### Pediatric Vaginal Bleeding

#### History
- Age
- Amount of bleeding (volume and duration)
- Trauma/sexual assault
- Comorbid illnesses/medications (e.g., hormone therapy, anticoagulants)
- Other bleeding/bruising

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

#### Differential
- UTI/cystitis
- Sexual assault
- Straddle injury
- Foreign body

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

#### Pearls
- For suspected sexual assault, complete and submit mandated reporting form and consider notifying law enforcement.
- Vaginal bleeding can be a normal physiologic finding in infant females.
- Amount of bleeding best determined by number of fully saturated pads per hour.
- If patient has passed tissue, collect and properly secure for transport.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cardiac monitor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consider 12-Lead ECG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish two large bore IVs if hemodynamically unstable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If age-dependent hypotensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal Saline bolus IV/IO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May repeat x2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consider, Ondansetron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For pain consider, Fentanyl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Notify receiving facility.
- Consider Base Hospital for medical direction