1. For each of the following stages of prenatal development, describe the characteristic features of each stage. Be sure to identify the events that signal the beginning and ends of the stage:

   Germinal:

   Embryonic:

   Fetal

2. What are the proximodistal and cephalocaudal patterns of development? (from class)

3. What is organogenesis? When does this take place?
4. In a general sense, what is differentiation? Your authors describe two types of differentiation. Describe the two.

5. At what age is a fetus considered “viable”? Why?

6. In general, what is likely to be affected during each stage of prenatal development? Use the chart to help you answer.

7. a) What is a teratogen?

   b) What is the current view of the effects of each of the following teratogens on children:

   Thalidomide

   Tobacco
Alcohol

Marijuana

Cocain

8 Which research design (think back) do you think is used typically to determine the effects of a specific teratogen on infants?
Aside from teratogens, other aspects of the mom can affect the baby. Describe what we know of the effects of the following on children:

a) Rubella

b) Diabetes

c) Syphilis

d) AIDS

e) Radiation

f) Environmental pollutants

g) Maternal age and race/ethnicity
h) Maternal emotional condition

i) Mother’s nutritional condition

10 It is often difficult to determine the effects of specific teratogens on children. Describe the different reasons why this is the case. Be sure to look at the tables regarding drugs, diseases, etc., and effects of these when thinking about this question. This will be an involved answer, so you’ll need more paper… (in part from class)
11 What aspect of the father can influence the developing fetus?

12 Briefly describe the stages of childbirth.

13 a) What is anoxia?

   b) When might this happen?

   c) What problems can result from it?
a) What is a “C-section”?

b) Under what circumstances do women have cesarean deliveries?

c) What risks, if any, are associated with cesarean deliveries?

Describe some cultural variations in childbearing.

In what ways can post-partum depression have long-term effects?

Describe some typical experiences of fathers during this period.
What does the Apgar test score? When is it given? Why do you think it is given twice?

Describe some of the reflexes of neonates (see chapter 5).

a) Distinguish between preterm and small-for-gestational-age babies.

b) Do these low birth weight babies have long term problems? If so, what are they?

What can parents do to mitigate any possible risks associated with low-birth weight as well as other vulnerabilities?