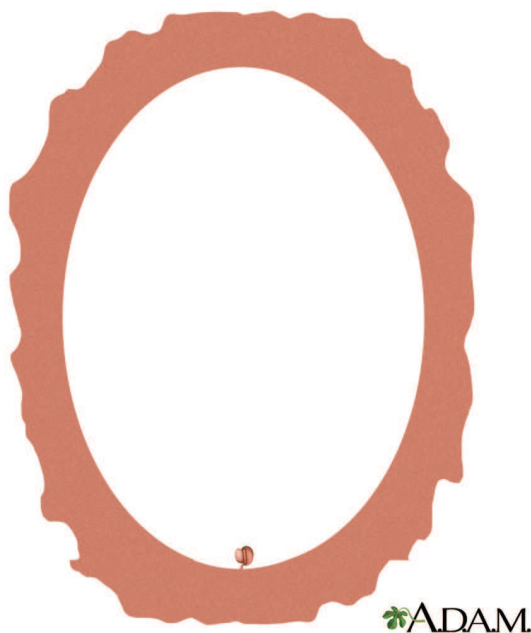


## FIRST TRIMESTER

### 2 WEEKS

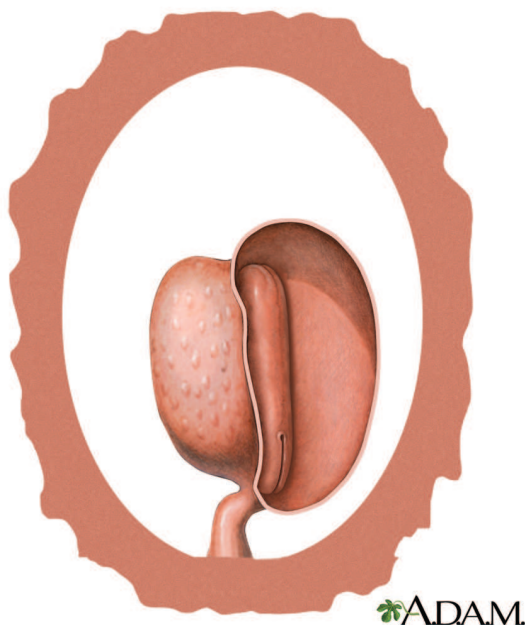
*(4 weeks after the first day of the last normal menstrual period)*



- The fertilized egg attaches to the lining of the uterus. Following implantation, the blastocyst is called an embryo. Some of the cells will grow into the embryo and other cells will form the placenta, which functions as a life-support system during pregnancy delivering oxygen, nutrients, and hormones from the woman to the embryo.
- The embryo is about 1/100 of an inch long at this time.
- The embryo continues to grow.

### 4 WEEKS

*(6 weeks after the first day of the last normal menstrual period)*



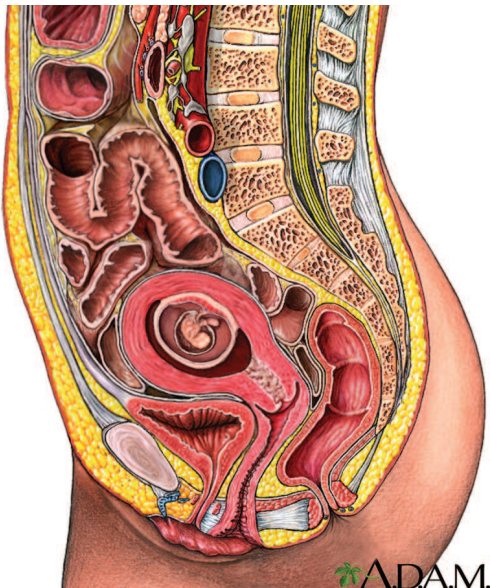
- The embryo is 1/6 to 1/4 of an inch long, and has developed a head and a trunk.
- Arms and legs, called limb buds, begin to appear.
- A blood vessel forms which will later develop into the heart and circulatory system. Blood is beginning to be pumped and is visible upon ultrasound.
- A ridge of tissue forms down the length of the embryo which will later become the brain and the spinal cord.



