

When Pregnancy Test Should Be Done

Drugs in pregnancy consequences that the drug can have on the infant when it crosses the placenta. In addition a reported 5–10% of women of childbearing age use alcohol or other addictive substances. Medications during pregnancy must be carefully considered. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in the United States reports that there are six million pregnancies with at least 50% of the women taking at least one medication. Some of the consequences on the babies include physical and mental abnormalities, higher risk of stillbirth, neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS), sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), low birthweight, and others. Many drugs, medications Drugs, including medications and recreational drugs, may have effects during pregnancy on the pregnant woman and fetus that vary from the effects of the drug on people who are not pregnant. Of those who bear children, recreational drug use can have serious consequences to the health of not only the mother, but also the fetus as many medications can cross the placenta and reach the fetus f61096e08f

Signs and symptoms of early pregnancy may include missed periods, tender breasts, morning sickness (nausea and vomiting), hunger, implantation bleeding, and frequent urination. Pregnancy may be confirmed with a pregnancy test. Methods of contraception are used to avoid pregnancy. f61096e08f

Pregnancy Pregnancy may be confirmed with a pregnancy test. frequent urination. A multiple pregnancy involves more than one offspring, such as with twins. Methods of contraception are used to avoid pregnancy. Pregnancy is divided into three Pregnancy is the time during which one or more offspring gestates inside a woman's uterus f61096e08f

Because tubal, ovarian and broad ligament pregnancies are as difficult to diagnose and treat as abdominal pregnancies,

their exclusion from the most common definition of abdominal pregnancy has been debated. Overall, ectopic pregnancies annually affect less than 2% of pregnancies worldwide. Risk factors for ectopic pregnancy include pelvic inflammatory disease, often due to chlamydia infection; tobacco smoking; endometriosis; prior tubal surgery; a history of infertility; and the use of assisted reproductive technology. Those who have previously had an ectopic pregnancy are at much higher risk of having another one. Most ectopic pregnancies (90%) occur in the fallopian tube, which are known as tubal pregnancies, but implantation can also occur on the cervix, ovaries, caesarean scar, or within the abdomen...

Signs and symptoms Definitions

Postterm pregnancy Postmature births carry risks for both the mother and the baby, including fetal malnutrition, meconium aspiration syndrome, and stillbirths. After the 42nd week of gestation, the placenta, which supplies the baby with nutrients and oxygen from the mother, starts aging and will eventually fail. Postterm pregnancy is a pregnancy continuing past the 42nd week of gestation, two weeks beyond the typical 40-week duration of pregnancy. Postmature births Postterm pregnancy is a pregnancy continuing past the 42nd week of gestation, two weeks beyond the typical 40-week duration of pregnancy. Postterm pregnancy is a reason to induce labor

Gestational diabetes can occur during pregnancy because of insulin resistance or reduced production of insulin. Risk factors include being overweight, previously having gestational diabetes, a family history of type 2 diabetes, and having polycystic ovarian syndrome. Diagnosis is by blood tests. For those at normal risk, screening is recommended between 24 and 28 weeks' gestation. For those at high risk, testing may occur at the first prenatal visit. Throughout history, there have been different animal-based tests with the aim of indicating the pregnancy status of women. The most well known test is the Hogben test, prevalent from the 1940s to the 1960s, by using the underlying principle of hormones and its subsequent biological response in both sexes of certain frog species. The Galli-Mainini test is another frog test developed based on similar principles. Symptoms may include abdominal pain or vaginal bleeding during pregnancy. As this is nonspecific in areas where ultrasound is not available the diagnosis was often only discovered during surgery to investigate the abnormal symptoms. They are typically diagnosed later in the developing world than the

developed. In about half of cases from a center in the developing world the diagnosis was initially missed. Maintaining a healthy weight and exercising before pregnancy assists in prevention. Gestational diabetes is treated with a healthy eating...

Gestational diabetes who will be subjected to a consequent OGTT unnecessarily. If untreated, diabetes can also result in stillbirth. Obesity increases the rate of pre-eclampsia, cesarean sections, and embryo macrosomia, as well as gestational diabetes. Babies born to individuals with poorly treated gestational diabetes are at increased risk of macrosomia, of having hypoglycemia after birth, and of jaundice. Gestational diabetes generally results in few symptoms. Long term, children are at higher risk of being overweight and of developing type 2 diabetes. [citation needed] A standardized oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT) should be done in the morning Gestational diabetes is a condition in which an individual without diabetes develops high blood sugar levels during pregnancy

It is a dangerous condition as there can be bleeding into the abdomen that results in low blood pressure and can be fatal. Other causes of death in women with an abdominal pregnancy include anemia, pulmonary... == Types ==

Abdominal pregnancy Ideally the management of abdominal pregnancy should be done by a team that has medical personnel from An abdominal pregnancy is a rare type of ectopic pregnancy where the embryo or fetus is growing and developing outside the uterus, in the abdomen, and not in a fallopian tube (usual location), an ovary, or the broad ligament. a fibroid uterus with an intrauterine pregnancy

Widespread export and traffic in African clawed frogs (*Xenopus laevis*) used for these tests is believed to have been the primary cause of the world-wide spread of chytridiomycosis, a fungal infectious disease in amphibians that has been...

