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**The Physiological Adaptation Of The Female To Pregnancy**

As a result of the hormones produced by the placenta during pregnancy and growing uterus, physiologica lchanges occur in the woman’s body.

Human chorionic gonadotrophine (HCG), mimics the funtion of nuteinizing hormone (NH), and stimulates increased production of estrogen and progesterone from the placenta.

The high levels of estrogen and progsterone in pregnancy causes a negative feedback on the productiin of folicle stimulating hormone (FSH) and neteinizing hormones (NH) from the anterior pituary gland. The inhibition of these hormones prevents ovulation in pregnanycy.

Some endocrine glands are enlarged in pregnancy; the pituary gland, the theroid gland, the adrenal gland and the parathyroid glands.

There is increased secretion of herotrophoetin, there is beta cell hypaplasa in the ilet of langerhans of the pancreas which could bring about incresed insulin secretion which could make pregnancy to be in a diabetic stage.

A few women may develop diabetes during pregnancy for the first time during pregnancy which is known as gestational pregnancy.