Exam 1 SBD

1. Complete Molar Pregnancy - also known as hydatidiform mole — is a rare complication of pregnancy characterized by the abnormal growth of trophoblasts, the cells that normally develop into the placenta. Simplified, this is where abnormal cells grow in the womb after conception and there's no sign of a baby. A molar pregnancy can have serious complications, including a rare form of cancer, and requires early treatment.
2. Glocophage (Metformin) is a fertility treatment most commonly used with PCOS clients as an insulin lowering medication. Metformin helps to reduce the insulin that can interfere with the production of follicles. It is an oral medication and is used with other medications at times if ovulation is unsuccessful. In about 25% of women Glucophage causes side effects which may include abdominal discomfort, cramping, diarrhea and nausea. The side effects may be severe enough to make the woman stop the Glucophage medication.
3. The different losses Stillbirthday addresses:

Grief, Mourning, Miscarriage, Spontaneous Abortion, Chemical Pregnancy, Products of Conception, Blighted Ovum, Ectopic Pregnancy, Complete Molar Pregnancy, Partial Molar Pregnancy, Threatened Miscarriage, Inevitable (or Incomplete) Miscarriage, Missed (or Silent) Miscarriage, Complete Miscarriage, Live Miscarriage, Vanishing Twin, Recurrent Miscarriage, Stillbirth, Neonatal Death, Loss after ART, Ending Fertility in Loss, Getting Pregnant Again, Elective Abortion, Therapeutic Abortion, Medical/Chemical Abortion, Surgical Abortion, Infertility.

1. Corpus luteum - A structure that develops after an ovum has been discharged but degenerates after a few days unless pregnancy has begun. It is responsible for increases in estrogen and progesterone production.
2. supporting birth diversity – Honoring and supporting all birth and pregnancy experiences regardless of own personal beliefs, spiritual identification, culture, or experience.
3. I feel like what’s heavy on my mind that influences pregnancy/ childbirth/ pregnancy loss / infant loss is the political climate in the US (and other countries that have had or are fighting similar environments) regarding abortion / miscarriage / pregnancy. I’ve seen how this has impacted people’s decisions about pregnancy, how it is impacting those already pregnant, and those who have gone through loss. People are justly terrified, avoiding pregnancy, and having to suppress morning or anything linking them to a pregnancy/infant loss in fear of prosecution. Though the numbers have not been released, I’m positive this has had a big impact on mortality rates & birth rates as well.
4. Naegele's rule, Add seven days to the first day of your LMP and then subtract three months. For example, if your LMP was November 1, 2017: Add seven days (November 8, 2017). Subtract three months (August 8, 2017).
5. Always let a family member or loved one know where you are going (address and possibly a time frame).
6. Feelings of pregnancy (or experiencing pregnancy symptoms) can form attachment, the more the attachment, or the deeper the attachment, or the more significant the attachment, the more loss or grief could be felt.
7. “I had an elective abortion because my baby wouldn’t have lived. I am immediately attacked, blamed, and called a murderer when I tell people this. I didn’t want my child to feel pain and wanted it all to end for him as quickly as possible. Instead of him enduring pain for months, I’ve endured pain for years. I started just telling people I had a miscarriage, and began to receive support, but I felt bitter that support I need is given so conditionally. I finally stopped talking about my baby altogether.”

I would say something like this: “That must be so hurtful to not feel like you can talk about your baby. I am so sorry that you have experienced such heartless judgment. I would love to hear about your baby, If you feel like sharing.”

Extra Credit:

Grief is the inward expression of loss, Mourning is the outward expression of loss.