

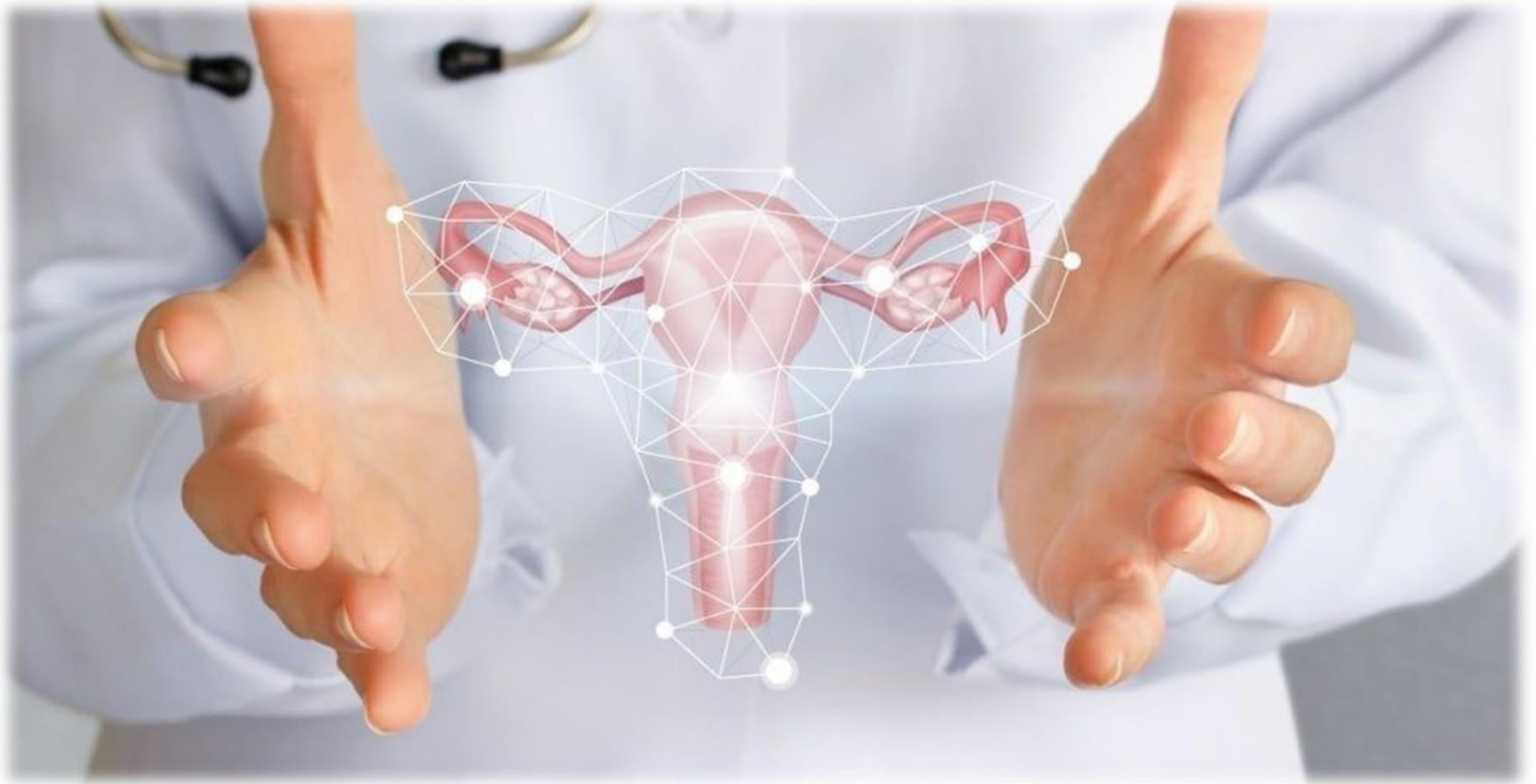
COMMON OBSTETRIC TERMS

Maternal Health Nursing\Clinical



Gynecology

- A branch of medicine that deals with the diseases and routine physical care of the reproductive system of women



Obstetrics

- A branch of medical science that deals with pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period



Antepartum or Antenatal:

Time between conception and onset of labor



Antenatal care:

Is essential healthcare provided to pregnant women to ensure the health and well-being of both the mother and the unborn baby throughout pregnancy.



