

CHAPTER 8: OBSTETRICS

Building a Medical Terminology Foundation 2e by Kimberlee Carter; Marie Rutherford; and Connie Stevens

- 8.1 – Introduction to Obstetrics
- 8.2 – Procedures Related to Obstetrics
- Vocabulary & Check Your Knowledge
- References

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8.1 - Introduction to Obstetrics

Learning Objectives

- Identify the common processes in obstetrics and explore procedures, diagnostics tests and common complications related to obstetrics
- Describe the specialty of obstetrics and other medical specialties associated with obstetrics
- Analyze, translate, and define medical terms and common abbreviations of obstetrics
- Practice the spelling and pronunciation of obstetric terminology

Obstetric Word Parts

Review the list of word parts to memorize for obstetrics:

Prefix

- **ante-** (before)
- **dys-** (painful, laboured, difficult)
- **micro-** (small)
- **multi-** (many)
- **neo-** (new)
- **nulli-** (none)
- **post-** (after)
- **pre-** (before)

Combining Form

- **amni/o** (amnion, amniotic fluid)
- **cephal/o** (head)
- **chori/o** (chorion)

- **embryo/o** (embryo)
- **esophag/o** (esophagus)
- **fet/i** (fetus, unborn offspring)
- **fet/o** (fetus, unborn offspring)
- **gravid/o** (pregnancy)
- **lact/o** (milk)
- **nat/o** (birth)
- **omphal/o** (umbilicus, navel)
- **par/o** (to bear, labour, childbirth, give birth to)
- **part/o** (to bear, labour, childbirth, give birth to)
- **prim/i** (first)
- **pseud/o** (false)
- **puerper/o** (childbirth)
- **pylor/o** (pylorus, pyloric sphincter)
- **terat/o** (malformations)

Suffix

- **-a** (no meaning, noun ending)
- **-al** (pertaining to)
- **-amnios** (amnion, amniotic fluid)
- **-cyesis** (pregnancy)
- **-e** (noun ending, no meaning)
- **-gen** (substance that produced, agent that produced)
- **-genic** (producing, originating, causing)
- **-graphy** (process of recording)
- **-ic** (pertaining to)
- **-is** (noun suffix, no meaning)
- **-itis** (inflammation)
- **-logist** (specialist who studies and treats, physician who studies and treats)
- **-logy** (study of)
- **-oid** (resembling)
- **-oma** (tumour)
- **-rrhea** (discharge, flow)
- **-rrhexis** (rupture)
- **-stenosis** (constriction, narrowing)
- **-tocia** (birth, labour)
- **-tomy** (incision, cut into)
- **-um** (noun ending, no meaning)
- **-us** (noun ending, no meaning)

Activity source: Obstetrics Word Parts by Kimberlee Carter, from *Building a Medical Terminology Foundation*, licensed under CC BY- 4.0. / Text version added.

Introduction to Obstetrics

Obstetrics is a specialty that is concerned with the mother and fetus during pregnancy, childbirth, and the immediate postpartum period. Obstetricians study obstetrics and gynecology and are referred to as OB/GYN (Obstetrics and Gynecology).

Watch Reproductive System, Part 4 – Pregnancy & Development: Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #43 (11 min)

Obstetrics Medical Terms

Obstetrics Medical Terms (Text version)

Practice the following words related to obstetrics by breaking into word parts and pronouncing. Audio recordings of word pronunciations are available through the online book.

1. **amnionitis**

- amnion/itis
- *rebel does not follow the rules
- inflammation of the amnion

2. **oligohydramnios**

- olig/o/hydr/amnios
- scanty amnion water
- a condition where there is minimal amniotic fluid within the placental sac. This can restrict the fetus from movement and growth

3. **polyhydramnios**

- poly/hydr/amnios
- much amnion water

4. **amniotomy**

- amni/o/tomy
- incision into the amnion to induce labour

5. **amniocentesis**

- amni/o/centesis
 - surgical puncture into the amnion to remove a small amount of fluid for testing. The fluid is tested for potential fetal abnormalities
6. **amniochorial**
- amni/o/chori/al
 - pertaining to the amnion and chorion
7. **amniorrhea**
- amni/o/rrhea
 - discharge (escape) of amniotic fluid
8. **amniorrhexis**
- amni/o/rrhexis
 - rupture of the amnion
9. **microcephalus**
- micr/o/cephal/us
 - small head
10. **chorioamnionitis**
- chori/o/amnion/itis
 - inflammation of the chorion and amnion
11. **choriocarcinoma**
- chori/o/carcinoma
 - cancerous tumour of the chorion
12. **embryogenic**
- embry/o/genic
 - producing an embryo
13. **embryoid**
- embry/oid
 - resembling an embryo
14. **transesophageal fistula**
- trans/esophag/eal fistula
 - abnormal passageway between the trachea and esophagus
15. **fetal**

