Pregnancy Crossword Puzzle Answer Key

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Across

7. RHINCOMPATIBILITY—“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. POLYHYDRAMNIOS—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. OLIGOHYDRAMNIOS—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
15. **SPONTANEOUS**—"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. **ABRUPTIOPLACENTA**—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. **APGARSORE**—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. **PLACENTA**—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. **CHORIOAMNIONITIS**—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. **BREECH**—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. **PLACENTAACCRETA**—Condition occurring where the placenta attaches & grows very deeply into the uterine wall causing vaginal bleeding during the 3rd trimester of pregnancy & sever 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. **HYPEREMESISGRAVIDARUM**—Condition characterized by severe nausea, vomiting, weight loss, & electrolyte imbalance; is believed to be due to rapidly rising human chorionic gonadotropine (HCG) hormone.

26. **FALSELABOR**—"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. **PLACENTAPREVIA**—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. **PREMATURERUPTUREOFMEMBRANES**—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.

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**Down**

1. **UMBILICALCORD**—"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. **DYSTOCIA**—"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. **PREECLAMPSIA**—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. **AMNIOTICFLUID**—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. **ECLAMPSIA**—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 factors, blood vessel problems may play a role

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

9. **HYDROPSFETALIS**—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 (polyhydramnios) & placental thickening; major types are immune (erythroblastosis fetalis) & non-immune hydrops

10. **AMNIOTICSAC**—”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

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

13. **GESTATIONALDIABETES**—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. **UTERINEINERTIA**—Absence of effective uterine contractions during labor; types are primary/true & secondary

16. **ECTOPIC**—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. **CHORION**—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; & contributes to the development of the placenta

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

22. **PUERPERALSEPSIS**—”Childbed fever”, “Puerperal 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