

1 Month Fetus Miscarriage

Influential non-state actors like the United Nations and the Roman Catholic Church have also engendered controversy over efforts to define abortion. The predominant British, Irish, and Commonwealth spelling is foetus, except in medical usage, where fetus is preferred. The -oe- spelling is first attested in 1594 and arose in Late Latin by analogy... The word fetus (plural fetuses or rarely, the solecism feti) comes from Latin fētus 'offspring, bringing forth, hatching of young'. The Latin plural fetūs is not used in English; occasionally the plural feti is used in English by analogy with second-declension Latin nouns. Foeticide derives from two constituent Latin roots. Foetus, meaning child, is an alternate form of fetus coming from the writings of Isidorus, who preferred oe due to its association with foveo "I cherish" as opposed to feo "I beget". Foetus is compounded with the suffix -cide, from caedere, "to cut down, to kill." Also see homicide, genocide, infanticide, matricide, and regicide. == Etymology == Marshae Doricia Jones (born 1990) was five months pregnant when, on December 4, 2018, she became involved in a physical altercation with Ebony Jemison, then a co-worker, outside of a Dollar General in Pleasant Grove, Alabama. At some point during the altercation, Jemison, stating that she felt threatened by Jones, fired a single gunshot at Jones while Jemison sat in her vehicle. The bullet struck Jones in the abdomen, causing a miscarriage. Initially, Jemison was charged with manslaughter; but then a grand jury failed to indict her based on the state's stand-your-ground law. Authorities subsequently charged Jones with manslaughter, saying the fetus was the only victim of the situation and that Jones had knowingly endangered her pregnancy. Ultimately they chose not to bring the case to trial.

Alabama v. Jones Jones was a U. The case was of special interest to feminist groups and reproductive Alabama v. A grand jury charged her with manslaughter but the prosecutors ultimately dismissed the case. legal case that took place in the state of Alabama.

attempt, at least in the state, to charge a pregnant woman for suffering a miscarriage. The case is notable as the first attempt, at least in the state, to charge a pregnant woman for suffering a miscarriage. The case was of special interest to feminist groups and reproductive rights groups. S 6ace4ddf32

Judaism and abortion While most major Jewish religious movements discourage abortion, except to save the life of a pregnant woman, authorities differ on when and whether it is permitted in other cases. or other mourning rituals do not apply in the case of aborted or miscarried fetuses. In recent years, a variety of new types of observances are arising In Judaism, views on abortion draw primarily upon the legal and ethical teachings of the Hebrew Bible, the Talmud, the case-by-case decisions of responsa, and other rabbinic literature 6ace4ddf32

== Biblical sources == 6ace4ddf32 Ambiguous definitions can create concerns in the medical community. Physicians in several countries, including Ireland and Canada, have expressed concern over ambiguous definitions of abortion. Even in situations where there is a clear definition of abortion, it does not always match definitions of related terms in effect in the same jurisdiction. 6ace4ddf32

Fetus Following the embryonic A fetus or foetus (; pl. : fetuses or foetuses) is the unborn offspring of a viviparous animal that develops from an embryo. A fetus or foetus (/ˈfi:təs/; pl. Prenatal development is a continuum, with no clear defining feature distinguishing an embryo from a fetus. : fetuses or foetuses) is the unborn offspring of a viviparous animal that develops from an embryo. Following the embryonic stage, the fetal stage of development takes place. However, in general a fetus is characterized by the presence of all the major body organs, though they will not yet be fully developed and functional, and some may not yet be situated in their final anatomical location 6ace4ddf32

== Causes == 6ace4ddf32

Definitions of abortion Given the contentious nature of abortion, lawmakers and other

stakeholders often face controversy in defining abortion. Abortion has many definitions that can differ from each other in significant ways. deliberate pregnancy termination, whereas a miscarriage is used to refer to spontaneous fetal loss when the fetus is not viable (i. , not yet unable to survive Definitions of abortion vary from one source to another. e 6ace4ddf32

Abortion In the United Kingdom, 1 to 2% of abortions are done because of genetic problems in the fetus. Other reasons include maternal health, an inability to afford a child, domestic violence, lack of support, feelings of being too young, wishing to complete an education or advance a career, and not being able, or willing, to raise a child conceived as a result of rape or incest. pregnancies. Common reasons for inducing an abortion are birth-timing and limiting family size. Abortion occurring without intervention is known as spontaneous abortion or "miscarriage", and occurs in roughly 30–40% of all pregnancies. The unmodified word abortion generally refers to induced abortion, or deliberate actions to end a pregnancy. Miscarriage, also known as spontaneous abortion Abortion is the termination of a pregnancy by removal or expulsion of an embryo or fetus 6ace4ddf32

The UK figure is about 8 per 1,000 and varies markedly by social class, with the highest rates seen in Asian women. Globally, an estimated 2.6 million neonates died in 2013 before the first month of age, down from 4.5 million in 1990. 6ace4ddf32

Miscarriage and mental disorders be a consequence of miscarriage or early pregnancy loss. Some data suggest that men and women can be affected up to 15 years after the loss. Mental illnesses can develop in women who have experienced three or more miscarriages, in 28 weeks (habitual or recurrent miscarriages). Women can experience mental illness years later. Though recognized as a public health problem, studies investigating the mental health status of women following miscarriage are still lacking. Many women can develop long-term psychiatric symptoms after a miscarriage, but acknowledging the potential of mental illness is not usually common. Many women can develop long-term psychiatric symptoms after a miscarriage, but acknowledging the Mental disorders can be a consequence of miscarriage or early pregnancy loss 6ace4ddf32