- fet/al
- pertaining to the fetus

16. **gravida**

- gravid/a
- pregnant (woman)
- Note, that this is referring to a woman who is or has been pregnant regardless of outcome

17. **multigravida**

- multi/gravid/a
- many pregnancies
- A woman who has been pregnant two or more times regardless of outcome

18. **lactic**

- lact/ic
- pertaining to milk

19. **lactogenic**

- lact/o/genic
- producing milk

20. **lactorrhoea**

- lact/o/rrhea
- discharge of milk

21. **natal**

- nat/al
- pertaining to birth

22. **neonate**

- neo/nate
- newborn
- (infant from birth to four weeks of age)

23. **neonatologist**

- neo/nat/o/logist
- physician who studies and treats disorders of the newborn

24. **neonatology**

- neo/nat/o/logy
- study of the newborn

25. **postnatal**

- post/nat/al
- pertaining to after birth
- (reference to the newborn)

26. **prenatal**

- pre/nat/al
- pertaining to before birth

27. **omphalitis**

- omphal/itis
- inflammation of the umbilicus

28. **omphalocele**

- omphal/o/cele
- herniation of the umbilicus

29. **multipara**

- multi/par/a
- many births

30. **nullipara**

- nulli/par/a
- no pregnancies
- a woman who has never been pregnant

31. **para**

- par/a
- a woman who has given birth to an offspring after 20 weeks, live or stillborn

32. **postpartum**

- post/part/um
- after childbirth
- referring to the mother

33. **antepartum**

- ante/part/um
- before childbirth
- referencing the mother

34. **intrapartum**

- intra/part/um
 - within (during) labour and delivery
35. **primigravida**
- primi/gravid/a
 - first pregnancy
36. **primipara**
- primi/par/a
 - first birth
37. **pseudocyesis**
- pseud/o/cyesis
 - false pregnancy
38. **puerperal**
- puerper/al
 - pertaining to immediately after childbirth
39. **puerpera**
- puerper/a
 - childbirth
40. **pyloric stenosis**
- pylor/ic stenosis
 - narrowing of the pylorus or pyloric sphincter
41. **teratogen**
- terat/o/gen
 - agent producing malformations
 - (in a developing embryo) such as chemicals, viruses and environmental factors
42. **teratogenic**
- terat/o/genic
 - producing malformations
43. **teratology**
- terat/o/logy
 - the study of malformations
44. **dystocia**

- dys/tocia
 - labour that is difficult
45. **hysterorrhexis**
- hyster/o/rrhexis
 - rupture of the uterus
46. **episiotomy**
- episi/o/tomy
 - incision into the vulva
47. **pelvic sonography**
- pelv/ic son/o/graphy
 - process of recording sound pertaining to the pelvis
48. **amenorrhea**
- a/men/o/rrhea
 - absence of menstrual flow
49. **hyperemesis gravida**
- hyper/emesis gravida
 - Excessive vomiting during pregnancy
50. **neonatal**
- neo/nat/al
 - pertaining to newborn
51. **nulligravida**
- null/i/gravida
 - A woman who has never been pregnant
52. **episiotomy**
- episi/o/tomy
 - Incision into the vulva to widen the vaginal opening to prevent ripping or tearing of the perineum during delivery

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Fertilization

Fertilization occurs when a **sperm** and an **oocyte** (egg) combine. Each of these reproductive cells is a haploid cell containing half of the genetic material needed to form a human being; their combination forms a single diploid cell. This new single cell is called a **zygote**.

Most of the time, a woman releases a single egg during an ovulation cycle.

- In approximately 1 percent of ovulation cycles, two eggs are released and both are fertilized.
 - Two zygotes form, implant, and develop, resulting in the birth of **dizygotic (or fraternal) twins**. Because dizygotic twins develop from two eggs fertilized by two sperm, they are no more identical than siblings born at different times.
- Less common, one zygote can divide into two separate offspring during early development. This results in the birth of **monozygotic (or identical) twins**.

