

Tested Positive For Pregnancy

== False positive error == 2564630dbb

Pregnancy rate Furthermore, pregnancy rates can Pregnancy rate is the success rate for getting pregnant. It is the percentage of all attempts that leads to pregnancy, with attempts generally referring to menstrual cycles where insemination or any artificial equivalent is used, which may be simple artificial insemination (AI) or AI with additional in vitro fertilization (IVF). outcome, "pregnancy" may refer to a positive pregnancy test, evidence of a pregnancy with a "viable" fetus or implantation 2564630dbb

False pregnancy has a prominent psychiatric component as well as physical manifestations of pregnancy. It can be caused by trauma (either physical or mental), a chemical imbalance of hormones, and some medical conditions. Contributing psychological factors include a strong desire for pregnancy or misinterpretation of objective bodily sensations. Although rare, men can experience false pregnancy symptoms, called Couvade syndrome or "sympathetic pregnancy", which can occur when their partner is pregnant and dealing with pregnancy symptoms. Psychotherapy, pharmacotherapy with antidepressants or antipsychotics, hormonal therapy, and uterine curettage are sometimes... 2564630dbb

Prenatal testing Screening can detect problems such as neural tube defects, chromosome abnormalities, and gene mutations that would lead to genetic disorders and birth defects such as spina bifida, cleft palate, Down syndrome, trisomy 18, Tay-Sachs disease, sickle cell anemia, thalassemia, cystic fibrosis, muscular dystrophy, and fragile X syndrome. Prenatal testing consists of prenatal screening and prenatal diagnosis, which are aspects of prenatal care that focus on detecting problems with the pregnancy as early as possible. These may be anatomic and physiologic problems with the health of the zygote, embryo, or fetus, either before gestation even starts (as in preimplantation genetic diagnosis) or as early in gestation as practicable. With commercially Prenatal testing is a tool that can be used to detect some birth defects at various stages prior to birth. Screening can also detect anatomical defects such as hydrocephalus, anencephaly, heart defects, and amniotic band syndrome. 6%) with 3 false-positives in 1,471 pregnancies (0. 2%). Some tests are designed to discover problems which primarily affect the health of the mother, such as PAPP-A to detect pre-eclampsia or glucose tolerance tests to diagnose gestational diabetes. sequencing, a study testing for trisomy 21 only, successfully detected 209 of 212 cases (98 2564630dbb

In 2014 report, the burden of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, including mother-to-child transmission of HIV, disproportionately affects low- and middle-income countries, in particular the countries of Southern Africa. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 1.3 million women and girls living with HIV become pregnant each year. 2564630dbb

Triple test The triple test, also called triple screen, the Kettering test or the Bart's test, is an investigation performed during pregnancy in the second trimester The triple test, also called triple screen, the Kettering test or the Bart's test, is an investigation performed during pregnancy in the second trimester to classify a patient as either high-risk

or low-risk for chromosomal abnormalities (and neural tube defects) 2564630dbb

The Triple screen measures serum levels of AFP, estriol, and beta-hCG, with a 70% sensitivity and 5% false-positive rate. It is complemented in some regions of the United States, as the Quad screen (adding inhibin A to the panel, resulting in an 81% sensitivity and 5% false-positive rate for detecting Down syndrome when taken at 15–18 weeks of gestational age) and other prenatal diagnosis techniques, although it remains widely used in Canada and other countries. A positive screen indicates an increased risk of chromosomal abnormalities (and neural tube defects), and such patients are then referred for more sensitive and specific procedures to receive a definitive diagnosis, often prenatal diagnosis via amniocentesis, although the stronger screening option of cell-free fetal... 2564630dbb

Ectopic pregnancy Pain may also spread to the shoulder if bleeding into the abdomen has occurred. EUP). The pain may be described as sharp, dull, or crampy. prophylactically. k. This complication has also been referred to as an extrauterine pregnancy (a. Severe bleeding may result in a fast heart rate, fainting, or shock. Pregnancy of unknown location (PUL) is the term used for a pregnancy where there is a positive pregnancy test but no pregnancy has been visualized Ectopic pregnancy is a complication of pregnancy in which the embryo attaches outside the uterus. a. Signs and symptoms classically include abdominal pain and vaginal bleeding, but fewer than 50 percent of affected women have both of these symptoms. With very rare exceptions, the fetus is unable to survive 2564630dbb

False positives and false negatives not. A false positive error A false positive is an error in binary classification in which a test result incorrectly indicates the presence of a condition (such as a disease when the disease is not present), while a false negative is the opposite error, where the test result incorrectly indicates the absence of a condition when it is actually present. For example, a pregnancy test which indicates someone is pregnant when they are not, or the conviction of an innocent person. These are the two kinds of errors in a binary test, in contrast to the two kinds of correct result (a true positive and a true negative). They are also known in medicine as a false positive (or false negative) diagnosis, and in statistical classification as a false positive (or false negative) error 2564630dbb

Pregnancy test A pregnancy test is used to determine whether a woman is pregnant or not. The two primary methods are testing for the pregnancy hormone (human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG)) in blood or urine using a pregnancy test kit, and scanning with ultrasonography. Almost all pregnant women will have a positive urine pregnancy test one week after the first day of a missed menstrual period. The two primary methods are testing for the pregnancy hormone (human chorionic A pregnancy test is used to determine whether a woman is pregnant or not. Testing blood for hCG results in the earliest detection of pregnancy 2564630dbb

