



جامعة المنية

College of Nursing

محاضرات النسائية والتوليد

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الدكتور

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**Gynecology**

**Terms & Abbreviations**

**Lec/2**

Maternity and Obstetric Nursing Lec : 2Ph.D. Pediatric Nsg. د. عدی الفرطوسى (odayalfartosy@yahoo.com)

1. Abortion: The expulsion of products of conception before 20 weeks gestation or before the age before viability
2. amenorrhea: Absence of suppression of the menstrual discharge.
3. breach delivery: Labor and delivery marked by breach (nates or buttocks) presentation.
4. cesarean birth: Birth of an infant by surgical incision on the mother's abdomen & uterus.
5. conception: Impregnation of the female ovum by the spermatozoon of the male whence results anew being.
6. contraception: The prevention of conception or impregnation
7. crowning: The appearance of the presenting part of the fetus at the vaginal orifice
8. dilatation & curettage: A method of emptying the contents of the uterus by using cervical dilatation & curettage. The method is widely used for first trimester abortion.
9. Dysmenorrheal: Painful menstruation
10. Dyspareunia: Pain on sexual intercourse
11. Dystocia: Difficult delivery
12. Eclampsia: A severe complication occurring in pregnancy of the early
13. puerperium characterized by hypertension, edema, albumin urea, convulsions, and coma.
14. Effacement: Thinning & shortening of the cervix that occurs just prior to dilatation
15. Embryo: The product of conception in utero from the 3<sup>ed</sup> through the 5<sup>th</sup> week of gestation after that length of time it is called the fetus
16. Engagement: The entrance of the fetal presenting part in to the superior pelvic strait
17. Episiotomy: A surgical incision in the perineum to enlarge the vaginal opening for childbirth

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18. Fetoscope: A head stethoscope for listening to fetal heart sound
19. Gravida: A pregnant woman the number of pregnancies a woman has had
20. Gynecology: The study of reproductive disease of woman
21. Hegar's sign: Softening of the lower uterine segment. Probable sign of pregnancy
22. Hydramnios: An excessive amount of amniotic fluid (generally greater than 2000ml)
23. Implantation: Contact between the blastocyst & the uterine endothelium that occurs 8-10 days after fertilization
24. Impregnation: Fertilization that act of becoming pregnant
25. Inertia: Inactivity inability to move spontaneously. sluggish uterine contraction during labor
26. Infertility: The state of being unable to reproduce sterile
27. Lightening: Descent of the fetus in to a pelvis at about 2weeks prior to delivery also engagement
28. Menarche: The 1st menstrual period or onset of menstruation
29. Menorrhagia: An excessive profuse menstrual flow
30. Menopause: The period at which menstruation ceases
31. Multigravida: A woman who has been pregnant several times or many times
32. Multipara: A woman who has borne several times or many children
33. Nulligravida: A woman who has never been pregnant
34. Para: The term used to refer to past pregnancies that have produce an infant that has been viable whether the infant is alive at birth or not
35. Parturition: The act of giving birth
36. Passage: The internal pelvic rim through which a fetus must pass in order to be borne
37. Passenger: The fetus during labor & delivery
38. Placenta previa: A placenta that is implanted in the lower uterine segment so that it adjoins or covers the internal os of the cervix

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39. Preeclampsia: The former name of the pregnancy induced hypertension
40. Primigravida: A woman who is having her 1st pregnancy
41. Primipara: A woman who has given birth to viable child a woman who is pregnant for the 1st time
42. Postnatal: Occurring at birth referring to the infant
43. Postpartum: After delivery or child birth referring to the mother
44. Quickening: The mother's 1 st perception of the movement of the fetus
45. Viability: The ability to live after birth

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A	Abortion	HCG	Human chorionic gonadotropin
ACTH	AdrenoCorticoTropic H.	HPL	Human placental lactogen
APH	Ante partum hemorrhage	HT	Hypertension
ARM	Artificial rupture membrane	IDM	Infant of diabetic mother
BBT	Basal body temperature	IUCD	Intra-uterine contraceptive device
Bg & Rh	Blood group & Rh	IUD	Intra-uterine death
BTL	Bi lateral tubal ligation	IUGR	Intra-uterine growth retardation
BPO	Bi parietal diameter	LBW	Low birth weight
BPP	Biophysical profile	LGA	Large for gestational age
CC	Chief complain	SGA	Small for gestational age
CCT	Control cord traction	LMP	Last menstrual period
C/S	Cesarean Section	LSCS	Lower segment Cesarean Section
D&C	Dilatation & Curettage	NVD	Normal vaginal delivery
D&E	Dilatation & Evacuation	O/E	On examination
DVT	Deep venous thrombosis	P	Para
DM	Diabetic Mellitus	PV	Per vagina



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EDC	Expected date of confinement	PET	Preclampsia
EDD	Expected date of delivery	PIH	Pregnancy induce hypertension
EUA	Examination under anesthesia	PID	Pelvic inflammatory disease
FHR	Fetal heart rate	PPH	Post Partum Hemorrhage
FHT	Fetal heart tones	RDS	Respiratory distress syndrome
FSH	Follicle stimulating hormone	LH	Lutinizing hormone
FL	Femoral length	UTI	Urinary tract infection
FM	Feta movement	US	Ultra sound (sonar)
G	Gravida	UT	Uterus
<del>GGT</del>	Glucose tolerance test	VDRL	Venereal disease. Research lab.
GA	Gestational age	TPHA	Treponema palladium haemagglutination
GS	Gestational sac	US CAS	Upper segment Cesarean Section
GD	Gestational diabetes	E CAS	Elective Cesarean Section