Pregnancy span 9 months divided to:

First trimester
last from 1 to 13
weeks



Second trimester
last from 14 to
26 weeks



Third trimester
from week 27
through 40



Intrapartum Or Labor

- Time from onset of true labor until the birth of the infant and placenta



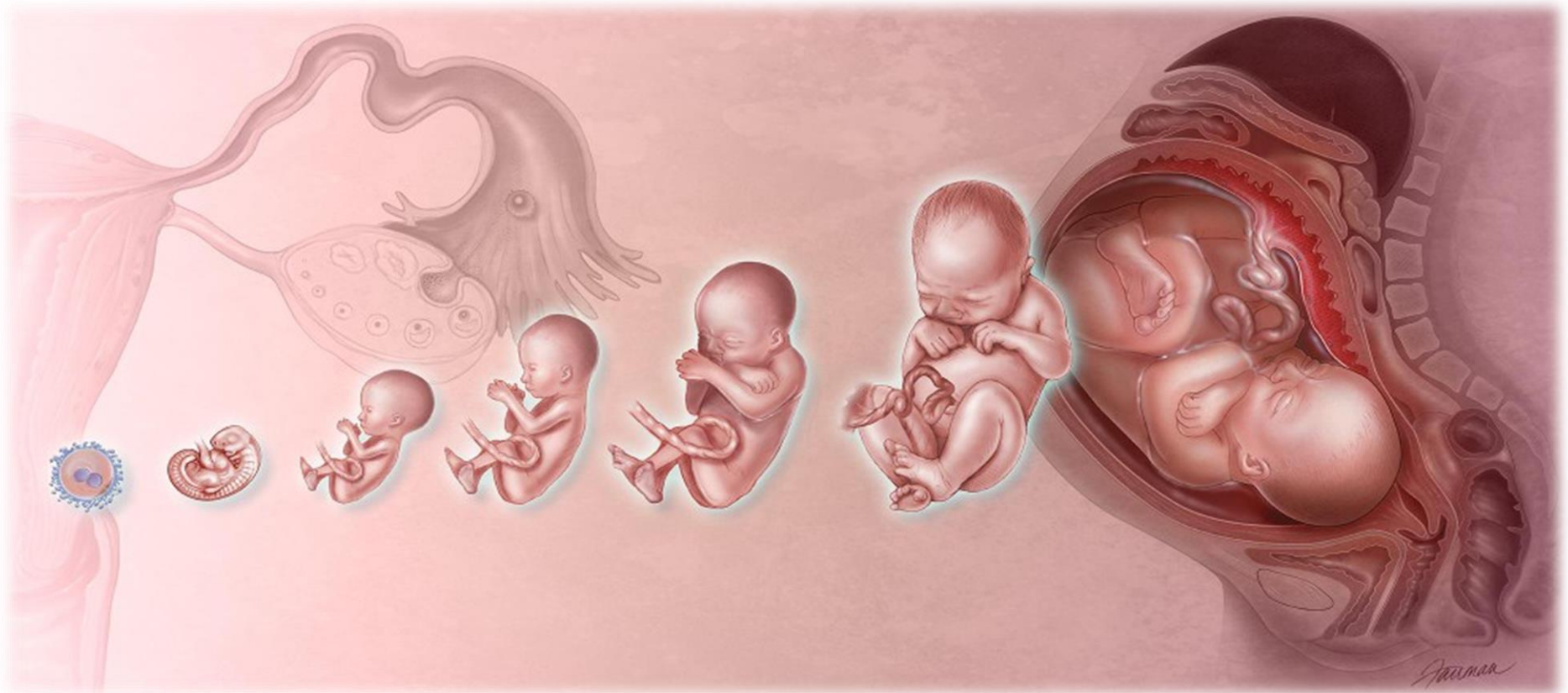
Postpartum

Time from birth until the woman's body returns to an essentially pre-pregnancy condition physically and psychologically



Gestation age (GA)

The number of weeks since the first day of the last menstrual period (LMP)



LMP

First day of woman's last menstrual period.



