

Key Features:

- Features concise and summary reviews on practical topics
 - Includes management algorithms for clarity
 - Grades bibliographic items for their level of evidence
 - Presents an excellent revision guide for those studying for board examinations
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Περιεχόμενα:

MATERNAL FETAL: Hypertensive disorders. Cardiac disease. Obesity. Pregestational diabetes. Gestational diabetes. Hypothyroidism. Hyperthyroidism. Prolactinoma. Nausea/vomiting of pregnancy and hyperemesis gravidarum. Intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy. Inflammatory bowel disease. Gallbladder disease. Pregnancy after liver and other transplantation. Maternal anemia. Sickle cell disease. von Willebrand disease. Renal disease. Headache. Seizures. Spinal cord injury. Mood disorders. Smoking. Drug abuse. Respiratory diseases: asthma, pneumonia, influenza, and tuberculosis. Systemic lupus erythematosus. Antiphospholipid syndrome. Inherited thrombophilia. Venous thromboembolism and anticoagulation. Hepatitis A. Hepatitis B. Hepatitis C. HIV. Gonorrhea. Chlamydia. Syphilis. Trichomonas. Group B Streptococcus. Vaccination. Trauma. Critical care. Amniotic fluid embolism. Cancer. Dermatoses of pregnancy. Multiple gestations. Fetal growth restriction. Fetal macrosomia. Cytomegalovirus. Toxoplasmosis. Parvovirus. Herpes. Varicella. Fetal and neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia. Hemolytic disease of the fetus/neonate. Nonimmune hydrops fetalis. Fetal death. Antepartum testing. Sonographic assessment of amniotic fluid: oligohydramnios and polyhydramnios. Fetal maturity testing.

OBSTETRIC: Preconception care. Prenatal care. Physiologic changes. Ultrasound. Prenatal diagnosis and screening for aneuploidy. Carrier screening for inherited genetic conditions. Before labor and first stage of labor. Second stage of labor. Third stage of labor. Intrapartum fetal monitoring. Analgesia and anesthesia. Operative vaginal delivery. Cesarean delivery. Trial of labor after caesarean delivery. Early Recurrent pregnancy loss. Early pregnancy loss. Preterm birth prevention in asymptomatic women. Preterm labor. Preterm premature rupture of membranes. Premature rupture of membranes at or near term. Induction of labor. Intraamniotic infection. Meconium. Malpresentation and malposition. Shoulder dystocia. Postpartum hemorrhage, retained placenta, and uterine inversion. Late-term and postterm pregnancies. Placental disorders. Abruptio placentae. Postpartum care. The neonate. The adnexal mass. Cervical cancer screening and management in pregnancy.