

DIAGNOSIS OF PREGNANCY

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Diagnosis of pregnancy

- ▶ Pregnancy may be diagnosed by the women even before she has missed a period because she feels different. Changes in the breasts can occur as early as 5-6 weeks after conception


Sign of pregnancy

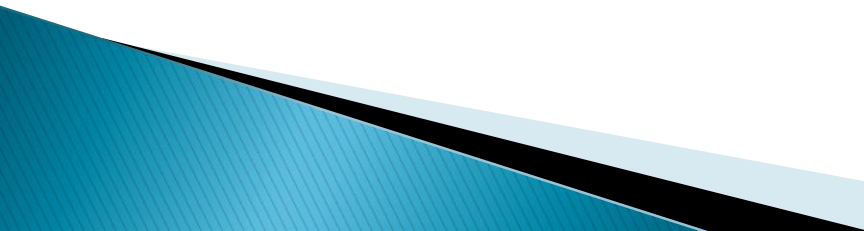
Presumptive signs

Probable signs

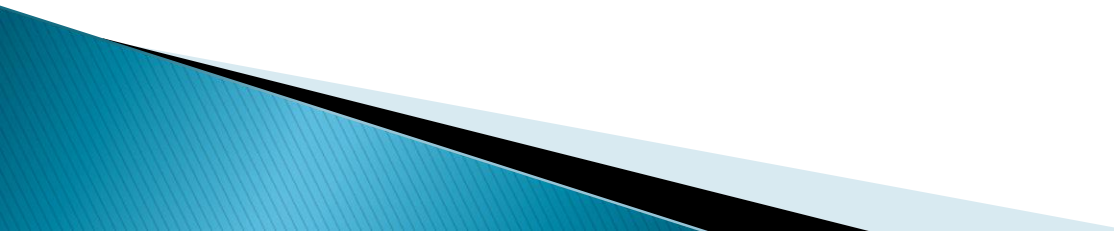
Positive signs

Presumptive Signs

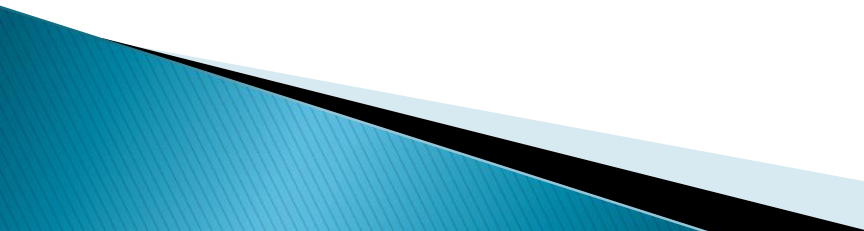
- ▶ Abrupt cessation of menstruation (amenorrhea) at 4th week.
 - ▶ Nausea and vomiting (morning sickness) from 4th to 14th week
 - ▶ Tingling tenseness, nodularity and enlargement of the breasts, and enlargement of the nipples around 3-4 weeks
 - ▶ Increased frequency of micturition (bladder irritability) around 6-12 weeks.