## 6 WEEKS

*(8 weeks after the first day of the last normal menstrual period)*

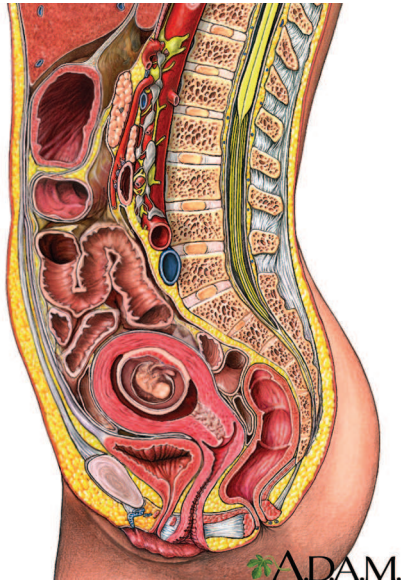
- The embryo is 1/2 to 3/4 inches in length and less than 1 ounce in weight.
- The heart now has four chambers.
- Reflex activity begins with the development of the brain and the nervous system.
- Cells are starting to form the eyes, ears, jaws, lungs, stomach, intestines, and liver.



## 8 WEEKS

*(10 weeks after the first day of the last normal menstrual period)*

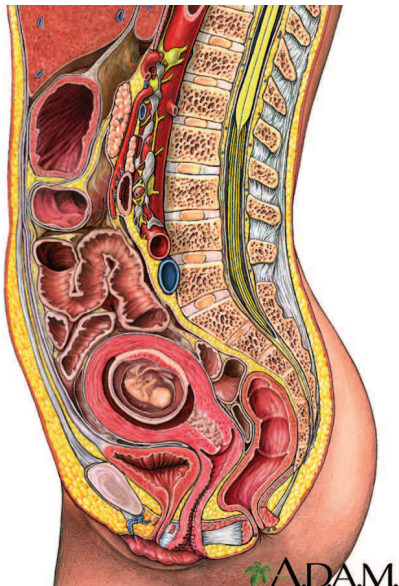
- The embryo is now called a fetus and is 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches in length and weighs less than 1 ounce in weight. The head makes up about half the size of the fetus.
- The beginnings of all key body parts are present although they are not all positioned in their final locations.
- The structures that will form the eyes, ears, arms, and legs are identifiable. The eyes remain closed.
- The muscles and bones are developing and the nervous system is becoming more responsive.



## 10 WEEKS

*(12 weeks after the first day of the last normal menstrual period)*

- The fetus is now about 2 1/2 inches from head to rump weighing about 1 1/2 ounces.
- Fingers and toes begin to form and have soft nails.
- Twenty buds for future teeth appear.
- Muscles and bones continue to grow.
- The fetus begins small random body movements that cannot yet be felt.
- The fetal heartbeat can be detected with a Doppler or heart monitor.
- The skin is almost transparent.
- The arms are longer than the legs.



## 12 WEEKS

*(14 weeks after the first day of the last normal menstrual period)*

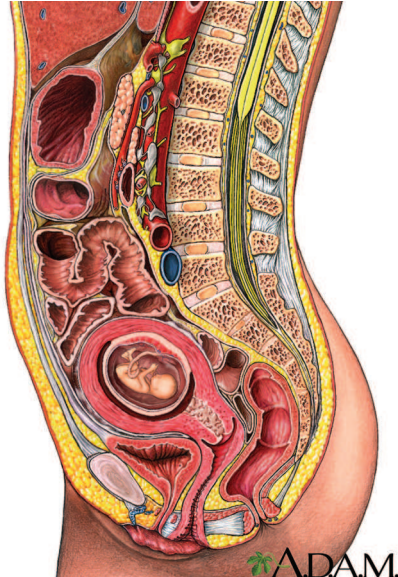
- The fetus is about 3 1/2 inches from head to rump and weighs about 2 ounces.
- The fetus begins to swallow, the kidneys make urine, and the blood begins to form in the bone marrow.
- Joints and muscles allow full body movement.
- There are eyelids and the nose is developing a bridge.
- External genitals have developed and the sex can be identified.



