# HIGH-RISK PREGNANCY: WHAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW

Here's your guide to understanding high-risk pregnancy and navigating it with care and confidence.

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### WHAT IS A HIGH-RISK PREGNANCY?

A pregnancy is considered high-risk when there's an increased chance of complications for the mother, baby, or both.

#### **Key Facts:**

- It doesn't mean something will go wrong it just means close monitoring is needed.
- · With proper care, most high-risk pregnancies result in healthy babies.





### **COMMON CAUSES OF HIGH-RISK PREGNANCY**

Your pregnancy may be classified as high-risk due to:

#### **Preexisting Conditions** (before pregnancy):

- Diabetes
- High blood pressure (hypertension)
- Obesity
- Autoimmune diseases (e.g., lupus)
- Mental health disorders (e.g., depression)

#### **Pregnancy-Related Conditions:**

- Gestational diabetes
- Preeclampsia (high blood pressure during pregnancy)
- · Low or excess amniotic fluid
- Multiple pregnancies (twins, triplets)

#### **Other Factors:**

- Age (under 17 or over 35)
- · Smoking, alcohol, or substance use
- · History of preterm labor or complications









### Symptoms to Watch For

If you notice these symptoms, contact your healthcare provider immediately:

- Severe headaches or blurred vision
- Vaginal bleeding or discharge
- Reduced fetal movement
- Persistent abdominal pain
- Swelling in the face or limbs
- Difficulty breathing or chest pain





# Possible Complications of High-Risk Pregnancies

Without proper care, complications may arise. These include:

- **Preeclampsia and eclampsia:** Severe high blood pressure conditions.
- **Preterm labour:** Labour before 37 weeks of pregnancy.
- Low birth weight: Baby weighing less than 5.5 pounds at birth.
- Birth defects: Developmental issues in the baby's organs.
- Stillbirth or miscarriage in rare cases.









### Managing a High-Risk Pregnancy

You can stay in control with these steps:

- Frequent prenatal checkups: Ensure early detection of any issues.
- Monitoring health conditions: Track blood pressure, glucose, and fetal growth.
- **Healthy lifestyle:** Maintain a balanced diet, gentle exercise, and proper hydration.
- Medications: Take prescribed medications for preexisting conditions.





### Diagnostic Tools for Monitoring

Your healthcare provider may recommend:

- **Blood and urine tests:** To check your health and screen for genetic risks.
- **Ultrasounds:** More frequent than usual to monitor fetal development.
- **Non-Stress Tests (NSTs):** To measure fetal heart rate.
- Biophysical Profiles (BPPs): To assess fetal movement, breathing, and amniotic fluid levels.







### The Role of Technology

Innovative tools can make navigating a high-risk pregnancy easier:

**Wearable devices:** For tracking blood pressure and heart rate.

**Mobile apps:** To monitor symptoms and manage appointments.

**Telehealth:** Allows remote consultations and expert guidance.





## SUPPORT SYSTEMS FOR Pregmant

You don't have to face this alone. Build your support network:

- Lean on loved ones for emotional support.
- Join **support groups** with women experiencing similar challenges.
- Access community programs focused on maternal health.





### FinalTAKEAWAY

A high-risk pregnancy doesn't define your outcome.

With early care, informed decisions, and a strong support system, you can navigate this journey successfully.

**Remember:** Always attend prenatal appointments and voice any concerns.



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