 - ▶ Fatigue.
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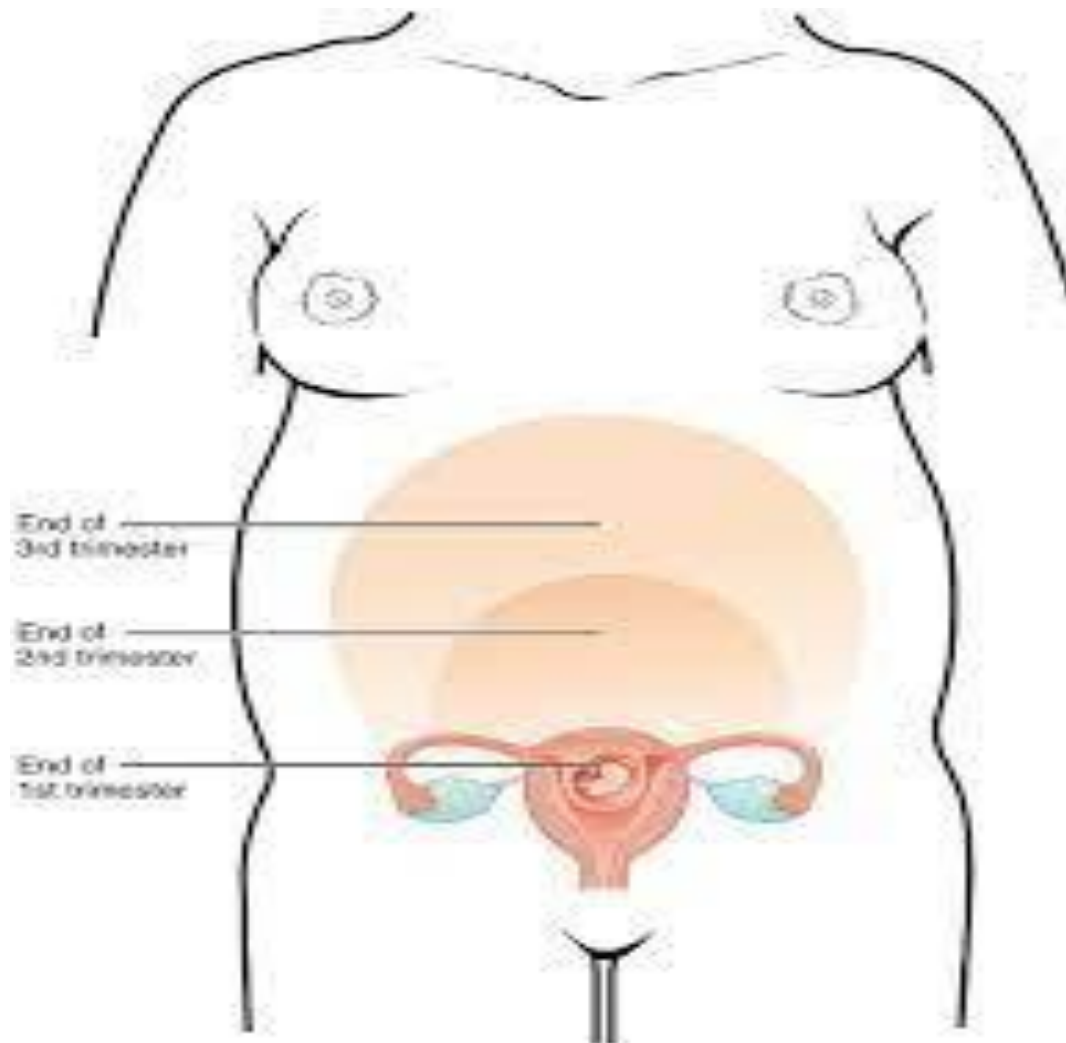
- ▶ Color changes of breasts, Le. darkening the nipples, primary and secondary areolar change.
 - ▶ Appearance of Montgomery's tubercles.
 - ▶ Continued elevation of basal body temperature in the absence of an infection.
 - ▶ Expression of colostrum from nipples.
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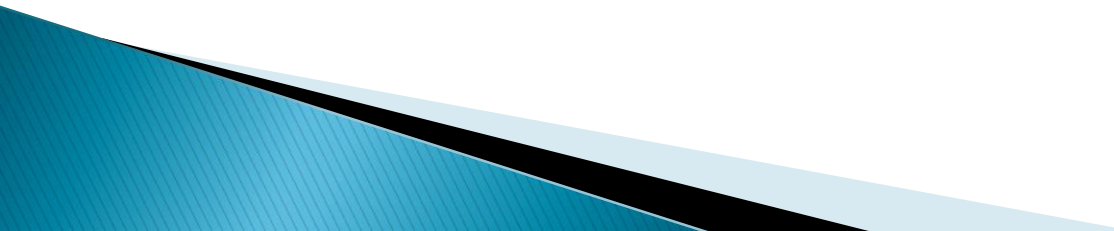
- ▶ Excessive salivation.
 - ▶ Quickening (the first movement felt by the mother around 18-20 week).
 - ▶ Skin pigmentation and conditions such as chloasma, breast and abdominal striae gravidrum, linea nigra and palmar erythema.
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Probable Signs