## SECOND TRIMESTER

### 14 WEEKS

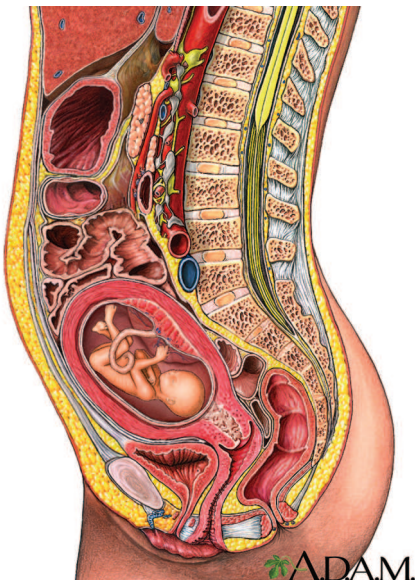
*(16 weeks after the first day of the last normal menstrual period)*



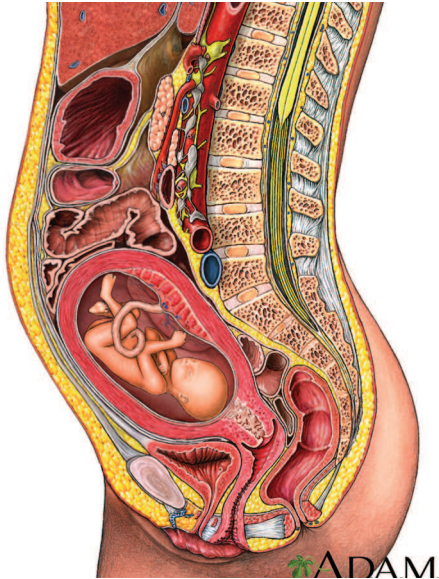
- The fetus is about 4 3/4 to 5 inches from head to rump and weighs 4 ounces.
- The head is erect, as the neck is formed, and the arms and legs are developed.
- A fine layer of hair (lanugo) has begun to grow on the head.
- Limb movements are more coordinated.

### 16 WEEKS

*(18 weeks after the first day of the last normal menstrual period)*



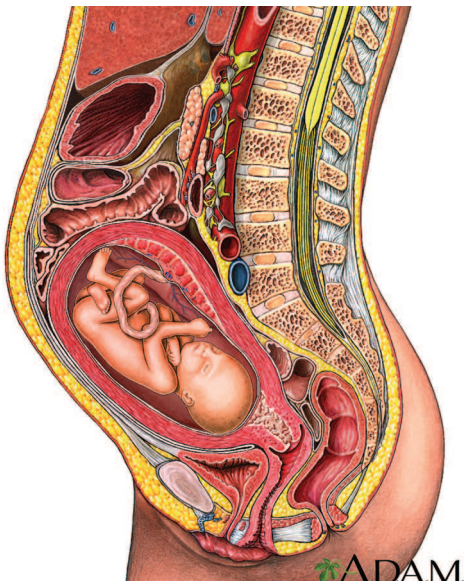
- The fetus is about 5 to 5 1/2 inches in length from head to rump, 6-7 inches overall and weighs from 5 to 8 ounces.
- The placenta is fully formed.
- The skin is wrinkled and the body is covered with a waxy coating (vernix).
- The ears are clearly visible; all body and facial features are now recognizable.
- The fetus can blink, grasp, and move its mouth.
- Hair and nails being to grow.
- The fetus has begun to kick although the movement may not yet be felt.



