
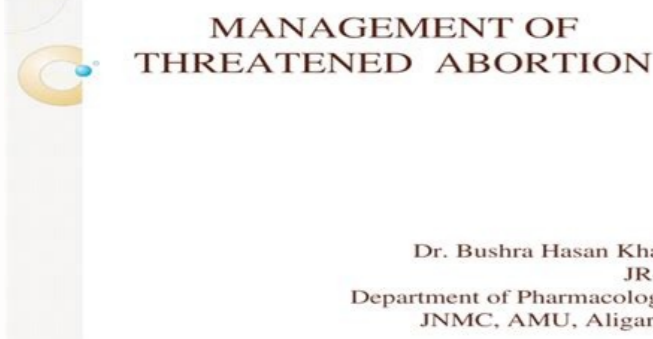


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## Differential diagnosis for threatened abortion

Abortion is the medical term designating the interruption of a pregnancy 20 weeks before pregnancy. The types of spontaneous abortions are threatened, inevitable, incomplete, complete, septic and frozen. A risk miscarriage is defined as vaginal bleeding before 20 weeks of pregnancy with a positive pregnancy test in urine and/or blood with a closed cervical cavity, no design product and no sign of fetal or embryonic death. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines abortion at risk as vaginal losses or gestational bleeding during the first half of pregnancy without hypertrophy of the cervix. If the collar is open, if there is an extra-uterine pregnancy, if there is an intrauterine pregnancy without fetal heartbeat or if there are proofs of passage of design products, other types abortion must be considered. . Almost 25 % of pregnant women have vaginal bleeding in the first two quarters, and about 50 % of them lead to a miscarriage. The bleeding is generally light or moderate during an abortion. Abdominal pain can be manifested by periodic crises, hyperprothetic pain, pelvic pressure or low back pain.



Cengiz H, Dagdeviren H, Kanawati A et al. Albumin modified by ischemia as a biomarker of oxidative stress at the beginning of pregnancy. Med. neonatal med. 2015, September 18. 1-4. [MEDLINE QXMD link]. Barnhart KT, Katz I, Hummel A, Gracia cr. Possible diagnosis of extra-uterine pregnancy. Specialist in gynecology obstetrics. September 10, 2002 (3): 505-10. [MEDLINE QXMD link]. Condos g, kirk e, lu s et al. The modern diagnostic assessment in women whose location of pregnancy is uncertain is not relevant. Hum rep. 21 (10) October 2006: 2706-10. [MEDLINE QXMD link]. Calleya-Agius J, Jonio E, Pizzi Z, Muttrishna S. Study of the systemic inflammatory response during the first trimester of pregnancy. NoiseBOBORT is a medical period of pregnancy until the 20th week of pregnancy. Spontaneous types of abortions include disappearing, inevitable, incomplete, complete, septic and missed abortions. The upcoming abortion is defined as vaginal bleeding up to 20 weeks of pregnancy, with a positive test of urine and / or blood, with a closed cervical hole, without missing pregnancy products and without death from the fetus or embryo. The determination of abortion, which is at the risk of the world healthcare organization (WHO), is a bloody release of vagina associated with pregnancy or open bleeding in the first half of pregnancy without the development of the cervix. Other types of abortions should be taken into account if the cervical axis is open if an ectopic pregnancy was detected if the intrauterine pregnancy was detected without the heart function of the fetus or if pregnant products have been proven. Almost 25 % of pregnant women have a degree of vaginal bleeding during the first two trimesters, and about 50 % of them lose pregnancy. Bleeding is usually from easy to Wednesday during inevitable abortion. Abdominal pain can occur when interrupted seizures, pain in hyperiff, pelvic pressure or lower back pain. Cengiz H, Dagdevo H, Kanawati and others. Albumin, modified with ischemic as a biomarker of oxidative stress until the loss of early pregnancy. J Matsn Fruit Neworn Honey. 2015 September 18. 1-4. [Link QXMD Medline]. It is expected that Barnhart Kt, Katz I, Hummel a, Grici Chr.

### Diagnosis tools for early pregnancy transvaginal ultrasound

EGA	βhCG (IU/L)	Visualization
5 wks	>1500	Gestational sac
6 wks	>5,200	Fetal pole
7 wks	>17,500	Cardiac motion

Contact Gynecolas. 2002 September 100 (3): 505-10. [Link QXMD Medline]. Consus G, Scream E., Lou C and others. The current diagnostic procedure for women with an unknown place of pregnancy, Cerling of the uterus does not play any role. GUM Propagation. 2006 October 21 (10): 2706-10. [Link QXMD Medline].

