

Child Development

Revision list - Topic Area 1 (RO57) Pre-conception health and reproduction

1. Pre-conception health – Age (men/women)
2. Pre-conception health – Weight (men/women)
3. Pre-conception health – Smoking (men/women)
4. Pre-conception health – Alcohol (men/women)
5. Pre-conception health – Recreational drugs (men/women)
6. Pre-conception health – Folic acid/folate
7. Pre-conception health – Up to date immunizations
8. Reproduction – menstrual cycle including key terms
9. Reproduction – female reproductive system (key parts and their functions)
10. Reproduction – male reproductive system (key parts and their functions)
11. Reproduction – hormones
12. Reproduction – how the male and female reproduction systems work together
13. Chromosomes
14. Inherited characteristics
15. Definitions – Embryo/foetus/baby
16. Functions – Umbilical cord/amniotic sac/amniotic fluid
17. Functions of the placenta
18. Full term baby labels
19. Key terms Miscarriage/stillbirth/abortion/Ectopic pregnancy
20. Causes of female infertility (this may require more than one card)
21. Causes of male infertility
22. Treatments for infertility (this may need multiple cards)
23. Who is at risk of multiple birth.
24. Identical twins
25. Non-identical twins
26. Conjoined twins
27. Complications associated with a multiple birth
28. Signs of pregnancy

Revision list - Topic Area 2 (RO57)- Ante-natal care and preparation for birth

1. Confirming the pregnancy
2. The role of the – GP
3. The role of the - Obstetrician
4. The role of the - Sonographer
5. The role of the - Anaesthetist
6. The role of the – Paediatrician
7. The role of the – Midwife – Community
8. The role of the – Midwife - Hospital

9. The role of the – Midwife – Private
10. Where does antenatal care take place
11. What is a Trimester
12. What happens at the booking visit
13. Questions asked at a booking visit
14. Calculating the EDD
15. Information given at the antenatal visit
16. Routine tests carried out on pregnant women – Blood Pressure Check
17. Routine tests carried out on pregnant women – Urine test
18. Routine tests carried out on pregnant women – Examination of the uterus
19. Other routine tests carried out later in pregnancy – Oedema, foetal heartbeat, weight gain check
20. Pre-eclampsia Blood tests in pregnancy
21. What is a screening test?
22. What is a diagnostic test?
23. The timing and purpose of the dating scan
24. The timing and purpose of the anomaly scan
25. Nuchal Fold Translucency
26. Alpha Fetoprotein test
27. NIPT
28. Triple test
29. Amniocentesis
30. CVS
31. Antenatal classes – foods to avoid in pregnancy
32. Antenatal classes – Breastmilk production (including colostrum and advantages of breastfeeding) and formula milk as an option
33. Why are some women advised to have their baby in hospital?
34. Advantages of a home birth
35. Advantages of a hospital birth
36. Domino scheme
37. Doula
38. Private maternity hospital
39. Independent midwives
40. What is a birth plan?
41. What to pack in the hospital bag
42. Benefits of a birth partner
43. Role of the birth partner – physical
44. Role of the birth partner – emotional
45. Signs that labour has started
46. Stage one of labour
47. Stage two of labour (including episiotomy)

48. Stage three of labour
49. Complications in labour
50. Breech birth
51. Assisted delivery – induction
52. Assisted delivery – forceps
53. Assisted delivery – Ventouse
54. Caesarean Section – reasons for
55. Caesarean Section – features of
56. Caesarean Section – elective or emergency
57. Methods of pain relief – Entonox
58. Methods of pain relief – Epidural
59. Methods of pain relief – Pethidine (Diamorphine)
60. Methods of pain relief – TENS
61. Methods of pain relief – remifentanil
62. Methods of pain relief – Natural methods (including water)
63. Methods of pain relief – Alternative methods

Remember – the examiner can include questions based on your learning through the NEA (Live Assignments). For example she could ask you about nutrition or safety within a childcare setting.