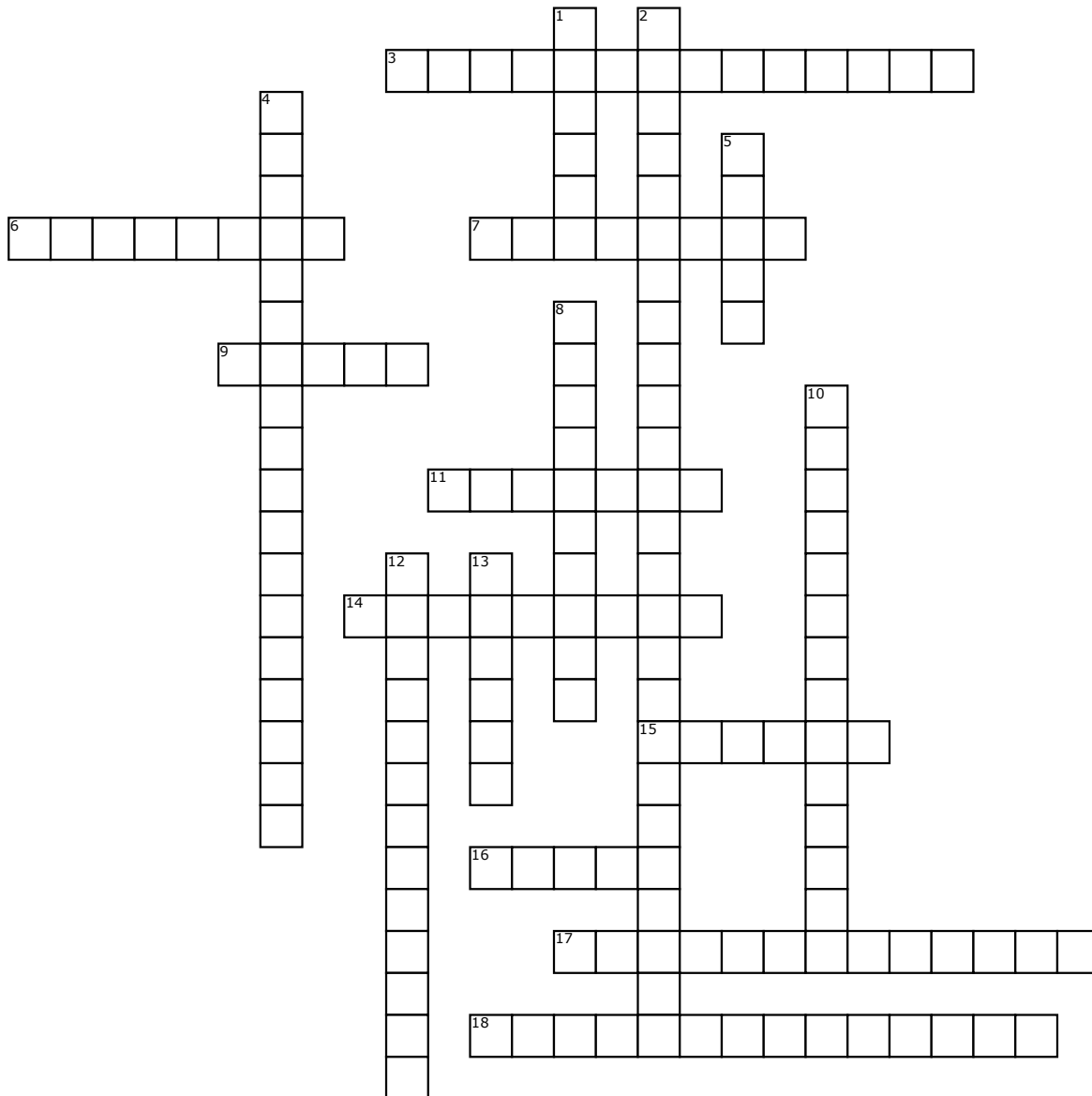


Name: _____

Date: _____

Prepare The Way



Across

3. Infant is born before the 37 th week of pregnancy.

6. Result of fetus defecating, a sign of fetal or maternal distress

7. Oxygen and nutrients from the mother's blood vessels are carried across the _____ to the blood vessels of the fetus; carbon dioxide and other waste products cross from fetal circulation into material circulation.

9. Stage of labor that starts with regular contractions and the thinning and gradual dilation of the cervix and ends with the cervix is fully dilated

11. These produce many of the hormones necessary to the process of reproduction

14. This stage occurs roughly from the point of fertilization and lasts eight weeks.

15. The stage of labor when the baby enters the birth canal until s/he is born

16. The stage that begins after the baby is born and lasts until the afterbirth (placenta, umbilical cord, tissues from the amniotic sac, and lining of the uterus) is delivered

17. Emergency care involves placing the mother in a head-down position with the pelvis elevated.

18. The placenta is formed in an abnormal location that will not allow for a normal delivery of the fetus. As the cervix dilates, the placenta tears.

Down

1. Stretches to accommodate passage of fetus during delivery

2. In the third trimester, the weight of the infant, placenta, and amniotic fluid can compress the inferior vena cava when the mother is in a supine position.

4. When the placenta separates from the uterine wall. This can be a partial or a complete abruption.

5. This stage begins at week 8. The developing baby is now referred to as a fetus. The fetus develops for another 32 weeks.

8. Assigns a number value to assessment findings of neonate

10. These connect the ovaries to the uterus

12. Allows the fetus to float, acts as a cushion against minor injury, and helps maintain a constant fetal body temperature.

13. Presentation when the baby's buttocks or both legs presenting rather than the head