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- Age
- Amount of bleeding (volume and duration)
- Trauma/sexual assault
- Comorbid illnesses/medications (e.g., hormone replacement, anticoagulants)
- Other bleeding/bruising
- Pregnancy possibility
- OB history
- Birth control use

Signs and Symptoms
- Dysuria
- Abdominal pain
- Vaginal discharge
- Fever/chills

Differential
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- UTI/cystitis
- Endometrial cancer
- Pregnancy-related bleeding, including ectopic
- Dysfunctional uterine bleeding
- Genitourinary injury/laceration
- Retained product(s) of conception
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Cardiac monitor
- Consider 12-Lead ECG
- Establish two large bore IVs if hemodynamically unstable
- If systolic BP < 90
  - Normal Saline bolus 500ml IV/IO
  - Maximum 2L
- For nausea
  - consider, Ondansetron
- For pain
  - consider, Fentanyl
- Notify receiving facility.
  - Consider Base Hospital for medical direction

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.