

3期分類	昔 数え	今 満 週一日						
前期	第1	0-0	0-1	0-2	0-3	0-4	0-5	0-6
		1-0	1-1	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-5	1-6
		2-0	2-1	2-2	2-3	2-4	2-5	2-6
	2	3-0	3-1	3-2	3-3	3-4	3-5	3-6
		4-0	4-1	4-2	4-3	4-4	4-5	4-6
		5-0	5-1	5-2	5-3	5-4	5-5	5-6
		6-0	6-1	6-2	6-3	6-4	6-5	6-6
	3	7-0	7-1	7-2	7-3	7-4	7-5	7-6
		8-0	8-1	8-2	8-3	8-4	8-5	8-6
		9-0	9-1	9-2	9-3	9-4	9-5	9-6
	4	10-0	10-1	10-2	10-3	10-4	10-5	10-6
		11-0	11-1	11-2	11-3	11-4	11-5	11-6
		12-0	12-1	12-2	12-3	12-4	12-5	12-6
		13-0	13-1	13-2	13-3	13-4	13-5	13-6
		14-0	14-1	14-2	14-3	14-4	14-5	14-6
	中期	5	15-0	15-1	15-2	15-3	15-4	15-5
16-0			16-1	16-2	16-3	16-4	16-5	16-6
17-0			17-1	17-2	17-3	17-4	17-5	17-6
6		18-0	18-1	18-2	18-3	18-4	18-5	18-6
		19-0	19-1	19-2	19-3	19-4	19-5	19-6
		20-0	20-1	20-2	20-3	20-4	20-5	20-6
		21-0	21-1	21-2	21-3	21-4	21-5	21-6
7		22-0	22-1	22-2	22-3	22-4	22-5	22-6
		23-0	23-1	23-2	23-3	23-4	23-5	23-6
		24-0	24-1	24-2	24-3	24-4	24-5	24-6
後期	8	25-0	25-1	25-2	25-3	25-4	25-5	25-6
		26-0	26-1	26-2	26-3	26-4	26-5	26-6
		27-0	27-1	27-2	27-3	27-4	27-5	27-6
	9	28-0	28-1	28-2	28-3	28-4	28-5	28-6
		29-0	29-1	29-2	29-3	29-4	29-5	29-6
		30-0	30-1	30-2	30-3	30-4	30-5	30-6
		31-0	31-1	31-2	31-3	31-4	31-5	31-6
	10	32-0	32-1	32-2	32-3	32-4	32-5	32-6
		33-0	33-1	33-2	33-3	33-4	33-5	33-6
		34-0	34-1	34-2	34-3	34-4	34-5	34-6
11	35-0	35-1	35-2	35-3	35-4	35-5	35-6	
	36-0	36-1	36-2	36-3	36-4	36-5	36-6	
	37-0	37-1	37-2	37-3	37-4	37-5	37-6	
	38-0	38-1	38-2	38-3	38-4	38-5	38-6	
12	39-0	39-1	39-2	39-3	39-4	39-5	39-6	
	40-0	40-1	40-2	40-3	40-4	40-5	40-6	
	41-0	41-1	41-2	41-3	41-4	41-5	41-6	
	42-0	42-1	42-2	42-3	42-4	42-5	42-6	
12	43-0	43-1	43-2	43-3	43-4	43-5	43-6	
	44-0	44-1	44-2	44-3	44-4	44-5	44-6	
	45-0	45-1	45-2	45-3	45-4	45-5	45-6	
	46-0	46-1	46-2	46-3	46-4	46-5	46-6	
		47-0	47-1	47-2	47-3	47-4	47-6	

