



FACULTY OF NURSING

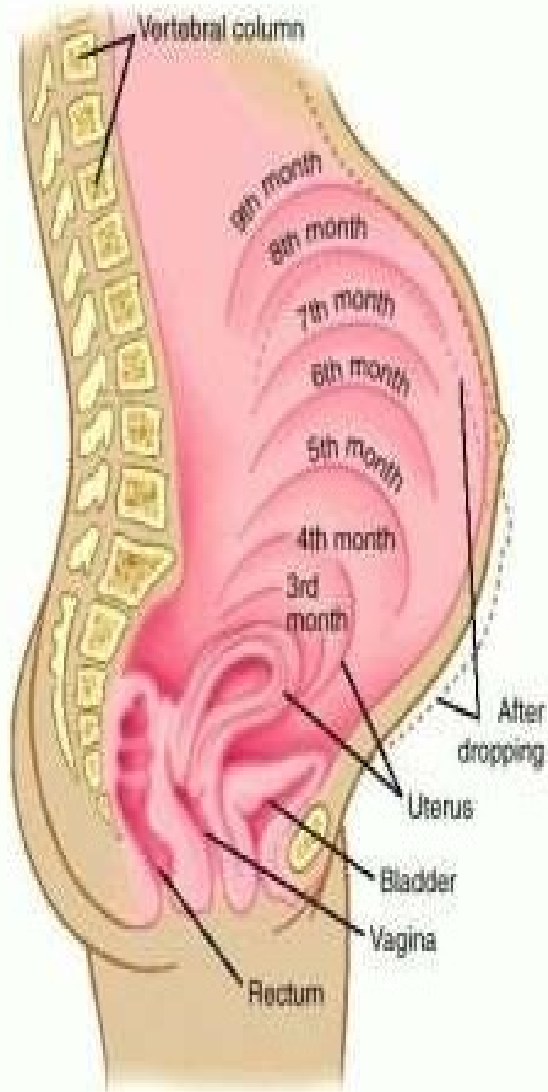
SIGN AND SYMPTOMS OF PREGNANCY

PRESENTED BY:

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OBJECTIVES OF PRESENTATION



- **At the end of presentation students will be:**
 - Able to define pregnancy.
 - Able to explain signs and symptoms of first trimester.
 - Able to explain signs and symptoms of second trimester.
 - Able to explain signs and symptoms of third trimester

INTRODUCTION

Signs and symptoms that are usually noted by the patient, which impel her to make an appointment with a physician for confirmation of pregnancy .



DEFINITION OF PREGNANCY

- It is the state of carrying a **developing embryo** or fetus within the female body from **conception to birth**. After the egg is fertilized by sperm and then implanted in the **lining of the uterus**, it develops into **placenta and embryo or fetus**.



DURATION OF PREGNANCY

1. Usually 40 weeks or
2. 280 days or 10 lunar months or
3. 9 months and 7 days, calculated from the first day of last menstrual period.
 - **Beginning from the first day of last menstrual period , It is divided into three**
 -
 - **trimesters, each lasting three months.**
 -
 - **First trimester (First 12 weeks)**
 - **Second trimester (13-28 weeks)**
 - **Third trimester (29-40 weeks)**

1st
TRIMESTER
— CHECKLIST —

FIRST TRIMESTER PRESUMPTIVE SIGNS OR SUBJECTIVE SYMPTOMS

- AMENORRHOEA
- MORNING SICKNESS
- FREQUENCY OF URINATION
- TENDERNESS OF BREAST
- HEADACHE
- WEARISOMENESS
- FATIGUE FAINTING

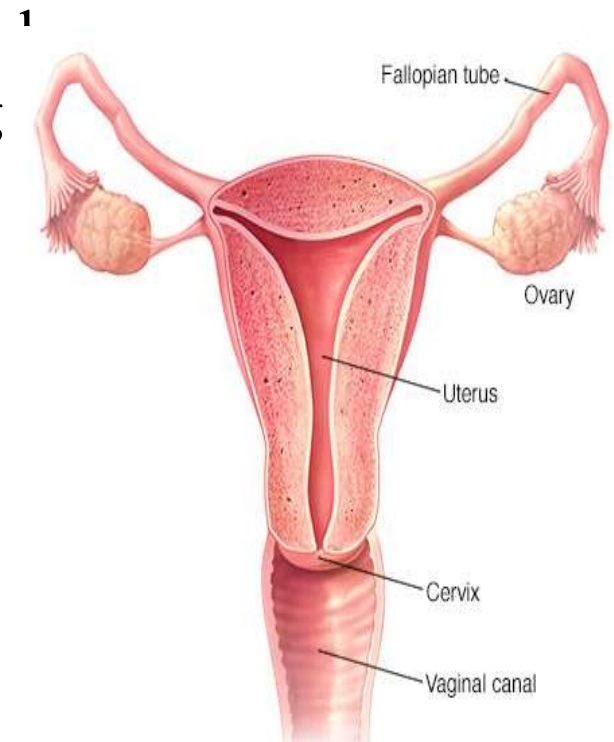
End of first month



AMENORRHOEA

- Absence of menstruation in woman of reproductive age.
- Since nine months during pregnancy periods are not occurred .
- If any type of bleeding is occurred during 9 months shou not be confused with the commonly met pathological bleeding .

