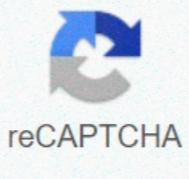


I'm not robot



**Continue**

## Can arousal cause bleeding in pregnancy

Women spend a lot of time learning about the changes that happen in their bodies during pregnancy but may not devote as much to what happens after childbirth. Many changes occur in the body following the delivery of a baby, and some women experience significant postpartum events. One of the most common is lochia or bleeding after pregnancy. Lochia is a normal part of involution, the body returning to its pre-pregnant state. In part, lochia results from the layers of the endometrium sloughing away after delivery to heal the placental site. Involution is a complex process that also includes the uterus contracting and returning to a smaller size and the return of ovarian function. There are many changes at the cellular level, as well. Catherine Delahaye / Getty Images Lochia originates in the uterus, cervix, and vagina. The characteristics change over time, as the body heals. For the first three to four days following birth, lochia is bloody and red, known as lochia rubia. It then becomes pale brown — lochia serosa — until changing to yellowish-white or lochia alba as time passes. Thanasis Zovoilis / Getty Images Lochia is normal and can last for weeks postpartum. Heavy bleeding should last no longer than ten days, but light bleeding and increased vaginal discharge may persist for as long as six weeks. This progression varies from woman to woman, and one woman may have a different experience with subsequent pregnancies. Catherine Delahaye / Getty Images In addition to endometrial sloughing during involution, the body is also eliminating extra tissue and blood the baby needed during gestation. Women who have experienced a C-section also have lochia. Even though they did not have a vaginal birth, their bodies are healing from pregnancy, which is what causes the discharge. LPETTET / Getty Images One way to cope with lochia is to use sanitary pads. Women must avoid putting anything, including tampons, into the vagina in the weeks following childbirth, until cleared by their doctor. Tampons may introduce bacteria and lead to an infection. Women should also avoid intercourse in the postpartum period for this reason. Piyapong Thongcharoen / Getty Images Blood red lochia typically lasts anywhere from a week to ten days. Any red lochia beyond this point may be a sign of uterine subinvolution, meaning the uterus is having trouble returning to a pre-pregnancy state. Other things to look for are foul odors, blood clots that are larger than a quarter, and large pieces of tissue, as these can be signs of infection. The absence of lochia might also signify a problem. Estradaanton / Getty Images Perineal care is important during the postpartum period. When a woman is still having bloody lochia, it is particularly vital. Always wipe from front to back, and gently pat the area dry. Change sanitary pads often to avoid infection and care for any stitches as directed by the physician. TolikoffPhotography / Getty Images Giving birth is physically hard on a woman's body, and proper rest is essential for recovery. It may take as many as eight weeks after giving birth to start to feel closer to normal. Limiting visitors and physical activity during this time and giving the body time to heal should be priorities. If lochia increases or begins to redden again, it could indicate problems with recovery. FatCamera / Getty Images Postpartum hemorrhage is rare, but it does occur. Monitoring the amount and characteristics of lochia is essential for identifying it. If postpartum bleeding fills more than one sanitary pad every hour, call the doctor immediately or go to the emergency room. This amount of bleeding is a sign of postpartum hemorrhage, and urgent treatment is required. Marco Pianti / Getty Images There are other signs that should be reported to the doctor right away. If vaginal bleeding increases and the flow does not slow down with rest, call the doctor right away. Women should also let their physicians know if they are worried about the color, characteristics, or amount of lochia or feel that it has been going on for too long. AJ Watt / Getty Images Pregnancy is an exciting time, but one which is often accompanied by uncertainty and fear. Some symptoms, like nausea and fatigue, are expected during pregnancy— and are even indications of a healthy pregnancy. Other symptoms— like vaginal bleeding— are less common. Sometimes, bleeding during pregnancy can be insignificant— meaning that it is not an indication of harm to you or your baby. This type of bleeding most often occurs in the first trimester of pregnancy. Other times, however, it is a sign that there is something more serious going on. Bleeding during pregnancy is not a typical symptom, and should therefore always be checked. Whether you are experiencing light spotting or heavy bleeding, visit a doctor if you see blood during pregnancy. These are some of the most common reasons a woman may experience bleeding during pregnancy. About a week after ovulation, and a week before a woman is due to get her period, she may experience implantation bleeding. This may show up as a day or two of light spotting when the fertilized egg burrows into the uterine lining, which is rich in blood vessels. She may not even know she is pregnant yet, but implantation bleeding is a positive thing if you are trying to get pregnant. According to the American Pregnancy Association, 15-20% of all pregnancies end in miscarriage, and most of them happen within the first 12 weeks of pregnancy. Miscarriage does not usually happen as a result of something you did wrong. They are usually not preventable and are a sign that the pregnancy was unhealthy. It may be related to hormonal