Child Development

Chapter 5 Prenatal Care

Tools:
- Printer (color optional)
- 4 sheets of 8.5” x 11” paper
- Scissors

Directions:
1. Print
2. Fold paper in half vertically
3. Cut along dashed lines
acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

Disease caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which attacks the body’s immune system.

amniocentesis

Prenatal test in which a needle is inserted through the woman’s abdomen into the amniotic sac and a sample of the fluid is removed for cell study.

chorionic villus sampling (CVS)

Prenatal procedure for finding abnormalities in the unborn by testing a small sample of the chorion.

congenital problem

Physical or biochemical problem that is present at birth and may be caused by genetic or environmental factors.
Disorder caused by the body’s inability to use sugar properly.

Those factors caused by a person’s surroundings.

Group of symptoms that appears in infants whose mothers drank during pregnancy.

Term used to describe babies who weigh less than 5½ pounds at birth.

diabetes

environmental factors

fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)

low birthweight
miscarriage

Expulsion of a baby from the mother’s body before week 20 of pregnancy.

obstetricians

Doctors who specialize in pregnancy and birth.

pregnancy-induced hypertension (PIH)

Name for high blood pressure caused by pregnancy.

premature

Term used to describe babies who are born too soon.
pre-term birth

Delivery that occurs before 37 weeks of pregnancy.

Rh factor

Protein substance found in the red blood cells of about 85 percent of the population.

sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

Infectious illnesses that are passed primarily through sexual intercourse.

stillbirth

Loss of a fetus after 20 weeks of pregnancy.
Prenatal test in which sound waves bounce off the fetus to produce an image of the fetus inside the womb.