E.g. – Threatened abortion.



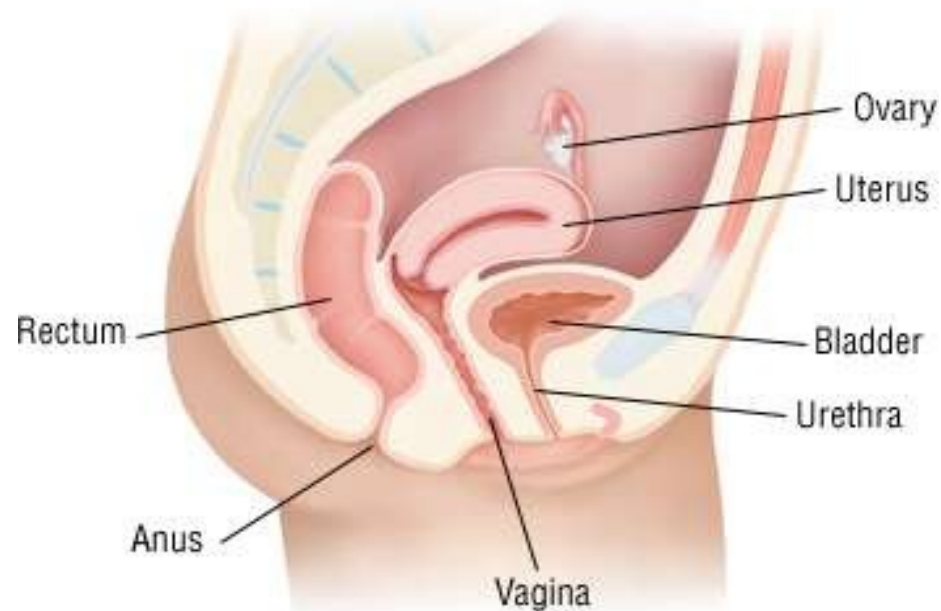
MORNING SICKNESS

- It is present in about 50% cases, mostly during first pregnancy.
- Nausea and vomiting begins about 6 weeks after the last menstrual period and usually disappears by about 14 weeks.
- It is due to the high level of pregnancy hormones.



FREQUENCY OF MICTURITION

- Resting of bulky uterus on the fundus of the bladder because of anteverted position of uterus.
- It is present during 8-12 week of pregnancy and subside after 12 weeks.



BREAST DISCOMFORT

- It is present during 6th week in the form of feeling of :
 - * Tenderness.
 - * Tingling.
 - * Fullness.
 - * Increase in size.
 - * Pigmentation of areola.
 - * Pricking sensation.

FATIGUE

- It is frequent in early pregnancy and subside around 12-14 weeks of pregnancy with bringing renew energy