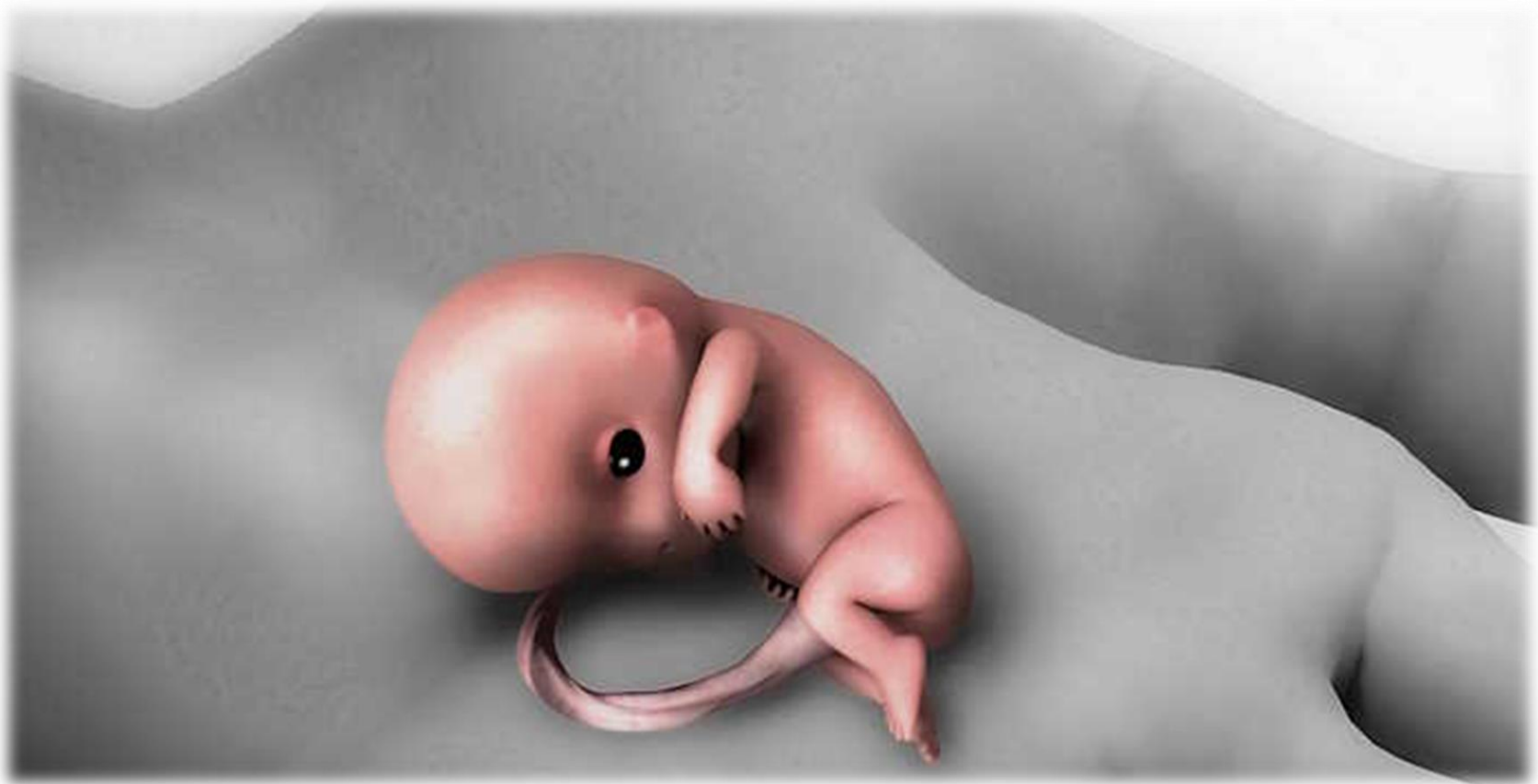
Age of viability

- **By 22 weeks after fertilization, the lungs gain some ability to breathe air. This is considered the age of viability because survival outside the womb becomes possible for some fetuses.**



Abortion (Miscarriage)

Birth that occurs before 20 weeks' gestation or the birth of a fetus-newborn who weighs less than 500g



Term

The normal duration of pregnancy (37 to 42 weeks' gestation)



Preterm or premature labor

Labor that occurs after 20 weeks but before the completion of 37 weeks of gestation



Postterm labor

- Labor that occurs after 42 weeks of gestation



Stillbirth or Stillborn:

- A fetus born dead after 20 weeks' gestation



Gravida

Any pregnancy, regardless of duration, including present pregnancy



Nulligravida

A woman who has never been pregnant



Primigravida

A woman who is pregnant for the first time



Multigravida

A woman who is in her second or any subsequent pregnancy



Para

Birth after 20 weeks' gestation, regardless of whether the infant is born alive or dead



Nullipara

A woman who has not given birth at more than 20 weeks gestation



Primipara

A woman who has had one birth at more than 20 weeks' gestation, regardless of whether the infant is born alive or dead



Multipara

**A woman who has had two or more births at
more than 20 weeks' gestation**



Traditional approach:

G P + (No of abortion)

G3P2⁺¹

Detailed system:

G T P A L M



Example-1

“Maha has one child born at 38 weeks’ gestation and become pregnant for a second time. The second pregnancy ended in a 15 weeks gestation. Her obstetric history would be recorded as”

- **1- Using the traditional approach:**
- **2- Using the detailed approach:**

Example-2

“Asma is pregnant for the fourth time. At home, she has a child who was born at term. Her second pregnancy ended at 10 weeks’ gestation. She then gave birth to twins at 35 weeks. One of the twins died soon after birth. Her obstetric history would be recorded as“

- **Using the traditional approach:**
- **Using the detailed approach:**

Example-3

“Sana’ has a two-year-old son born at 36 weeks, an 8-year-old daughter born at 38 weeks, and 12-year-old twin daughters born at 40 weeks. She had pregnancy loss twice at 22 weeks and 18 weeks.”

- **Using the traditional approach:**
- **Using the detailed approach:**

Estimated date of birth (EDB)

Estimated date of delivery (EDD)



Nägele's rule based on LMP:

Day / Month / Year

+7 / +9 (January -March) / Same Year

Or

Day / Month / Year

+7 / -3(April-December) / Next Year

Example-1

Calculate EDD if you Know that Asma first LMP was 6/6/2025.



Example -2

Calculate EDD if you Know that Asma's LMP was 29/3/2025.



Example-3

Calculate EDD if you Know that Asma's first LMP was 30/12/2025?



GA Calculation based on LMP:

Calculate GA for the following LMP:

- 6 June 2025
- 29 March 2025
- 30 April 2025

Today's date: 20/10/2025