## 18 WEEKS

*(20 weeks after the first day of the last normal menstrual period)*

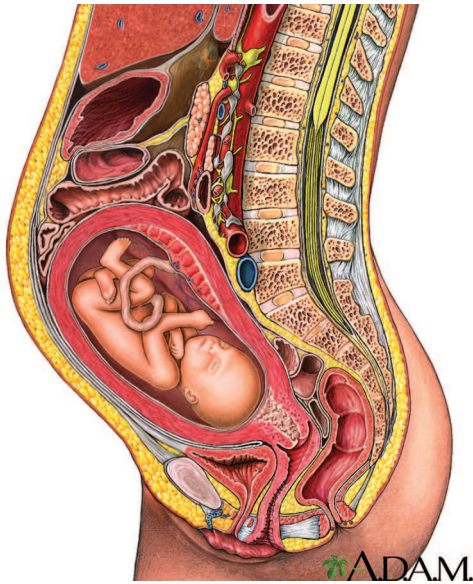
- The fetus is about 6 1/4 inches in length from head to rump, 10 inches overall and weighs about 8 to 12 ounces.
- Now that all organs and structures have been formed, a period of simple growth begins.
- Respiratory movements occur, but the lungs have not developed enough to permit survival outside the uterus.
- The woman should begin to feel the fetus moving (quickening).
- If an ultrasound is performed at this time, the sex of the fetus may be revealed.



## 20 WEEKS

*(22 weeks after the first day of the last normal menstrual period)*

- The fetus is about 7 1/2 inches length from head to rump, 10 inches overall and weighs 1 pound (16 ounces).
- If the hand floats to the mouth, the fetus may suck its thumb.
- This is a time of extremely rapid brain growth.
- The fetal heartbeat can now be heard with a stethoscope.
- The kidneys are starting to work.
- The fetus sleeps and wakes regularly.
- The nails grow to the tips of the fingers.
- The gallbladder begins to produce bile, which is necessary to digest nutrients.
- There is little chance that a baby born at this time could survive outside of the uterus.

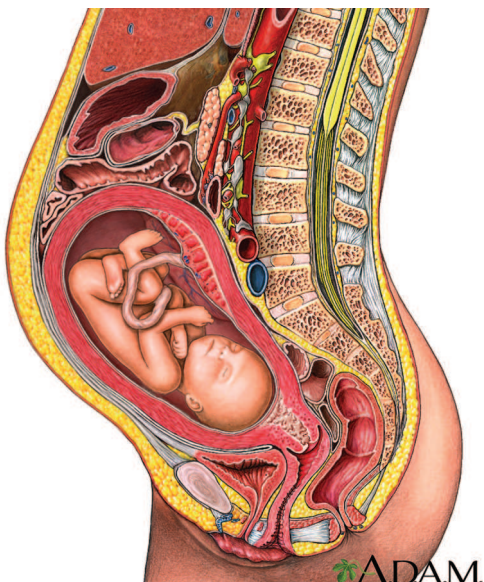


## 22 WEEKS

*(24 weeks after the first day of the last normal menstrual period)*

- The fetus is 8 to 8 1/2 inches in length from head to rump, 12 inches in length overall and weighs about 1 1/4 pounds.
- In girls the eggs have formed in the ovaries. In boys the testicles begin to descend into the scrotum from the abdomen.
- Bones of the ear harden making sound conduction possible, and the fetus hears the mother's sounds such as her heartbeat, breathing and speaking.
- The first layers of fat are beginning to form.
- This is the beginning of substantial weight gain for the fetus.
- Changes are occurring in lung development so that some babies are able to survive with intensive care services. Surviving babies may have disabilities and require long-term intensive care.

