

JLF University on line e-book

OB/GYN

Introduction Week 1

- OB/GYN
- Pregnancy and Gestation
- Pregnancy: is defined as the condition of being with child.
- How the child grows in the uterus and how it affects the mother.
- Gestation: Total time from the moment of fertilization of the egg until the birth of the baby.

Terminology in Maternal care

- Gravid means Pregnant
- Gravida “ “ Pregnant Woman
- Gravida represents number of pregnancies.
- Ex. Three times pregnant..gravida 3
- Para means past pregnancies
- First time pregnant =primigravida or primipara(term used after baby is born)
- Two or more pregnancies = multipara or multigravida
- Nulligravida means never been pregnant

Fertilization and cell division

Week 2

- Human life begins with the union of two sex cells: the ovum and the sperm.
- The union is called fertilization or conception at the outer third of the uterine tube or the fallopian tube
- Ectopic pregnancy : fertilization occurs in the fallopian tube.
- The ovum travels to the uterus for 7 to 9 days.
- The ovum in reaching the uterus undergoes mitotic division: the zygote
- Two cells, four cells and so on and then a mass of cells is formed, the morula.

Amniotic Fluid Week 3

- Cavity in which is formed a fluid filled sac(the amnion) where the embryo floats.
- The amniotic fluid serves many functions:
 - a) It helps cushion the fetus against injury
 - b) It regulates temperature
 - c) It also free fetal movement
 - d) It prevents adhesions between fetus and uterus

An excess of amniotic fluid is called hydramios

Sex Chromosomes

- The sex of the child is determined by the father at the time of fertilization. A female ovum carries only one type of chromosome to determine sex; it is called X. A male sperm cell may carry either an X or Y sex chromosome. If the ovum is fertilized by a sperm cell carrying a Y chromosome, the baby will be a boy (XY); if the sperm cell carries an X chromosome, the baby will be a girl (XX).

Fetal Circulation

Week 4

- The fetus in the uterus is attached to the placenta by the umbilical cord, which consists of two arteries and one large vein twisted about each other (fig.57-1). Circulation in the fetus differs from the circulation in the new-born. The unborn infant secures oxygen and food from the mother's blood, instead of using its own lungs and digestive system. But because the fetal and the maternal blood are in separate capillaries and do not mix, there must be someplace where the interchange of gases, food, and wastes can take place. This occurs in the placenta. Fetal capillaries in the placenta

NEW BORN

- Summarize any actions required of your audience
- Summarize any follow up action items required of you