Miscarriage Spontaneous fetal termination after 20 weeks of gestation is known as a stillbirth. Once ultrasound or histological evidence shows that a pregnancy has existed, the term used is clinical miscarriage, which can be "early" (before 12 weeks) or "late" (between 12 and 21 weeks). Miscarriage before six weeks of gestation is defined as biochemical loss by ESHRE. The term miscarriage is sometimes used to refer to all forms of pregnancy loss and pregnancy with abortive outcomes before 20 weeks of gestation. Miscarriage, also known in medical terms as a spontaneous abortion, is an end to pregnancy resulting in the loss and expulsion of an embryo or fetus from Miscarriage, also known in medical terms as a spontaneous abortion, is an end to pregnancy resulting in the loss and expulsion of an embryo or fetus from the womb before it can survive independently 6ace4ddf32

Miscarriage and grief Emotional responses may be bitterness, anxiety, anger, surprise, fear, and disgust and blaming others; these responses may persist for months. Self-esteem can be diminished as another response to miscarriage. Miscarriage and grief are both an event and subsequent process of grieving that develops in response to a miscarriage. Grief also has physical, cognitive, behavioral, social, cultural, and philosophical dimensions. Grief is a profound, intensely personal sadness stemming from irreplaceable loss, often associated with sorrow, heartache, anguish, and heartbreak. Sadness is an emotion along with grief, on the other hand, is a response to the loss of the bond or affection was formed and is a process rather than one single emotional response. Almost all those experiencing a miscarriage experience grief. Grief is not equivalent to depression. "Devastation" is another descriptor of miscarriage. Not only does miscarriage tend to be a traumatic event, women describe their treatment. Almost all those experiencing a Miscarriage and grief are both an event and subsequent process of grieving that develops in response to a miscarriage. This event is often considered to be identical to the death of a child and has been described as traumatic. Bereavement and mourning refer to the ongoing state of loss, and grief is the reaction to that loss 6ace4ddf32

== Background == 6ace4ddf32 Language referring to abortion often reflects societal and

political opinions (not only scientific knowledge). In human prenatal development, fetal development begins from the ninth week after fertilization (which is the eleventh week of gestational age) and continues until the birth of a newborn. Variations in the precise definition of the perinatal mortality exist, specifically concerning the issue of inclusion or exclusion of early fetal and late neonatal fatalities. The World Health Organization defines perinatal mortality as the "number of stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life per 1,000 total births, the perinatal period commences at 22 completed weeks (154 days) of gestation, and ends seven completed days after birth", but other definitions have been used. Commonly reported mental disorders after miscarriages include posttraumatic stress disorder(PTSD), clinical depression, anxiety, and complicated grief. Risks for developing PTSD after miscarriage include emotional pain, expressions of emotion, and low levels of social support. Even if relatively low levels of stress occur after the miscarriage, symptoms of PTSD, including flashbacks, intrusive thoughts, dissociation, and hyperarousal, can later develop. Clinical depression symptoms can include trouble sleeping, wanting to be alone, loss of interest in activities... When done legally in industrialized societies, induced abortion is one of the safest procedures in medicine. Modern methods use medication or surgery for abortions. The drug mifepristone (aka RU-486) in combination with prostaglandin appears to be as safe and effective as surgery during the first and second trimesters of pregnancy. Self-managed medication abortion is highly effective and safe throughout the first trimester. The most common surgical technique involves dilating the cervix and using... == Concerns in the medical community == Late termination of pregnancy is the term usually used for later uterine evacuation.

Perinatal mortality Perinatal means "relating to the period starting a few weeks before birth and including the birth and a few weeks after birth. Archived from the original Perinatal mortality (PNM) is the death of a fetus or neonate and is the basis for calculation of the perinatal mortality rate. ". Lagos, Nigeria. News. 23 August 2015. "Miscarriage Risk by Week and What Affects Your Risks of Miscarriage". 25 February 2014

== Etymology == 6ace4ddf32 The most common symptom of a miscarriage is vaginal bleeding, with or without pain. Tissue and clot-like material may leave the uterus and pass through and out of the vagina. Risk factors for miscarriage include being an older parent, previous miscarriage, exposure to tobacco smoke, obesity, diabetes, thyroid problems, and drug or alcohol use. About 80% of miscarriages occur in the first 12 weeks of pregnancy (the first trimester). The underlying cause in about half of cases involves chromosomal... 6ace4ddf32 The... 6ace4ddf32

Foeticide Foeticide (or feticide) is the act of killing a human fetus. Definitions differ between legal Foeticide (or feticide) is the act of killing a human fetus. The term may also encompass the killing of a human embryo. In law, feticide (or fetal homicide) frequently refers to a criminal offense. The term may also encompass the killing of a human embryo. In medicine, the term generally refers to a part of an abortion procedure in which a provider intentionally induces the death of the embryo or fetus to avoid the chance of an unintended live birth, or as a standalone procedure in the case of selective reduction. Definitions differ between legal and medical applications 6ace4ddf32

https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/=h/text/niche?MD=how-much__protein__in__a__cooked_egg
https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/=b/science/file?DOC=sierra__leone-civil-war
https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/=a/pdf/link?DOC=daily__routine__in__english__for__inte
[rview](https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/=a/short/list?EPUB=application_for__absent__due__to__)
[fever](https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/=a/short/list?EPUB=application_for__absent__due__to__)
https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/^t/course/goto?EPDF=top__rated-women-s-vitamins
https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/+y/science/search?PUB=83__kg-in-stone-and_pounds
https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/-t/doc/upload?DOC=how-many-miles_is_6000__steps
https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/^e/science/niche?EB00K=what_muscles_do_deadlifts-work
https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/~s/ppt/niche?B00K=side_effects_of-rabies__vaccine__in__
[dogs](https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/~s/ppt/niche?B00K=side_effects_of-rabies__vaccine__in__)