Risk management and monitoring methods for the future mother, embryo, fetus, and post-natal consequences
Methodology for the Evaluation of Drugs in Pregnant Women
Thérapie 2003 Mai-Juin; 58 (3):253-258

Prescription of Drugs to Pregnant Women in France: the HIMAGE Study
Thérapie 2003 Novembre-Décembre; 58 (6):505-511

The Clinical Practice Research Datalink for Drug Safety in Pregnancy Research: an Overview
Thérapie 2014 Janvier-Février; 69 (1): 83–89
Monitoring and evaluation. The way forward. Strategic Framework. mother-to-child transmission of HIV, as well as through effective interventions for HIV-infected women, including voluntary and confidential counselling and testing, access to treatment, especially anti-retroviral therapy and, where appropriate, breast milk substitutes and the provision of a continuum of care. The scaling up of services to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV will allow the health services to identify and reach out to large numbers of women living with HIV, and their partners and children, in good time for them to benefit from care, treatment and support. Embryo vs. fetus week by week. What is an embryo? What is a fetus? Your first prenatal visit with your doctor or midwife. Stage With Highest Miscarriage Risk. Which stage has the most risk of miscarriage? The terms embryo and fetus both refer to the developing baby inside the mother’s womb (uterus). The distinction between embryo and fetus is made based on gestational age. An embryo is the early stage of human development in which organs are critical body structures are formed. An embryo is termed a fetus beginning in the 11th week of pregnancy, which is the 9th week of development after fertilization of the egg. A zygote is a single-celled organism resulting from a fertilized egg. Risk Factors Related to the Gestation and the Fetus. In contradiction to natural conceptions, pregnancies deriving from ART cycles—including surrogacy cycles—may be related to increased risk of perinatal complications. The solution to challenges originating from multiple gestations is for the IVF set-up to promote further the practice of elective single embryo transfer to avoid multiple gestations and the considerable risks associated with them [7, 36]. The Ethics Committee of the American Society for Reproduction (ASRM) underlies the need for the gestational surrogate to be protected, by inclusively informing her regarding all the possible risks multiple pregnancies entail. The future mothers are interested in the question of the correct fetal position. Find out what fetal position is considered the best and the least desired. The transverse is across the stomach. The fetus rotates incorrectly inside the womb for the following reasons: Not the first pregnancy. Weak tone of the uterus. Short umbilical cord. Too little or too much of amniotic fluid. Benign formations in the uterine cavity. Cord entanglement.