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- Elucidate the physiology adaptations of the female to pregnancy.

Physiological changes are made to the woman body during pregnancy as a result of the hormone produced by the placenta and the growing uterus.

These physiologic changes are entirely normal, and include behavioral (brain), cardiovascular (heart and blood vessel), hematologic (blood), metabolic, renal (kidney), posture, and respiratory (breathing) changes.

- placenta hormones

Human chorionic gonadotrophin mimicks the functions of the leutenizing hormone and stimulate increased production of oestrogen and progesterone for the placenta.

- The high levels of oestrogen and progesterone in pregnancy causes a negative feedback on the production of follicle stimulation hormone and leutenizing hormone for the anterior pituitary gland - the inhibitions of these hormones prevents ovulation.
- The pituitary gland, parathyroid gland and thyroid gland are enlarged during pregnancy.
- Increased secretion of erythropoetin.
- Increased insulin secretion and cortisol secretion.