



WHEN PECULIARITIES OF PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH IN PREGNANT WOMEN COME WITH FETAL BUTTOCK

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Abstract

This article describes the strengths of pregnancy and childbirth studies for pregnant women. Pregnant women demonstrate their confidence in the basic rules and techniques of pregnancy. For childbirth, it is important for pregnant women to be patient and ready to understand, support and support their friends. This article will help educate pregnant women on how to manage pregnancy and childbirth effectively and on purpose.

Keywords: pregnant women, guidance, confidence, childbirth, Peculiarities of pregnancy, society with a fetus.

Introduction

Fetuses are at the heart of communication and interaction, each representing pregnancy and childbirth in their own unique ways. I understand that many pregnant women come with a breech. Pregnant women who come through the groin can have a strange experience, as the groin has variable and inseparable characteristics. Pregnant women in this state will have a unique longing, patience and complex ideas about the environment. Pregnant women with breech birth generally have a lot of problems and conflicts, which prompts them to express sincerity and clear thoughts. When it comes to labor, pregnant women are patient and cold-blooded, and fetuses are variable and unique. These ensure a consistent relationship and help resolve mutual anxiety. Also, pregnant women explain their approach to patience and longing, which encourages mutual understanding of their opinions. Also, pregnant women will be able to learn more about themselves and develop themselves to improve their future pregnancies and births. Goal-oriented mutual guidance, confidence, and decision-making are important factors in pregnant women's self-development. In these aspects, pregnant women should distinguish themselves with their own characteristics, because this will help them to pass over their purpose and meaning.

Pregnancy and childbirth are particularly important concepts for pregnant women with breech birth. Pregnant women see themselves as changeable, patient, and loyal. Fetal hips teach pregnant women to face problems and conflicts, encourage them to express sincerity and clear thoughts. During childbirth, pregnant women deal with patience and longing, and fetuses have variable and unique characteristics. Pregnant women can learn more about themselves and develop themselves to improve their pregnancy and birth experiences. Goal-oriented mutual guidance, confidence, and decision-making are important for pregnant women's self-development. In these aspects, pregnant women should distinguish themselves with their own characteristics, because this will help them to pass over their purpose and



meaning. In general, people need to develop their own skills to learn and develop pregnancy and childbirth.

In order for pregnancy and childbirth to develop in their own way, people must learn to deal with patience, longing, and change. Fetuses teaches pregnant women to face problems and conflicts, encourages them to express sincerity and clear thoughts. During childbirth, pregnant women deal with patience and longing, and fetuses have variable and unique characteristics. Pregnant women can learn more about themselves and develop themselves to improve their pregnancy and birth experiences. Goal-oriented mutual guidance, confidence, and decision-making are important for pregnant women's self-development.

In these aspects, pregnant women should have their own unique abilities, because it will help them to go over their goals and content. In general, people need to develop their own skills to learn and develop pregnancy and childbirth.

Pregnancy and childbirth are particularly important topics because these skills help people succeed, connect with people, and deal with problems. This essay will give information about the importance of pregnancy and childbirth, their characteristics and ways of their development.

Communication, or communication, is an important skill that replaces communication and communication between people. It teaches pregnant women to face problems and conflicts, to cultivate sincerity and opinions, and to approach problems well. Patience, loyalty, and dealing with structural oddities are key components of pregnancy.

And childbirth is a changeable and longing approach to problems and conflicts. For childbirth, pregnant women learn flexibility and patience and learn to deal with problems. In this process, pregnant women learn to analyze themselves more deeply, express their thoughts openly, and make decisions. In order to develop pregnancy and childbirth, people need to have their own unique abilities. It requires learning to be flexible and patient, to approach problems with confidence, and to learn how to express one's thoughts openly. In society, pregnancy and childbirth are considered as one of the important issues, because they strengthen communication and relationships between people. This helps us achieve greater reach, understanding and success in collaboration.

Peculiarities of pregnancy and childbirth in pregnant women with breech delivery.

Pregnancy and childbirth are a major part of human relationships, the main indicator of the success and development of society. Pregnant women with breech birth have unique abilities and characteristics that make them inseparable from other people during pregnancy and childbirth.

Fetal Pelvis and Pregnancy Relations.

Pregnant women who come with a baby bump realize that there are many things right in pregnancy. Fetuses that come through the groin have variable and inseparable characteristics, each of which represents pregnancy and childbirth in its own way.

Characteristics of pregnancy in pregnant women with breech delivery.

Pregnant women with breech birth are patient, longing, and have complex ideas about the environment. Pregnant women describe their approach to patience and longing, which encourages mutual understanding of their feedback.



Features of childbirth in pregnant women with breech delivery.

When it comes to labor, pregnant women are patient and cold-blooded, and fetuses are variable and unique. These ensure a consistent relationship and help resolve mutual anxiety.

Methods of Development of Pregnancy and Childbirth

Pregnant women will be able to learn more about themselves and develop themselves to improve their future pregnancies and births. Goal-oriented mutual guidance, confidence, and decision-making are important factors in pregnant women's self-development.

Pregnant women and society with a fetus.

Pregnant women should distinguish themselves with their own characteristics, because this will help them to go over their purpose and meaning. They play an important role in the community and support their experience, patience and longing for the study and development of pregnancy and childbirth. These aspects describe the article on the specific features of pregnancy and delivery of pregnant women with breech delivery. These pregnant women have their own longing, patience, and complex visions of the environment, and fetuses will have variable and unique characteristics.