A full-term pregnancy lasts approximately 270 days (approximately 38.5 weeks) from conception to birth. Because it is easier to remember the first day of the last menstrual period (LMP) than to estimate the date of conception, obstetricians set the due date as 284 days (approximately 40.5 weeks) from the LMP. This assumes that conception occurred on day 14 of the woman's cycle, which is usually a good approximation. The 40 weeks of an average pregnancy are usually discussed in terms of three trimesters, each approximately 13 weeks. During the second and third trimesters, the pre-pregnancy uterus is about the size of a fist and grows dramatically to contain the fetus, causing a number of anatomical changes in the mother.

Stages of Childbirth

The process of childbirth can be divided into three stages (see Figure 8.1):

- Stage 1: cervical dilation
- Stage 2: expulsion of the newborn
- Stage 3: after birth

For vaginal birth to occur, the cervix must dilate fully to 10 cm in diameter, wide enough to deliver the newborn's head. The dilation stage is the longest stage of labour and typically takes 6-12 hours. However, it varies widely and may take minutes, hours, or days, depending in part on whether the mother has given birth before. In each subsequent labour, this stage tends to be shorter.

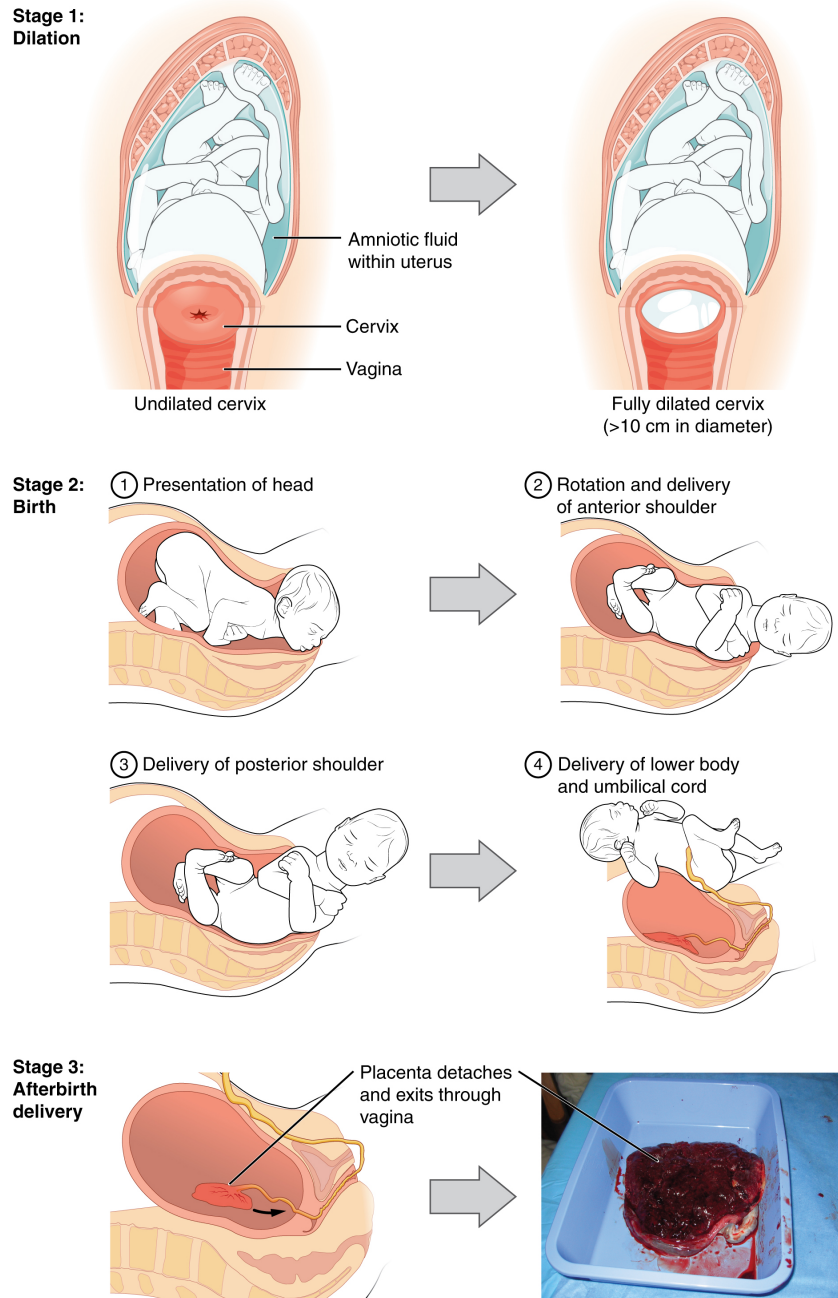


Figure 8.1 Stages of Childbirth. The stages of childbirth include Stage 1, early cervical dilation; Stage 2, full dilation and expulsion of the newborn; and Stage 3, delivery of the placenta and associated fetal membranes. (The position of the newborn's shoulder is described relative to the mother). From Betts, et al., 2013. Licensed under CC BY 4.0. [Fig. 8.1 Image description.]

