

When Should Swelling During Pregnancy Be A Concern

Physiological changes in pregnancy During pregnancy numerous hormones and proteins are secreted that also have a broad range of effects. These are normal physiological adaptations that cause changes in behavior, the functioning of the heart, blood vessels, and blood, metabolism including increases in blood sugar levels, kidney function, posture, and breathing. Physiological changes in pregnancy are the adaptations that take place during pregnancy that enable the accommodation of the developing embryo and fetus Physiological changes in pregnancy are the adaptations that take place during pregnancy that enable the accommodation of the developing embryo and fetus

Pregnancy is divided into three trimesters of approximately...
A number of vaccine combinations include the tetanus vaccine, such as DTaP and Tdap, which contain diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccines, and DT and Td, which contain diphtheria and tetanus vaccines. DTaP and DT are given to children less than seven years old, while Tdap and Td are given to those seven years old and older. The...
The development of complications depends on a number of factors, including the degree of vulnerability, susceptibility, age, health status, and immune system condition. Knowledge of the most common and severe complications of a disease, procedure, or treatment allows for prevention and preparation for treatment if they should occur.

Chorioamnionitis The term triple I refers to intrauterine infection or inflammation or both and is defined by strict diagnostic criteria, but this terminology has not been commonly adopted, although the criteria are used. In 2015, a National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Workshop expert panel recommended use of the term "triple I" to address the heterogeneity of this disorder. The swelling of the amniotic membrane and chorion is characteristic of chorioamnionitis, occurring when bacteria makes its way into Chorioamnionitis, also known as amnionitis and intra-

amniotic infection (IAI), is inflammation of the fetal membranes (amnion and chorion), usually due to bacterial infection. can grow and develop cafc3fb293

Risk factors for pre-eclampsia include obesity, prior hypertension, older age, and diabetes mellitus. It is also more frequent in a woman's first pregnancy and if she is carrying twins. The underlying mechanisms are complex and involve abnormal formation of blood vessels in the placenta amongst other factors. Most cases are diagnosed before... cafc3fb293

Mastitis Symptoms typically include local pain and redness. [citation needed] Breast cancer incidence during pregnancy and lactation is assumed to be the same as in controls Mastitis is inflammation of the breast or udder, usually associated with breastfeeding. Complications can include abscess formation. There is often an associated fever and general soreness. disappear within 5 weeks must be investigated. Onset is typically fairly rapid and usually occurs within the first few months of delivery cafc3fb293

Tetanus vaccine care in the United States specify that women should receive a dose of the Tdap vaccine during each pregnancy, preferably between weeks 27 and 36, to allow Tetanus vaccine, also known as tetanus toxoid (TT), is a toxoid vaccine used to prevent tetanus. During childhood, five doses are recommended, with a sixth given during adolescence cafc3fb293

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. cafc3fb293 Chorioamnionitis results from an infection caused by bacteria ascending from the vagina into the uterus and is associated with premature or prolonged labor. It triggers an inflammatory response to release various inflammatory signaling molecules, leading to increased prostaglandin and metalloproteinase release. These substances promote uterine contractions and cervical ripening, causing premature birth. The risk of developing chorioamnionitis increases with the number of vaginal examinations performed in the final month of pregnancy,

including labor. Tobacco and alcohol use also puts mothers at risk for chorioamnionitis development. cafc3fb293

Pregnancy A multiple pregnancy involves more than one offspring, such as with twins. A multiple pregnancy involves more than one offspring, such Pregnancy is the time during which one or more offspring gestates inside a woman's uterus. Pregnancy is the time during which one or more offspring gestates inside a woman's uterus cafc3fb293

Causes may include venous insufficiency, heart failure, kidney problems, low protein levels, liver problems, deep vein thrombosis, infections, kwashiorkor, angioedema, certain medications, and lymphedema. It may also occur in people who are immobilized (as by stroke, spinal cord injury, or aging), even temporarily (as by prolonged sitting or standing), and during menstruation or pregnancy. The condition is more concerning if it starts suddenly, or if pain or shortness of breath is present. cafc3fb293 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. cafc3fb293 Risk factors include poor latch, cracked nipples, and weaning. Use of a breast pump has historically been associated with mastitis, but has been determined as an indirect association. The bacteria most commonly involved is *Staphylococcus aureus*. Diagnosis is typically based on symptoms. Ultrasound may be useful for detecting a potential abscess. cafc3fb293 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. cafc3fb293 The vaccine is very safe, including during

pregnancy and in those with HIV/AIDS. **Confirming** that pregnant women are up to date on tetanus immunization during each pregnancy can prevent both maternal and neonatal tetanus. **Complications** are not to be confused with sequelae, which are residual effects that occur after the acute (initial, most severe) phase of an illness or injury. Sequelae can appear early in the development of disease or weeks to months later and are a result of the initial... **Redness and pain** at the site of injection occur in between 25% and 85% of people. Fever, feeling tired, and minor muscle pain occurs in less than 10% of people. Severe allergic reactions occur in fewer than one in 100,000 people.

