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NURSING

PHS 212

IMPLANTATION

In humans, implantation is the stage of pregnancy at which the embryo adheres to the walls of the uterus. At this stage of prenatal development, the conceptus is called the blastocysts. It is by the adhesion that the embryo receives oxygen and nutrients from the mother to be able to grow. Implantation of the fertilized ovum is most likely to occur around nine days after ovulation; however, this can range between 6-12 days.

SIGNS OF IMPLANTATION.

Bleeding: it’s actually a little unclear how common implantation bleeding is. Some sources claim that the third of all women who become pregnant experience implantation bleeding but this isn’t backed up by research.

Cramps: it’s no secret that early pregnancy causes a rapid shift in hormones.

Discharge: it’s a cervical mucus changes around the time of implantation.

Bloating: rising progesterone (in early stages of pregnancy) slows down digestion.

Tender breasts: after implantation, levels of hCG estrogen and progesterone al increase rapidly. Others include nausea, headache, mood swings.

There are other differences that can help you determine whether you are experiencing implantation bleeding or your period.

* Implantation bleeding is most likely to be light pink or brown (as opposed to the bright or dark red of your period).
* Implantation bleeding is more like spotting than an actual flow of blood.