Concept Check

- How is a **due date** determined?
- Explain the difference between a **monozygotic pregnancy** and a **dizygotic pregnancy**.

Homeostasis in the Newborn: Apgar Score

In the minutes following birth, a newborn must undergo dramatic systemic changes to be able to survive outside the womb. An obstetrician, midwife, or nurse can estimate how well a newborn is doing by obtaining an **Apgar score**. The Apgar score was introduced in 1952 by the anesthesiologist Dr. Virginia Apgar as a method to assess the effects on the newborn of anesthesia given to the labouring mother. Healthcare providers now use it to assess the general well-being of the newborn, whether or not analgesics or anesthetics were used.

The five criteria for the Apgar score (skin colour, heart rate, reflex, muscle tone, and respiration) are assessed and each criterion is assigned a score of 0, 1, or 2. Scores are taken at 1 minute after birth and again at 5 minutes after birth. Each time scores are taken, the five scores are added together. High scores (out of a possible 10) indicate the baby has made the transition from the womb well, whereas lower scores indicate that the baby may be in distress.

The technique for determining an Apgar score is quick and easy, painless for the newborn, and does not require any instruments except for a stethoscope. A convenient way to remember the five scoring criteria is to apply the mnemonic APGAR:

- **A**ppearance (skin colour)
- **P**ulse (heart rate)
- **G**rimace (reflex)
- **A**ctivity (muscle tone)
- **R**espiration

Of the five Apgar criteria, heart rate and respiration are the most critical. Poor scores for either of these measurements may indicate the need for immediate medical attention to resuscitate or stabilize the newborn. In general, any score lower than 7 at the 5-minute mark indicates that medical assistance may be needed. A total score below 5 indicates an emergency situation. Normally, a newborn will get an intermediate score of 1 for some of the Apgar criteria and will progress to a 2 by the 5-minute assessment. Scores of 8 or above are normal.

Check Your Knowledge of Obstetrics Medical Terms and Abbreviations

Obstetrics Medical Terms Not Easily Broken into Word Parts

Obstetrics Words Not Easily Broken into Word Parts (Text version)

1. **abortion (AB) (ă-BOR-shŏn)**
 - termination of the pregnancy before the fetus is viable
2. **abruptio placentae (ă-BRŪP-shē-ō plā-SENT-ā)**
 - pre-mature separation of the placenta from the uterine wall
3. **Apgar score (AP-gar skŏr)**
 - Evaluation of a newborn's physical condition within one to five minutes after birth, which was developed by and named for Virginia Apgar (making this an eponym).
4. **Breech (brĕch)**
 - The position of the fetus is feet first. Ideally, the position of the fetus should be head first.
5. **Cesarean section (CS, C-section) (si-ZAR-ē-ăn SEK-shŏn)**
 - Delivery of the fetus through an abdominal incision
6. **cephalic presentation (sĕ-FAL-ĭk prĕ-zen-TĀ-shŏn)**
 - birth position in which any part of the head emerges first
7. **Cephalic version (sĕ-FAL-ĭk VĔR-zhŏn)**
 - pertaining to turning the head; this procedure is done on the fetus when they are in the head-down position.
8. **cerclage (sĕr-KLĀZH)**
 - Suturing of the cervix to prevent dilation and premature delivery
9. **colostrum (kŏ-LOS-trŭm)**
 - thin, milky fluid secreted by the breast during pregnancy and the first few days after delivery
10. **congenital anomaly (kŏn-JĔN-ĭ-tăl ā-NOM-ă-lĕ)**