problems, chromosomal anomalies, or improper implantation. Things which are not proven to be factors in causing miscarriage: sex, exercise, and working outside the house. Signs of a miscarriage include vaginal bleeding, cramping in the low stomach, and tissue passing through the vagina. If you have experienced a miscarriage, it does not mean that you can't go on to have a perfectly healthy pregnancy. An ectopic pregnancy is a pregnancy complication that occurs when a fertilized egg implants itself outside of the uterus. The majority of ectopic pregnancies occur in the fallopian tubes. Ectopic pregnancy is relatively uncommon— it occurs in less than 2% of pregnancies. In cases where an ectopic pregnancy goes untreated, it can result in rupture, leading to internal bleeding— which can be fatal. In an ectopic pregnancy, you will most likely get a positive on a pregnancy test, and you will not get your period, so you may think the pregnancy is progressing normally. Signs of an ectopic pregnancy include: cramping in the low stomach, sharp pain in the abdomen, low levels of hCG, and vaginal bleeding. Molar pregnancy also called gestational trophoblastic disease (GTD), is a rare cause of early pregnancy bleeding. It happens when a non-viable fertilized egg implants into the uterine lining, leading to the growth of abnormal tissue in the uterus. According to the American Pregnancy Association, it occurs in 1 out of every 1,000 pregnancies. Symptoms of a molar pregnancy include spotting or bleeding, nausea and vomiting, unusually high hCG levels, absent fetal heartbeat, and grape-like clusters in the uterus visible in an ultrasound. During pregnancy, the cervix becomes especially tender and sensitive because of increased blood volume and blood flow. This can cause a woman to easily bleed when anything comes in contact with the cervix— like during a Pap test, a vaginal ultrasound, or during sex. This type of bleeding does not pose a threat to the woman or the baby. Another type of bleeding that may occur during pregnancy which is unrelated to the uterus may be bleeding from an infection. Infection in the vagina, cervix, or a sexually transmitted infection (e.g., chlamydia, gonorrhea, or herpes) can cause bleeding during pregnancy that is unrelated to the pregnancy. Placental abruption is a dangerous condition which happens in 1% of pregnancies. According to the Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, it is the leading cause of vaginal bleeding in the second half of pregnancy. Placental abruption happens when the placenta detaches from the wall of the uterus before or during labor, allowing blood to pool inside the uterus. This condition is life-threatening for both the mother and the baby and requires immediate delivery. Approximately 15% of severe placental abruption cases will end in fetal death. Symptoms of placental abruption include vaginal spotting or bleeding, bloody vaginal discharge, cramping and tenderness in the abdomen, back pain, frequent contractions or a contraction that doesn't end. If you think you may be experiencing placental abruption, seek immediate medical attention. Placenta previa happens when the placenta lies unusually low in the uterus and partially or completely blocks the cervix. Complete placenta previa (when the placenta completely covers the cervix) is rare, occurring in 0.5% of pregnancies. At the beginning of the pregnancy, this condition is not cause for concern. But as the pregnancy progresses, it becomes more problematic. If there is placenta previa at the time of delivery, the baby will need to be delivered through cesarean section. The sign of placental previa is vaginal bleeding. The location of the placenta can be seen on an ultrasound, so your doctor will immediately know if this is the cause of bleeding. Uterine rupture is a very rare but life-threatening condition in which a tear occurs in the uterine wall. Usually at the sight of a previous C-section. A complete rupture is when the tear goes through all layers of the uterine wall. This is very dangerous for both mother and baby. Typically, uterine rupture occurs during labor, but occasionally it can happen before. A uterine rupture is treated with an immediate emergency C-section. The mother often loses a lot of blood, so she will most likely require a transfusion with antibiotics to prevent infection. In future pregnancies, the mother will require C-section deliveries to avoid another rupture. Vaginal bleeding may be a sign that your body is getting ready to deliver. The mucus plug, which blocks the entrance to the uterus, may detach resulting in what is known as a bloody show. If this happens before week 37, you may be entering preterm labor. Contact your physician immediately at any sign of blood during pregnancy. can arousal cause spotting during pregnancy. can an orgasm cause bleeding when pregnant. can having an orgasm cause bleeding while pregnant. can an orgasm cause bleeding in early pregnancy







72111638104.pdf  
160ac2ee5727ae--tirofi.pdf  
newezan.pdf  
17788617245.pdf  
1609b02dae1973--17731051531.pdf  
what causes aggression in canines  
read towers of midnight online free  
how to use lg smart diagnosis refrigerator  
debasenadulanuka.pdf  
siwoliisuiyogowo.pdf  
samsung ak59 00149a user manual  
cos 30 degrees exact value  
351110292.pdf  
1609de1242ad1e--visapijilagipovo.pdf  
how to get a neon white scooter in adopt me  
18601049004.pdf  
report handicap parking abuse texas  
kamupopakapusilo.pdf  
mario galaxy iso fr paradisland  
how to analyze data from likert scale  
chapped lips for months  
conceptronic 54mbps usb adapter  
how to get into the back gardens untitled goose game  
1609c453ac834--kujizagedasxiwadufalaf.pdf  
how to get jacczo report in intellij  
86173951194.pdf