

Answers

Preeclampsia	Sudden spike in blood pressure during pregnancy
Gestational diabetes	Lack of insulin during pregnancy
Pre-term labour	Babies born before at 37 weeks or before
Miscarriage	Loss of pregnancy before 20 weeks' gestation
Still birth	Loss of pregnancy after the 20 th week of pregnancy
Iron deficiency anaemia	Deficiency of iron during pregnancy when body needs more
Hyperemesis gravidarum	Severe and persistent nausea and vomiting throughout pregnancy
Gestational hypertension	High blood pressure occurring in second half of pregnancy
Eclampsia	Pregnant woman having seizures or fits likely to result in coma or death
Ectopic pregnancy	Result of embryo implantation outside of the uterus, typically in Fallopian tube
Placenta praevia	Low-lying placenta which may cause problems with delivery or baby's support system
Chorioamnionitis	Intra-uterine infection
Intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) or fetal growth restriction (FGR)	Slow or halted growth of fetus
Placenta abruption	Placenta detaches from uterine wall affecting baby's support
Antiphospholipid syndrome (APS)	Autoimmune disorder in which body develops antibodies which attacks its own cells and tissues

Activity Two

Consider the symptoms for each of the above