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LEVEL: 200L

DEPARTMENT: NURSING SCIENCE

COURSE TITLE: PHYSIOLOGY

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### PREGNANCY

Elucidate the physiological adaptation of the female to pregnancy

Physiological changes are made to the woman body during pregnancy as a result of the hormones produced by the placenta and the growing uterus. Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (HCG) mimics the function of Luteinizing Hormone and stimulate the increased production of Oestrogen and progesterone in the placenta. The high levels of Oestrogen and Progesterone in pregnancy causes a negative feedback on the production of Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH) Leuteinzing Hormone (LH) from the anterior pituitary gland the inhibition of these hormones prevent ovulation in pregnancy. Some endocrine glands are enlarged during pregnancy. Some endocrine glands are enlarged during pregnancy, these are:

1. Pituitary glands
2. Thyroid gland
3. Adrenal glands
4. Parathyroid gland.

There is increase secretion of erthropoeitin, there is beta cell hyperplasia in the high length of langahans of the pancrease and this could bring about increase insulin secretion. Increased insulin and cortisol secretion could cause about pregnancy to be in a diabolic state.