






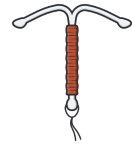


CONCEPT: FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM: VOCABULARY

Pregnancy & Pathology

◆ Medical terms describing _____, pharmacology and clinical disorders of the female reproductive system.

Medical Term	Definition	Memory Tool	Medical Term	Definition	Memory Tool
Colostrum	Yellowish mammary fluid secreted the first few days after birth; aka “liquid _____”.	 Complete Orange-yellow Liquid.	Lochia (laa-kee-uh)	Vaginal discharge that occurs after childbirth; consists of blood, mucus & uterine tissue.	 Leaking Locker.
Meconium (muh-kow-nee-uhm)	_____ bowel movement of a newborn; greenish-black discharge of mucus and bile.	 Me-cee Movement.	Mittelschmerz (mit-el-shmarts)	Abdominal _____ that happens during ovulation.	 The middle “smarts”.
Eclampsia	Pregnancy-induced hypertension that can involve _____, coma or death around labor.	 Extremely Clamped blood vessel.	Placenta Previa	A pregnancy complication where the placenta _____ the birth canal.	 Placenta Prevents Passage.
Minipill	Daily oral contraceptive of progestin used to disrupt ovum implantation on the endometrium.	 Mini Proactive Bouncer.	Intrauterine Device (IUD)	A small, _____-shaped contraceptive device placed within the uterus to prevent pregnancy up to 10 years.	

EXAMPLE

Which of the following is a major characteristic of a placenta previa?

- Early detachment of the placenta from the uterine wall (abruptio placentae).
- Implantation of the placenta in the upper segment of the uterus.
- The wrapping of the umbilical cord around the neck of the fetus.
- Implantation of the placenta low in the uterus and partially or completely covering the cervix.

PRACTICE









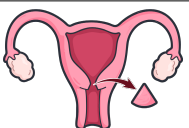



How can the issue of eclampsia be resolved?

- Prolonged hospitalization and treatment.
- Delivery of the fetus and its placenta.
- Long-term antihypertensive medications.
- Single dose of vasodilators.

CONCEPT: FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM: VOCABULARY

Diagnostic and Laboratory Terms

◆ Medical terms that relate to diagnostic/laboratory _____ associated with the female reproductive system.

Medical Term	Definition	Memory Tool	Medical Term	Definition	Memory Tool
Apgar Score	Evaluation of a newborn's adjustment to the _____ world.	 Activity  Pulse  Grimace  Appearance  Respiration	Naegele's Rule (nay-gull)	Calculation used to determine a baby's due date based around ____ day of a last menstrual period (LMP). Due Date = LMP + 7 days + 9 months	 Predictive Table.
Coombs' Test	Test of antibodies in mother's blood serum used to diagnose newborn hemolytic anemia.	 Combing Over Our Maternal Blood.	Pap Smear	Cell _____ of cervical tissue as an early test for cancer.	 Preventive Assessment for Pre-cancer.
Conization	Surgical removal of a _____-shaped piece of cervix for diagnosis and treating abnormal cells.	 Cone Severed.	Rh factor (positive or negative)	Inherited proteins on RBCs (____) treated as "foreign" and a risk for maternal-fetal blood incompatibility.	 Positively Bloody Rhogue.
Goodell's Sign	A sign of _____ characterized by the softening of the uterine cervix.	 Good Sign of Pregnancy.	Pregnanediol	Metabolite of progesterone in a urine test used to determine risk of miscarriage or menstrual disorders.	 Pregnancy Potential in Pee.

EXAMPLE

If a woman's first day for her last menstrual period was determined to be June 14, 2025, what would be her estimated due date?

- a) February 15, 2027
- b) April 18, 2026
- c) March 21, 2026
- d) December 30, 2025

CONCEPT: FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM: VOCABULARY

PRACTICE

If differing Rh factors between a mother and fetus lead to a blood incompatibility, which of the following medical conditions could arise in the newborn baby?

- a) Anemia.
- b) Erythroblastosis fetalis (newborn hemolytic disease).
- c) Leukemia.
- d) Hemophilia.