- abnormality present at birth
11. **eclampsia (e-KLAMP-sē-ă)**
 - a serious condition in pregnancy with hypertension; patients are at risk of coma, convulsions and even death.
 12. **Ectopic pregnancy (ek-TOP-ik PREG-năn-sē)**
 - Pregnancy occurring outside the uterus, commonly in the fallopian tube.
 13. **Induction (in-DŪK-shŏn)**
 - The process of bringing on or starting labour. This may be done with a membrane sweep or through the use of IV oxytocin
 14. **in vitro fertilization (IVF) (in VĒ-trō fĕrt-ĭ-ĭ-ZĀ-shŏn)**
 - method of fertilizing human ova outside the body and placing the zygote in the uterus
 15. **lactation (lak-TĀ-shŏn)**
 - secretion of milk
 16. **lochia (LŌ-kē-ă)**
 - vaginal discharge after birth
 17. **meconium (mē-KŌ-nē-ŭm)**
 - first stool of the newborn
 18. **midwife (MĪD-wĭf)**
 - individual who practices midwifery
 19. **craniocerebral**
 - practice of assisting in childbirth
 20. **Obstetrician (ob-stĕ-TRISH-ăn)**
 - Physician who specializes in obstetrics
 21. **Obstetrics (OB) (ŏb-STE-triks)**
 - medical specialty dealing with pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium
 22. **parturition (păr-tŭ-RĪSH-ŭn)**
 - act of giving birth
 23. **placenta previa (plă-SENT-ă PRĒ-vē-ă)**

- abnormally low implantation of the placenta on the uterine wall, can result in hemorrhage and a c- section
24. **preeclampsia (prē-ě-KLAMP-sē-ă)**
 - The abnormal condition in pregnancy where the patient experiences hypertension, edema and proteinuria is called, but with no convulsions. Can progress to eclampsia.
 25. **premature infant (prē-mă-CHŪR IN-fănt)**
 - infant born before completing 37 weeks of gestation (also called preterm infant)
 26. **puerperium (pū-ěr-PĒ-rē-ŭm)**
 - period from delivery until the reproductive organs return to normal (approximately six weeks)
 27. **quickening (KWĪK-ĕn-ĭng)**
 - first feeling of movement of the fetus in utero by the pregnant woman
 28. **stillborn (STIL-bōrn)**
 - an infant that is born dead

Activity source: Obstetrics Words Not Built From Word Parts from *Medical Terminology*. by Grimm et al., licensed under CC BY 4.0. / Some H5P audio re-recorded by Tania Deane and David McCuaig and text version added.

Obstetrics Abbreviations

Review the list of common abbreviates below.

Obstetrics Common Abbreviations

- **AB** (abortion)
- **AFP** (Alpha-fetoprotein test)
- **AI** (artificial insemination)
- **CS, C-section** (cesarean section)
- **CVS** (chorionic villus sampling)
- **DOB** (date of birth)

- **EDD** (expected or estimated date of delivery)
- **FAS** (fetal alcohol syndrome)
- **IVF** (in vitro fertilization)
- **LMP** (last menstrual period)
- **multip** (multipara)
- **NB** (newborn)
- **OB** (obstetrics)
- **primip** (primipara)
- **RDS** (respiratory distress syndrome)
- **VBAC** (vaginal birth after cesarean section)
- **ZIFT** (Zygote intrafallopian transfer)

Activity Source: Obstetrics Common Abbreviations by Kimberlee Carter, from *Building a Medical Terminology Foundation* by Kimberlee Carter and Marie Rutherford, licensed under CC BY 4.0. / Text version added.

Obstetrics Pathology Report

Obstetrics- Pathology Report (Text version)

Use the words below to fill in the pathology report:

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| • salpingectomy | • fallopian | • cassettes |
| • ectopic | • tube | • microscopic |
| • ultrasound | • clots | • pregnancy |

OBSTETRICS – PATHOLOGY REPORT

PATIENT NAME: Bonnie PERRY

AGE: 34

SEX: Female

DOB: May 3

PATIENT ID: 900132

DATE OF ADMISSION AND SURGERY: June 14

ADMITTING DIAGNOSIS: Ectopic pregnancy

SURGEON: Adam Vance, MD, OB/GYN

PATHOLOGY ID: Specimen No. 05-S-899

SPECIMEN RECEIVED: June 14 Specimen Reported: June 18

SURGICAL PROCEDURE: Right partial _____[Blank 1].

CLINICAL HISTORY: This 34-year-old white female had an _____[Blank 2] pregnancy as proven by pelvic _____[Blank 3].

TISSUE RECEIVED: Right fallopian tube.

GROSS DESCRIPTION: The specimen designated right _____[Blank 4] tube was examined reveals the presence of a fallopian tube measuring 5.9 cm in length and 2.3 cm in average diameter. Sectioning of the _____[Blank 5] shows it to be distended with blood _____[Blank 6] and possible field tissue. The sections were taken, and placed in three _____[Blank 7], A through C, for embedding.

MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION: _____[Blank 8] examination performed.

MICROSCOPIC DIAGNOSIS: Ruptured tubal _____[Blank 9].

Joseph Gibbs, MD, Anatomic & Clinical Pathology

Note: Report samples (H5P and Pressbooks) are to encourage learners to identify correct medical terminology and do not represent the Association for Health Documentation Integrity (AHD) formatting standards.

Check your Answers:¹

Activity source: Obstetrics- Pathology Report by Heather Scudder, from *Building a Medical Terminology Foundation* by Kimberlee Carter and Marie Rutherford, licensed under CC BY- 4.0. / Text version added.

Image Descriptions

Figure 8.1 image description: This multi-part figure shows the different stages of childbirth. The top panel shows dilation of the cervix (undilated vs fully dilated), the middle panel shows birth (presentation of the head, rotation and delivery of anterior shoulder, delivery of posterior shoulder, delivery of lower body and umbilical cord), and the bottom panel shows afterbirth delivery. [Return to Figure 8.1].

Attribution

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books/anatomy-and-physiology/pages/1-introduction). Adaptations: dividing Obstetrics chapter content into sub-chapters.

Notes

1. 1.salpingectomy, 2.ectopic, 3.ultrasound, 4.fallopian, 5.tube, 6. clots, 7.cassettes, 8. Microscopic, 9.pregnancy

8.2 - Procedures Related to Obstetrics

In Vitro Fertilization (IVF)

IVF, which stands for **in vitro fertilization**, is an assisted reproductive technology. *In vitro*, which in Latin translates to *in glass*, refers to a procedure that takes place outside of the body. There are many different indications for IVF. For example, a woman may produce normal eggs, but the eggs cannot reach the uterus because the uterine tubes are blocked or otherwise compromised. A man may have a low sperm count, low sperm motility, sperm with an unusually high percentage of morphological abnormalities, or sperm that are incapable of penetrating the zona pellucida of an egg. Figure 8.2 illustrates the steps involved in IVF.

Did You Know?

According to Health Canada, one in six Canadian couples have struggled with conceiving (Fertility, 2019).