## THIRD TRIMESTER

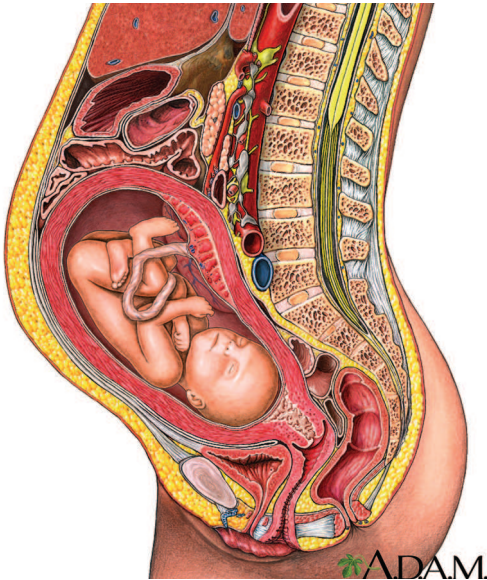


## 24 WEEKS

*(26 weeks after the first day of the last normal menstrual period)*

- The fetus is 9 inches from head to rump, 12 inches overall and weighs about 2 pounds.
- The fetus can make grasping movements and respond to sound from inside and outside the uterus.
- Lungs continue to develop.
- The skin has turned red and wrinkled and is covered with fine hair.
- 8 out of 10 babies born now may survive with intensive care services. Some may still have disabilities requiring long-term care.

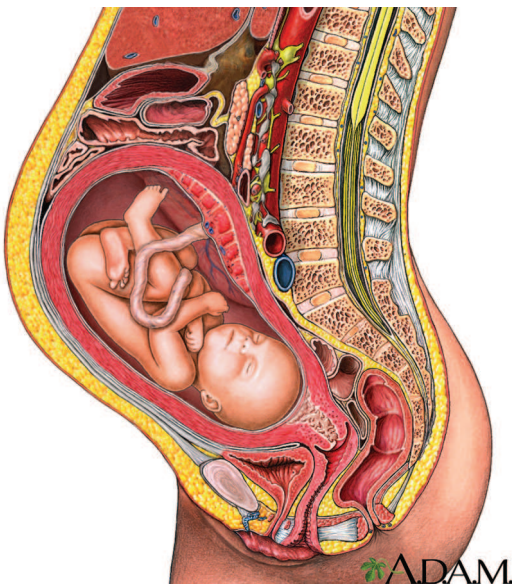




## 26 WEEKS

*(28 weeks after the first day of the last normal menstrual period)*

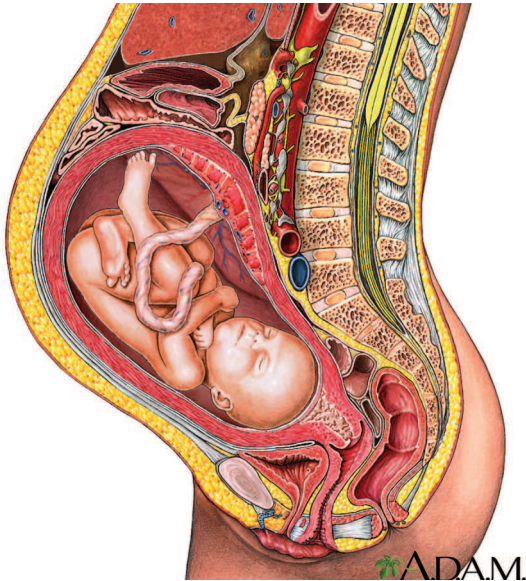
- The fetus is 10 inches from head to rump, 14 inches overall and weighs about 2 1/2 pounds.
- The mouth and lips show more sensitivity.
- The eyes are partially open and can perceive light.
- Brain wave patterns resemble those of a full-term baby at birth.
- 9 out of 10 babies born now may survive with intensive care services. Some may still have disabilities requiring long-term care.



