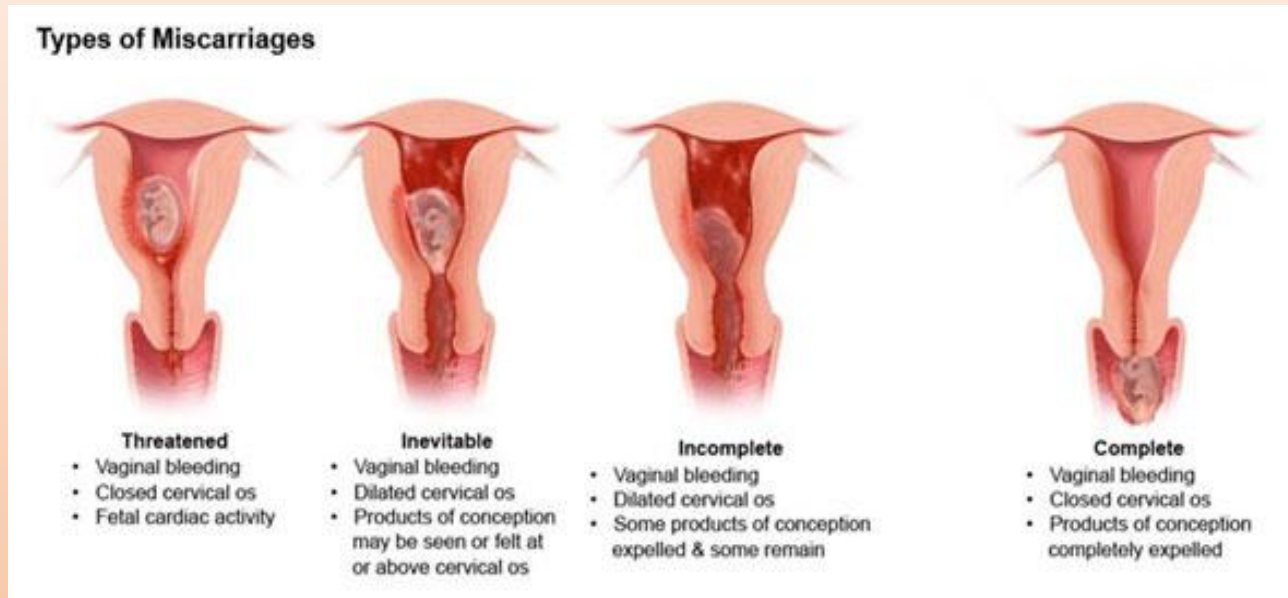
What are the most common causes of bleeding in the first trimester?

- **Subchorionic hematoma:** Bleeding from one of the membranes that surround the embryo inside your uterus. Subchorionic hematomas usually resolve on their own.
- **Cervical polyps:** A noncancerous growth on your cervix that bleeds in pregnancy due to increased estrogen levels.
- **Miscarriage:** The loss of the pregnancy before 20 weeks. It usually starts as light bleeding and gets heavier. It can be accompanied by severe cramping.





What is early pregnancy loss?