- ▶ Enlargement of the uterus.
 - ▶ Change in shape of the uterus.
 - ▶ Presence of human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) in blood (4-12 week) and in urine (6-12 week)-positive pregnancy tests
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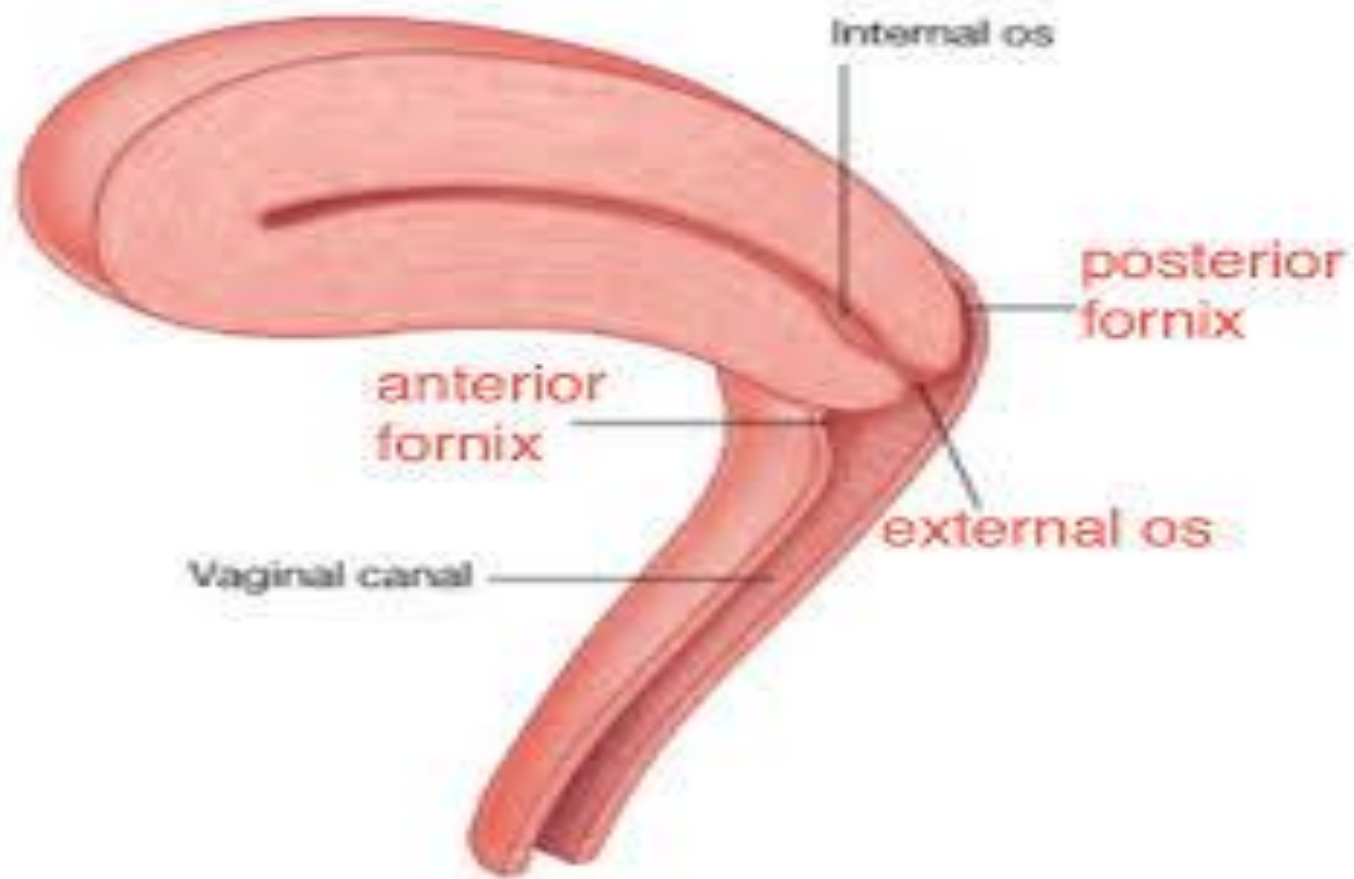


