

Bleeding After Intercourse After Postpartum

Impurity after childbirth Some practices related to impurity after childbirth, such as seclusion, overlap with the more general practice of postpartum confinement. Practices vary, but typically there are limits around what she can touch, who she can interact with, where she can go, and what tasks she can do. practices related to impurity after childbirth, such as seclusion, overlap with the more general practice of postpartum confinement. The Ancient Greek Impurity after childbirth is the concept in many cultures and religions that a new mother is in a state of uncleanness for a period of time after childbirth, requiring ritual purification b514df4036

== Presentation == b514df4036 failed separation of the placenta from the uterine lining b514df4036

Retained placenta Placenta (retention) Maternity Prevention, Early Recognition & Management of Postpartum Haemorrhage (PPH) Archived - Retained placenta is a condition in which all or part of the placenta or membranes remain in the uterus during the third stage of labour. Retained placenta can be broadly divided into:. expelled within 12 hours after calving b514df4036

Postpartum disorder A postpartum disorder or puerperal disorder is a disease or condition which presents primarily during the days and weeks after childbirth called the postpartum A postpartum disorder or puerperal disorder is a disease or condition which presents primarily during the days and weeks after childbirth called the postpartum period. In the subacute postpartum period, 87% to 94% of women report at least one health problem. The postpartum period can be divided into three distinct stages: the initial or acute phase, 6–12 hours after childbirth; subacute postpartum period, which lasts two to six weeks, and the delayed postpartum period, which can last up to six months. Long term health problems (persisting after the delayed postpartum period) are reported by 31% of women b514df4036

placenta separated from the uterine lining but retained within the uterus b514df4036 == Physical disorders == b514df4036 A woman giving birth at a medical facility may leave as soon as she is medically stable, which can be as early as a few hours postpartum, though the average for a vaginal birth is one to two days. The average... b514df4036

Obstetrical bleeding Bleeding that occurs before 24 weeks is known as early pregnancy bleeding. Abnormal bleeding after delivery, or postpartum hemorrhage, is the loss of greater than 500 ml of blood Obstetrical bleeding is bleeding in pregnancy that occurs before, during, or after childbirth. Bleeding before childbirth is that which occurs after 24 weeks of pregnancy. Bleeding may be vaginal or, less commonly, into the abdominal cavity. can help in determining the source of the bleed b514df4036

The causes of abnormal vaginal bleeding vary by age, and such bleeding can be a sign of specific medical conditions ranging from hormone imbalances or anovulation to malignancy (cervical cancer, vaginal cancer or uterine cancer). In young children, or elderly adults with cognitive impairment, the source of bleeding may not be obvious, and may be from the urinary tract (hematuria) or the rectum rather than the vagina, although... b514df4036 Causes of bleeding before and during childbirth include cervicitis, placenta previa, placental abruption and uterine rupture. Causes of bleeding after childbirth include poor contraction of the uterus, retained products of conception, and bleeding disorders. b514df4036

Menstruation in Islam The ḥayḍ (Arabic: حَيْض) is the religious state of menstruation in Islam. Classical fiqh distinguishes three types of female bleeding: ḥayḍ (menstruation), nifās (postpartum bleeding), and istiḥāḍa (irregular or prolonged bleeding). three types of female bleeding: ḥayḍ (menstruation), nifās (postpartum bleeding), and istiḥāḍa (irregular or prolonged bleeding). Each carries different rulings. Each carries different Menstruation in Islam relates to various purity related restrictions in Islamic jurisprudence b514df4036

Regular monthly vaginal bleeding during the reproductive years, menstruation, is a normal physiologic process. During the reproductive years, bleeding that is excessively heavy (menorrhagia or heavy menstrual bleeding), occurs between monthly menstrual periods (intermenstrual bleeding), occurs more frequently than every 21 days (abnormal uterine bleeding), occurs too infrequently (oligomenorrhea), or occurs after vaginal intercourse (postcoital bleeding) should be evaluated. b514df4036

Vaginal bleeding This bleeding may originate from the uterus, vaginal wall, or cervix. Generally, it is either part of a normal menstrual cycle or is caused by hormonal or other problems of the reproductive system, such as abnormal uterine bleeding. days (abnormal uterine bleeding), occurs too infrequently (oligomenorrhea), or occurs after vaginal intercourse (postcoital bleeding) should be evaluated Vaginal bleeding is any expulsion of blood from the vagina b514df4036

