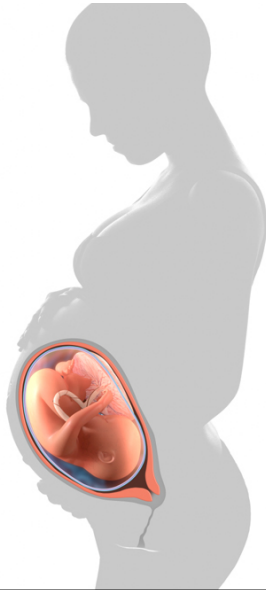




## Subchorionic Bleeding in Pregnancy



### Overview

This is when blood collects between the wall of your uterus (that's your womb) and the sac that holds your growing baby. That's the amniotic sac, and its outer layer is called the "chorionic membrane."

### Causes

What causes this bleeding? It happens when the chorionic membrane detaches from the wall of the uterus. This lets blood leak into the uterus, and it may cause a blood clot to form. This clot is called a "hematoma." It can be large or small.

### Symptoms

What are the symptoms? You may not have any symptoms at all. But you may have vaginal bleeding. The amount of bleeding differs from person to person. Some see only light spotting. Others bleed heavily. And along with bleeding, you may have pelvic cramping.

### Complications

Is it dangerous? This type of bleeding doesn't usually cause problems for you or your baby. But in some cases it can lead to serious complications, including early delivery and miscarriage.

### Treatment

How do we treat it? Most often, this bleeding resolves on its own. If your bleeding is heavy and doesn't stop, we'll need to take extra steps. We may recommend bed rest, and avoiding sex. We may need to monitor you closely. You may need to stay in the hospital. If your blood type is Rh negative, you may need medication to prevent your body from making Rh antibodies. These antibodies can harm a future pregnancy. For more info, talk to your healthcare provider.

