Fertilization (p 922): nucleus enters, flagellum and mitochondria do not. Cleavage (p 924)

Implantation (p 925): triggers formation of chorionic gonadotropin, acts like luteinizing hormone, maintains the corpus luteum so that estrogen and progesterone continue to be released.

First trimester: an embryo, major dev. processes:

2nd week: ecto and endoderm form
3rd week:
  - gastrulation: formation of mesoderm (p 927, 928, 931)
  - neurulation: formation of neural tube (p 933)
  - organs formed

Note that teratogens are especially potent in first trimester, smoking, drinking, drugs

Second trimester (p 935) placenta begins to functions (releases estrogen and progesterone). Now a fetus.
  - organs continue to develop
  - hands and feet form by apoptosis

Third trimester primarily one of growth, preparation for birth, maturation of respiratory system

Nagele’s rule: subtract 3 months add 7 days to day of start of last menses (10% on day, 50% wk)

Stages of Labor, initiated by oxytocin (p 981)
  - position of fetus, occipital versus breech perineum, distance between ischial tuberosities

see stages on p 981:
1) Dilation of cervix effacement and dilation (about 20 hours), 10 cm dilation
2) delivery of baby descent thru birth canal, crowning, head, arm, body
3) delivery of placenta

Apgar scores, score 0-2 for each: color, respiration, heart rate, reflexes, activity
  7-10 at 5 minutes is normal, 0-3 is a problem.
  colostrum and health passive immunity by absorbing antibodies from mother
  Established emotional bond, sense of security
  breast feeding
  importance of constant stimulation, to brain development.