



**Accurate
information
when you need it.**

Miscarriage symptoms that occur before, or during, can be different for everyone. Miscarriage is the most common type of pregnancy loss.

Approximately 1 in 4 pregnancies do not carry to term and 80% of miscarriages happen in the first trimester.

If you experience any or all miscarriage symptoms, it is important to contact your health care provider or a medical facility to evaluate if you could be having a miscarriage:

RESOURCES

American Pregnancy Association:
Promoting Pregnancy Wellness



Signs and Symptoms of
Miscarriage



DISCLAIMER:

This fact sheet is designed to be an informational tool only. It is not intended to provide medical advice or replace care from a qualified medical practitioner.

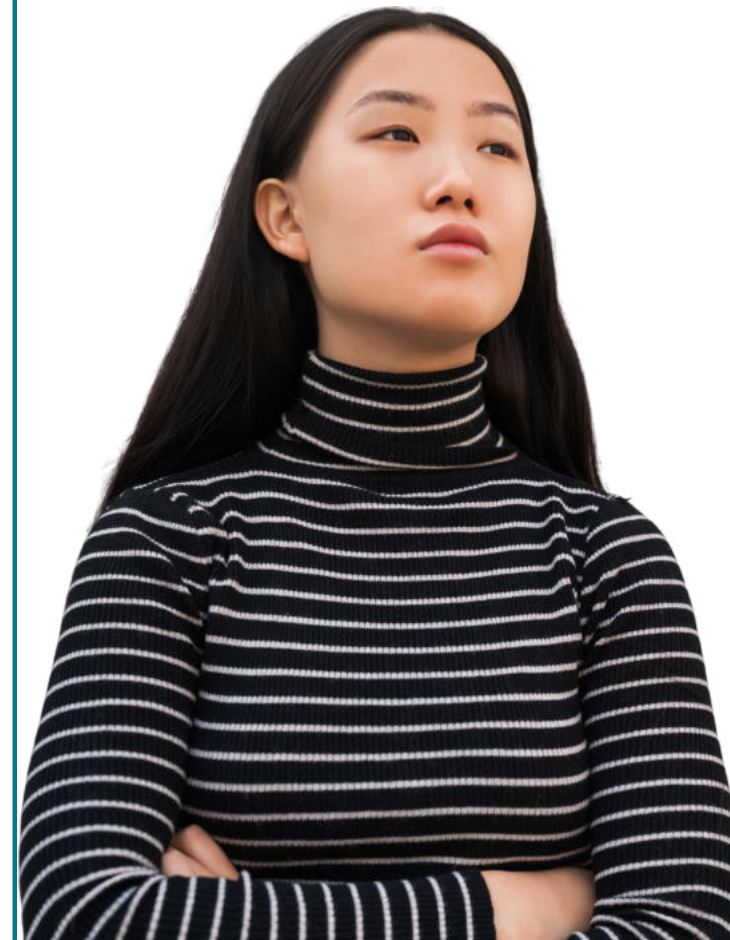


1018 South Taylor Drive
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Miscarriage Information Guide



**THE BEST DECISION IS
AN INFORMED
DECISION**

Miscarriage

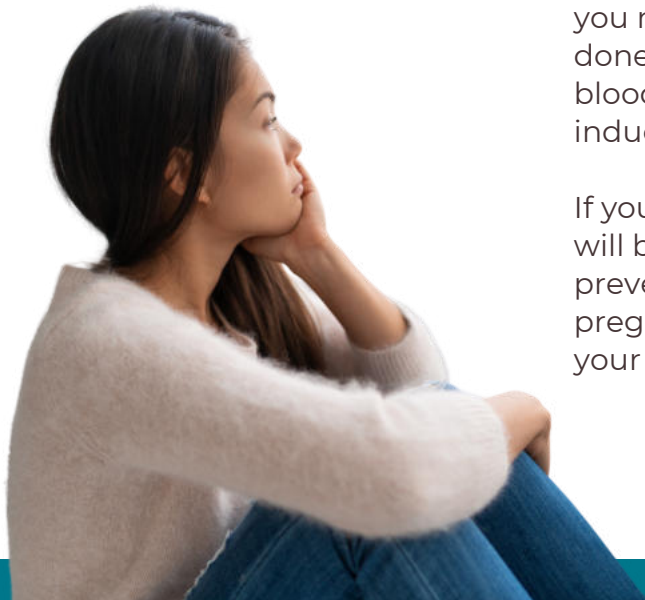
In medical terms, a miscarriage is called a spontaneous abortion. A miscarriage is the loss of a pregnancy less than halfway (20 weeks) through the pregnancy.

Some miscarriages are completely silent. However, one or more of the included symptoms may suggest (yet does not prove) that you are miscarrying or have already miscarried.

In this difficult time there are two things you should know:

1 There is probably nothing you did or did not do that caused the pregnancy to be lost.

2 Most women who miscarry go on to experience full-term pregnancies later.



Treatment

Because continued blood loss can harm you:

- Seek immediate medical attention
- Go immediately to your doctor or, if you have none,
- Go to the emergency room of a nearby hospital

If all the tissue of the pregnancy has been passed, you may be treated with medication and followed closely outside of the hospital by your physician.

Miscarriage will either be confirmed or ruled out by:

- Pelvic examination
- Ultrasound, or
- Falling hormone levels in your blood

If some tissue remains in your uterus, you may need to have a procedure done to remove it to control further blood flow or be given medication to induce removal of tissue.

If your blood type is Rh negative, you will be given an injection of RhoGAM which prevents Rh problems in future pregnancies. Discuss the Rh factor with your healthcare provider.



Symptoms

- Bleeding greater than your typical menstrual period
- Mild to severe back pain (often worse than normal menstrual cramps)
- True contractions, very painful, happening every 5-20 minutes
- Bright red bleeding saturating more than a pad with blood in one hour, with or without cramps
- Tissue or clot-like material passing from the vagina
- Sudden decrease in signs of pregnancy