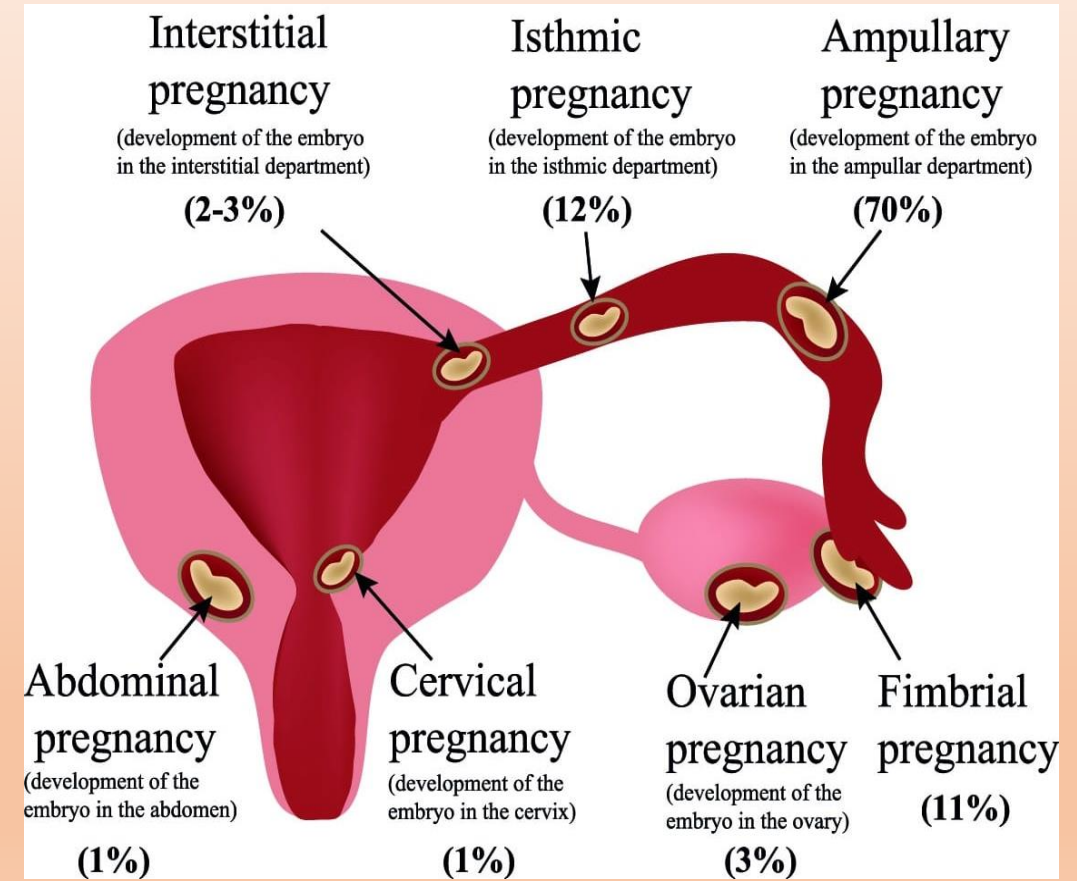


- Loss of a pregnancy during the first 13 weeks of pregnancy is called early pregnancy loss or miscarriage.
- It happens in about 10 in 100 known pregnancies.
- Bleeding and cramping are signs of early pregnancy loss.
- But about half of women who have a miscarriage do not have any bleeding beforehand.



What is an ectopic pregnancy?

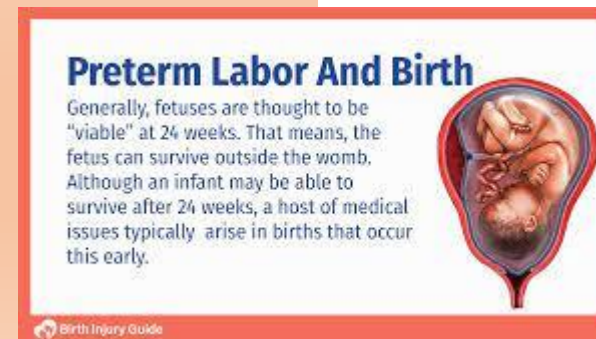
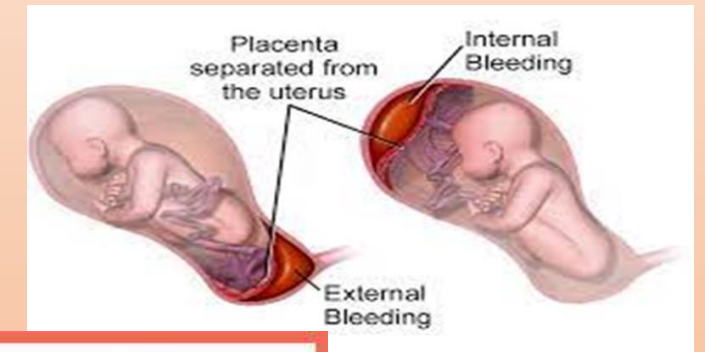
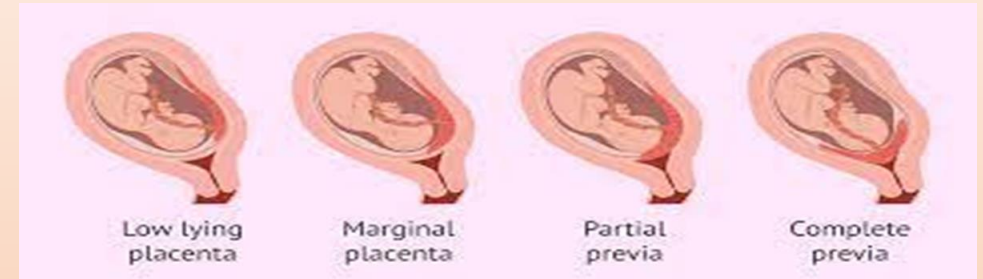
- An ectopic pregnancy occurs when the fertilized egg does not implant in the uterus but instead implants somewhere else, usually in one of the fallopian tubes.
- If the fallopian tube ruptures, internal bleeding can occur.
- Blood loss may cause weakness, fainting, pain, shock, or even death.
- Sometimes vaginal bleeding is the only sign of an ectopic pregnancy.
- Other symptoms may include abdominal, pelvic, or shoulder pain.
- These symptoms can occur before the pregnancy known





