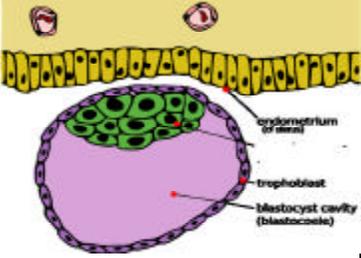
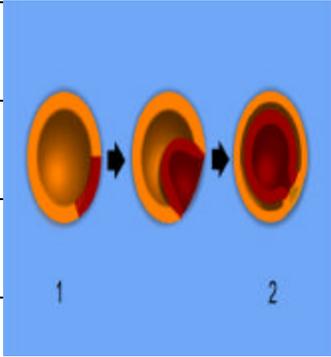
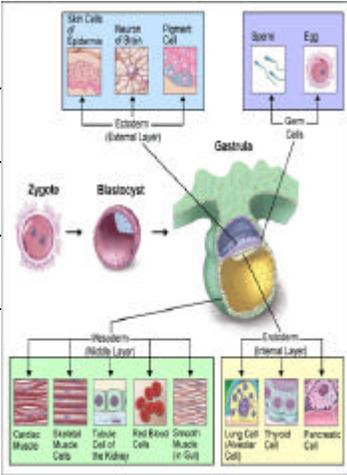


1st Tri - Baby		Topic	
1	Fertilization Occurs	Ovulation - Implantation	
2	Cells divide into 16 cells (Zygote) in Fallopian Tube	Ovulation - Implantation	
3	Zygote implants in Endometrium of uterus	Ovulation - Implantation	
4	Form into two layers 1. epiblast which becomes the embryo and the amniotic fluid. 2. hypoblast which is the yoke sack.	Implantation - Differentiation	
5	The primitive streak forms. Marks the axis of the embryo. Embryonic cells fold over at primitive streak to form an embryonic disk.	Implantation - Differentiation	
6	The embryonic disc layers are the ectoderm the mesoderm and the endoderm.	Implantation - Differentiation	
7	the nervous system is one of the 1st organs to develop.	Fetal System Development	
8	by the carnegie stage 8 blood cells have already developed. carnegie stage 10 cardiac muscles start to contract	Fetal System Development	
9	Brain and Spinal cord form the largest structure in the embryo. At canegie stage 12 valves begin to form in the heart.	Fetal System Development	
10	At stage 16 the heart separates into 4 chambers and the pituitary gland, which is the master gland for all hormones and other glands, begins to form.	Fetal System Development	
	The gonads form. In about a week, the sex of the embryo will be recognizable	Fetal System Development	
	Kidneys begin to produce urine for the first time.	Fetal Abilities / Behavior	
	The brain can move muscles and the primary teeth are at cap stage	Fetal Abilities / Behavior	
	An disorder that could occur is an ectopic pregnancy where the egg implants in the fallopian tube and tries to develop there.	Disorder	

1st Tri Mom	Topic
The egg is released from the ovary and enters the fallopian tube where it is fertilized by a sperm	Ovulation - Implantation
After about 4 days, the egg makes it to the uterus and implants on the uterine wall	Ovulation - Implantation
Increased blood supply in the mother in order to supply the fetus with nutrients	Uterine Changes
Uterus shifts upward so its not pressing on your bladder.	Uterine Changes
The progesterone hormone relaxes the stomach and intestines, which leads to excess acids not being pushed out of the digestive tract - causes morning sickness.	Maternal Change / Outward Symptoms
The growing fetus and baby, as well as the mother's body, create extra fluids that are processed through the mother's kidneys, ending up in her bladder	Maternal Change / Outward Symptoms
Sense of smell becomes sensitive, things that used to be acceptable	Maternal Change / Outward Symptoms
Mucus membranes tend to swell due to highter levels of progesteronen and estrogen, which helps cervix.	Maternal Change / Outward Symptoms
Blood volume has increased which may make you feel warmer.	Maternal Change / Outward Symptoms
linea nigra, dark line from top of your belly to the bottom of your belly.	Maternal Change / Outward Symptoms
Pica: Some strange cravings are: metal, coins, ash, coal, clay, soil, feces, chalk, paper, soap, kerosene, gum, etc. Usually caused by an iron deficiency	Disorder
Ectopic Pregnancy: Egg implants outside of the uterus, usually in the fallopian tubes. As the fetus grows, it will eventually burst the organ that contains it. This can cause severe bleeding and endanger the mother's life.	Disorder

