

Subchorionic Hematoma (SCH) During Pregnancy

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Figure 1: Ultrasound of bleeding during pregnancy.

This image is the depiction ultrasound of bleeding during pregnancy widely known as Subchorionic Hematoma (SCH). Initially, the haematoma may appear hyperechoic but as time passes, it turns out into hypoechoic. The cause behind Subchorionic hematoma is still unknown. However, it is believed that the underlying cause of SCH is poor placentation (Figure 1). Poor Placentation leads to impairment of angiogenesis that is further responsible for the formation of weak vessels that tear easily. The diagnoses may include chorio amniotic separation and twin gestational sac. In women with SCH, the pregnancy outcomes are unclear. Sometimes SCH may lead to miscarriages. The larger the size of haematoma the greater is the risk. Haematomas in some specific locations may have a worse prognosis. In women with factors for poor placentation (multiparity and pregnancies conceived through *invitro* fertilisation, especially those using a frozen-thawed embryo transfer) SCH is more common. In most cases, the SCH get selfresolved in the second trimester while some can remain symptomatic until the delivery [1-3].

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