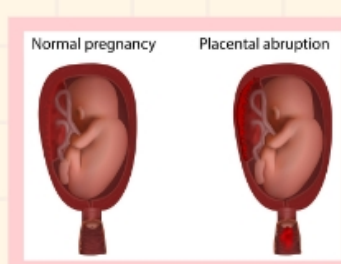


# Conditions To Avoid Delayed CORD CLAMPING

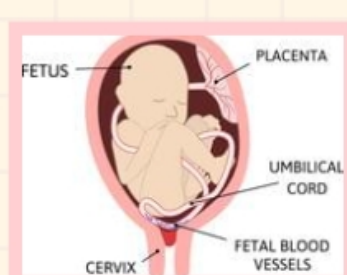


## Placental abruption

Placenta separates itself from the uterus' inner wall depriving it of oxygen to the fetus and causing maternal bleeding



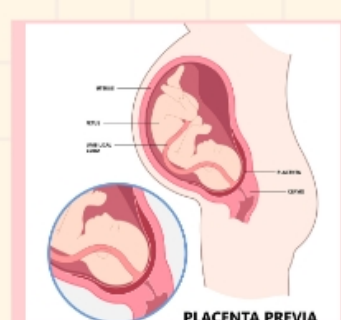
## Bleeding vasa previa



Unprotected blood vessels of the umbilical cord travel across the cervical opening and may lead to uncontrolled bleeding during labor

## Bleeding placenta previa

Placenta is near the cervix and leads to bleeding at around 20 weeks of pregnancy



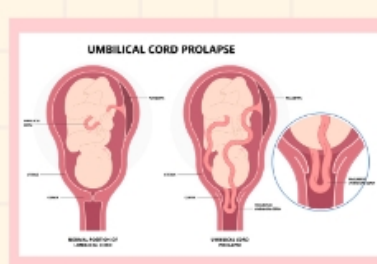
## Umbilical cord avulsion



Ruptured umbilical cord makes placenta delivery difficult, leading to a need for the manual extraction of the placenta

## Umbilical cord prolapse

The phenomenon of the umbilical cord coming out before the baby leads to oxygen distress and possible stillbirth



## Multiple pregnancies



Less space for growth and development of more than one fetus leads to compromised health at birth

## Antepartum hemorrhage

Bleeding from the vagina at 24+ weeks of pregnancy due to placental abruption or placenta previa

