

Objectives

- Define terms applied to early pregnancy loss
- Review the risk factors, diagnostic criteria and management of spontaneous abortion and ectopic pregnancy
- Discuss the etiology, clinical presentation, maternal/fetal consequences, and management of hyperemesis gravidarum.
- Describe types of antenatal screening for fetal chromosomal abnormalities
- Compare and contrast first trimester and second trimester screening modalities

Content Outline

1. Definitions of terms applied to early fetal loss
 - 1.1 Type of spontaneous abortion
 - 1.2 Recurrent pregnancy loss
 - 1.3 Terms for sonographic findings
 - 1.4 Fetal demise
2. Risks factors
 - 2.1 Spontaneous abortion
 - 2.2 Ectopic pregnancy
3. Ectopic pregnancy
 - 3.1 Diagnosis
 - 3.2 Management
 - 3.2.1 Expectant
 - 3.2.2 Medical
 - 3.2.3 Surgical
4. Hyperemesis gravidarum
 - 4.1 Etiology
 - 4.2 Clinical presentation
 - 4.3 Complications
 - 4.3.1 Fetal
 - 4.3.2 Maternal
 - 4.4 Differential diagnosis
 - 4.5 Management
5. Antenatal Screening and Diagnosis for Fetal Chromosomal Abnormalities
 - 5.1 Invasive testing
 - 5.1.1 Amniocentesis
 - 5.1.2 Chorionic villus sampling
 - 5.2 First trimester screening
 - 5.2.1 Nuchal translucency
 - 5.2.2 Serum screening
 - 5.2.3 Ultrasonography

Reading Material Resources

This self assessment module is based on the resources listed below. A copy of each article is included with the module.

“First Trimester Bleeding”, Deutchman, MD, Mark, et al., [American Family Physicians](#), Volume 79, No. 11, June 1, 2009, pp. 985-994

“Hyperemesis Gravidarum”, Goodwin, MD, T. Murphy, [Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinics of North America](#), No. 35, 2008, pp. 401-417

“Fetal Chromosomal Abnormalities: Antenatal Screening and Diagnosis”, Anderson, MD, Cynthia L., et al., [American Family Physician](#), Volume 79, No. 2, January 15, 2009, pp. 117-123