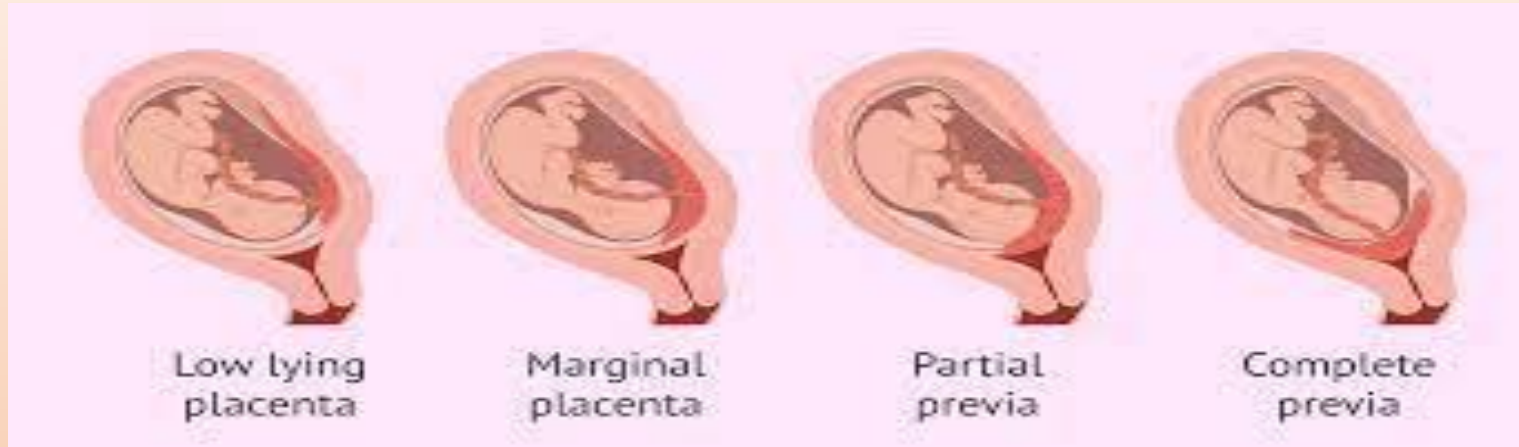
What are the most common causes of bleeding in the second or third trimester?

- 1. Placenta previa :**
When the placenta covers all or part of your cervix. It's rare after 20 weeks of pregnancy
- 2. Placental abruption :**
A rare condition where the placenta detaches from the wall of the uterus. This can be dangerous for both mother and her fetus
- 3. Preterm labor :**
Going into labor earlier than 37 weeks of pregnancy. Other symptoms of preterm labor are contractions, cramping or the membranes rupturing.





Placenta previa



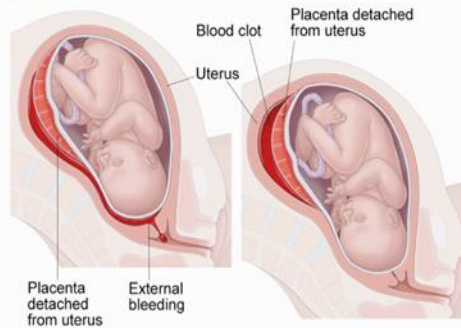
- When the placenta lies low in the uterus, it may partly or completely cover the cervix
- This type of bleeding often occurs **without pain**.
- Some types of placenta previa resolve on their own by 32 to 35 weeks of pregnancy as the lower part of the uterus stretches and thins out. Labor and delivery then can happen normally.
- If placenta previa does not resolve, we may need to have a cesarean birth.



Placental abruption

Placental Abruption

About 1 in 100 pregnant women (1%) experience placental abruption. It is considered a rare but extremely serious complication.



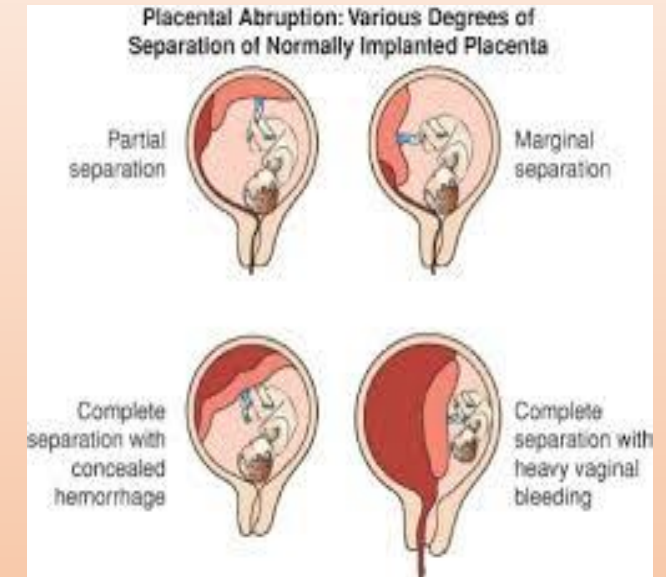
<https://www.marchofdimes.org/complications/placental-abruption.aspx>

- The placenta detaches from the wall of the uterus before or during birth.
- The most common signs and symptoms are vaginal bleeding and **abdominal or back pain**.
- Placental abruption can cause serious complications if it is not found early.
- The fetus may not get enough oxygen, and the pregnant woman can lose a large amount of blood.



