Exam 2

1. The information provided does not include the gestation date of her 2 prior children / pregnancies so I’m not sure if it is the most accurate GPA….I would guess G3 P:T-2 A-1 L-2
2. asks about Birth Order, and ways of holding space for children in a complicated family story. Allowing for storytelling and championing authenticity from each family member can be ways.
3. <https://stillbirthday.com/2011/08/celebrating-pregnancy-blessingway/>
4. The ischial spine is used to tell location/progression of baby’s descent into the birthers pelvis, aka the station.
5. With Anencephaly, a baby develops without parts of the brain and skull. Oxytocin release is regulated by a positive feedback mechanism in which pressure from the head of the fetus on the cervix creates a reflex. This release of oxytocin then stimulates more uterine contractions, leading to more pressure on the cervix and vagina, and so on until the baby is born. In the case where a baby is missing parts of the brain or skull, I would assume it would be more difficult for the head to press on the cervix to create the reflex and stimuli needed to deliver. In this situation, I think one would need to find alternative ways to stimulate oxytocin / positive feedback. I also think that all of the above could lengthen labor/be more difficult for labor to progress as well as being more difficult to tell how far along in labor the birther would be.
6. Her medical chart would reflect her pregnancy loss, but the care provider may or may not refer to her a primip based on their relationship/the patients wishes or the providers model of care.
7. It is when baby bend s his head forward in the uterus or birth canal so that his chin rests on his chest, thereby presenting the smallest diameter of the vertex
8. Latent phase (includes early labor, active labor, transition), Second phase (pushing & birth of baby), Third phase (placental & lactation), fourth stage (first 3 days postpartum
9. Dimmed lights, Quiet environment (or a music playlist of the birthing persons preference), keeping the birther hydrated.
10. B. Fallopian Tube H. Fundus of uterus C. Uterus D. Myometrium E. Endometrium F. Perimetrium J. Internal OS A. Ovary G. Cervix I. External OS K. Vagina L. Introitus