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UNDERSTANDING HUMAN REPRODUCTION--PART II--KEY

- 1. Pregnancy takes about <u>266 days</u>.
- 2. Pregnancy is divided into three <u>trimesters</u>.
- 3. <u>Implantation</u> takes place about six days after <u>fertilization</u>.
- 4. Fertilization/conception takes place in the fallopian tube.
- 5. It is normal to deliver <u>2 weeks</u> before or <u>2 weeks</u> after the due date.
- 6. The doctor will check the following during each exam:
 - a. <u>blood (iron)</u>
 - b. <u>urine (proteins, sugar)</u>
 - c. <u>blood pressure</u>
 - d. weight gain
 - e. <u>swelling or retention of fluids</u>
 - f. abdomen size from naval to pubic bone
- 7. Pelvic or internal exam is done on the first exam and during the last month.
- 8. Draw a diagram of the contents of the uterus during pregnancy. Include the amniotic sac, fetus, placenta, and umbilical cord.

- 9. The <u>baby's</u> nutritional needs are met before the <u>mother's</u>, so the <u>mother</u> may end up with some deficiencies.
- 10. Explain "ultrasound."
 - A scan to produce a picture of the fetus. It is made with sound waves. It identifies development and position of the fetus.
- 11. Explain Anmiocentesis.

 Withdrawing a small amount of amniotic fluid to test for abnormalities.
- 12. List some of the skills used in Lamaze or prepared childbirth.

Relaxation	Exercise	<u>Anesthesia</u>
Breathing	Concentration	Massage
The couple working together		Stages of labor

UNDERSTANDING HUMAN REPRODUCTION--PART II--KEY

- 1. How many days between conception and birth? (266)
- 2. What is a trimester? (3 months)
- 3. Identify three signs of pregnancy ANY APPROPRIATE ANSWER
- 4. What is the purpose of the amniotic sac?

 IT PROVIDES PROTECTION FOR THE BABY
- 5. What is the purpoes of the umbilical cord?
 IT PROVIDES THE BABY WITH FOOD AND OXYGEN AND REMOVES WASTE PRODUCTS
- 6. What is the purpose of the placenta?

 IT SHIELDS THE BABY FROM INFECTION AND TOXINS
- 7. What substances used by the mother may be harmful to the baby? **SMOKING, ALCOHOL, DRUGS, CAFFEINE**
- 8. At the end of the second month, the baby changes from an embryo to a **FETUS**
- 9. What is amniocentesis?
 WHEN AMNIOTIC FLUID IS REMOVED FROM THE MOTHER TO CHECK FOR GENETIC DISORDERS