Across

7. "Rh-induced hemolytic disease of the newborn", "Erythroblastosis fetalis"; condition that develops when the mother has Rh-negative (Rh-) blood & the baby in her womb has Rh-positive (Rh+); preventable with the use of RhoGam; best treatment is prevention
8. Excessive accumulation of amniotic fluid (AF) occurring during the 2nd half of pregnancy, occurs when the developing baby doesn't swallow & absorb the AF in normal amounts
12. Condition where the amniotic fluid is too little; causes include birth defects, placental problems, rupture of membranes, maternal factors (i.e. DM, HTN, preeclampsia); complications may include still birth, birth defects, preterm birth or intrauterine growth retardation (IUGR)
15. "Miscarriage"; type of abortion (Ab) characterized by loss of pregnancy before 20 of weeks gestation without outside intervention; subgroups are threatened Ab, inevitable Ab, incomplete Ab, complete Ab, missed Ab, & recurrent Ab.

17. Premature separation of the placenta (partially or totally) from the uterus causing significant 3rd trimester bleeding associated with fetal (due to O2 & nutrient deprivation) and maternal (due to severe bleeding) morbidity & mortality; presenting signs are bleeding, uterine contractions & fetal distress.

19. Quick test performed on baby after birth at 1 minute (to determine how well the baby tolerated the birthing process) & at 5 minutes (to determine how well the baby is doing outside the mother's womb); categories examined are the Appearance (skin color), Pulse (heart rate), Grimace (reflexes), Activity (muscle tone), & Respiration (breathing rate & effort); the higher the score >7 the better the baby is doing after birth, & score <7 is a sign baby needs medical attention.

20. Organ that connects the developing fetus to the uterine wall allowing uptake of nutrients, elimination of waste, & gas exchange thru the mother's blood supply; it also protects against internal infection, produces hormones to support pregnancy; organ where the umbilical cord arises.

21. Complication of pregnancy due to bacterial infection of the fetal membranes (amnion & chorion); occurs in up to 2% of births in the US & one of the cause of premature delivery; s/s include maternal fever & tachycardia, fetal tachycardia & leukocytosis, purulent/foul-smelling amniotic fluid or vaginal discharge, uterine tenderness.

23. Type of presentation where the fetus is in a longitudinal lie with the buttocks or feet closest to the cervix; types are Frank (hips flexed & knees extended - "pike" position), Complete (hips & knees are both flexed - "cannonball" position), & Footling/Incomplete (one or both hips extended, foot presenting).

24. Condition occurring where the placenta attaches & grows very deeply into the uterine wall causing vaginal bleeding during the 3rd trimester of pregnancy & severe blood loss after delivery; other related conditions are "placenta increta" (placenta attaches more deeply into the muscles of the uterine wall) & "placenta percreta" (placenta grows through the uterine wall, sometimes extending to nearby organs like urinary bladder).

25. Condition characterized by severe nausea, vomiting, weight loss, & electrolyte imbalance; is believed to be due to rapidly rising human chorionic gonadotropine (HCG) hormone.

26. "Braxton Hicks contractions"; characterized by irregular & unpredictable contractions (i.e. contraction intervals of 15, 7, 2 min), generalized abdominal tightening but usually not painful, membranes have not ruptured, no bloody show, no progression of labor.

27. Condition occurring where the placenta partially or totally covers the cervix (opening to the birth canal) causing severe vaginal bleeding before or during delivery; may require C-S delivery.

28. Membranes (amniotic sac) holding the amniotic fluid break prior to the onset of labor; cause is unknown in most cases; risk factors include bacterial infection, smoking, or anatomic defect in the amniotic sac, cervix, or uterus.

Down

1. "Navel string", "birth cord", "funiculus umbilicalis", passageway between the fetus & the placenta that carries O2 & nutrients from the mother's bloodstream to the baby's bloodstream; physiologically & genetically part of the fetus; normally contains 2 umbilical arteries (carries CO2 & waste products from the baby to the placenta) & 1 umbilical vein (carries O2 & other nutrients from the mother to the baby) which are enclosed by the Wharton's jelly.

2. "Obstructed labor"; abnormal or difficult or abnormally slow progress of labor/childbirth; due to incoordination of uterine activity, abnormal fetal lie/presentation, cephalopelvic disproportion (CPD), or rarely due to a massive fetal tumor.

3. Disorder occurring after 20 weeks of gestation & can be present 4-6 weeks postpartum characterized by high blood pressure & signs of organ damage (i.e. lungs, liver, kidneys); other s/s include severe headache, visual changes, low platelet count, sudden weight gain & edema; exact cause is unknown but possible cause include blood vessel problems, diet, autoimmune disorders.

4. Clear, slightly yellow liquid contained in the amniotic sac that surrounds the fetus during pregnancy; approximately 600 ml surrounds the full term baby; functions to help baby move in the womb.
allowing proper bone growth & lung development, keeps constant temperature around the baby to protect from heat loss, & protects baby from outside injury by serving as a cushion (shock absorber)

5. Seizures /convulsions (not related to existing brain condition) w/ or w/o unexplained coma during or after 20th week of gestation or postpartum in a woman with severe preeclampsia; unknown cause but diet, genes, neurological factor, blood vessel problems may play a role

6. Termination of pregnancy by removal or expulsion of a fetus/embryo before viability from the uterus; types are spontaneous (miscarriage) & induced

9. Serious condition in the fetus characterized by abnormal accumulation of fluid in 2 or more fetal compartments (abdominal cavity-ascites, around the heart-pericardial effusion, &/or lungs-pleural effusion) or generalized edema (anasarca), and excess amniotic fluid (polyhydramnion) & placental thickening; major types are immune (erythroblastosis fetalis) & non-immune hydrops

10. "Bag of waters"; thin, shiny, very smooth but tough transparent pair of membranes (inner-amnion & outer-chorion) that hold the developing fetus until shortly before birth

11. "Cervical shortening" "cervical insufficiency"; condition where the cervix becomes softer & weaker than normal or is abnormally short to start with; can sometimes result to miscarriage in the 2nd trimester or to premature rupture of membranes leading to preterm labor

13. Condition characterized by high blood sugar (glucose) levels (higher than normal but not high enough to have diabetes) that is first seen during pregnancy; occurs in approximately 4% of all pregnancies

14. Absence of effective uterine contractions during labor; types are primary/true & secondary

16. Type of pregnancy where the implantation of fertilized egg is outside the uterus - i.e. fallopian tube, cervix, or abdominal cavity; some causes are endometriosis, scarring of female organs from surgery or infection, or unknown cause

18. The outermost of the two fetal membranes that surrounds the fetus during pregnancy; develops vascular finger-like projections (villi) that invade the endometrium & allows transfer of nutrients from the maternal blood to fetal blood; and contributes to the development of the placenta

19. The inner of the two fetal membranes that surrounds the fetus during pregnancy; contains the amniotic fluid

22. "Childbed fever", "Puerpeal sepsis"; condition that occurs when the woman experiences an infection related to giving birth; caused by bacterial infection; per WHO, 6th leading cause of death among new mothers; s/s may include fever, chills, pain/tenderness/ pus or foul-smelling drainage from the uterus, headache, nausea & vomiting, back pain