

Pregnancy woman to mother and neonatal care

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Accepted on March 18, 2020

Neonatology is a subspecialty of pediatrics that consists of the medical care of newborn infants, especially the ill or premature newborn. It is a hospital-based specialty, and is usually practiced in neonatal intensive care units (NICUs).

Pregnancy, also known as gestation, is the time during which one or more offspring develops inside a woman. A multiple pregnancy involves more than one offspring, such as with twins. Pregnancy can occur by sexual intercourse or assisted reproductive technology. A pregnancy may end in a live birth, miscarriage, or abortion. Childbirth typically occurs around 40 weeks from the start of the last menstrual period (LMP). This is just over nine months, where each month averages 31 days. When measured from fertilization, it is about 38 weeks. An embryo is the developing offspring during the first eight weeks following fertilization, after which, the term fetus is used until birth. Symptoms of early pregnancy may include missed periods, tender breasts, nausea and vomiting, hunger, and frequent urination. Pregnancy may be confirmed with a pregnancy test.

Prenatal care improves pregnancy outcomes. Prenatal care may include taking extra folic acid, avoiding drugs and alcohol, regular exercise, blood tests, and regular physical examinations. Complications of pregnancy may include disorders of high blood pressure, gestational diabetes, iron-deficiency anemia, and severe nausea and vomiting among others. In the ideal childbirth scenario, labor begins on its own when a woman is "at term". Babies born before 37 weeks are "preterm" and at higher risk of health problems such as cerebral palsy. Babies born between weeks 37 and 39 are considered "early term" while those born between weeks 39 and 41 are considered "full term". Babies born between weeks 41 and 42 weeks are considered "late term" while after 42 week they are considered "post term". Delivery before 39 weeks by labor induction or caesarean section is not recommended unless required for other medical reasons.

A newborn baby, specifically a baby in the first 4 weeks after birth, is a neonate. After a month, a baby is no longer considered a neonate. The medical care provided to such babies is called neonatal care. The treatment and care for mother and neonate during this time is all that is covered in our journal.

Journal of Pregnancy and Neonatal Medicine is an open access, peer reviewed, scholarly journal that focusses on the publication of research developments in the various aspects of fertility, pregnancy, child birth and neonatal care. Pregnancy and neonatal medicine research are of high significance and it

is indispensable for assuring the good health of new mothers and babies. The journal integrates both the topics and aims towards contributing in the furtherance of research in the field of obstetric medicine and neonatal medicine. Following is the scope of the journal: research developments regarding pregnancy, management of signs and symptoms of pregnancy, Alpha fetoprotein, Fallopian tubes, Hydrocephalus, Pregnancy week by week, High risk pregnancy, Ectopic pregnancy

Fetal assessment, Caesarean section delivery, Neonatal care, Neonatal nursing, New born surgery, Neonatal apnea, Neonatal care injuries.

In addition, the journal also disseminates articles centred on clinical and medical developments and discrepancies in emergency neonatal care, maternal care, child health care services and other aspects of paediatric medicine and surgery.

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