Pregnancy and childbirth in pregnant women with breech presentation is a topic that has not lost many of its features. For pregnant women with a breech delivery, the characteristics of pregnancy and childbirth are the strongest indicators. These pregnant women see themselves as changeable, patient, and have complex ideas about the environment. Pregnant women are distinguished by their unique indicators of longing and patience during pregnancy and childbirth. They test themselves with variability and conflict through fetuses. During childbirth, pregnant women are treated with patience and longing, and fetuses have variable and unique characteristics.

Pregnant women will be able to learn more about pregnancy and birth and develop themselves to improve their pregnancy and birth. They distinguish themselves with their own characteristics, because it helps them to transcend their purpose and meaning. In general, the characteristics of pregnancy and childbirth are the most important factors for pregnant women. These aspects contain a lot of information on the specifics of pregnancy and childbirth in pregnant women with breech delivery.

Pregnancy usually occurs by sexual intercourse, but can also occur through assisted reproductive technology procedures. A pregnancy may end in a live birth, a miscarriage, an induced abortion, or a stillbirth. Childbirth typically occurs around 40 weeks from the start of the last menstrual period (LMP), a span known as the gestational age.[4][5] This is just over nine months. Counting by fertilization age, the length is about 38 weeks. Pregnancy is "the presence of an implanted human embryo or fetus in the uterus"; implantation occurs on average 8–9 days after fertilization. An embryo is the term for the developing offspring during the first seven weeks following implantation (i.e. ten weeks' gestational age), after which the term fetus is used until birth. Signs and symptoms of early pregnancy may include missed periods, tender breasts, morning sickness (nausea and vomiting), hunger, implantation bleeding, and frequent urination. Pregnancy may be confirmed with a pregnancy test. Methods of birth control—or, more accurately, contraception—are used to avoid pregnancy.

Pregnancy is divided into three trimesters of approximately three months each. The first trimester includes conception, which is when the sperm fertilizes the egg. The fertilized egg then travels down the



fallopian tube and attaches to the inside of the uterus, where it begins to form the embryo and placenta. During the first trimester, the possibility of miscarriage (natural death of embryo or fetus) is at its highest. Around the middle of the second trimester, movement of the fetus may be felt. At 28 weeks, more than 90% of babies can survive outside of the uterus if provided with high-quality medical care, though babies born at this time will likely experience serious health complications such as heart and respiratory problems and long-term intellectual and developmental disabilities.

Prenatal care improves pregnancy outcomes. Nutrition during pregnancy is important to ensure healthy growth of the fetus. Prenatal care may also include avoiding recreational drugs (including tobacco and alcohol), taking regular exercise, having 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. In the ideal childbirth, labor begins on its own "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 weeks they are considered "post-term". Delivery before 39 weeks by labor induction or caesarean section is not recommended unless required for other medical reasons.

The beginning of pregnancy may be detected either based on symptoms by the woman herself, or by using pregnancy tests. However, an important condition with serious health implications that is quite common is the denial of pregnancy by the pregnant woman. About 1 in 475 denials will last until around the 20th week of pregnancy. The proportion of cases of denial, persisting until delivery is about 1 in 2500. Conversely, some non-pregnant women have a very strong belief that they are pregnant along with some of the physical changes. This condition is known as a false pregnancy.

A pregnant woman may have a pre-existing disease, which is not directly caused by the pregnancy, but may cause complications to develop that include a potential risk to the pregnancy; or a disease may develop during pregnancy.

Diabetes mellitus and pregnancy deals with the interactions of diabetes mellitus (not restricted to gestational diabetes) and pregnancy. Risks for the child include miscarriage, growth restriction, growth acceleration, large for gestational age (macrosomia), polyhydramnios (too much amniotic fluid), and birth defects.

Thyroid disease in pregnancy can, if uncorrected, cause adverse effects on fetal and maternal well-being. The deleterious effects of thyroid dysfunction can also extend beyond pregnancy and delivery to affect neurointellectual development in the early life of the child. Demand for thyroid hormones is increased during pregnancy, which may cause a previously unnoticed thyroid disorder to worsen.

Untreated celiac disease can cause a miscarriage, intrauterine growth restriction, small for gestational age, low birthweight and preterm birth. Often reproductive disorders are the only manifestation of undiagnosed celiac disease and most cases are not recognized. Complications or failures of pregnancy cannot be explained simply by malabsorption, but by the autoimmune response elicited by the exposure to gluten, which causes damage to the placenta. The gluten-free diet avoids or reduces the risk of developing reproductive disorders in pregnant women with celiac disease. Also, pregnancy can be a



trigger for the development of celiac disease in genetically susceptible women who are consuming gluten.

Lupus in pregnancy confers an increased rate of fetal death in utero, miscarriage, and of neonatal lupus. Hypercoagulability in pregnancy is the propensity of pregnant women to develop thrombosis (blood clots). Pregnancy itself is a factor of hypercoagulability (pregnancy-induced hypercoagulability), as a physiologically adaptive mechanism to prevent postpartum bleeding. However, in combination with an underlying hypercoagulable state, the risk of thrombosis or embolism may become substantial.

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