FIRST TRIMESTER PROBABLE SIGNS OR OBJECTIVE SIGNS

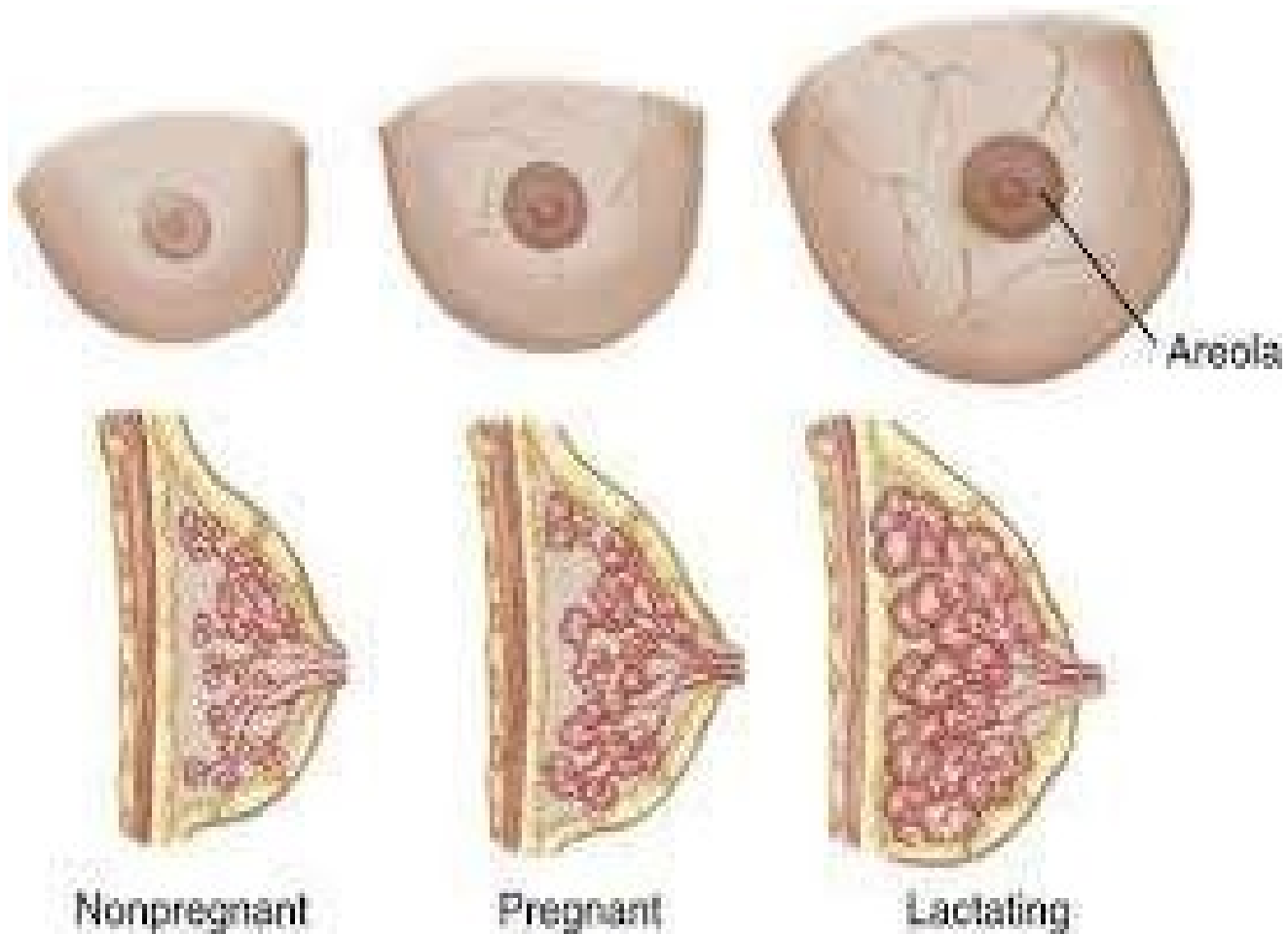


- Breast changes
- Cardio-vascular changes
- Respiratory changes
- Integumentary changes
- Musculo-skeletal changes
- Abdomen and uterine changes
- Pelvic changes

BREAST CHANGES

- These are valuable only in primiparae, compared to multiparae.
- Breast changes are evident between 6-8 weeks.
- There is enlargement with vascular engorgement with delicate veins visible under the skin due to increased blood supply, making the veins more noticeable.
- Nipples and areola (primary) become more pigmented or darker.
- Montgomery's tubercles are prominent.
- The thick yellowish secretion (colostrum) can be expressed as early as 12th week.

BREAST CHANGES



PELVIC CHANGES

Jacquemier 's or Chadwick's sign:

It is dusky hue of vestibule and anterior vaginal wall visible at about 8th week of pregnancy.

The discoloration is due to local vascular congestion.

Vaginal sign :

Apart from bluish discoloration of the anterior vaginal wall, walls become softened, copious amount of non-irritating mucoid discharge appears at 6th week. There is increased pulsation felt through the lateral fornices at 8th week called Osiander 's Sign.

Cervical signs :

Cervix becomes soft as early as 6th week (Goodell's sign), the pregnant cervix feels like lip of mouth, while in non-pregnant state like tip of nose.

UTERINE CHANGES

A) Size, shape and consistency :

❖ Uterus enlarged to:

- size of hen's egg at 6th week.
- Size of cricket ball at 8th week.
- Size of fetal head at 12th week.

❖ Pyriform shape of nonpregnant uterus becomes globular by 12th week. There may be asymmetrical enlargement of uterus if there is lateral implantation.

❖ (One half is more firm than other half. As pregnancy advances, symmetry is restored, uterus feels soft and elastic)

(CON
T..)

B) Hegar's sign:

- It is present in two third of cases.
- It can be demonstrated between 6-10 weeks.
- It is softening and compressibility of the lower segment of the uterus felt on bimanual examination (Two fingers in anterior fornix and abdominal fingers behind uterus).

C) Palmer's sign:

Regular rhythmic uterine contraction on bimanual examination at 4-8 weeks .

