

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910300238703321
Autore	Pontelli Alessandra
Titolo	Development of Normal Fetal Movements : The Last 15 Weeks of Gestation / / by Alessandra Pontelli
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Milano : , : Springer Milan : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2015
ISBN	88-470-5373-0
Edizione	[1st ed. 2015.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (152 p.)
Disciplina	612.6/47
Soggetti	Obstetrics Neurology Radiology Pediatrics Developmental psychology Behavioral sciences Obstetrics/Perinatology/Midwifery Ultrasound Developmental Psychology Behavioral Sciences
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- General Movements -- Localized or Isolated Movements -- Fetal Breathing Movements and Shallow Fetal Breathing Movements -- Swallowing, Sucking, and Mouthing -- Startles, Twitches and Cloni. - Seemingly trivial fetal motions: Yawning and Hiccups -- Fetuses: Facial Motions or Facial Expressions? -- Fetal Behavioral States -- Twin Fetuses: Facts and Late-Pregnancy Twin Myths -- Fetal Sensory Abilities -- Conclusions -- Index.
Sommario/riassunto	In the later stages of gestation, fetal functions undergo increasing change and development, preparing the fetus for the transition to its postnatal environment. Rapid maturation is witnessed in breathing, swallowing, sensory functions, sleep, and many other processes, with corresponding behavioral changes. By 35 to 40 weeks of gestation, fetuses are capable of living ex utero without support, but it is

increasingly appreciated that even infants born at between 35 and 36 weeks can suffer long-term consequences. This book, which complements the author's previous volume on development of normal fetal movements during the first 25 weeks of gestation, discusses in detail the full range of behavioral phenomena observed during the final 15 weeks of gestation, with careful analysis of their mutual relationships. A key feature is the outstanding photographic material, difficult to obtain at this late stage, and the instructive graphs that are also included. The information provided will alert clinicians to deviations from the norm and to physiologic phenomena that can turn pathologic in infants born prematurely.

---