

How To Increase Amniotic Fluid

Obstetric labor complication An amniotic fluid embolism (AFE) An obstetric labor complication is a difficulty or abnormality that arises during the process of childbirth. initiative to improve women's health previous to conception in an effort to improve both neonatal and maternal death rates

Etymology Meconium is a sticky dark-green substance which contains gastrointestinal secretions, amniotic fluid, bile acids, bile, blood, mucus, cholesterol, pancreatic secretions, lanugo, vernix caseosa and cellular debris. Meconium accumulates in the foetal gastrointestinal tract throughout the third trimester of pregnancy and it is the first intestinal discharge released within the first 48 hours after birth. Notably, since meconium and the whole content of the gastrointestinal... In this procedure, a thin needle is inserted into the abdomen of the pregnant woman. The needle punctures the amnion, which is the membrane that surrounds the developing fetus. The fluid within the amnion is called amniotic fluid, and because this fluid surrounds the developing fetus, it contains fetal cells. The amniotic fluid is sampled and analyzed via methods such as karyotyping and DNA analysis technology for genetic abnormalities.

Etymologists have traditionally assumed that the Greek term ἄμνιον (amnion) relates to Ancient Greek ἄμνιον : amnion, "little lamb", a diminutive of ἄμνός : amnós, "lamb", and cognate with the English verb yean, "to bring forth young (usually lambs)". However, an alternative etymology references an ancient Greek goddess of childbirth, Eileithyia, worshipped... 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.

Twin-to-twin transfusion syndrome supply between the fetuses. This leads to unequal levels of amniotic fluid between each fetus and usually leads to death of the undersupplied twin and, without treatment, usually death or a range of birth defects or disabilities for a surviving twin, such as underdeveloped, damaged or missing limbs, digits or organs (including the brain), especially cerebral palsy. This leads to unequal levels of amniotic fluid between each fetus and usually leads to death of the undersupplied twin and, Twin-to-twin transfusion syndrome (TTTS), also known as feto-fetal transfusion syndrome (FFTS), twin oligohydramnios-polyhydramnios sequence (TOPS) and stuck twin syndrome, is a complication of monochorionic multiple pregnancies (the most common form of identical twin pregnancy) in which there is disproportionate blood supply between the fetuses

An amniocentesis is typically performed in the second trimester between the 15th and 20th week of gestation. Women who choose to have this test are primarily those at increased risk for genetic and chromosomal problems, in part because the test is invasive and carries a 0.1% to 0.3% risk of pregnancy loss with the risk of pregnancy loss...

Amniocentesis It has other uses such Amniocentesis or amniotic fluid test (AFT) is a medical procedure used primarily in the prenatal diagnosis of genetic conditions. Amniocentesis or amniotic fluid test (AFT) is a medical procedure used primarily in the prenatal diagnosis of genetic conditions. Prenatal diagnostic testing, which includes amniocentesis, is necessary to conclusively diagnose the majority of genetic disorders, with amniocentesis being the gold-standard procedure after 15 weeks' gestation. It has other uses such as in the assessment of infection and fetal lung maturity

Chorioamnionitis... == Definitions ==

Prelabor rupture of membranes Complications in the mother may include placental abruption and postpartum endometritis. Women usually experience a painless gush or a steady leakage of fluid from the vagina. Complications in the baby may include premature birth, cord compression, and infection. is breakage of the amniotic sac before the onset of labour. Complications Prelabor rupture of membranes (PROM), previously known as premature rupture of membranes, is breakage of the amniotic sac before the onset of labour. Women usually experience a painless gush or a steady leakage of fluid from the vagina

Amnion It fills with amniotic fluid, which causes the amnion to expand and become the amniotic sac that provides a protective environment for the developing embryo. In marsupials and placental mammals, it is enclosed in a uterus. It fills with amniotic fluid, which causes the amnion to expand and become the amniotic sac that provides a protective environment The amnion (pl. embryos when they first form. : amnions or amnia) is a membrane that closely covers human and various other embryos when they first form. The amnion, along with the chorion, the yolk sac and the allantois protect the embryo. In birds, reptiles and monotremes, the protective sac is enclosed in a shell

The opposite of oligohydramnios is polyhydramnios, or an excess of amniotic fluid. Risk factors include infection of the amniotic fluid, prior PROM, bleeding in the later parts of pregnancy, smoking, and a mother who is underweight. Diagnosis is suspected based on symptoms and speculum exam and may be supported by testing the vaginal fluid or by ultrasound. If it occurs before 37 weeks it is known as PPROM (preterm prelabor rupture of membranes) otherwise it is known as term PROM. The condition occurs when the vein-artery connections within the fetuses' shared placenta allow the blood flow between

each fetus to become progressively imbalanced. It usually develops between week 16 and 25 of pregnancy, during peak placental growth. The cause of the developmental effects on a surviving fetus may include necrotic embolisms from a dead fetus, low blood volume due to pooling in the dead fetus or velamentous cord insertion (insertion of the umbilical cord into the chorioamniotic membranes).... f37e37c789 Amniotic stem cells are collected from amniotic fluid extracted during a genetic amniocentesis, a prenatal diagnosis procedure typically performed during the 2nd trimester of pregnancy. For the purpose of stem cell preservation, a small amount of the fluid withdrawn for genetic analysis is saved in a collection... f37e37c789 The word meconium is derived from the Greek word mēkōnion meaning juice from the opium poppy as the sedative effects it had on the foetus were observed by Aristotle. f37e37c789