== Practices by culture == b514df4036 The underlying causes may be structural or non-structural and are classified in accordance with the FIGO system 1 & 2. Common causes include: Ovulation problems, fibroids, the lining of the uterus growing into the uterine wall, uterine polyps, underlying bleeding problems, side effects from birth control, or cancer. Susceptibility to each cause is often dependent on an individual's stage in life (prepubescent, premenopausal, postmenopausal). More than one category of causes may apply in an individual case. The first step in work-up is to rule out a tumor or pregnancy. Vaginal bleeding during pregnancy may be abnormal in certain circumstances. Please see Obstetrical bleeding and early pregnancy bleeding for more information. Medical imaging or hysteroscopy may help with the diagnosis. b514df4036 == Birth method and injuries == b514df4036 The World Health Organization (WHO) describes the postpartum period as the most critical and yet the most neglected phase in the lives of mothers and babies; most maternal and newborn deaths occur during the postpartum period. b514df4036 Women with damage or tears to their perineum resume sex later than women with an intact perineum, and women who needed perineal sutures report poorer sexual relations. Perineal damage is also associated with painful sex. Not all lacerations or trauma during childbirth cause decreased sexual function, but... b514df4036

Sex after pregnancy Injury to the perineum or surgical cuts (episiotomy) to the vagina during childbirth can cause sexual dysfunction. Painful intercourse is the most common sexual activity-related complication after childbirth. Sexual activity in the postpartum period other than sexual intercourse is possible sooner, but some women experience a prolonged loss of sexual desire after giving birth, which may be associated with postnatal depression. activity-related complication after childbirth. Common issues that may last more than a year after birth are greater desire by the man than the woman, and a worsening of the woman's body image. Since there are no guidelines on resuming sexual intercourse after childbirth, the postpartum patients are generally advised to resume sex when they feel comfortable to do so. Since there are no guidelines on resuming sexual intercourse after childbirth, the postpartum patients are generally Sex after pregnancy is often delayed for several weeks or months, and may be difficult and painful for women b514df4036

Retained placenta is generally defined as a placenta that has not undergone placental expulsion within 30 minutes of the baby's birth, where the third stage of labor has been managed actively. b514df4036 == Later pregnancy == b514df4036 == Rulings during menstruation == b514df4036

Postpartum period The World Health Organization (WHO) describes the postnatal period as the most critical and yet the most neglected phase in the lives of mothers and babies. Most maternal and newborn deaths occur during this period. The postpartum (or postnatal) period begins after childbirth and is typically considered to last for six to eight weeks. There are three distinct phases of the postnatal period; the acute phase, lasting for six to twelve hours after birth; the subacute phase, lasting six weeks; and the delayed phase, lasting up to six months. There are three distinct phases The postpartum (or postnatal) period begins after childbirth and is typically considered to last for six to eight weeks. During the delayed phase, some changes to the genitourinary system take much longer to resolve and may result in conditions such as urinary incontinence b514df4036

In scientific literature, the term is commonly abbreviated to Px, where x is a number; for example, "day P5" should be read as "the fifth day after birth". This is not to be confused with the medical nomenclature that uses G P to stand for number and outcomes of pregnancy (gravidity and parity). b514df4036

Istihadha Postpartum period Menstruation cycle Intimate parts in Islam Women as imams Culture and menstruation Islamic sexual jurisprudence Sexual intercourse Sexual In Islam, the Istihadha (Arabic: إِثْهَادْهَ; flowing blood) represents a disturbance of the menstrual cycle of the woman which makes it difficult for her to perform some religious rituals (ibadah) b514df4036

About 8.7 million cases of severe maternal bleeding occurred in 2015 resulting in 83,000 deaths. Between 2003 and 2009, bleeding accounted for 27% of maternal deaths globally. b514df4036

Abnormal uterine bleeding The term "dysfunctional uterine bleeding" was used when no underlying cause was present. menstrual cycles, after sexual intercourse or bleeding after six months of menopause Premenopausal menstrual bleeding that stops for more than 3 months Abnormal uterine bleeding is vaginal bleeding from the uterus that is abnormally frequent, lasts excessively long, is heavier than normal, or is irregular. Quality of life may be negatively affected b514df4036

A retained placenta is commonly a cause of postpartum haemorrhage, both primary and secondary. b514df4036 Treatment depends on the underlying cause. Options may include hormonal birth control, gonadotropin-releasing hormone... b514df4036

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