**Study Guide**

**Prenatal Development**

**This study guide is for your use in focusing on material and understanding that will be most profitable to know on the test. You need not turn it in, and it is not graded or extra-credited.**

1. When does human development begin?

2. Where does conception normally occur?

3. What are the three periods of pregnancy from the standpoint of the developing baby?

How long does each one last? What events mark the transitions among them?

4. What is implantation? About when does it occur?

5. What is the first structure to appear during the embryonic stage? What will it become?

6. What is the first notable event after the appearance of the neural tube?

7. How large is an embryo by the eighth week?

8. What is organogenesis?

9. How are the mother’s and fetus’s blood supplies connected?

10. What behaviors can the fetus engage in during the third month?

11. What happens to the brain during the second trimester? How rapidly does it happen?

12. What is the age of viability and how long after conception does it occur? (second trimester)

13. About how many weeks after gestation is the age of viability? At about how many weeks gestation do 50% of babies survive? At about how many weeks do 95% survive/

14. You should be able to recognize problems of premature infants such as hyaline membrane disease and apnea. What is kangaroo care?

15. According to recent research, how early can human beings feel pain?

16. What addition in the 3rd trimester will enable the newborn to regulate temperature?

17. What is a teratogen? What are the types or categories of teratogens? (drugs, diseases, pollutants)

18. Why do we call teratology the "science of risk analysis"? In other words what are the factors affecting the outcome of exposure to a teratogen?

19. Are legal, over-the-counter drugs always considered safe to take during pregnancy?

20. How (by what processes) does nicotine compromise normal prenatal development? How about alcohol?

21. What is the leading preventable cause of mental retardation? What other symptoms does this condition have?

22. Four infectious disease teratogens that we discussed were rubella, HIV/AIDS, genital herpes and toxoplasmosis. For each of these, what are ways that mothers can minimize the risk of birth defects for their unborn children?

23. What variable is the best available predictor of infant survival and healthy development? Why? What are three categories of Low Birth Weight babies?

24. What characteristics are measured on the Apgar, and what score ranges indicate good physical condition, need for assistance, and serious danger?

25. Do most births in the U.S. involve medication? About what percent are Caesarian deliveries?