Complication (medicine) The loss of the developing fetus after 20 weeks of pregnancy. Complications generally involve a worsening in the severity of the disease or the development of new signs, symptoms, or pathological changes that may become widespread throughout the body and affect other organ systems. Complications may adversely affect the prognosis, or outcome, of a disease. Stillbirth. Complications may also arise as a result of various treatments. Thus, complications may lead to the development of new diseases resulting from previously existing diseases. Can be due to a variety of reasons including chromosomal abnormalities, developmental **A complication in medicine, or medical complication, is an unfavorable result of a disease, health condition, or treatment**

Pelvic examination During the pelvic exam, sample of cells and fluids may be collected to screen for sexually transmitted infections or cancer (the Pap test). It can also be used to assess a woman's anatomy in preparation for procedures. The most commonly performed components of the exam are 1) the external exam, to evaluate the vulva 2) the internal exam with palpation (commonly called the bimanual exam) to examine the uterus, ovaries, and structures adjacent to the uterus (adnexae) and 3) the internal exam using a speculum to visualize the vaginal walls and cervix. **g.** It is frequently used in gynecology for the evaluation of symptoms affecting the female reproductive and urinary tract, such as pain, bleeding, discharge, urinary incontinence, or trauma **(e.** The exam can be done awake in the clinic and emergency department, or under anesthesia in the

operating room. patients may have concern about odor or menstruation during exam, neither of which should impact the examiner's ability to perform a thorough, respectful A pelvic examination is the physical examination of the external and internal female pelvic organs. sexual assault)

Chorioamnionitis... Treatment depends on the underlying cause. If the underlying mechanism involves sodium retention, decreased salt intake and a diuretic may be used. Elevating the legs and support stockings may be useful for edema of the legs. Older people are more commonly affected. The word is from the Ancient Greek οἰδημα οἰδήμα ('swelling... Pregnant women experience numerous adjustments in their endocrine system that help support the developing fetus. The fetal-placental unit secretes steroid hormones and proteins that alter the function of various maternal endocrine glands. Sometimes, the changes in certain hormone levels and their effects on their target organs can lead to gestational diabetes and gestational hypertension. The risks of both neonatal HIV... Some clinicians perform a pelvic exam as part of routine preventive care. However, in 2014, the American College of Physicians published guidelines against routine pelvic examination in adult women who are not pregnant and lack...

Edema Edema that occurs during pregnancy are usually found in the lower part of the leg, usually from the calf down. over-reactive swelling. Hydrops fetalis is a condition Edema (American English) or oedema (Commonwealth English), also known as dropsy, hydropsy, fluid retention, or simply swelling, is the buildup of fluid in a bodily tissue. Other symptoms depend on the underlying cause. Most commonly, the legs or arms are affected. Besides observable swelling, symptoms may include skin that feels tight, the area feeling heavy, and joint stiffness

HIV and pregnancy HIV in pregnancy is the presence of an HIV/AIDS infection in a woman while she is pregnant. 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. There is a risk of HIV transmission from mother to child in 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 cafc3fb293

After three doses, almost everyone is initially immune, but additional doses every ten years are recommended to maintain immunity. A booster shot should be given within 48 hours of an injury to people whose immunization is out of date. cafc3fb293

Pre-eclampsia If left untreated, it may result in seizures at which point it is known as eclampsia. When it arises, the condition begins after 20 weeks of pregnancy. In severe cases of the disease there may be red blood cell breakdown, a low blood platelet count, impaired liver function, kidney dysfunction, swelling, shortness of breath due to fluid in the lungs, or visual disturbances. Pre-eclampsia increases the risk of undesirable as well as lethal outcomes for both the mother and the fetus including preterm labor. pressure medications used during pregnancy can be used postpartum. Other medications can be used when there is no longer a concern for the developing fetus Pre-eclampsia (also spelled preeclampsia in American English) is a multi-system disorder specific to pregnancy, characterized by the new onset of high blood pressure and often a significant amount of protein in the urine (proteinuria) or by the new onset of high blood pressure along with significant end-organ damage, with or without the proteinuria cafc3fb293

Prevention of this breastfeeding difficulty is by proper breastfeeding techniques. When infection is present, antibiotics such as flucloxacillin (drug of choice) may be recommended. Breastfeeding should typically be continued, as emptying the breast is important for healing. Tentative evidence supports benefits from probiotics. About 10% of breastfeeding women are

affected. cafc3fb293 When it occurs in breastfeeding mothers, it is known as puerperal mastitis, lactation mastitis, or lactational mastitis. When it occurs... cafc3fb293 == Hormonal == cafc3fb293 == Types == cafc3fb293

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