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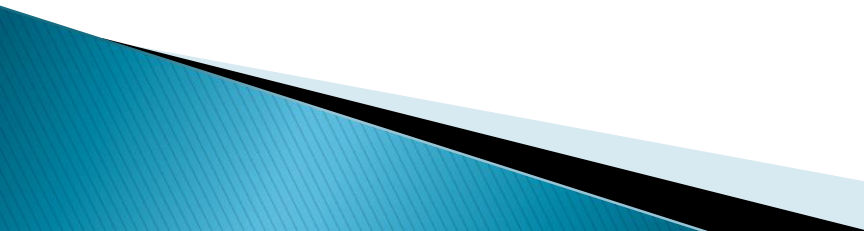
- ▶ Hegar's sign: Softening and compressibility of the isthmus (6-12 week).
 - ▶ Jacquemier's sign/Chadwick's sign: The violet-blue discoloration of the vulva and vaginal mucosa including the Vaginal portion of the cervix due to increased vascularity evident by about 6weeks gestation.
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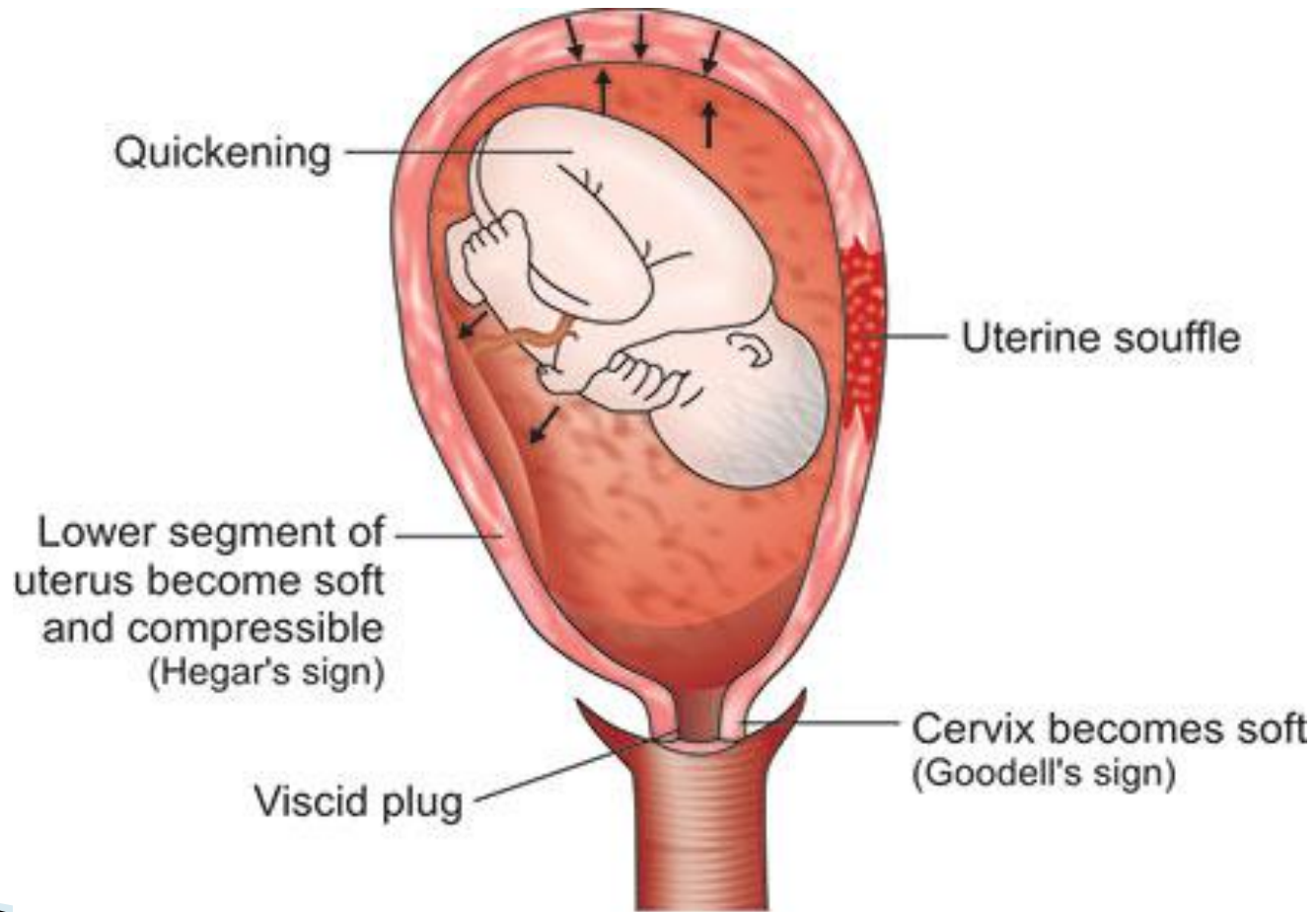


- ▶ Oslander's sign: Pulsation in the lateral fornices (8th week)
- ▶ Palmer's sign: Regular, rhythmic and painless contraction resembling systole and diastole of the heart that can be elicited during bimanual examination in early pregnancy (as early as 8 week).

