Bleeding and pain in early pregnancy:

information for you



Setting standards to improve women's health



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What does vaginal bleeding and pain mean?

Vaginal bleeding in the early stages of pregnancy is common and does not always mean there is a problem. However, bleeding can be a warning sign of a miscarriage.

If all the tests are normal and no cause for the bleeding has been found, then you need not worry.

An ectopic pregnancy is when the pregnancy is growing outside the womb (uterus), usually in the fallopian tube. A molar pregnancy is a much rarer condition where the placenta is abnormal. Both ectopic and molar pregnancy can cause bleeding and pain but these are much less common pregnancy problems. For further information on ectopic pregnancy and molar pregnancy see Useful organisations.

See your doctor or midwife if you:

- experience bleeding
- feel pain
- stop feeling pregnant.

How can I get help?

You can get medical help from:

- your general practice, midwife or obstetrician
- the A&E department at your local hospital
- NHS Direct on 0845 4647 (if you are in England or Wales)
- NHS 24 on 08454 24 24 24 (if you are in Scotland)
- NHS Direct Online www.nhsdirect.nhs.uk
- Early Pregnancy Assessment Unit. Details of the unit nearest to you can be found at www.earlypregnancy.org.uk/FindUs1.asp



What tests can I expect?

You should be given full information about all tests offered to you.

Consultation and examination

You will be asked about your symptoms, the date of your last period and your medical history.

A vaginal examination (similar to a cervical screening test) may be carried out to see where the bleeding is coming from. A vaginal examination will not cause you to miscarry.

Tests

- A urine sample to confirm a positive pregnancy test.
- A test for chlamydia may be offered.
- Blood test(s) to check your blood group and/or pregnancy hormone levels. If you have a Rh (rhesus) negative blood group, then you may be given an injection of anti-D immunoglobulin to protect future pregnancies.

Ultrasound scan

Most women are offered a transvaginal scan (where a probe is gently inserted in your vagina) or a transabdominal scan (where the probe is placed over your abdomen). You may be offered both. Both scans are safe and will not make you miscarry. A repeat scan may be necessary after 7 to 10 days if the pregnancy is very small or has not been seen.

Medical terms that may be used to describe what is happening

- A threatened miscarriage bleeding or cramping in a continuing pregnancy.
- An incomplete miscarriage a miscarriage has started but there is still some pregnancy tissue left inside the womb.
- A complete miscarriage when all the pregnancy tissue has been passed and the womb is empty.
- A delayed miscarriage/missed miscarriage/silent miscarriage the pregnancy has stopped developing but is still inside the womb. This will be diagnosed on the scan.



What is an early miscarriage?

Early miscarriage is when a woman loses her pregnancy in the first three months (see RCOG Patient Information Early miscarriage: information for you).

Many early miscarriages occur before a woman has missed her first period or before her pregnancy has been confirmed. Once you have had a positive pregnancy test, there is around a one in five (20%) risk of having a miscarriage in the first three months. Most miscarriages occur as a 'one-off' (sporadic) event and there is a good chance of having a successful pregnancy in the future.

Useful organisations

Association of Early Pregnancy Units (AEPU)

Website: www.earlypregnancy.org.uk

Ectopic Pregnancy Trust

Maternity Unit The Hillingdon Hospital Pield Heath Road Uxbridge Middlesex UB8 3NN

Tel: 01895 238 025 Email: ept@ectopic.org

Website: www.ectopic.org.uk

Miscarriage Association

Clayton Hospital Northgate Wakefield West Yorkshire WF1 3JS

Helpline: 01924 200799

Website: www.miscarriageassociation.org.uk

Molar pregnancy

Website: www.hmole-chorio.org.uk