Grading of Placental Abruption

Grade	Description
0	Asymptomatic, a small retroplacental clot detected
1	Vaginal bleeding, uterine irritability, and tenderness present; no signs of maternal or fetal distress
2	Vaginal bleeding, uterine contractions, no signs of maternal shock; signs of fetal distress present
3	Severe bleeding present or concealed, uterine hypertonus, 'wooden-hard' uterus, persistent abdominal pain, maternal shock, and often coagulopathy; fetal distress or death





Placental Abruption



Risk Factors

- Short Umbilical Cord
- External Trauma
- Sudden Decompression of the Uterus
- Uterine Abnormalities
- Uterine Tumors
- Preeclampsia
- Intrauterine Growth Restriction (IUGR)
- Smoking
- Cocaine Abuse
- Placental Infarcts
- Previous Abruption
- Advanced Maternal Age
- Low Socio-Economic Status
- Male Fetus
- High Alpha-Fetoprotein (2nd Tri.)
- Chorioamnionitis

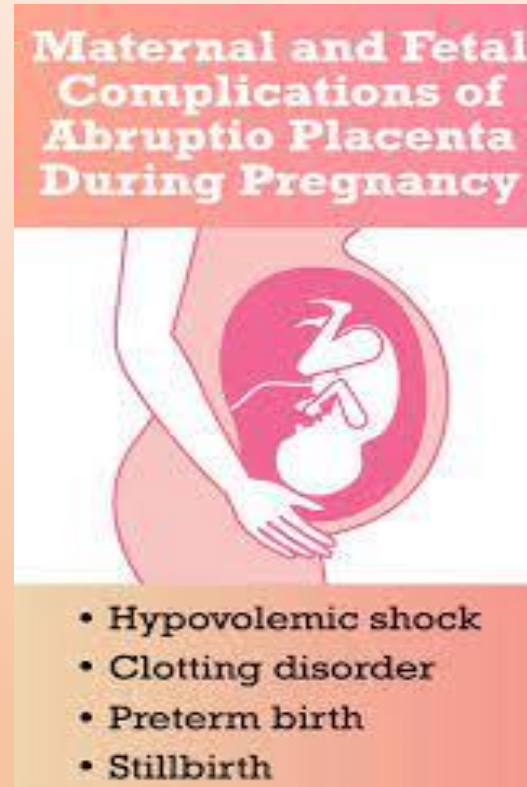


Placental abruption

Complications

- **Fetal :**

- Non reassuring tracing
- Fetal hypoxia
- Neonatal brain injury
- Death



- **Maternal :**

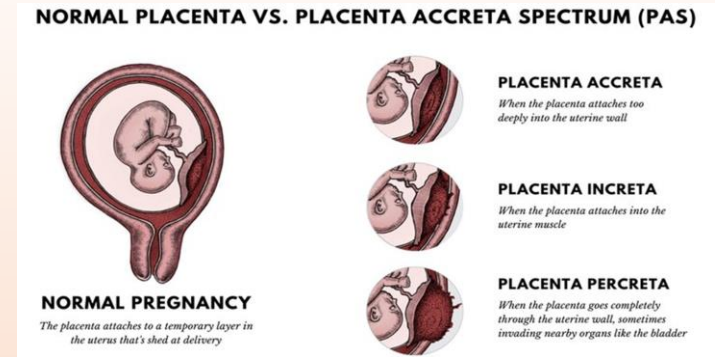
- Hypovolemic shock
- DIC
- Acute renal failure
- Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome
- Amniotic embolism
- Death



Placental Abruption vs Placenta Praevia

	Placental Abruption	Placenta Praevia
Shock	Inconsistent with external loss	Consistent with external loss
Pain	Common, often severe	None, with occasional contractions
Bleeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• May be absent• Blood often dark	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Often profuse• Blood is bright red
Tenderness	Typical, often severe	Rare
Foetus	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lie is normal, head often engaged• May be dead or distressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lie is often abnormal, head not engaged• Heart rate usually normal
Ultrasound	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Usually normal• Placenta is not low	Placenta is low

Placenta accreta



- The placenta (or part of the placenta) invades and is inseparable from the uterine wall.
- Placenta accreta can cause bleeding during the third trimester and severe blood loss during delivery.
- Most cases can be found during pregnancy with a routine ultrasound exam. Sometimes, though, it is not discovered until after the baby is born.
- The delivery should be planned carefully and make sure that all needed resources are available at a hospital that specializes in this complication.
- Hysterectomy often needs to be done right after delivery to prevent life-threatening blood loss.