American law requires that certain drugs and biological products must be labelled very specifically. Title 21, Part 201.57 (9)(i) of the Code of Federal Regulations lists specific requirements regarding the labeling of drugs with respect to their effects on pregnant populations, including a definition of a "pregnancy category". These rules are enforced by the Food and Drug Administration. 2564630dbb Pregnancy is divided into three trimesters of approximately... 2564630dbb In statistical hypothesis testing, the analogous concepts are known as type I and type II errors, where a positive result corresponds to rejecting the null hypothesis, and a negative result corresponds to not rejecting the null hypothesis. The terms are often used interchangeably, but there are differences in detail and interpretation due to the differences between medical testing and statistical hypothesis testing. 2564630dbb

Pregnancy category The pregnancy category is an assessment of the risk of fetal injury due to a medication, if it is used as directed by the mother during pregnancy. It does not include any risks conferred by medicines or their metabolites in breast milk. It The pregnancy category is an assessment of the risk of fetal injury due to a medication, if it is used as directed by the mother during pregnancy 2564630dbb

False pregnancy Examination, ultrasound, and pregnancy tests can be used to rule out false pregnancy. False pregnancy has a prominent psychiatric component as False pregnancy (or pseudocyesis, from Ancient Greek pseudes 'false' and kyesis 'pregnancy') is the appearance of clinical or subclinical signs and symptoms associated with pregnancy although the individual is not physically carrying a fetus. Examination, ultrasound, and pregnancy tests can be used to rule out false pregnancy. The mistaken impression that one is pregnant includes signs and symptoms such as tender breasts with secretions, abdominal growth, delayed menstrual periods, and subjective feelings of a moving fetus. moving fetus 2564630dbb

Signs and symptoms of early pregnancy may include missed periods, tender breasts, morning sickness (nausea and vomiting), hunger, implantation bleeding, and frequent urination. Pregnancy may be confirmed with a pregnancy test. Methods of contraception are used to avoid pregnancy. 2564630dbb Overall, ectopic pregnancies annually affect less than 2% of pregnancies worldwide. Risk factors for ectopic pregnancy include pelvic inflammatory disease, often due to chlamydia infection; tobacco smoking; endometriosis; prior tubal surgery; a history of infertility; and the use of assisted reproductive technology. Those who have previously had an ectopic pregnancy are at much higher risk of having another one. Most ectopic pregnancies (90%) occur in the fallopian tube, which are known as tubal pregnancies, but implantation can also occur on the cervix, ovaries, caesarean scar, or within the abdomen... 2564630dbb

Pregnancy Pregnancy is divided into three Pregnancy is the time during which one or more offspring gestates inside a woman's uterus. Methods of contraception are used to avoid pregnancy. Pregnancy may be confirmed with a pregnancy test. frequent urination. A multiple pregnancy involves more than one offspring, such as with twins 2564630dbb

To supplement this information,... 2564630dbb The term "multiple-marker screening test" is sometimes used instead. This term can encompass the "double test" and "quadruple test" (described below). 2564630dbb Prenatal screening focuses on finding problems... 2564630dbb == Definitions == 2564630dbb A false positive error, or false positive, is a result that indicates a given condition exists when it objectively does not. For... 2564630dbb

HIV and pregnancy There is a risk of HIV transmission from mother to child in three primary situations: pregnancy, childbirth, and while breastfeeding. This is exemplified by data from The Centers for Disease Control (CDC): In the United States and Puerto Rico between the years of 2014–2017, where prenatal care is generally accessible, there were 10,257 infants in the United States and Puerto Rico who were exposed to a maternal HIV infection in utero who did not become infected and 244 exposed infants who did become infected. This topic is important because the risk of viral transmission can be significantly reduced with appropriate medical intervention, and without treatment HIV/AIDS can cause significant illness and death in both the mother and child. screen positive for HIV should also be tested for these conditions so that they may be adequately treated or controlled during the pregnancy. The comorbidities HIV in pregnancy is the presence of an HIV/AIDS infection in a woman while she is pregnant 2564630dbb

There is no universally accepted definition of the term. Thus in IVF pregnancy rates may be based on initiated treatment cycles, cycles that underwent oocyte retrieval, or cycles where an embryo transfer was performed. In terms of outcome, "pregnancy" may refer to a positive pregnancy test, evidence of a pregnancy with a "viable" fetus or implantation. Furthermore, pregnancy rates can be influenced in IVF by transferring multiple embryos that may result in multiple births. A strict definition in the IVF setting would refer to the singleton pregnancy rate that determines how many live singletons are born in relation to initiated IVF cycles. 2564630dbb == Types == 2564630dbb The risks of both neonatal HIV... 2564630dbb Conception usually occurs following vaginal intercourse, but can also occur through assisted reproductive technology procedures. A pregnancy may end in a live birth, a miscarriage, an induced abortion, or a stillbirth. Childbirth typically occurs around 40 weeks from the start of the last menstrual period (LMP), a span known as the gestational age; this is just over nine months. Counting by fertilization age, the length is about 38 weeks. Implantation occurs on average 8–9 days after fertilization. An embryo is the term for the developing offspring during the first seven weeks following implantation (i.e. ten weeks' gestational age), after which the term fetus is used until the birth of a baby. 2564630dbb == United States == 2564630dbb Every medication has information listed in its product literature. The British National Formulary used to provide a table of drugs to be avoided or used with caution in pregnancy, and did so using a limited number of key phrases, but now Appendix 4 (which was the Pregnancy table) has been removed. Appendix 4 is now titled "Intravenous Additives". However, information that was previously available in the former Appendix 4 (pregnancy) and Appendix 5 (breastfeeding) is now available in the individual drug monographs. 2564630dbb

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