Pregnancy tests using animals Advancements in medical technology have enabled women to accurately check their

pregnancy status by using 'pee-on-a-stick' pregnancy test kits at home. Before these accessible and convenient test kits were invented, scientists strived to discover a way in spotting pregnancy-related hormones by a natural, simple test, where animals were often included as clinical tools to facilitate the process. Before immunological pregnancy tests were developed in the 1960s, women relied on urine-based pregnancy tests using animals, ranging from mice to frogs. Before immunological pregnancy tests were developed in the 1960s, women relied on urine-based pregnancy tests using animals, ranging from mice to frogs.

Others—in the minority—are of the view that abdominal pregnancy should be defined by a placenta implanted into the peritoneum. Pregnancy is divided into three trimesters of approximately...

Pregnancy test Almost all pregnant women will have a positive urine pregnancy test one week after the first day of a missed menstrual period. The two primary methods are testing for the pregnancy hormone (human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG)). A pregnancy test is used to determine whether a woman is pregnant or not. The two primary methods are testing for the pregnancy hormone (human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG)) in blood or urine using a pregnancy test kit, and scanning with ultrasonography. Testing blood for hCG results in the earliest detection of pregnancy.

HIV and pregnancy This is exemplified by data from The Centers for Disease Control (CDC): In the United States and Puerto Rico between the years of 2014–2017, where prenatal care is generally accessible, there were 10,257 infants in the United States and Puerto Rico who were exposed to a maternal HIV infection in utero who did not become infected and 244 exposed infants who did become infected. There is a risk of HIV transmission from mother to child in three primary situations: pregnancy, childbirth, and while breastfeeding. The comorbidities HIV in pregnancy is the presence of an HIV/AIDS infection in a woman while she is pregnant. This topic is important because the risk of viral transmission can be significantly reduced with appropriate medical intervention, and without treatment HIV/AIDS can cause significant illness and death in both the mother and child. Women positive for HIV should also be tested for these conditions so that they may

be adequately treated or controlled during the pregnancy f61096e08f

Drugs taken in pregnancy including over-the counter-medications, prescription medications, nutritional supplements, recreational drugs, and illicit drugs may cause harm to the mother or the unborn child. Tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, and illicit drug use while pregnant may be dangerous for the unborn baby and may lead to severe... f61096e08f

Prenatal testing Screening can also detect anatomical defects such as hydrocephalus, anencephaly, heart defects, and amniotic band syndrome. These may be anatomic and physiologic problems with the health of the zygote, embryo, or fetus, either before gestation even starts (as in preimplantation genetic diagnosis) or as early in gestation as practicable. require blood testing for confirmation. Some tests are designed to discover problems which primarily affect the health of the mother, such as PAPP-A to detect pre-eclampsia or glucose tolerance tests to diagnose gestational diabetes. Amniocentesis is an invasive diagnostic test that can be done during the second trimester of pregnancy for individuals Prenatal testing is a tool that can be used to detect some birth defects at various stages prior to birth. Prenatal testing consists of prenatal screening and prenatal diagnosis, which are aspects of prenatal care that focus on detecting problems with the pregnancy as early as possible. Screening can detect problems such as neural tube defects, chromosome abnormalities, and gene mutations that would lead to genetic disorders and birth defects such as spina bifida, cleft palate, Down syndrome, trisomy 18, Tay-Sachs disease, sickle cell anemia, thalassemia, cystic fibrosis, muscular dystrophy, and fragile X syndrome f61096e08f

In 2014 report, the burden of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, including mother-to-child transmission of HIV, disproportionately affects low- and middle-income countries, in particular the countries of Southern Africa. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 1.3 million women and girls living with HIV become pregnant each year. f61096e08f The risks of both neonatal HIV... f61096e08f

Ectopic pregnancy Therefore, it is recommended that methotrexate should only be administered when hCG has Ectopic pregnancy is a complication of pregnancy in which the embryo attaches outside the uterus. EUP). With very rare

exceptions, the fetus is unable to survive. Severe bleeding may result in a fast heart rate, fainting, or shock. The pain may be described as sharp, dull, or crampy. k. This complication has also been referred to as an extrauterine pregnancy (a. Signs and symptoms classically include abdominal pain and vaginal bleeding, but fewer than 50 percent of affected women have both of these symptoms. intrauterine pregnancy or severe abnormality in any surviving pregnancy. Pain may also spread to the shoulder if bleeding into the abdomen has occurred. a f61096e08f

Prenatal screening focuses on finding problems... f61096e08f Conception usually occurs following vaginal intercourse, but can also occur through assisted reproductive technology procedures. A pregnancy may end in a live birth, a miscarriage, an induced abortion, or a stillbirth. Childbirth typically occurs around 40 weeks from the start of the last menstrual period (LMP), a span known as the gestational age; this is just over nine months. Counting by fertilization age, the length is about 38 weeks. Implantation occurs on average 8–9 days after fertilization. An embryo is the term for the developing offspring during the first seven weeks following implantation (i.e. ten weeks' gestational age), after which the term fetus is used until the birth of a baby. f61096e08f The management of labor and delivery may vary depending on the gestational age. It is common to encounter the following terms when describing different time periods of pregnancy. f61096e08f

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