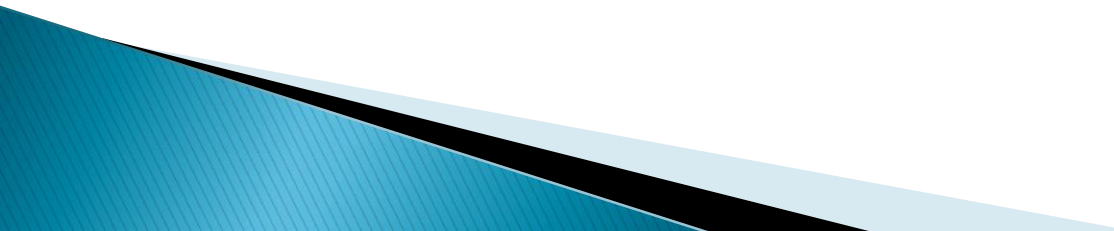


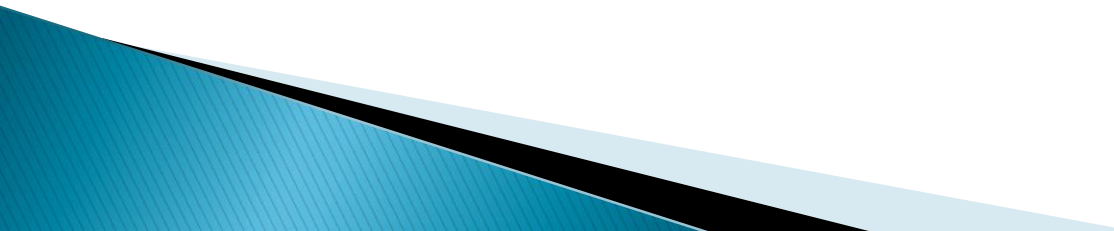


- ▶ Goodell's sign Softening of the cervix- from a non-pregnant state of firmness Similar to the tip of a nose to the softness of lips in the pregnant state (from 6th week).
 - ▶ Presence of Braxton Hicks contractions (16th week).
 - ▶ Ballottement of fetus (16-28 week).
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Positive signs

- ▶ Visualization of penis by ultrasound (6th week and above).
 - ▶ Visualization of fetal skeleton by X-ray (16th week).
 - ▶ Fetal heart sounds by ultrasound (6th week).
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- ▶ Fetal heart sounds with fetoscope (20th week).
 - ▶ Palpable fetal movements (22 week)
 - ▶ Visible fetal movements (late pregnancy).
 - ▶ Palpation of fetal parts (24th week and above)
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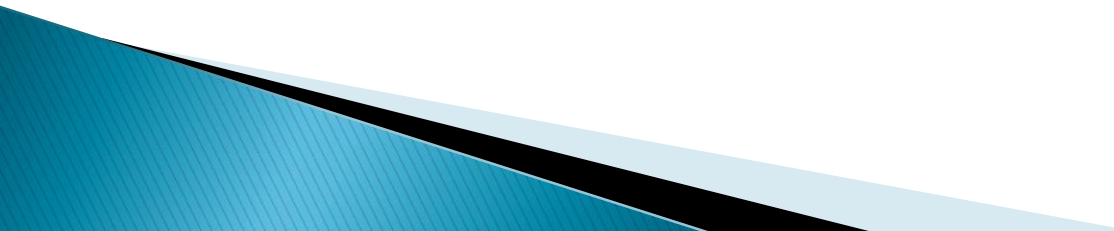
Uterine Enlargement

- ▶ Hypertrophy of the cervical glands, give rise to Chadwick's/Lequemier's sign and Hegar's sign.
- ▶ The softness and compressibility of the uterine isthmus (Hegar's sign) has the effects of nonsupport to the enlarging body of the uterus
- ▶ There is a marked increase in the size of the uterine blood vessels and lymphatics.
- ▶ Braxton Hicks contraction

Other signs of the pregnancy

- ▶ BMI
- ▶ Nausea and vomiting
- ▶ Excessive salivation.

Fetal Contributions

- ▶ The Fetal heart starts beating at the 6th week(4th week postfertilization) and can be heard by 20th week with a fetoscope during abdominal examination of the mother.
 - ▶ Uterine souffle
 - ▶ Funic souffle
 - ▶ Quickening
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Hormonal Pregnancy Tests

- ▶ hCG
- ▶ Radio-receptor Assay
- ▶ Radioimmunoassay

► Pregnancy Test Kits for Home Use



Summary

- ▶ Summary.....

Conclusion

- ▶ There are many methods for the diagnosis of the pregnancy
- ▶ In that some methods are possible to perform at every setting.

THANK YOU.