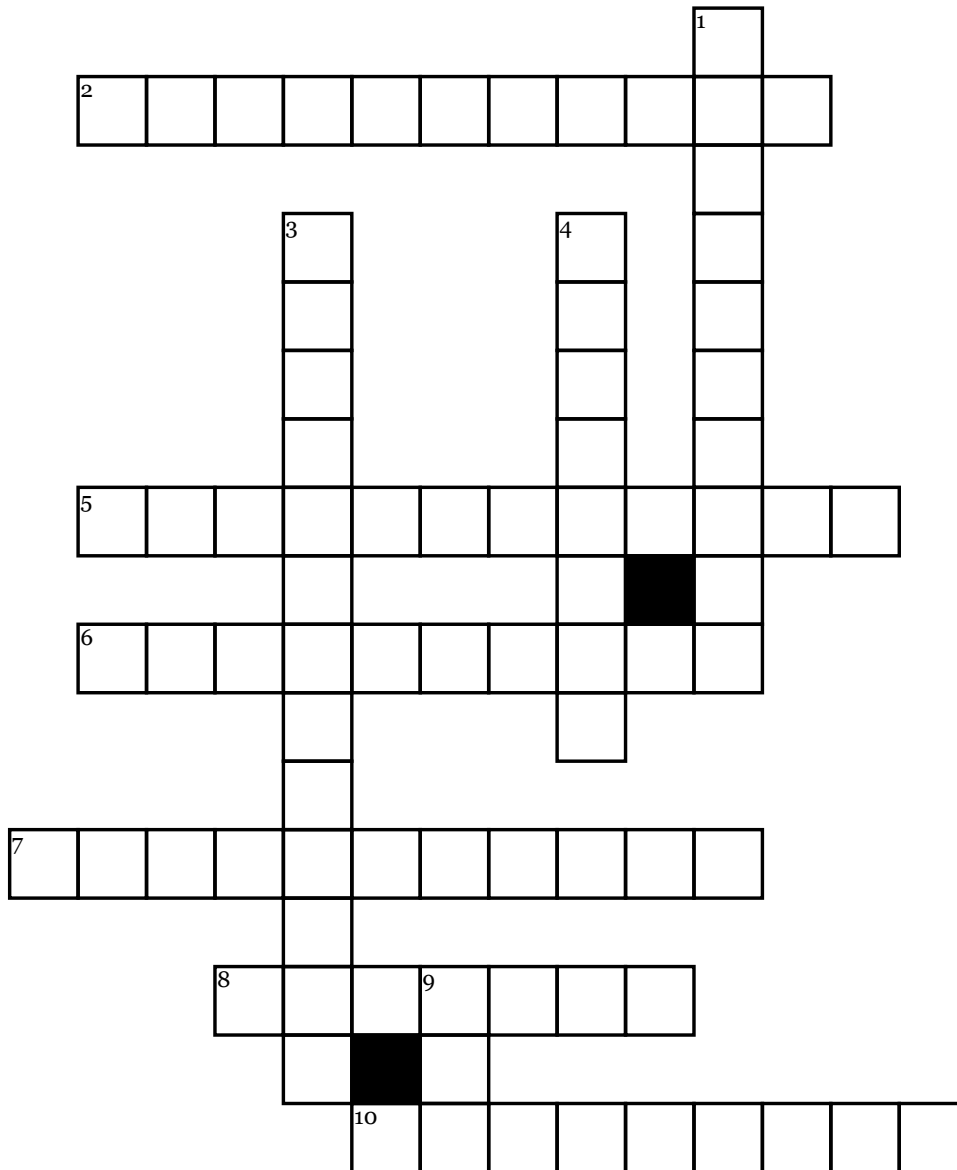


Name: _____

Date: _____

Gestational Diabetes



Across

2. A _____ profile uses real time ultrasound to see physical and physiological characteristics of the fetus and access for fetal biophysical responses to stimuli. It combines FHR monitoring (nonstress test) and fetal ultrasound. (Henry, 2016)

5. The excess glucose from the mother causes the baby's pancreas to produce unmanageable amounts of insulin, and once the baby is no longer receiving glucose from the mother, his or her blood sugar drops, causing _____. (Stanford Children's Health, 2020)

6. _____ means excessive thirst and is a symptom of gestational diabetes.

7. _____ diabetes mellitus is a complication that may develop during pregnancy. While pregnant, a disruption of blood glucose tolerance levels occurs, but it then ceases within six weeks postpartum.

8. Blood sugar levels should be checked before each meal and before _____.

10. The _____ test is said to be reactive if the FHR is a normal baseline rate with moderate variability, accelerates at least 15/min (10/min prior to 32 weeks) for at least 15 seconds (10 seconds prior to 32 weeks) and occurs two or more times during a 20 minute timeframe. (Henry, 2016)

Down

1. A newborn who weighs over 8 lbs. 13 oz. is said to have _____.

3. A diet that incorporates complex _____ such as legumes, whole grains, and starchy vegetables such as sweet potatoes and butternut squash will help to control blood sugar spikes during pregnancy

4. It is important for a pregnant woman to get in at least 30 minutes of moderate _____ a day.

9. Three hour glucose tolerance test is used in clients who have elevated 1 hour glucose tests as a screening tool for diabetes mellitus. A diagnosis of gestational diabetes requires _____ elevated blood glucose readings. (Henry, 2016)