Placenta accreta

NORMAL PLACENTA VS. PLACENTA ACCRETA SPECTRUM (PAS)



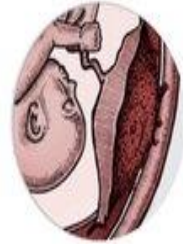
NORMAL PREGNANCY

The placenta attaches to a temporary layer in the uterus that's shed at delivery



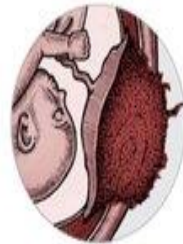
PLACENTA ACCRETA

When the placenta attaches too deeply into the uterine wall



PLACENTA INCRETA

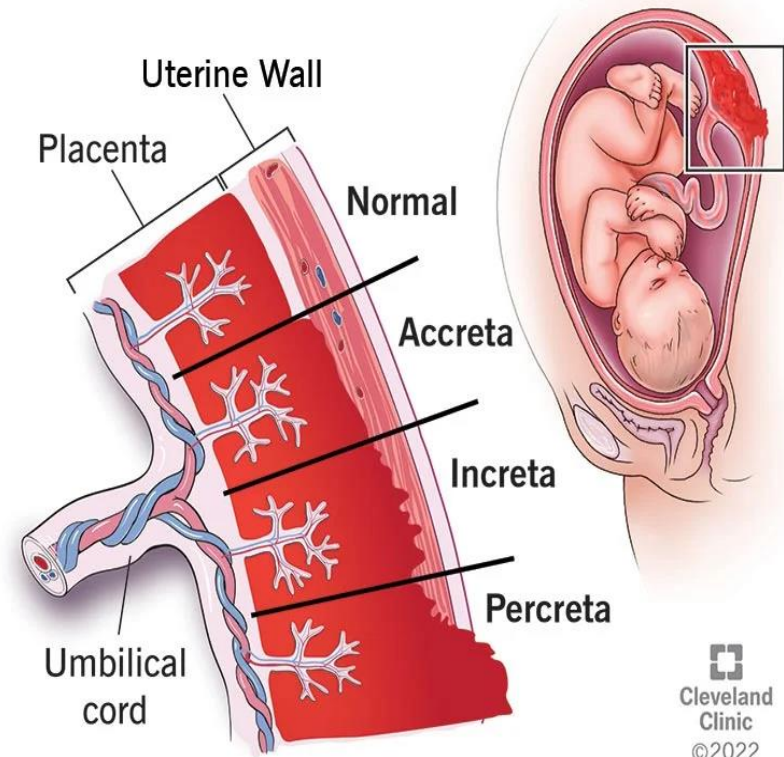
When the placenta attaches into the uterine muscle



PLACENTA PERCRETA

When the placenta goes completely through the uterine wall, sometimes invading nearby organs like the bladder

Placenta accreta

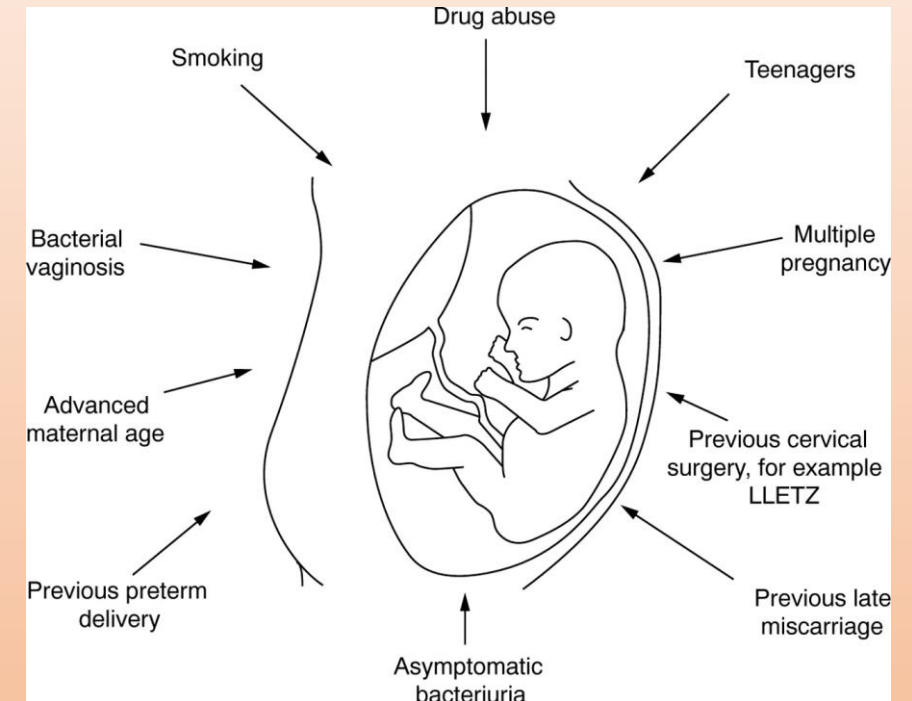


Cleveland Clinic
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Can bleeding be a sign of preterm labor?