## 28 WEEKS

*(30 weeks after the first day of the last normal menstrual period)*

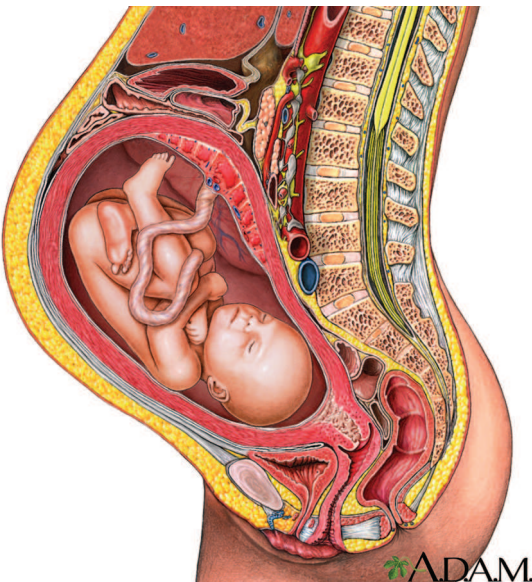
- The fetus is 10 1/2 inches from head to rump, 14 inches overall, and weighs about 3 pounds.
- The fetus has lungs that are capable of breathing air, although if born early may require medical support.
- The fetus can open and close its eyes, suck its thumb, cry, and respond to sound.
- Rhythmic breathing and body temperature are now controlled by the brain and central nervous system.
- Nearly all babies born now will survive with intensive care services. Some may still have disabilities requiring long-term care.



## 30 WEEKS

*(32 weeks after the first day of the last normal menstrual period)*

- The fetus is 11 inches in length from head to rump, 16 inches overall and weighs more than 3 pounds.
- Skin is thicker and pinker in color.
- There is an increase in connection between the nerve cells in the brain.
- With its major development finished, the fetus gains weight very quickly.
- Nearly all babies born now will survive with intensive care services. Some may still have disabilities requiring long-term care.

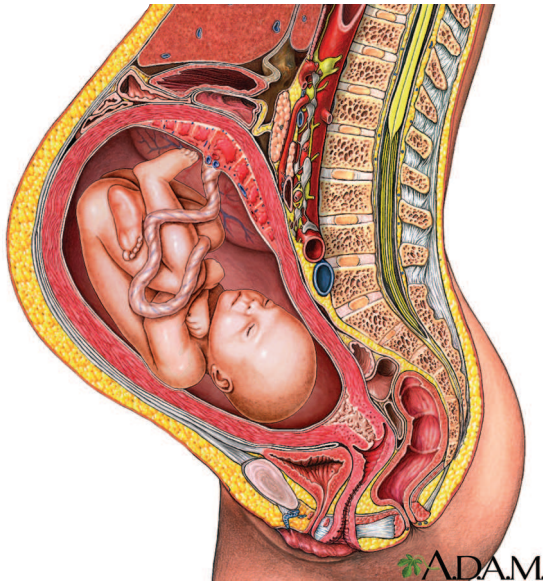


## 32 WEEKS

*(34 weeks after the first day of the last normal menstrual period)*

- The fetus is 11 3/4 to 12 inches in length from head to rump, about 18 inches in length overall and weighs about 4 1/2 pounds.
- The bones harden but the skull remains soft and flexible for delivery.
- The ears begin to hold shape.
- The eyes are open during alert times and close during sleep.
- Nearly all babies born now will survive with intensive care services. Some may still have disabilities requiring long-term care.