Oligohydramnios characterized by a deficiency of amniotic fluid, the fluid that surrounds the fetus in the abdomen, in the amniotic sac. It is typically diagnosed by ultrasound when the amniotic fluid index (AFI) measures less than 5 cm or when the single deepest pocket (SDP) of amniotic fluid measures less than 2 cm. The limiting case is anhydramnios, where there is a complete absence of amniotic fluid. Amniotic fluid is necessary to allow for normal fetal movement, lung development, and cushioning from uterine compression. The limiting case is anhydramnios Oligohydramnios is a medical condition in pregnancy characterized by a deficiency of amniotic fluid, the fluid that surrounds the fetus in the abdomen, in the amniotic sac. Low amniotic fluid can be attributed to a maternal, fetal, placental or idiopathic cause and can result in poor fetal outcomes including death. The prognosis of the fetus is dependent on the etiology, gestational age at diagnosis, and the severity of the oligohydramnios f37e37c789

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. f37e37c789 == Background == f37e37c789 The amnion is a feature of the vertebrate clade Amniota, which includes reptiles, birds, and mammals. Amphibians and fish lack the amnion and thus are anamniotes (non-amniotes). The amnion stems from the extra-embryonic somatic mesoderm on the outer side and the extra-embryonic ectoderm or trophoblast on the inner side. f37e37c789 == Types == f37e37c789 Treatment is based on how far along a woman is in pregnancy and whether complications are present. In those at or near term without any complications, induction of labor is generally recommended. Time may also be provided for labor to begin spontaneously. In those 24 to 34 weeks of gestation without complications corticosteroids and close observation is recommended. A 2017 Cochrane... f37e37c789 The Trust for America's Health reports that as of 2011, about one third of American births have some complications; many are directly related to the mother's health including increasing rates of obesity, type 2 diabetes, and physical inactivity. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has led an initiative to improve women's health previous to conception in an effort to improve both neonatal and maternal death rates. f37e37c789 Amniotic fluid is a clear, watery substance that surrounds the fetus. It helps to maintain a constant temperature around the fetus, cushion it from injury, and allows for proper fetal movement and organ development. The cause of anhydramnios is not always clear... f37e37c789

Amniotic stem cell bank The first private amniotic stem cell bank in the US was opened by Bio cell Center in October 2009 in Medford, Massachusetts. Stem cell samples in private (or family) banks are stored specifically for use by the individual person from whom such cells have been collected and the banking costs are paid by such person. In case of amniotic fluid stem cell banking, the mother providing the donation initially has ownership of the stem cells and financial responsibility for its storage. The sample can later be retrieved only by that individual and for the use by such individual or, in many cases, by her or his first-degree blood relatives. Stem cell samples in private (or family) banks An amniotic stem cell bank is a facility that stores stem cells derived from amniotic fluid for future use. When the child from that pregnancy reaches legal age, the ownership and responsibility for the sample may be transferred. An amniotic stem cell bank is a facility that stores stem cells derived from amniotic fluid for future use f37e37c789

Postterm pregnancy Meconium aspiration syndrome - Respiratory compromise secondary to meconium present in infant's lungs Postterm pregnancy is a pregnancy continuing past the 42nd week of gestation, two weeks beyond the typical 40-week duration of pregnancy. Postmature births carry risks for both the mother and the baby, including fetal malnutrition, meconium aspiration syndrome, and stillbirths. rate, fetal acidosis, and meconium amniotic fluid. 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 reason to induce labor f37e37c789

Meconium aspiration syndrome Furthermore, the pathophysiology of MAS is multifactorial and extremely complex which is why it is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in term infants. It describes the spectrum of disorders and pathophysiology of newborns born in meconium-stained amniotic fluid (MSAF) and have meconium within their lungs. disorders and pathophysiology of newborns born in meconium-stained amniotic fluid (MSAF) and have meconium within their lungs. Therefore, MAS has a wide range of severity depending on what conditions and complications develop after parturition. Therefore, MAS has a wide Meconium aspiration syndrome (MAS), also known as neonatal aspiration of meconium, is a medical condition affecting newborn infants f37e37c789

Chorioamnionitis in pregnancy, the potential of introducing bacteria into the amniotic fluid can increase. Administering antibiotics maternally can potentially prevent Chorioamnionitis, also known as amnionitis and intra-amniotic infection (IAI), is inflammation of the fetal membranes (amnion and chorion), usually due to bacterial infection. 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 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 f37e37c789

== Collection process == f37e37c789

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