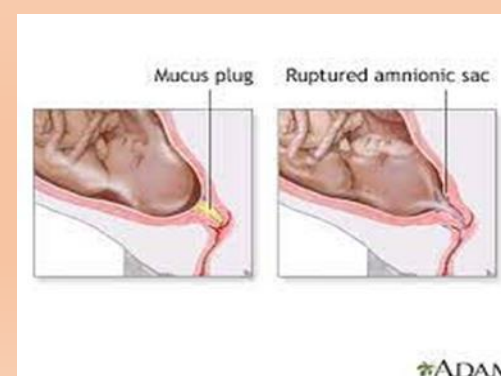
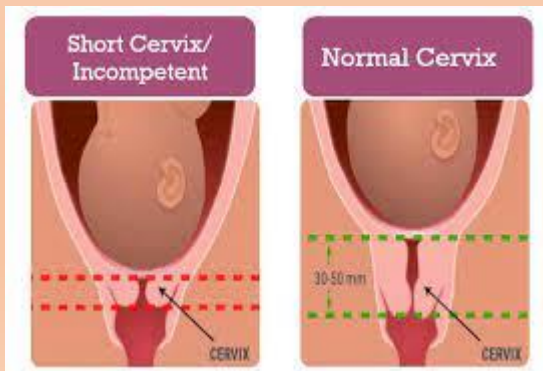
- Late in pregnancy, vaginal bleeding may be a sign of labor. If labor starts before 37 weeks of pregnancy, it is called **preterm labor**.
- Other signs of preterm labor include the following:
 - Change in vaginal discharge (it becomes watery, mucus-like, or bloody) or increase in amount
 - Pelvic or lower abdominal pressure
 - Constant, low, dull backache
 - Mild abdominal cramps, with or without diarrhea
 - Regular or frequent contractions or uterine tightening, often painless
 - Ruptured membranes





What are other causes of bleeding during pregnancy?

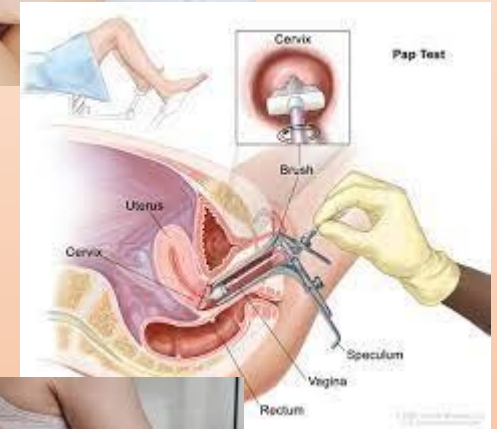
- **Incompetent cervix** : When the cervix opens (dilates) too early and causes premature labor.
- **Bloody show** : Light bleeding mixed with mucus that occurs toward the end of your pregnancy. It can be a sign that your body is preparing for labor.
- **Stillbirth** : A loss of the pregnancy after the 20th week.





What are other causes of bleeding during pregnancy?

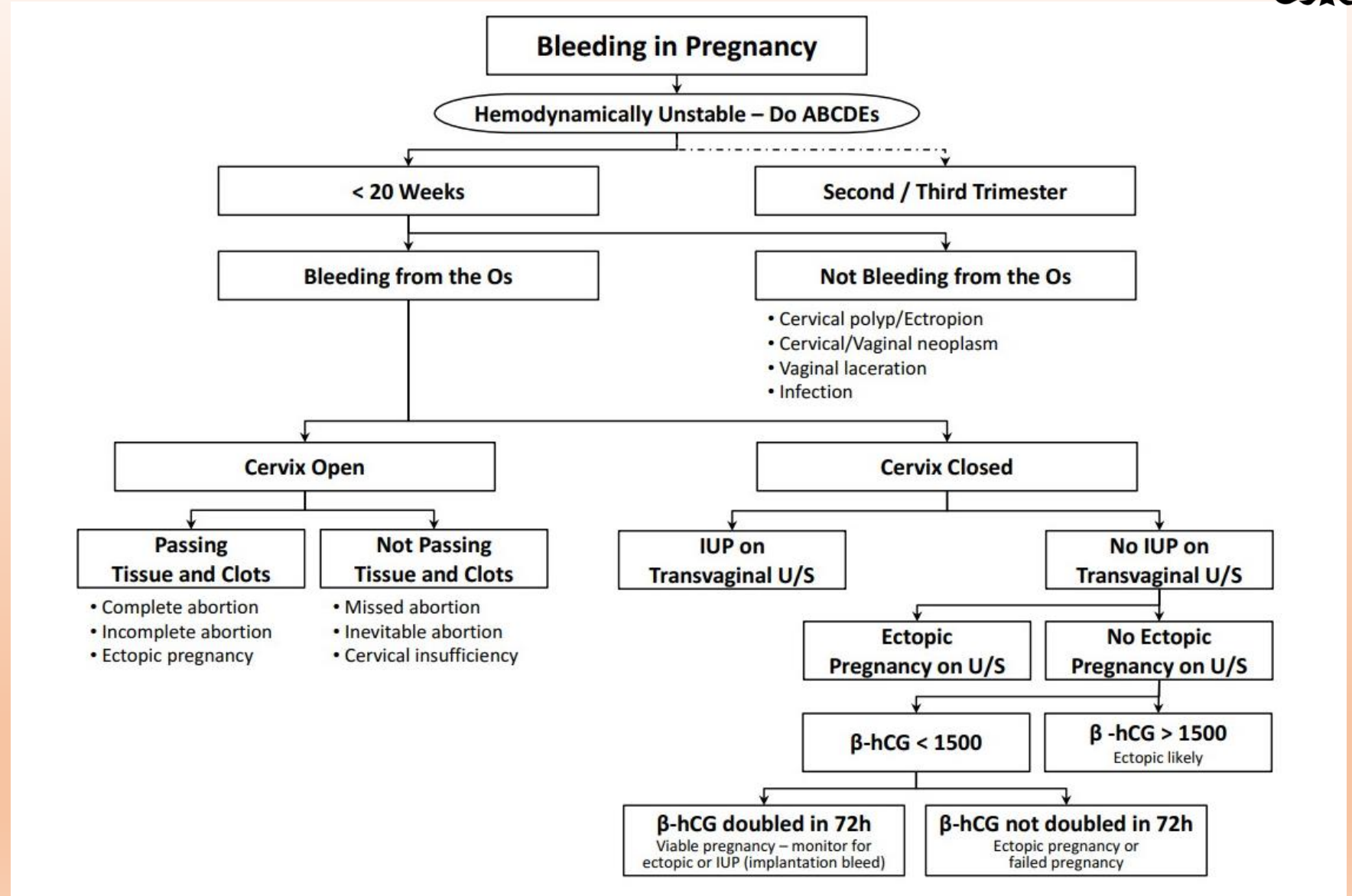
- **Sex:** Some women experience light bleeding after sex. This is due to your cervix being extra tender during pregnancy.
- **Pelvic exam** or ultrasound: Your cervix can bleed after a pelvic exam or transvaginal ultrasound because it's highly sensitive (due to increased hormones).
- **Infection:** Chlamydia, gonorrhea and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), or urinary tract infections (UTIs) can cause light bleeding.