2nd Tri Baby	Topic
Begins in the 10th week and ends in the 27th week of pregnancy. (range varies)	Length of Trimester
heartbeat becomes audible using a specific type of ultrasound.	week 12-13
The fetus' skin is protected with a greasy, cheese-like coating called vernix caseosa.	Fetal Protection / Nourishment
Tissue that will become bone is also developing around the fetus' head and within his or her arms and legs	Fetal System Development
The fetus' eyes have begun to face forward and slowly move.	Fetal System Development
Fat storages begins to develop under the fetus' skin. The fat will provide energy and help keep the fetus warm after birth.	Fetal System Development
For boys, the testes are beginning to descend from the abdomen.	Fetal System Development
For girls, the uterus and ovaries are in place and complete with a lifetime supply of eggs.	Fetal System Development
The fetus' lungs are beginning to produce surfactant- which is the substance that allows the air sacs in the lungs to inflate and keeps them from collapsing and sticking together when they deflate.	Fetal System Development
bone marrow starts making blood cells	Fetal System Development
can now hear its mothers heart beating, stomach rumbling or blood moving through the umbilical cord.	Fetal Abilities / Behavior
has phases of sleeping and waking	Fetal Abilities / Behavior
Muscular reflexes develop	Fetal Abilities / Behavior
Placenta Previa is when the placenta grows in the lowest part of the uterus and covers all or part of the opening to cervix.	Disorder

2nd Tri Mom	Topic
By 16 weeks the uterus is finally rising out of the pelvis region and into the lower abdomen	Maternal Change / Outward Symptoms
By the 17 week its starts to become a relief the morning sickness starts to slow down and again gaining weight is starting to play a major part	Maternal Change / Outward Symptoms
by 18 weeks You can start to feel the first fetal movements	Maternal Change / Outward Symptoms
21 weeks you start to receive stretch marks in the areas of your belly, butt, thighs, hips and breast	Maternal Change / Outward Symptoms
During the second Trimester the pregnant woman starts to put on weight	Maternal Change / Outward Symptoms
The mother begins to feel the kicks, twists and turns	Maternal Change / Outward Symptoms
Immunities are being transferred from the mother to the baby Around week 20	Fetal Protection / Nourishment
you should also talk to your baby around this time so he/she can start to get used to you and your partners voices	Mother / Baby Interaction
A miscarriage is much less common in the second trimester	Disorder
Symptoms of Preeclampsia: high BP,sudden weight gain, swelling	Disorder
pregnancy problems- Placenta Previa placental abruption & urinary tract infection	Disorder
placental abruption: placenta pulls away from uterus. Cuts off nourishment. Endangers baby.	Disorder
Incompetent cervix is when the cervix is weak and opens before the baby is ready to be born	Disorder
treatment for Preeclampsia: BP medication, bed rest,	Medical / Testing Procedure

