

Discharges During Pregnancy - Types, Causes by Color, Norm and Pathology

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Abstract: In what period of pregnancy separation is a normal phenomenon, and in what period it is considered an alarming signal and in which cases it is necessary to consult a doctor.

Key words: separation, women, vagina, ovum, cycle, sexual activity, vaginal.

Of course, vaginal discharge is observed in every woman. Their quantity, color and consistency depend on many factors, in particular:

During the phase of the cycle, for example, during the maturation of the egg cell and ovulation, there are a lot of them, and after menstruation, they are almost not observed;

Women's health - genital infection, pelvic inflammatory disease. In this case, the discharge often changes color, and an unpleasant smell appears. Feminine complex - thinner women have more breakouts than fuller women. Other factors include sexual activity, use of vaginal deodorants, intimate hygiene products, underwear made of synthetic fibers, etc. And, of course, pregnancy can affect the nature of separations. With its onset, a woman may feel that they are being watched more than usual. During pregnancy, it is normal to have a lot of bright colored discharge. Their increase is related to the progesterone hormone, which begins to be actively produced in the woman's body at the beginning of pregnancy. If there is no change in the color of discharge, itching, pain, swelling of interstitial tissue, unpleasant smell, there is no need to worry and undergo excessive examinations (for example, bacterial culture), you can limit yourself to smearing for flora. In the early stages of pregnancy, various separations can be observed in the risk of infections and miscarriage.

Types of divorce

Discharge during pregnancy can have different colors (white, yellow, green, bloody), consistency (thick, liquid, curd), neutral or unpleasant smell. In some cases, they do not pose a threat to health, they are considered a variant of the norm, and in other cases, on the contrary, they can be considered a warning signal of a threat to pregnancy and a valid reason to seek emergency medical care.

Brightly colored

Usually, in most women, vaginal discharge is only liquid in color. They are odorless or have a slightly sour smell. Amount - up to 4 ml per day. In pregnant women, if the pregnancy is progressing well, the color and smell of discharge, as a rule, does not change, but the amount may increase slightly under the influence of the progesterone hormone. This is normal.

White discharge

White discharge can also be a variant of the norm, if the woman is not bothered by other symptoms. But if the white discharge has a curd-like character, itching and soreness develop in the genitals, then such a clinical picture may indicate the development of vaginal candidiasis (thrush). Vaginal candidiasis is a very common pathology during pregnancy, up to 90% of women suffer from it. Its occurrence is motivated by a change in the hormonal background, that is, the absence of cycle and ovulation periodicity and excessive secretion of progesterone. If a woman has specific complaints: a change in the nature of discharge, a sour smell, itching in the vagina, treatment of the disease is required. If *Candida* fungi are detected in the smear for flora, but nothing bothers the patient, it is not considered necessary to take special drugs.

Transparent separations

In non-pregnant women, such large amounts of discharge can be observed in the middle of the menstrual cycle. This is a sign of ovulation. Transparent discharge is the norm in pregnant women. The main thing is that they should not be confused with amniotic fluid, especially in the third trimester of pregnancy.

makes an accurate diagnosis based on the examination;

Spontaneous reduction (loss) of one of the embryos in the uterus during a multiple pregnancy;

Elbow.

It is important to understand that bleeding during pregnancy is unpredictable and can change within hours. Therefore, in any case, bloody discharge during pregnancy, regardless of whether it is scanty, viscous or abundant, pale pink, brown or crimson with a little blood, should always be thoroughly examined by a doctor. 'the instruction for teeth is counted. Below is detailed information about the causes of the appearance of bloody discharge of different colors. It should be noted that the division into colors is considered conditional, and it is wrong to guess the exact reason for their appearance based only on their color.

It's pink

A pink discharge with some blood in it can indicate implantation bleeding, which is a very common occurrence. It happens when the fetal egg attaches to the wall of the uterus. This phenomenon occurs 6-7 days after fertilization or 21-22 days of the menstrual cycle. But such women are very rare. In addition, there is a second stage of implantation bleeding - this occurs during the growth of the chorion, often during the delay of menstruation - 4-5 weeks after the last period or 3 weeks after fertilization. ladi This type of implantation bleeding occurs in a quarter of pregnant women. At 7-8 weeks of pregnancy, when the luteoplacental shift occurs and progesterone is no longer produced by the corpus luteum of the ovary, but by the chorion, progesterone levels decrease and bleeding can be observed in the pregnant woman. This situation is not scary and dangerous. The main thing to remember is that implantation bleeding is short, scanty, and usually lasts a few hours.

Brown

Brown discharge can also be a sign of the aforementioned implantation bleeding. If such separations are observed in the above periods, their amount is very small and they pass quickly, then there is no need to worry. But brown discharge can be a very alarming signal. For example, in an ectopic pregnancy, when the pregnancy test is positive, there is usually a small amount of separation. Usually, such symptoms appear in the 7th week when there is an ectopic pregnancy. At the same time, pains in the lower part of the abdomen are observed, characterized by more on one side, may occur during urination and defecation. It is necessary to consult a doctor to confirm the diagnosis.

Orange-red color

Blood clots, bright red bleeding, heavy bleeding always scare a pregnant woman. And, indeed, in most cases, such separations mean that there is a risk of miscarriage. It should be noted that in the first trimester of pregnancy, every fourth pregnancy ends in miscarriage. In 90-95 percent of cases, this situation will not be repeated and the woman will have all the opportunities to become a mother. Once a miscarriage occurs, there is no need to undergo a thorough examination to determine its causes.

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