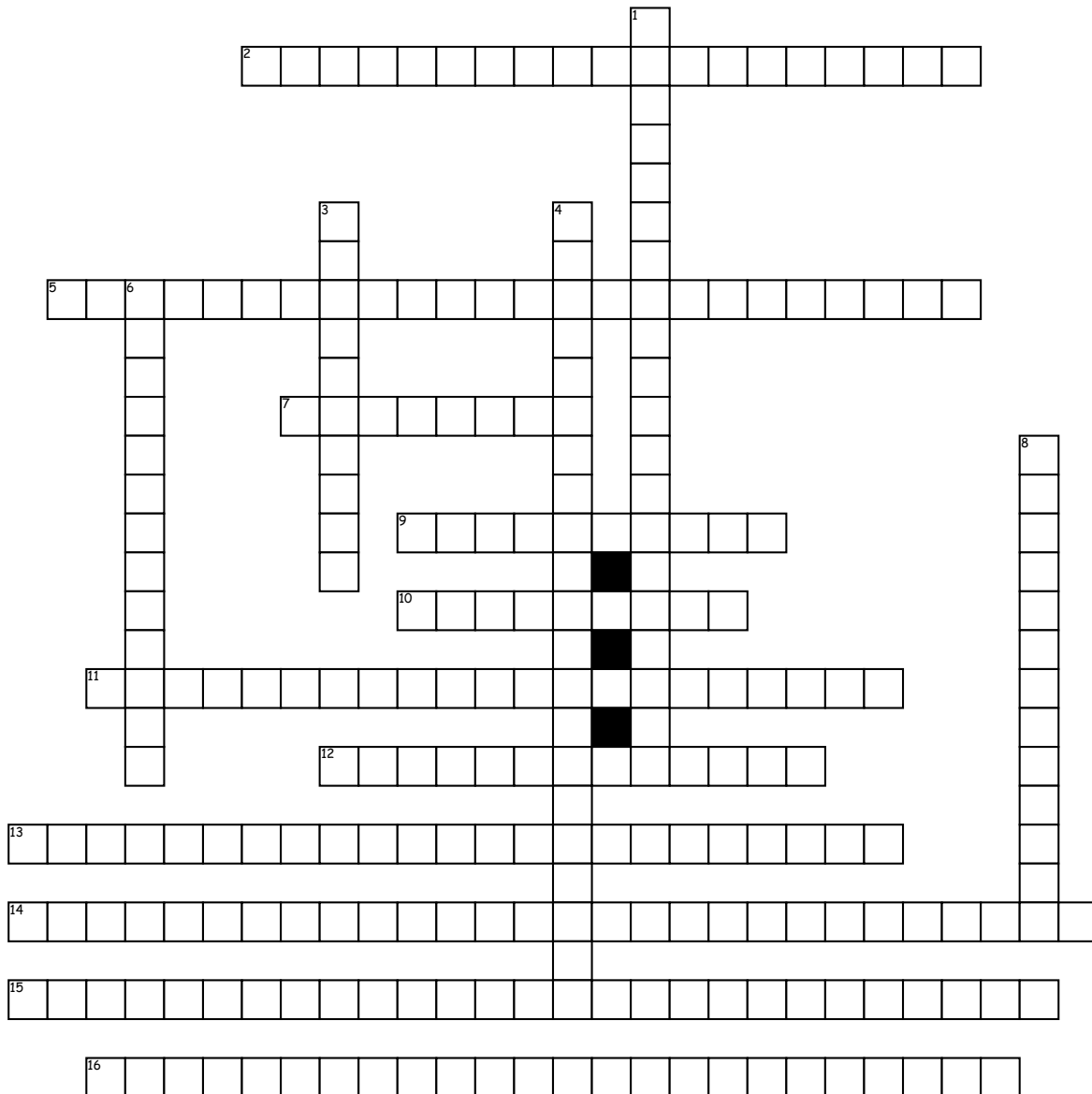


# Obstetrics Prenatal Congenital Condition



**Across**

- 2. Require full bladder, More useful after 1st trimester, Position with small pillows under her head and knee
- 5. A test that does not demonstrate at least 2 qualifying accelerations within a 20 minutes window
- 7. A lack of oxygen and increase of carbon dioxide in the blood.
- 9. measurement of the birth canal
- 10. test available in two forms: a standard over the counter pregnancy test and a serum (blood) pregnancy test performed in a physician's office or laboratory to get a quantitative hCG
- 11. Two accelerations in a 20 min period, each lasting at least 15 seconds and peaking at least 15 beat/min above the baseline

- 12. removal and analysis of a sample of the amniotic fluid with the use of a guided needle through the abdomen of the mother into the amniotic sac to diagnose fetal abnormalities
- 13. removal of a small piece of the chorionic villi that develop on the surface of the chorion to test for chromosomal abnormalities
- 14. Used in conjunction with unconjugated estriol levels, and HCG helps to determine Down syndrome
- 15. Placed in a lithotomy position, Empty bladder, Does not cause pain, just discomfort from insertion of prob,
- 16. Fetal wellbeing; determine the presence of complications related to fetal oxygenation and activity level.

**Down**

- 1. maternal serum alpha fetoprotein test performed between 14 and 19 weeks of gestation
- 3. Test can be 2D (appears flat and only in black and white or shades of gray), 3D (Can be used for diagnostic or management purposes) or 4D (fetus viewed in real time)
- 4. test to predict fetal outcome and risk of intrauterine asphyxia by measuring fetal heartrate throughout a minimum of three contractions within a 10-minute period
- 6. the fetus is monitored for a normal, expected acceleration of the fetal heart rate
- 8. a percutaneous surgical puncture of the fetal umbilical cord to obtain blood for testing