Bleeding during Pregnancy (< 20 weeks)

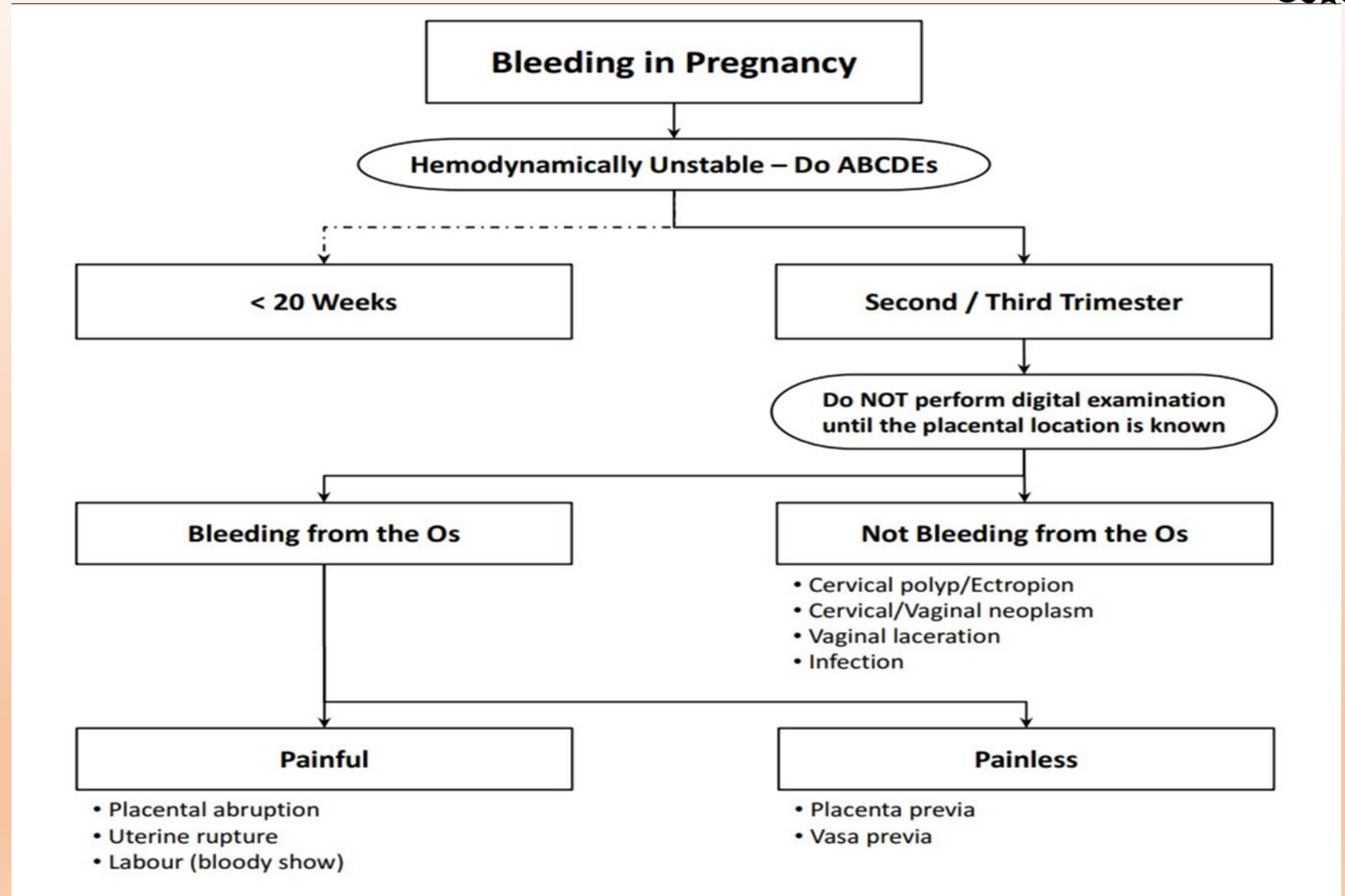
Algorithm of Decision Making





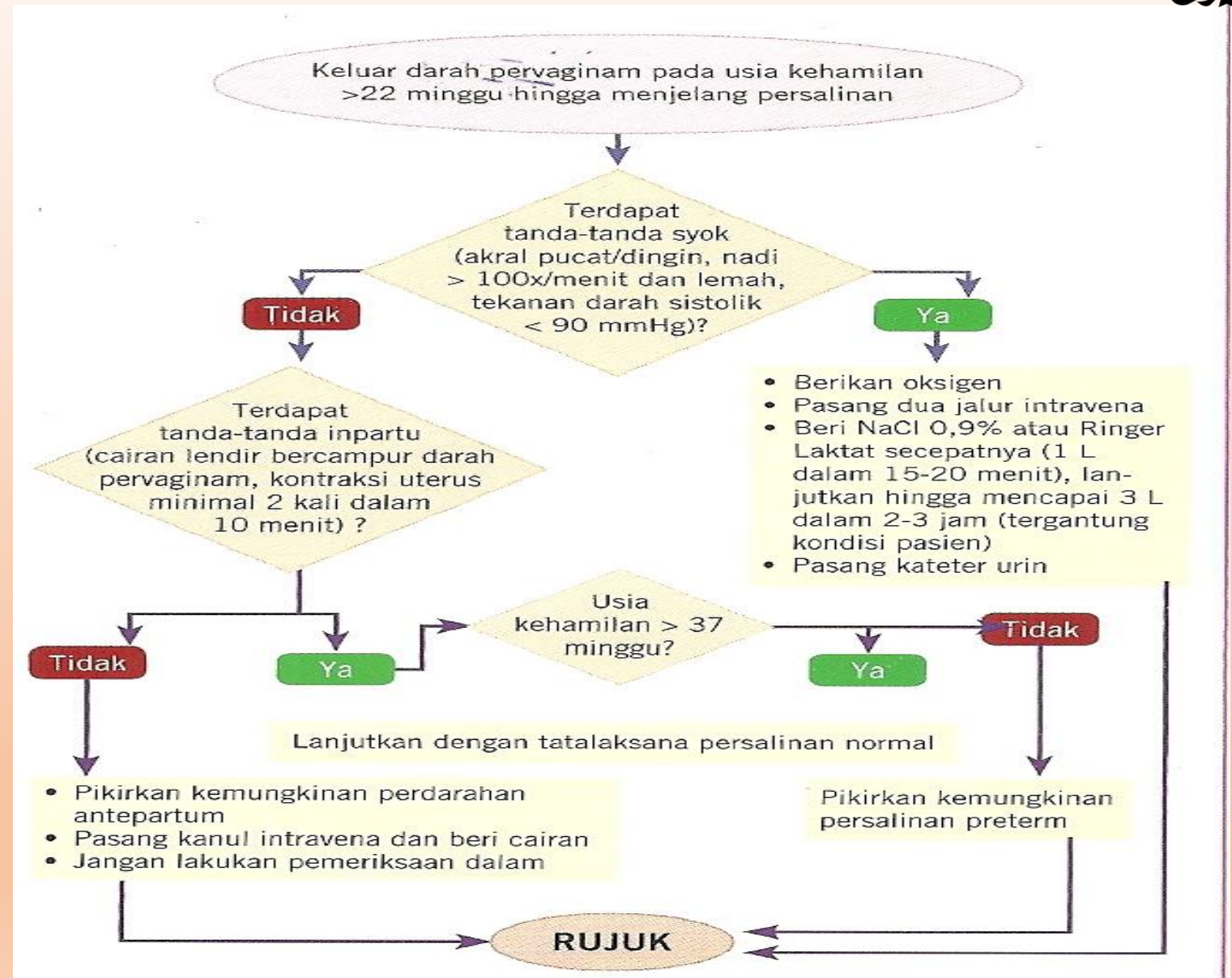
Bleeding during Pregnancy (> 20 weeks)

Algorithm of Decision Making





Algoritma penanganan awal Perdarahan dalam Kehamilan Lanjut





Thank you