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Pregnancy is when a woman carries a baby inside the uterus for up to 40+ weeks before giving birth to the baby. This time is known as the period of pregnancy. The embryo develops within the first eight weeks after conception, after which it is then referred to as the fetus. The length of pregnancy is divided into three trimesters. The first trimester is from sperm fertilisation (conception), -12 weeks in the womb, the second trimester is week 13-28 and the third is 28-40 weeks+ after which the baby is born. Pregnancy is the way we reproduce. It comes with either sexual intercourse or assisted reproduction technology such as in vitro fertilization (IVF). Symptoms include missed periods, nausea or vomiting, loss and gain or appetite, frequent urination and fine breasts. Every pregnancy will survive differently. Some women will feel all the symptoms, and others almost none. Some women may have complications during pregnancy and others may not. If you suspect that you may be pregnant, you can go to the doctor for an official test, or take a home test, after which you will need to go to the doctor to confirm and then begin prenatal care for the rest of the pregnancy. For the record, your first week of pregnancy officially begins with the date of your last missed period. Think of it as Week 1, even if you're not actually pregnant anymore. (Talk about strange science.) Sounds familiar, doesn't it? So many of these early pregnancy symptoms mimic the symptoms of the period. (This pattern just continues, so hold your butts breasts.) But it's likely that if you're pregnant, girls will probably be even more painful than during your run-of-the-mill PMS. They can swell, swell, and generally just beat you up. When to expect it: Weeks 4 to 6 (a.s. week or two after conception)2. Increased body temperatureAd insu increase in basal body temperature is another small trace that your body is working overtime. If you feel warmer than usual - waking up in a puddle of sweat, for example - it could be a sign of pregnancy. Pro tip: Make sure you're downing plenty of water and using caution during workouts to compensate for increased body temperature and all the extra sweating. When to expect it: Roughly week 63. The body hurts (not just after the gym) Between back pain and cramps, you may think that you're just PMSing, but it could also mean your uterus is preparing and stretching, leaving room for the baby. When to expect it: Weeks 1 to 44. Spotting/You may think that your body is doing you a favor with a nice light period, but it could also mean a fertilized egg is comfortable in the lining of the uterus. It is known as implantation bleeding, and it can be exchanged for a light-breezy period. Some of the symptoms you are dealing with implantation bleeding are: a change in blood color (it may be brown, pink, or red) light bleeding (visible only when wiping) pain (again, sounds like a period) shorter bleeding time (usually only 3 days)For tip: Spotting is an uncommon sign - about 75 percent of women never experience it. But if you do, it's best to make ciggies, booze, and drugs because they can cause heavy bleeding, among other problems. When to expect it: Weeks 1 to 45. ZZZzzzzZZZThat picked up the basal temp combined with a busy uterus meaning you're knocked out by TF. If you feel drowsy than usual or tired, you can have a child on board. When to expect it: Weeks 4 to 56. Rapid heartbeat Our heart needs to send extra oxygen to the uterus, so this makes the tick a little faster. The uptick could also be responsible for some of the drowsiness we've been talking about. When to expect it: Weeks 8 to 107. New nipplesDown the road, in addition to the overall larger breasts, you can expect a person's nipples - changes in color (usually get darker) and size (usually get bigger). When to expect it: Week 118. Motion sicknessOK, so you probably won't know morning sickness in all its glory until you're well into your first trimester, but that doesn't mean you won't get acquainted sooner. Thanks to a pair of hormones called progesterone and human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG), nausea can start almost right away. If the cold driving a car have become a miserable battle with the stomach, pregnancy could be the cause. About 80 percent of women experience this exciting ride (ugh). Pro tips: Snack on some saltines before you get up in the morning. Once again, H2O is your BFF. Stay hydrated! When to expect it: Weeks 4 to 69. Moody with a chance at, you knew this was coming. Your rising levels of oestrogen and progesterone can make you feel a little more sensitive than usual (read: irritated, reactive, even depressed). Not sure if this is a symptom of pregnancy or just a day off? Keep a diary of suss from any patterns. When to expect it: Week 610. I have to go, like, when you're pregnant, your body pumps more blood than usual, so your kidneys process more fluids. As if that's not enough, hormonal changes can mess with the bladder too. Add it all together, and this can mean that you are running to the bathroom more often or experiencing leaks. When to expect it: Week 4 to 611. Feeling angry or too clumsyIf your blood pressure is usually normal or high, it has the potential to drop at the beginning of pregnancy. This can cause you to feel dizzy because it makes your blood vessels upset. When to expect it: Week 812. Your dress is on the tight side You already know that if you're a preggo, pounds are on their way. But maybe you don't know it could happen any time soon. If you haven't abandoned your normal routine for life eating cheesecake (one can dream, right?), your new little one might be responsible for gaining weight. When to expect it: Week 1113. Pepe le Pee-YewwwResearch shows that pregnant women are