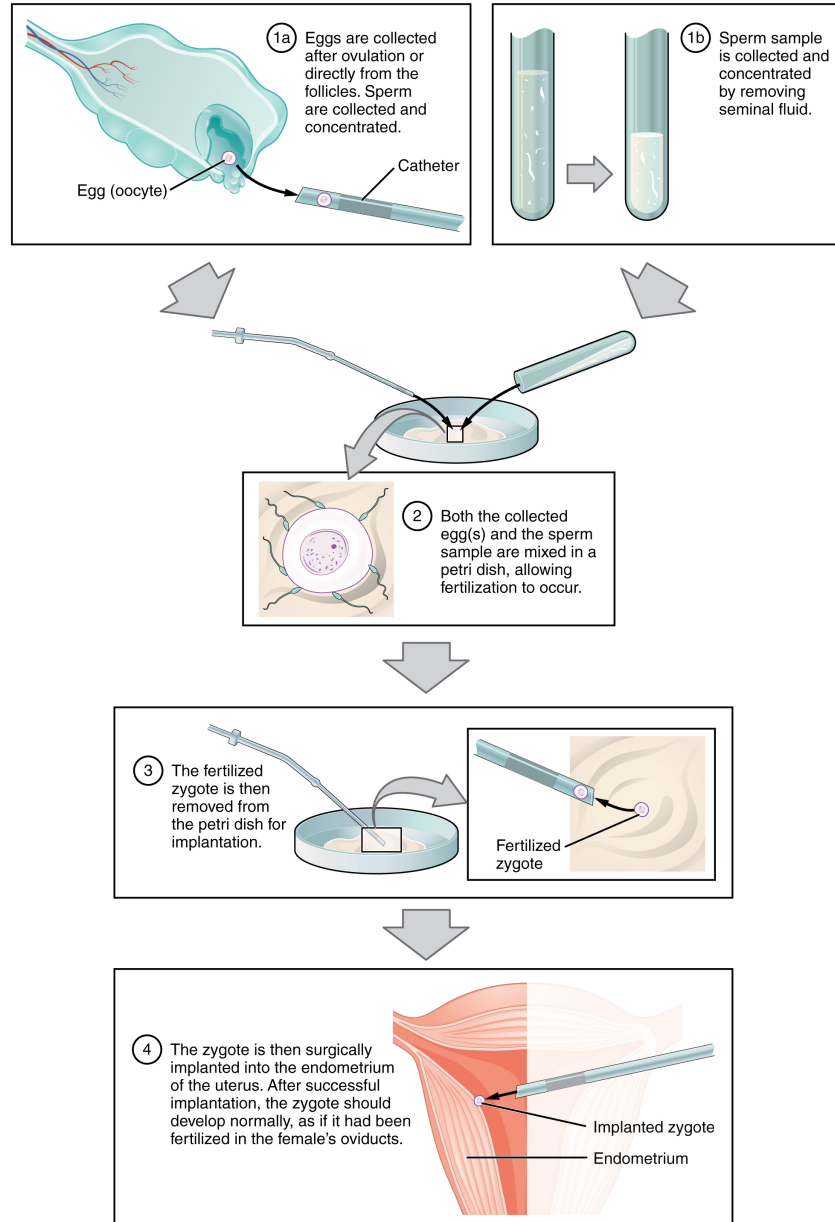


Figure 8.2 IVF. In vitro fertilization involves egg collection from the ovaries, fertilization in a petri dish, and the transfer of embryos into the uterus. From Betts, et al., 2013. Licensed under CC BY 4.0. [Fig. 8.2 Image description.]

Prenatal Screening and Diagnostic Testing

Approximately 4% of Canadian babies are born with a congenital anomaly. The most common anomalies include structural heart defects, cleft lip/palate, or anomalies like Down syndrome. Prenatal testing may include blood work, ultrasound, **chorionic villus sampling (CVS)** and **amniocentesis** (Genetics Education Canada Knowledge Organization, 2019). To learn more about prenatal screening tests, visit GECKO's Guide to Understanding

Image Descriptions

Figure 8.2 image description: This multi-part figure shows the different steps of in vitro fertilization. The top panel shows how the oocytes and the sperm are collected and prepared (text reads: 1a) eggs are collected after ovulation or directly from the follicles. Sperm are collected and concentrated. 1b) Sperm sample is collected and concentrated by removing seminal fluid). The next panel shows the sperm and oocytes being mixed in a petri dish (text labels read: 2) both the collected eggs and the sperm sample are mixed in a petri dish, allowing fertilization to occur). The panel below that shows the fertilized zygote being prepared for implantation (text labels read: 3a) the fertilized zygote is then removed from the petri dish for implantation. 3b) fertilized zygote). The last panel shows the fertilized zygote being implanted into the uterus (text label reads: 4) The zygote is then surgically implanted into the endometrium of the uterus. After successful implantation, the zygote should develop normally, as if it had been fertilized in the female's oviducts). [Return to Figure 8.2].

Attribution

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Vocabulary & Check Your Knowledge

Obstetrics Vocabulary

Abortion

Termination of a pregnancy before the fetus is viable.

Alpha-fetoprotein test (AFP)

A maternal blood test to detect potential fetal abnormalities such as neural tube defects or multiple pregnancies; The AFP is taken between 14 and 19 weeks gestation.

Amenorrhea

Absences of the flow of menses, no period; one of the first signs of pregnancy or menopause.

Amniocentesis

Surgical puncture to remove a small amount of amniotic fluid through a needle via the abdomen. The fluid is tested for any potential fetal abnormalities.

Artificial insemination

A process where the semen is introduced into the vagina by mechanical means, thus called artificial.

Breech

The position of the fetus is feet first. Ideally, the position of the fetus should be headfirst for a safer delivery.

Caesarian section (CS, c-section)

Delivery of the fetus through an abdominal incision.

Cephalopelvic disproportion

A condition where the infant's head is larger than the pelvic outlet and therefore will require a c-section.

Cerclage

A suture inserted into the cervix to prevent dilation and prevention miscarriage. The suture is removed when the fetus is full-term and allows the vaginal delivery to proceed.

Cephalic version

Pertaining to turning the head; this procedure is done on the fetus when they are in the head-down position.

Chorionic villus sampling

A small piece of placenta is taken and tested to determine potential for birth defects.

Dilation and curettage (D&C)

A procedure where the cervix is dilated (widened) and a curette (a sharp instrument) is used to remove the lining of the uterus. This procedure is conducted when there is abnormal bleeding from the uterus and also to remove any products of conception, for example following an incomplete miscarriage or abortion.

Eclampsia

A very serious condition in pregnancy with hypertension; patients are at high risk of coma, convulsions, and even death.

