

Emergency Department Bleeding During Early Pregnancy

General Information

Vaginal bleeding in early pregnancy can occur. About one quarter (1 in 4) of pregnant woman who go on to have healthy babies have some bleeding in early pregnancy. Most women who have vaginal bleeding during their pregnancy do not go on to have a miscarriage. However, bleeding can be a warning sign that problems may exist. There is nothing that can be done to stop the bleeding and prevent a miscarriage.

Anytime bleeding occurs during pregnancy it is important to see a doctor so that appropriate examinations and tests can be carried out. As long as it has been determined that your pregnancy is in the uterus, there are 2 possible outcomes from bleeding in early pregnancy. The most likely is that the bleeding will taper off, and bloodwork and ultrasounds done over the next few days and weeks will determine that your pregnancy is progressing normally. The other possibility is that the bleeding may continue or increase, and you may see tissue pass as well. These are signs of a miscarriage. Unfortunately, it is usually not possible to determine which of these will happen during your emergency department visit. This can be very frustrating, but it is important to understand that there is nothing that can be done to stop a miscarriage if it is going to occur.

Instructions

Follow up with your family doctor or specialty clinic to ensure the appropriate bloodwork and ultrasounds occur, as per the Emergency Room doctor's instructions.

When the doctor sends you home:

- Restrict your level of activity according to the doctor's instructions.
- Do not douche or insert any creams or suppositories into the vagina.
- Do not have sexual intercourse until your doctor has indicated that it is safe to do so.
- Do not take baths - shower instead while you are bleeding.
- Do not use tampons while you are bleeding - use sanitary pads instead.

Return to Emergency if any of the following develop:

- The amount of bleeding increases. You need to change your pad more than twice an hour.
- You develop a fever.
- You have pain that is more severe than mild menstrual cramps.
- The pain becomes one sided.
- You feel light-headed or dizzy.

For more information or questions contact the HealthLinkBC at 811.

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