Calleya-Agius J, Jauniay E, Pizzo or Mutualna S. A systemic inflammatory response to the inability of pregnancy in the first trimester of pregnancy. Hum ReAnd miscarriage and premature birth: the evidence sheds-analysis. BMJ. May 9, 2011. 342: D2616. [QX@ Medline Link]. [Full Text]. Arck PC, Rucke M., Rose M. et al. Early risk factors for abortion: prospective cohort study in pregnant women. Reproduce biomes on the Internet. July 17, 2008 (1): 101-13. [QX@ Medline Link].

**Differential diagnosis**

- Ectopic pregnancy
- Hydatiform mole ( molar pregnancy)
- Local causes as; cervical erosion, cervical polyp, etc.

**Clinical assessment**

A- History, includes

- personal history
- complains as; vaginal bleeding, pain
- GA Nigel's rule
- medical history

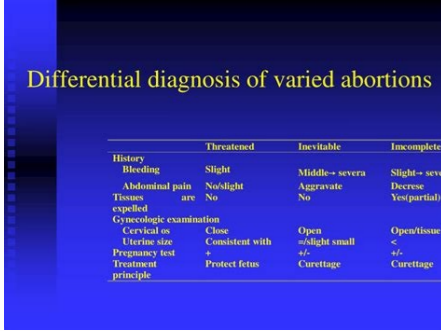
Maconochie N, Doyle P, Preeal S, Simmons R. Risk factors for first trimester abortion by case-checking in the UK.

## Impression

Pregnancy Uteri GiPo  
18 3/7 weeks AOG  
Hydatidiform Mole

Bjog. 114 February 2007 (2): 170-86. [QX@ Medline Link]. Gracia CR, MD Collection. Chittam J, Hummel AC, Shaunik A, Barnhart KT. Risk factors for spontaneous abortion with early symptomatic pregnancy in the first trimester. Hynecol obtrician. 106 November 2005 (5 pt 1): 993-9. [QX@ Medline Link]. Nakhai-Pour HR, Perrine B, Sheehy O, Brand A. When using nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs during pregnancy and the risk of miscarriage. CMAJ. September 6, 2011 [full text] Hahn KA, Hatch EE, Rothman KJ, et al. Body size and risk of miscarriage for Danish pregnancy planners. Pediatrician Perted Epidemiol. September 28, 2014 (5): 412-23. [QX@ Medline Link]. Malgaard-Nielsen D, Swanstran H, Melbye M, Hviid A, Pasternak B, Jama. January 5, 2016, 315 (1): 58-67. [QX@ Medline Link]. Osterwil N, Pourral -asanimoytics -Amigrinen -antan-gendèdes during pregnancy increases the risk of abortion. Medscape Medical News. Available at . January 5, 2016; Accessed: October 14, 2016 Hinkle S.N., Mamford S, L., Grant K.L., Silver R.M., Mitchell E. M., Xiaard L.A. et al. Bet and vomiting during pregnancy with pregnancy loss: secondary analysis of randomized clinical trials. JAMA Intern Med. September 26, 2016 [QX@ Medline Link]. Phillips D. nausea, vomiting due to reduced risk of losing a pregnancy. Medscape Medical News. Available at . September 27, 2016; Accessed: October 14, 2016 Kenby S., G.A.November 31, 1991 (4): 320-2. [QXMD Medline connection]. Stray-Pedersen B, Stray-Pedersen S. Etiological factors and subsequent reproductive performance in 195 couples with a history of habitual abortion. Am j obstet gynecol. January 15, 1984. 148 (2): 140-6. [QXMD Medline connection]. Chang J, Elam-Evans Ld, Berg Cj, et al. Supervision of mortality related to pregnancy: United States, 1991-1999. MMWR monitoring summary. February 21, 2003. 52 (2): 1-8. [QXMD Medline connection]. Farren J, Jalmbrant M, Ameye L, Joash K, Mitchell-Jones n, Tapp S, et al. Post-traumatic stress, anxiety and depression after an abortion or ectopic pregnancy: a perspective study of cohort. BMJ open. November 2, 2016. 6 (11): E011864. [QXMD Medline connection]. Oàriordan M. loss of pregnancy associated with the subsequent risk of atherosclerosis. March 29, 2013. Available at . Ranthe Mf, Andersen EA, Wohlfart j, Bundgaard H, Melbye M, Boyd Ha. Interruption of pregnancy and consequent risk of atherosclerotic disease. Traffic. March 27, 2013. [link QXMD Medline].

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