**Learning Activity 2: Chapter 3 and 4 Reflection**

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Child Development (Conception to 6 years) (ECED 1012)

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Learning Activity 2: Chapter 3 and 4 Reflection

20F Child development

Learning activies #2: (Bhoomi Panchal)

Part A:

1. Infertility is a disease or disorder of body functions of the both male and female reproductive track, which prevents the conception of a child or ability to carry a child or give a birth. There are many causes of infertile in both men and women. In both there are 35% of problems of conceiving. Infertility caused by a problem in the male, for example insufficient number of sperm, diabetes and sexually transmitted infection, which calls STIs, or ageing factor or obesity and also certain prescription and illicit drugs. In fact, approximately 40 percent of infertility couples the male partner is contributing cause of infertility. Infertility caused in the female, for example irregular ovulation or lack of ovulation or if an egg is unable to travel to the womb and sufficient embryo quality. There are some alternate ways of becoming parents, for example, Artificial insemination, in this they inject of sperm into the uterus to fertilize on ovum. Another way is traditional surrogacy, which surrogate provides her own egg with IVF in-vitro fertilization with sperm from the intended male or sperm donor. In gestational surrogacy, the eggs and sperm come from the intended parents to create an embryo through IVF. In “Test-tube” babies they are grown in a laboratory dish throughout their nine months of pregnancy. And there is always an option, which is adoption, which way parents always build their lovely family.
2. During prenatal development, environmental factors can significantly affect the development of the child. Prenatal damage caused by drugs such as alcohol, smoke and some hard drugs like cocaine, heroin. Risk factors in the prenatal periods include pregnancy related complications, prematurity and low birth weight and also infection exposure during pregnancy or at time of birth. Tobacco use can result in low birth weight and increased risk of abnormalities such as urinary track and limb malformations. Using of alcohol during pregnancy caused fetal alcohol syndrome which may results of abnormalities including a smaller than average head size, nose and risk of wide spacing between the yes, those all are facial abnormalities. Also results in intellectual impairments impaired physical growth and behavioral problems.

Part B:

1. Sudden infant death syndrome is the sudden and unexplained death of a baby younger than 1 year old. SIDS is a mysterious syndrome; it is very definition the cause cannot be determined. But there are some risk factors do exist. For example, mothers who smoke during pregnancy or babies have born to mothers who had a little, late or no parental care. As a caregiver we can be careful with putting baby to sleep on his back, when babies are sleeping we cannot overheat room or a baby, we can remove warm clothes on babies. We can use firm sleep surface and keep fluffy and soft blanket. We can also put some soft toys around them.
2. Neonatal reflexes are the behavioral patterns that develop during uterine life, these reflexes essential for a newborn’s survival immediately after birth, include sucking, swallowing, blinking, urinating, hiccupping and defecting. Rooting reflex encourage by touching a finger to the infant’s cheek or the corner of the mouth. This is a necessary reflex by the mother’s nipple during breastfeeding. The moro reflex, occurs when an infant is lying in a supine position and is stimulated by a sudden loud noise that causes rapid or sudden movement of the child’s head. Grasping reflex, as the palmar reflex when a finger is placed in the child palm and they grasps the finger. This reflex becomes inhibited around the ninth to tenth month. In stepping observed by holding the child an uptight position and touching one foot lightly to a flat. Babinski reflex is showing by placing a finger or the mother’s nipple in the child’s mouth. Tonic neck reflex, occurs with either the extension or child’s head. Extension of the head results in extension of the arms and flexion of the legs.

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