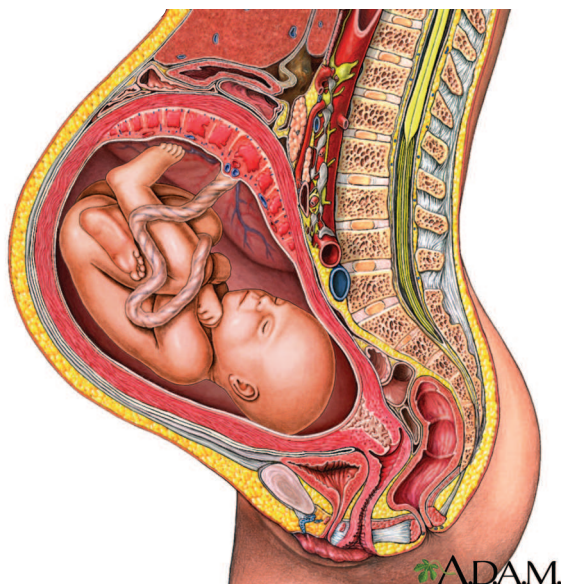




## 34 WEEKS

*(36 weeks after the first day of the last normal menstrual period)*

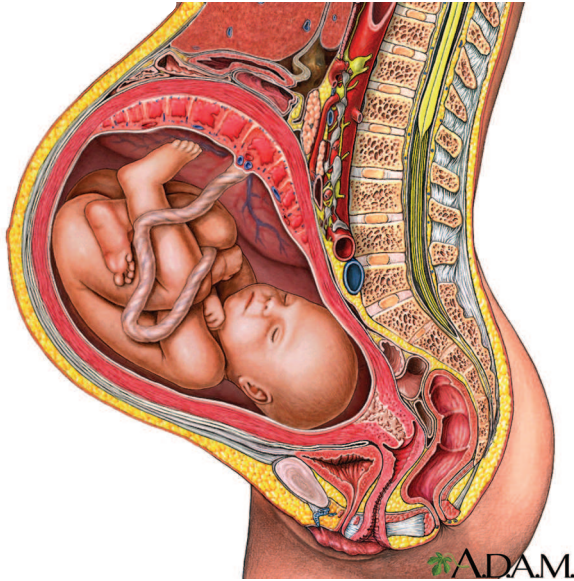
- The fetus is now 12 1/2 inches in length from head to rump, about 18 inches in length overall and weighs about 5 to 5 1/2 pounds.
- The scalp hair is silky and lies against the head.
- Muscle tone has now developed and the fetus can turn and lift its head.
- Nearly all babies born now will survive. Some may still have disabilities requiring long-term care.



## 36 WEEKS

*(38 weeks after the first day of the last normal menstrual period)*

- The fetus is now 13 1/2 inches in length from head to rump, up to 20 inches in length overall and weighs about 6 1/2 pounds.
- Lungs are usually mature.
- The fetus can grasp firmly.
- The fetus can turn toward light sources.
- Nearly all babies born now will survive. Some may still have disabilities requiring long-term care.



## 38-40 WEEKS

*(40-42 weeks after the first day of the last normal menstrual period)*

- The fetus is now 14 inches in length from head to rump, about 20 inches in length overall and weighs about 6 1/2 to 10 pounds.
- The lungs are mature and ready to function on their own.
- The fetus usually turns into a head-down position for birth.
- At the time of birth, a baby can display more than 70 reflex behaviors, which are automatic and unlearned behaviors necessary for survival.
- The baby is full-term and ready to be born.

### METHODS OF ABORTION WITH RISKS

Abortion occurs when the fetus is expelled from a woman's uterus. When the procedure is done to end a pregnancy, it is called "induced abortion." Most abortions are done in the first 12 weeks of pregnancy.

If a woman is making an informed decision and is deciding whether to choose to have an abortion, she and her physician must first determine how far her pregnancy has progressed.

The stage of a woman's pregnancy will directly affect the appropriateness and method of abortion. The physician will use different methods of abortion for women at different stages of pregnancy. In order to determine the gestational age of the embryo or fetus, the physician will perform a pelvic exam and/or an ultrasound.

Induced abortion can be done in several ways. Some are done by surgery and others are done with medication.

The type of abortion depends on a woman's choice and health; where the abortion is performed; and the length of the pregnancy, which is measured in weeks from the first day of a woman's last normal period. The later in pregnancy the abortion is done, the more complex the procedure and the higher the risk.

\*Illustrations provided to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services by A.D.A.M., Inc.