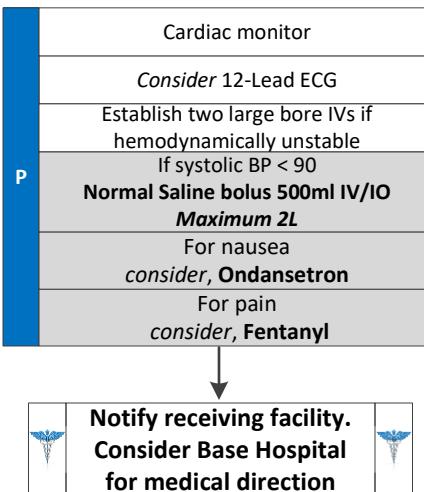


# Vaginal Bleeding

For vaginal bleeding in the NON-pregnant patient. For vaginal bleeding in pregnancy, use primary impression Pregnancy Complications

History	Signs and Symptoms	Differential
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Last menstrual period</li> <li>Age</li> <li>Amount of bleeding (volume and duration)</li> <li>Trauma/sexual assault</li> <li>Comorbid illnesses/medications (e.g., hormone replacement, anticoagulants)</li> <li>Other bleeding/bruising</li> <li>Pregnancy possibility</li> <li>OB history</li> <li>Birth control use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dysuria</li> <li>Abdominal pain</li> <li>Vaginal discharge</li> <li>Fever/chills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pelvic inflammatory disease</li> <li>UTI/cystitis</li> <li>Endometrial cancer</li> <li>Pregnancy-related bleeding, including ectopic</li> <li>Dysfunctional uterine bleeding</li> <li>Genitourinary injury/laceration</li> <li>Retained product(s) of conception</li> <li>Fibroids</li> </ul>



## Pearls

- Amount of bleeding best determined by number of fully saturated pads per hour.
- If patient has passed tissue, collect and properly secure for transport.