POSITIVE SIGNS COMMON TO ALL THREE TRIMESTER



IMMUNOLOG
TEST



ULTRASONOGRAPHY

IMMUNOLOGICAL TEST

URINE PREGNA NCY TESTS:

- Agglutination test
- Dip stick test
- Enzyme linked monoclonal antibody tests.

SERUM PREGNA NCY TESTS

- Fluoro-immunoassay (FIA)
- Radioimmunoassay (RIA)
- Immuno-radiometric assay (IRMA)
- ELISA

*Second Trimester
of Pregnancy*

SECOND TRIMESTER SUBJECTIVE SYMPTOMS

AMENORRHOEA
A

ENLARGEMENT
OF LOWER
ABDOMEN

DECREASE
MORNING
SICKNESS

DECREASE
URINARY
SYMPTOMS

QUICKENING

Second
trimester
Objective
symptoms

SKIN
CHANGES

VAGIN
AL
CHAN

ABDOMIN
AL

ABDOMINAL SIGNS

SKIN

- LINEA NIGRA
- CHOLASMA GRAVIDARUM
- STRIAE GRAVIDARUM

PALPATION

- FUNDAL HEIGHT
- SHAPE & CONSISTENCY OF UTERUS
- BRAXTON- HICKS CONTRACTION
- PALPATION OF FETAL PARTS
- ACTIVE FETAL MOVEMENTS

AUSCULTATION

- FETAL HEART SOUND:
 - - UTERINE SOUFFLE
 - - FETAL SOUFFLE

Linea nigra



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STRIAE
GRAVIDARUM



CHOLASMA GRAVIDARUM



FETAL HEART SOUND

FETAL HEART SOUND :

FHS is the most conclusive clinical sign of pregnancy.

It can be detected between 18-20 weeks by stethoscope. The fetal heart rate varies from 110-160 beats/ min.

Two other sounds are confused with FHS. **Those are:**

UTERINE SOUFFLE:

It is soft blowing and systolic murmur heard low down at the side of uterus, best on left side.

This sound is synchronized with maternal pulse and is due to increase in blood flow through dilated uterine vessels.

FETAL SOUFFLE or FUNIC :

It is due to rush of blood through umbilical arteries. It is soft, blowing murmur ,

3rd
TRIMESTER
— CHECKLIST —

THIRD
TRIMESTER

SUBJECTIVE
SYMPTOMS

OBJECTIVE
SIGNS

SUBJECTIVE SYMPTOMS

- Amenorrhoea.
- Progressive enlargement of abdomen.
- Palpitation and dyspnoea following exertion due to enlarged abdomen.
- Lightening: At about 38 weeks, sense of relief of pressure symptoms obtained due to engagement of presenting part.
- Frequency of micturition reappears.
- Fetal movements are more pronounced

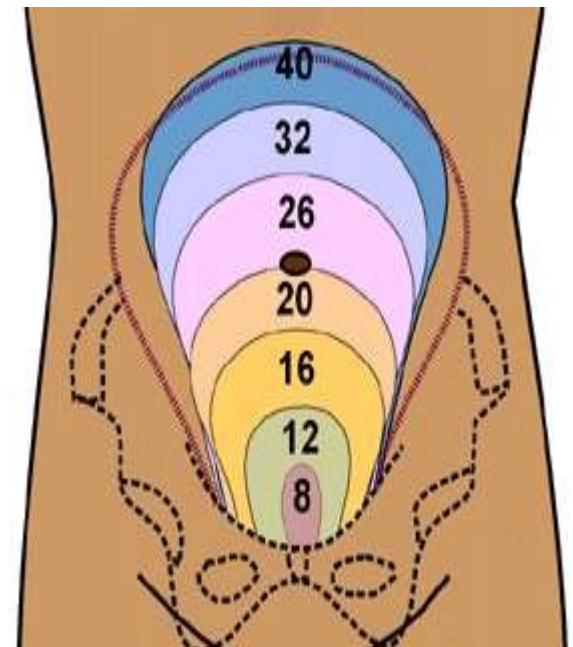
OBJECTIVE

SYMPTOMS

- Palpation of fetal parts.
- Palpation of fetal movements.
- Auscultation of fetal heart sound.
- Occasional auscultation of funic soufflé.
- Cutaneous changes are more prominent with increase pigmentation and striae.
- Uterine shape is changed from cylindrical to spherical by 36th week.
- Fundal height: The distance between umbilicus and ensiform cartilage is divided
- into three equal parts

FUNDAL HEIGHT

Pregnancy in weeks	Fundal height
At 32th week	Junction of upper and middle third of ensiform cartilage
At 36th week	Up to the level of ensiform cartilage.
At 40th week	Down to the 32th week due to engagement of presenting part.



Just a note to say....

Thank You



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thank
you