sensitive to smell. You may find yourself wrinkled through the nose on scents that have never bothered you before. Thanks to the increased odor, it can also turn you off with certain foods. Pro tip: Record your odor triggers so you can avoid them at all costs. When to expect it: Generally in the first trimester14. Glowing skinThy pregnancy glow is not a myth. But it's not exactly j-lo glow either. In fact, it means more oil. This increase in oil production is due to higher levels of hormones and increased blood volume, which push more blood through the blood vessels. If you are aware of more shine than usual, pregnancy might be to blame. When to expect it: Week 1215. Pimples on pimplesShoo not shoot the messenger, but that preggo glow can lead to acne. More oil plus fluctuating hormones is the perfect cocktail for clogged pores and bonus breakouts. When to expect it: Week 1116. Heartburn with a vengeanceHormones can cause the valve between the stomach and esophagus to relax, which makes it easier for stomach acid to leak and gives you some nasty heartburn. Pro tips: Try to break the food into smaller portions throughout the day. Don't be too long after a meal (even if it's so tempting). Sitting straight up an hour after a meal will give him a better chance of spending. When to expect it: Week 917. Whatever floats bloating like PMS, being pregnant means being bloated (poor). But it can also mean constipation, because hormonal changes can interfere with the digestive system, slowing it down - which, yes, means even more bloating. When to expect it: Weeks 4 to 618. Donut, please. Make it two ... or threeoth other annoying PMS symptom in disguise. Your hard-working body will probably ask for more carbohydrates, even in early pregnancy. Watch all the unusual tastes because they could be the narrator's sign. When to expect it: Your first trimesterYuch body may give you all the clues in the world, but there is only one way to know what's going on. At-home pregnancy tests are available on the cheap in almost any store or pharmacy. You can pick up one as casually as you would pack chewing gum. These smart little sticks are controls on the aforementioned pregnancy hormone called human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG). hCG is gone and running when a fertilized egg is caught on the wall of the uterus, usually about 6 days after fertilization. hCG levels increase rapidly at the beginning of pregnancy and double every 2 to 3 days in the first trimester. All he said, the rule of thumb is to wait a week after the missed time to take the test. In general, your hCG levels won't be high enough to test positive until 1 to 2 weeks after you've received freaky-deaky. When to take your test The best time to test is the first thing in the morning as you had something to eat or drink. Your pee will be most concentrated in a.m., and if there is any hCG there, it will be on his morning, too. Hurry up and wait The last thing you want is a false result, which is why Planned Parenthood proposes to wait up to 3 weeks after the likely conception date for the test. But if you just can't wait as long as the blood test is done in your doctor's office it has the potential to speed things up a little bit (7 to 12 days after a possible conception). Taken together, these symptoms can at least give you a heads-up that it may be a good time to look into testing (if you missed a period). You can pick up the test and find out at home 1 to 3 weeks after the possible date of conception, or head to the doctor so they can test the blood to possibly find out sooner. Pregnancy covers the life stage from conception to birth. Read about the changes that take place during this time, what to do to stay healthy, and how to help prevent complications during pregnancy. How can you tell if you're pregnant? The earliest way to know for sure is through a blood test. Four days after fertilisation, the egg starts producing a hormone called hCG (human chorionic gonadotropin), which can be detected in your blood and a few days later in a urine sample. However, some women notice symptoms even before they take the test. Although these are not conclusive, you should definitely get tested if any of the following occur: Tender breasts: Many women report increased sensitivity, fullness, or discomfort within a few days. Within two weeks of conception, your areolas (pinkish or brown skin surrounding the nipples) may begin to swell. Spotting: Scantier as a period and sometimes mixed with yellowish discharge, a small amount of bleeding can occur when developing egg implants alone in the wall of the uterus. Fatigue: Can't keep awake at work? If you feel tired even after a good night's sleep, your body may go through changes in early pregnancy. Nausea: Don't think of it as morning sickness because it can strike at any time of the day or night. It could feel like a mild case of seasick disease or a full-fledged stomach virus - or you don't have to experience it at all. Bloating: Many women mistake this early pregnancy symptom for PMS; Tip-offs can come when your dot doesn't arrive. Increased urination: You may need to go to the bathroom more than usual, a symptom that returns in spades during the last trimester. Stretching the pelvic ligaments: During a normal pregnancy, the uterus grows to about 1,000 times its pre-pregnant size (imagine a pear turning into a basketball). Some women feel that their pelvic ligaments stretch to make room for this growth to occur. Appetite: If you suddenly find yourself ravenous for citrus, red meat (even if you're a vegetarian) or potato chips, don't assume it's all in your head. Pregnant bodies may crave increased amounts of vitamin C, iron and salt - among other things - even at the very beginning. Beginning.

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