Anti- partum hemorrhage :

- it means after 20 weeks of pregnancy cause bleeding occurs by :
- Placenta previa.
- Abruption placenta
- **Placenta** previa
- Occurs when the placenta develops in the lower part of the uterus rather than upper . There are three types of placenta previa :
- Marginal : placenta reaches within 2 to 3 cm of the cervical opening .
- 2 Partial : placenta partly covers the cervical opening
- 3. Total : placenta completely cover the cervical opening

Causes of placenta previa

Placenta previa occurs approximately 1 in 200 live birth

> Pravious infection in the upper uterine segment. > Pravious cesarean section . > Pravious placenta previa . Endometritis. \triangleright > Multi fetal gestation or multi birth . Large placenta & woman smoking. > Increase maternal age and delay development implantation of fertilized ovum.

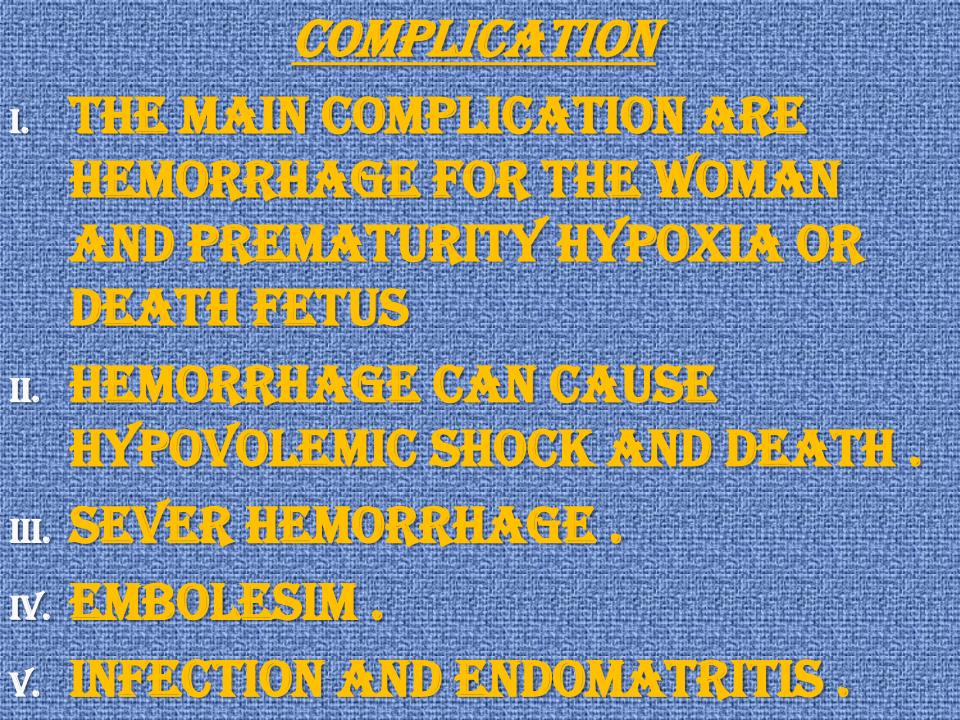
<u>Sign and symptoms of placenta previa</u> * Painless vaginal bleeding occurs after 24 weeks. * Usually bright red (is the main characteristic of placenta previa) * Sofft abdomen with presenting part ball table above the pubic area. * The cervix being to effect (thin) and dilate (open)



- 1) Placenta prevail can be diagnosed before bleeding occurs in third trimester
- 2) Ultra sound for detection of fatal anomalies.
- 3) Bleeding may be intermittent or gushes.
- 4) Degital examination (PV exam) but may be leading to sever hemorrhage (fetal)

Management

Management depend on the classification of and gestational age of the fetus previa Woman hospitalized for observation placed on bed rest and closely monitored. Blood count type and cross match for blood and RH factor Give magnesium sulfate or other tocolytic drugs Vital signs are taken frequently. 4. Intravenous fluid may be given once the bleeding has subsided.



Placenta previa

