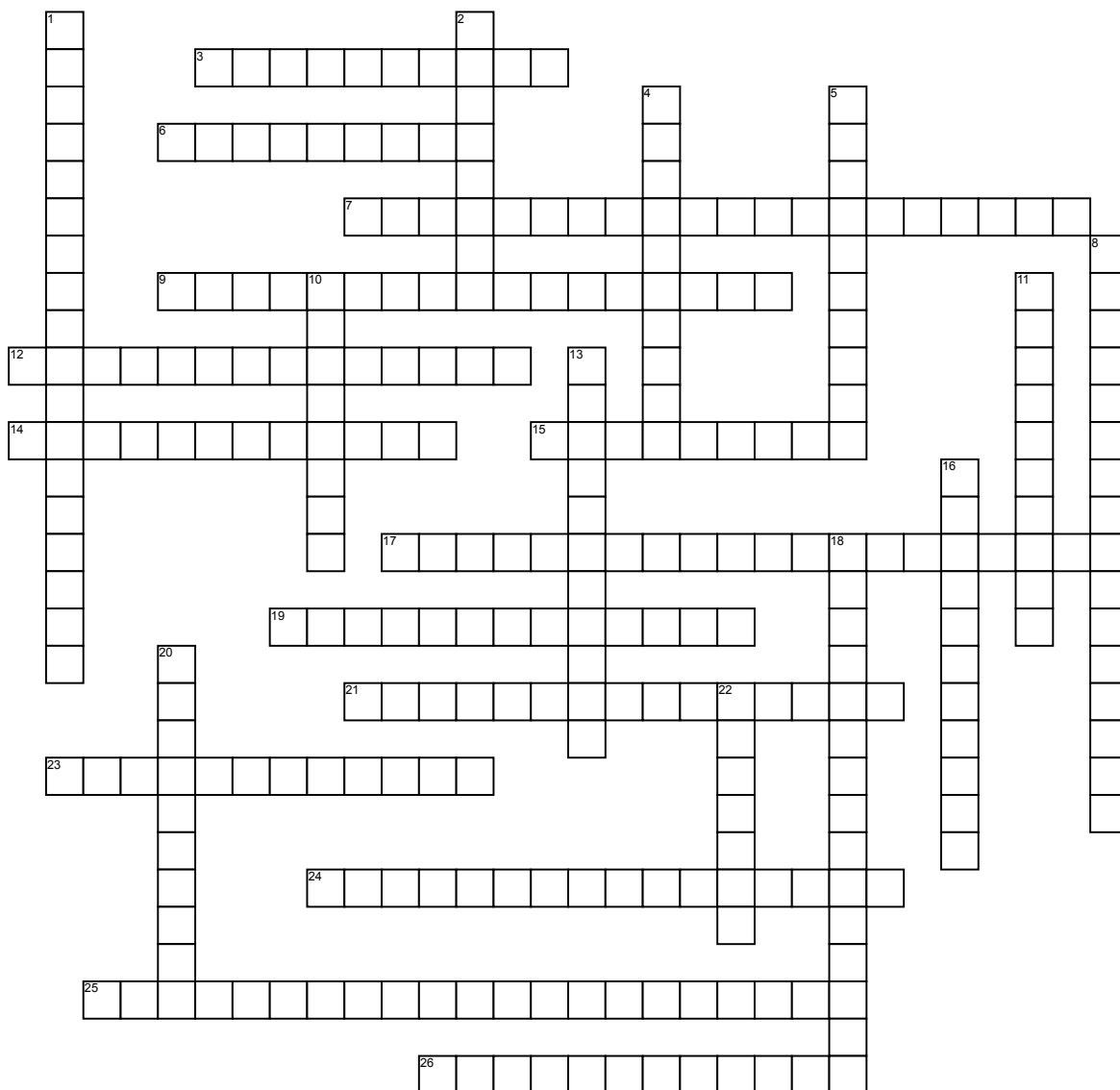


OB Prep Quiz 2



Across

3. Development of strong affectional ties as a result of interaction between an infant and a significant other (such as mother, father, sibling, caretaker)
6. Drug that inhibits uterine contractions.
7. Stretching of the cervical os to permit suctioning or scraping of the walls of the uterus. The procedure is performed to obtain samples of endometrial tissue for lab examination, during the postpartum period to remove retained fragments of placenta.
9. Inability of the cervix to remain closed long enough during pregnancy for the fetus to reach a maturity sufficient to survive
12. Separation of the longitudinal muscles of the abdomen (rectus abdominis) during pregnancy.
14. Infection of the inner lining of the uterus
15. Form of hypertension of pregnancy complicated by generalized (grand mal) seizures
17. Period of depression with onset during pregnancy or within 4 weeks after childbirth that last at least 2 weeks. It includes depressed mood or loss of interest in almost all activities. It also includes at least four of the following: changes in appetite or weight, sleep, and psychomotor activity; decreased energy; feelings of worthlessness or guilt; difficulty thinking, concentrating or making decisions; recurrent thoughts of death or suicide; or death or suicide plans or attempts.

19. Delayed return of the uterus to its nonpregnant size and consistency.

21. Temporary, self-limited period of tearfulness experienced by many new mothers beginning the first week after childbirth.

23. Pink or brown-tinged vaginal discharge that follows lochia rubra and precedes lochia alba; composed largely of serous exudate, blood, and leukocytes.

24. Implantation of a fertilized ovum in any area other than the uterus; most commonly the fallopian tube

25. A disorder in which amniotic fluid with its particulate matter enters the pregnant woman's circulation, lodging in her lungs.

26. A hypertensive disorder of pregnancy characterized by hypertension and proteinuria.

Down

1. Release of milk from the alveoli into the ducts.

2. Encircling the cervix with sutures to prevent recurrent spontaneous abortion caused by early cervical dilation.

4. Branching of umbilical cord vessels in the amniotic sac rather than inserting into the placenta.

5. Infant birth weight above the 90th percentile for gestational age.

8. Turning of the uterus inside out after birth of the fetus.

10. Infections of the breast.

11. Cramping pain after childbirth caused by alternating relaxation and contraction of uterine muscles.

13. Reddish or red-brown vaginal discharge that occurs immediately after childbirth; composed mostly of blood.

16. Difficult or painful coitus in women.

18. A placenta that is abnormally adherent to the uterine muscle.

20. White, cream-colored, or light yellow vaginal discharge that follows lochia serosa. Occurs when the amount of blood is decreased and the number of leukocytes is increased.

22. Development of a strong emotional tie of a parent to a newborn.