LABOR, CHILDBIRTH, AND POSTPARTUM TERMINOLOGY

Match the correct number with the definition shown below.

ACTIVE LABOR  INDUCED ABORTION
AFTERBIRTH  INVOLUTION
ANALGESIC  LABOR
ANESTHETIC  LIGHTENING
ANESTHESIOLOGIST  LOCHIA
APGAR SCORE  MISCARRIAGE
BRAXTON-HICKS CONTRACTIONS  NATURAL ABORTION
BREECH  NATURAL CHILDBIRTH
CESAREAN  OBSTETRICIAN
CAUDAL BLOCK  PARICERVICAL BLOCK
CIRCUMCISION  PEDIATRICIAN
COLOSTRUM  PERINEUM
CONTRACTIONS  PLACENTA
CROWNING  POSTNATAL
DELIVERY  POSTPARTUM
DILATION  PREMATURE
EFFACEMENT  PUDENDAL BLOCK
ENEMA  SADDLE BLOCK
EPIDERAL BLOCK  SHOW
EPISIOTOMY  SPINAL BLOCK
FONTANEL  STATION
GYNECOLOGIST  STILL BIRTH
INACTIVE LABOR  TRANSITION

1. ____________________________ when the uterus contracts at irregular intervals throughout pregnancy. They exercise and prepare the uterus for labor and help circulate maternal blood.

2. ____________________________ when a full-term baby is dead at birth.

3. ____________________________ low spinal, numbs from lower belly down, must stay flat 18-24 hours, and often be catheterized.

4. ____________________________ the soft spot on top of the baby's head where the skull bones have not grown together.

5. ____________________________ when a baby is delivered through a cut in the abdominal wall.
6. ________________ labor from 8-10 centimeters dilation, often considered the hardest part of labor. It ends the first stage of labor.

7. ________________ an anesthetic given in cervix and lower lateral border of uterus to numb that area.

8. ________________ rich, watery fluid that comes from mother's breast before milk comes.

9. ________________ a procedure that terminates the fetus before full term.

10. ________________ childbirth without need of pain killers; preparation to relieve fear, tension, and pain before birth.

11. ________________ refers to the level of the infant's head as it descends into the birth canal.

12. ________________ an injection between vertebrae in the lower back to numb the navel to thigh area.

13. ________________ the placenta, umbilical cord, amniotic sac, and lochia delivered as the third stage of labor.

14. ________________ an anesthetic given in spinal fluid around the spinal cord.

15. ________________ time from birth to 6 weeks for mother.

16. ________________ birth of the baby from birth canal to outside world.

17. ________________ a physician who is trained in female concerns.

18. ________________ the purpose is to open the cervix to about 3 cm. It is the longest and least uncomfortable labor and often occurs at home.

19. ________________ time from birth to 6 weeks for baby.

20. ________________ the plug covering the cervix. It is released at the beginning of labor and is pinkish red in color.

21. ________________ a drug that relieves or diminishes the sense of pain.
22. _________________ a doctor who administers anesthesia.
23. _________________ removal of extra skin at the head of a penis.
24. _________________ tightening of uterine muscles that help move the baby from the uterus to and through the birth canal.
25. _________________ refers to the size of the round opening of the cervix. An opening ten centimeters or large enough for five fingers to enter is full dilation.
26. _________________ when the length of the cervical canal is shortened because it is thinning out to prepare for birth.
27. _________________ cutting of perineum during birth to prevent skin from tearing and make the delivery easier.
28. _________________ returning of uterus from pregnancy size to non-pregnant state.
29. _________________ same as miscarriage or natural birth of fetus before full term.
30. _________________ the physician trained to care for children up to the age of adolescence.
31. _________________ attached at the end of the umbilical cord to the uterine wall to transport nourishment from mother to baby.
32. _________________ anesthetic given through buttocks to numb the pelvic area (includes nerve fibers in the external organs, perineum, vagina, and vulva).
33. _________________ relieves all sensation of pain.
34. _________________ when warm water is inserted into the rectum to remove the solid waste.
35. _________________ a heavy vaginal discharge after the birth of the baby. The average flow is 21 days.
36. _________________ given in a space at the base of the back bone. It numbs the lower back and buttocks.
37. ________________  physician who is trained in female concerns but also gives prenatal care, delivers babies, and gives postnatal care.

38. ________________  movements of the baby into head down position at the end of pregnancy providing relief of pressure on the rib cage.

39. ________________  when a baby is born bottom or feet first.

40. ________________  the cervix dilates from 3-7 cm, contractions 2-3 minutes apart.

41. ________________  skin between vaginal opening and the anus which is cut during delivery.

42. ________________  when the baby's head can be seen at the vaginal opening and is ready to be born.

43. ________________  a baby born before developing full term and weighing under 5 1/2 pounds.

44. ________________  natural birth of fetus before it is developed fully, not full term.

45. ________________  a visual reading of the newborn that checks color, respiration, reflex irritability, pulse, and muscle tone.

46. ________________  the work of the mother and baby to help the baby be delivered.