3rd Baby	Topic
3rd Trimester is 24 to 40 weeks.	Length of Trimester
By 29 Weeks, the babys bones are fully developed, but still flexible	Fetal System Development
Rapid brain growth occurs in the 30th week.	Fetal System Development
By Week 37, the babys organs are complex and developed enough to function on their own	Fetal System Development
By Week 40, the baby is full term and ready to be delivered.	Fetal System Development
Testes of male fetuses are fully descended (26 weeks)	Fetal System Development
Fetus begins to develop its own immune system. (32 weeks)	Fetal System Development
By Week 32, the baby is starting to practice breathing	Fetal Abilities / Behavior
By Week 33, the babys pupils can now constrict, dilate and detect light that enters its eyes.	Fetal Abilities / Behavior
Placenta Abruption: this is a serious medical condition in which the placenta partially or completely peels away from the uterine wall, which can deprive the baby of oxygen and nutrients.	disorders
Rh Incompatibility: When the mother has Rh-and the baby has Rh+, some problems can occur. Not with the first pregnancy, but if the mother has a second baby, the antibodies she produced during the first one can cross the placenta and harm the baby.	disorders
One problem is Preeclampsia. Preeclampsia is sickness in the mother where the mother has high blood pressure and protein in her urine, which can lead to premature birth.	disorders
Disorders found during the 3rd trimester are.....1. Bone development 2. Underdevelopment of the lungs 3. Low levels of Amniotic fluid 4. Irregular fetal positions	disorders
Glucose Challenge Test: this test the babys response to sugar. the test is done during pregnancy to screen for gestational diabetes.	Medical / Testing Procedure
Group B Strep Test: Tests are done on the mother to test for Group B Strep, a bacteria. During delivery, Group B can spread to the baby if the baby is exposed to fluids containing Group B Strep.	Medical / Testing Procedure
Blood type can be determined during the 3rd trimester.	Medical / Testing Procedure

Labor and Delivery	Topic
There are 3 stages of Labor & 1 stage of Delivery	Stages
phase one- "Early Labor": Contractions Begin. Cervix begins dialating / effacing. Braxton Hicks contractions.	Labor
Your water breaks in Phase Two- "Active Labor". Contractions Stronger. Cervix mostly dialated / effaced.	Labor
Phase three-"Transition Phase" is the most challenging phase. Delivering of baby.	Labor
Labor is the process of expulsion of the fetus and the placenta from the uterus. Labor begins with the onset of contractions	Labor
Signs of labor include -Your baby drops, you note more braxton Hicks contractions, cervix begins to ripen, pass your mucus plug or notice "bloody show", water breaks	Labor
The expulsion of the placenta is the last stage. It occurs 20 minutes after delivery of the baby and the mother will once again have to push. Bleeding, chills and exhaustion may occur.	Delivery
Breech- when the baby is not positioned normally to be delivered Fetal meconium- the baby passes its first bowel movement in the womb Slow labor- labor does not progress in a normal pattern (abnormally slow) Placenta previa- placenta blocks the cervix	disorders
Cleft Lip is a birth defect that attaches your skin to your upper lip (if severe the roof of your mouth)	Disorder
A Fetal Monitor is used to watch the babies heart rate	Medical / Testing Procedure
An Epidural is injected into women in labor which causes a loss of sensation & loss of pain	Medical / Testing Procedure
Epidural is pain relief in the form of a catheter(thin,flexible tube) inserted into the epidural space just outside the membrane that surrounds your spine. It takes 15 minutes to put the epidural in and 20 minutes for the epidural to take effect.	Medical / Testing Procedure
A C-section is delivery of the baby through surgical incision in the mother's abdomen and uterus. Excessive bleeding, blood clots, more post-partum pain, and a longer hospital stay is likely. A c-section can be scheduled or an emergency.	Medical / Testing Procedure
Know one advantage and disadvantage of an epidural	Medical / Testing Procedure
Know one advantage and disadvantage of a c-section	Medical / Testing Procedure

First Year	Topic
In the 3rd month the infant develops trust with known people and fear with unknown people	Behavioral Development
In the 4th month the infant has a known personality	Behavioral Development
In the 6th month the baby is ready to eat solid foods and try to self feed	Behavioral Development
In the 7th month the baby can play simple games	Behavioral Development
They like to put things in their mouths and explore new things in their environment	Behavioral Development
may begin to take first steps	Behavioral Development
They begin to become self aware and develop object consistency(understand objects exist even if not in sight) understand facial expressions and tone of voice.	Cognitive Development
In the 6th month the baby starts to copy 2 syllables sounds such as mama,dada	Cognitive Development
In the 6th month the baby copies facial expressions	Cognitive Development
They communicate in their own baby language (vocal and sign language)	Cognitive Development
imitation and memory strenghtens	Cognitive Development
In the 5th month the baby begins teething	Physical Development
In the 8th month the baby is able to sit unsupported	Physical Development
Muscles develop and strengthen for lifting head and body, develop hand eye corrdination	Physical Development
grow teeth, being to walk, establish true eye color	Physical Development