Ectopic pregnancy

The embryo implants any other place but the inner endo-uterine lining.

Episiotomy

A procedure where an incision is made to widen the vaginal opening to prevent ripping or tearing of the perineum during delivery.

Gestation

The process of being pregnant.

Gestational Diabetes

The condition of developing diabetes during pregnancy. The newborn tend to be large at delivery and the mother is monitored closely for weight gain and glucose testing. The goal is to balance the sugars so the fetus is not too large for a vaginal delivery.

Gestational Hypertension

A condition where there is an increase in blood pressure during pregnancy. Blood pressure is monitoring closely during pregnancy for the safety of the mother and infant.

Hyperemesis

Excessive vomiting during pregnancy.

Hyperemesis Gravidarum

Hyperemesis can occur with any pregnant women, even a woman who miscarries. Often these women may require hospitalization for fluid and electrolyte intake.

Induction

The process of bringing on or starting labour. This may be done with a membrane sweep or through the use of IV oxytocin.

In vitro Fertilization (IVF)

A process where the ova is fertilized outside the body and then implanted into the uterus.

Meconium Staining

When the fetus defecates while in utero; the first defecation is called meconium, it is black and sticky. If the infant inhales the meconium upon delivery or through the birth canal, the meconium can be aspirated into the lungs and stick to the lung tissue. The newborn will have problems breathing and go into distress. The newborn's umbilical cord will be stained a brownish colour.

Natal

Pertaining to born.

Neonatal

Pertaining to the newborn. For example neonatal record, neonatal unit

Non-stress test

Test conducted on the pregnant woman to assess the fetal heart rate (FHR).

Nulligravida

A woman who has never been pregnant.

Obstetrician

The person who specializes in the study of obstetrics and gynecology and are referred to as OB/GYN Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Oligohydramnios

A condition where there is minimal amniotic fluid within the placental sac. Too little fluid can restrict the fetus from movement and growth.

Oocyte

Female gamete.

Oxytocia

A rapid birth.

Placenta Abruptio or Abruptio Placenta

Occurs when the placenta prematurely becomes detached from the uterine wall. This is a medical emergency and requires an immediate c-section to save both the woman and infant's lives. The infant will not be getting oxygen from the mother and the mother may hemorrhage.

Placenta Previa

Occurs when the placenta partially or completely covers the cervical os (opening).

Polyhydramnios

A condition where there is excessive amniotic fluid in the placenta. The delivery will be a c-section to prevent bleeding during delivery of the fetus.

Preeclampsia

The abnormal condition in pregnancy where the patient experiences hypertension, edema and proteinuria.

Primigravida

First pregnancy.

Sperm

Male gamete (spermatozoon).

Vaginal Birth Following a C-Section

Having a vaginal delivery after a previous c-section delivery.

Zygote

Process of fertilization is complete and results in a single-celled diploid zygote with all the genetic instructions it needs to develop into a human.

Zygote Intrafallopian Transfer (ZIFT)

Mixing of the ova and sperm in a laboratory. Fertilization is confirmed to grow into zygotes and then are inserted into the Fallopian tubes (Healthwise Staff, 2018).

Obstetrics Glossary Reinforcement Activity

Obstetrics Glossary Reinforcement Activity (Text version)

1. Termination of a pregnancy before the fetus is viable is called _____. [Blank 1].
 - a. Abortion
 - b. Amniocentesis
 - c. Gestation
2. The abnormal condition in pregnancy where the patient experiences hypertension, edema and proteinuria is called _____. [Blank 2].
 - a. Hyperemesis Gravida
 - b. Preeclampsia
 - c. Dystocia
3. When the embryo implants any other place but the inner endo-uterine lining it is called a(n) _____. [Blank 3].

- a. Ectopic pregnancy
 - b. Placenta Previa
 - c. Zygote intrafallopian transfer
4. A condition where the infant's head is larger than the pelvic outlet and therefore will require a c-section is called _____[Blank 4].
- a. Cephalopelvic disproportion
 - b. Cephalic version
 - c. Induction
5. A test conducted on the pregnant woman to assess the fetal heart rate is called _____[Blank 5].
- a. Alpha-fetoprotein test
 - b. Non-stress test
 - c. Meconium staining

Check your Answers:¹

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Notes

1. 1. Abortion, 2. Preeclampsia, 3. Ectopic pregnancy, 4. Cephalopelvic disproportion, 5. Non-stress test,

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