

STUDY GUIDE: CHAPTER 16 SUPPLEMENT

Blastocyst - an early embryo at the stage when it implants into the uterus.

Trophoblast - an embryo at the stage when it develops finger-like villi that anchor it into the uterine wall and allow it to begin feeding.

Blastocoel - the hollow cavity inside the blastocyst, persisting into the trophoblast.

Inner cell mass - large clump of cells on one side of the blastocoel.

Trophectoderm - thin layer of cells in the trophoblast, surrounding the blastocoel.

Chorion - embryonic tissue derived from the trophoctoderm; it forms part of the placenta.

Amnionic cavity - cavity developing at the bottom of the inner cell mass, filled with a watery fluid similar to egg white) that cushions the embryo throughout its development.

Amnion - ectoderm lining of the amnionic cavity, present in all mammals, birds, and reptiles.

Ectoderm - germ layer that forms skin (incl. hair, fingernails, mammary glands, etc.) and nervous system.

Mesoderm - middle germ layer that forms muscles, bones, entire circulatory system, entire urogenital system (both excretory and reproductive), and muscular layers of many other organs.

Endoderm - inner germ layer that forms inner lining of digestive organs, plus liver, pancreas, and lungs.

Neural tube - rolled-up tube of ectoderm that forms the nervous system (brain, spinal cord, etc.).

Trimester - a three-month time period.

Gestational diabetes - temporary increase in blood glucose levels during late pregnancy.

Preeclampsia - increase in blood pressure in late pregnancy (in about 10% of women), accompanied by appearance of certain proteins in the urine. (Not dangerous, disappears once birth takes place.)

Eclampsia - dangerous, life-threatening convulsions that often follow preeclampsia.

Anterior fontanelle - diamond-shaped space between frontal and parietal bones in the baby's skull.

Parturition - childbirth.

Presentation - the part of the baby that begins to come out first during parturition. **Head** (vertex) presentation is the most common and also the safest. **Breech** presentation (buttocks first) is the most problematical. Other possibilities include arm presentation and leg presentation.

Umbilical strangulation - condition in which the umbilical cord is wrapped around the baby and therefore squeezed or pinched during delivery, depriving the baby of an oxygen supply.

Stages of labor - first = dilation; second = expulsion (delivery) of baby; third = expulsion of the placenta.

Midwife - a person (not an M.D.) trained to assist in deliveries.

Episiotomy - surgical incision that engages the vagina during childbirth.

Cesarian section - surgical removal of the baby by cutting into the abdominal wall and uterus.

Lactation - production of milk.