

7 Little Details You May Not Know about Pregnancy



Do you have vaginal rash or abnormal vaginal discharge?

Either sign could be a symptom of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). If a pregnant woman is infected with an STD such as syphilis, it can be passed on to the baby and lead to blindness, cognitive impairment, and even deformities in the baby.

Please seek medical attention at an obstetrics and gynecology clinic for the possible STD symptom and encourage your sex partner to get tested for STD as well.



What is the HIV test result?

If the test result is positive, your baby can become infected at birth.

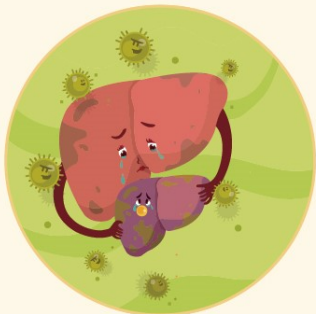
During pregnancy, continuously take HIV medicines, and then choose an appropriate delivery method to lower the baby's risk of infection.



Have you been continuously coughing for more than 2 weeks?

A persistent cough that lasts more than 2 weeks is a possible symptom of tuberculosis (TB). The TB bacteria can be easily passed on to a baby during birth or when caring for the baby.

Please put on a face mask and visit a public health center or seek medical attention at the Department of Pulmonary Medicine at a hospital.



Be sure to know your hepatitis B test results!

Stop vertical transmission. Prevent liver failure and chronic liver infection, which could lead to cirrhosis and liver cancer.

When a pregnant woman tests positive for hepatitis B: Her newborn must be given one dose of hepatitis immune globulin and one dose of hepatitis B vaccine as soon as possible, preferably no later than 24 hours after birth. The baby needs to receive 2-3 doses of vaccine in a timely manner.



What does rubella antibody mean?

A negative result means you have no immunity to rubella and are at risk of infection.

After giving birth, please receive a government-funded dose of Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR) vaccine by presenting the negative rubella antibody result as soon as possible.



Have you received pertussis (Tdap) vaccine?

Family members and caregivers are the most common sources of pertussis infection in infants.

All pregnant women should receive one dose of Tdap vaccine between 28 weeks and 36 weeks of pregnancy.



Have you received influenza vaccine?

Influenza infection in pregnancy increases the risk of miscarriage, having a baby with a low birth weight, and development of other complications.

Please receive influenza vaccine as influenza vaccination can protect pregnant women and newborn babies from infection.



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