



 Please call 911 if you think you have a medical emergency.

Miscarriage Treatment

If your health care provider feels that you are having a miscarriage, little can be done in the way of prevention. If you are actively miscarrying and your health care provider does not think you have a living pregnancy, you will also be seen by an obstetrician (specialist in women's reproductive health), who may recommend ending the pregnancy. A procedure called dilation and curettage (D&C) can be performed or further observation takes place to let nature take its course.

- If you have a urinary tract infection, antibiotics that are safe to take in pregnancy will be prescribed.
- In certain situations, you and your baby may have incompatible blood types. If your blood sample shows that you are Rh factor negative (a certain blood type), you will be given medication (RhoGAM) to prevent a possible blood type interaction with the baby (which could occur if the baby were Rh positive).
- You will be counseled and given materials or instruction concerning the possibility of spontaneous abortion. If the mouth of your uterus is closed, if you are not bleeding heavily, your lab work is normal, and an ultrasound shows you do not have an ectopic pregnancy (where the fetus is growing outside of the uterus), you may rest at home with the following instructions:
 - Get plenty of rest.
 - Avoid douching and sexual intercourse.
 - Watch for the passage of any white or gray material from your vagina. This may represent what are known as the products of conception.
 - Return to the emergency department if bleeding or pain worsens, or if you develop fever, weakness, or dizziness.
 - Go to your doctor to be reexamined in about 48 hours.

Self-Care at Home

If you are not sure if you are pregnant, a home pregnancy test will confirm or exclude pregnancy in most cases.

- If the test is negative, discuss the bleeding and cramping with your health care provider.
- If the test is positive and you have bleeding or cramping, call your provider.
- Rest and avoid sexual intercourse.
- You may also safely take acetaminophen (Tylenol) at any time during pregnancy. Do NOT take aspirin, ibuprofen (Motrin or Advil), or naproxen (Aleve) if you are pregnant.

more information from eMedicineHealth

- [When to Seek Medical Care](#)
- [Exams and Tests](#)
- [Next Steps](#)
- [Prevention](#)
- [Outlook](#)

For more information, read the complete article, Miscarriage

(<http://www.emedicinehealth.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=58750>) on <http://www.emedicinehealth.com>.

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