昔 数え月	昔 数え 週一日						
1	0-1	0-2	0-3	0-4	0-5	0-6	1-0
	1-1	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-5	1-6	2-0
	2-1	2-2	2-3	2-4	2-5	2-6	3-0
	3-1	3-2	3-3	3-4	3-5	3-6	4-0
2	4-1	4-2	4-3	4-4	4-5	4-6	5-0
	5-1	5-2	5-3	5-4	5-5	5-6	6-0
	6-1	6-2	6-3	6-4	6-5	6-6	7-0
	7-1	7-2	7-3	7-4	7-5	7-6	8-0
3	8-1	8-2	8-3	8-4	8-5	8-6	9-0
	9-1	9-2	9-3	9-4	9-5	9-6	10-0
	10-1	10-2	10-3	10-4	10-5	10-6	11-0
	11-1	11-2	11-3	11-4	11-5	11-6	12-0
4	12-1	12-2	12-3	12-4	12-5	12-6	13-0
	13-1	13-2	13-3	13-4	13-5	13-6	14-0
	14-1	14-2	14-3	14-4	14-5	14-6	15-0
	15-1	15-2	15-3	15-4	15-5	15-6	16-0
5	16-1	16-2	16-3	16-4	16-5	16-6	17-0
	17-1	17-2	17-3	17-4	17-5	17-6	18-0
	18-1	18-2	18-3	18-4	18-5	18-6	19-0
	19-1	19-2	19-3	19-4	19-5	19-6	20-0
6	20-1	20-2	20-3	20-4	20-5	20-6	21-0
	21-1	21-2	21-3	21-4	21-5	21-6	22-0
	22-1	22-2	22-3	22-4	22-5	22-6	23-0
	23-1	23-2	23-3	23-4	23-5	23-6	24-0
7	24-1	24-2	24-3	24-4	24-5	24-6	25-0
	25-1	25-2	25-3	25-4	25-5	25-6	26-0
	26-1	26-2	26-3	26-4	26-5	26-6	27-0
	27-1	27-2	27-3	27-4	27-5	27-6	28-0
8	28-1	28-2	28-3	28-4	28-5	28-6	29-0
	29-1	29-2	29-3	29-4	29-5	29-6	30-0
	30-1	30-2	30-3	30-4	30-5	30-6	31-0
	31-1	31-2	31-3	31-4	31-5	31-6	32-0
9	32-1	32-2	32-3	32-4	32-5	32-6	33-0
	33-1	33-2	33-3	33-4	33-5	33-6	34-0
	34-1	34-2	34-3	34-4	34-5	34-6	35-0
	35-1	35-2	35-3	35-4	35-5	35-6	36-0
10	36-1	36-2	36-3	36-4	36-5	36-6	37-0
	37-1	37-2	37-3	37-4	37-5	37-6	38-0
	38-1	38-2	38-3	38-4	38-5	38-6	39-0
	39-1	39-2	39-3	39-4	39-5	39-6	40-0
11	40-1	40-2	40-3	40-4	40-5	40-6	41-0
	41-1	41-2	41-3	41-4	41-5	41-6	42-0
	42-1	42-2	42-3	42-4	42-5	42-6	43-0
	43-1	43-2	43-3	43-4	43-5	43-6	44-0
12	44-1	44-2	44-3	44-4	44-5	44-6	45-0
	45-1	45-2	45-3	45-4	45-5	45-6	46-0
	46-1	46-2	46-3	46-4	46-5	46-6	47-0
	47-1	47-2	47-3	47-4	47-5	47-6	48-0

- 早期流産
- 後期流産 (死産届が必要)
- 早産
- 正期産
- 予定日 (現在:満280日、旧:数え280日)
- 過期産

法令用語 前 未満
 以下
 以降 以上
 超 含まず超え

妊娠週日 新、日本、平成
 数え月 満週-満日

前期	① 早期流産	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	2	3	4	5	6	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	②	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6			
	③	8	9	10	11	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	10	11	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	0	1	2	3	4	5	6		
中期	④ 後期流産 死産届	12	13	14	15	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	13	14	15	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	14	15	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	⑤	16	17	18	19	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	17	18	19	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	18	19	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	⑥ 早産	20	21	22	23	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	21	22	23	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	22	23	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
後期	⑦	24	25	26	27	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	25	26	27	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	26	27	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	⑧	28	29	30	31	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	29	30	31	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	30	31	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	⑨	32	33	34	35	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	33	34	35	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	34	35	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
後期	⑩ 正期産	36	37	38	39	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	37	38	39	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	38	39	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	⑪ 過期産	40	41	42	43	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	41	42	43	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	42	43	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	⑫	44	45	46	47	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	45	46	47	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	46	47	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

妊娠週日、旧、日本昭和
 数え月 数え週-数え日

①	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
②	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	8												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
③	8	9	9	10	10	11	11	12												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
④	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	16												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
⑤	16	17	17	18	18	19	19	20												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
⑥	20	21	21	22	22	23	23	24												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
⑦	24	25	25	26	26	27	27	28												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
⑧	28	29	29	30	30	31	31	32												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
⑨	32	33	33	34	34	35	35	36												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
⑩	36	37	37	38	38	39	39	40												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
⑪	40	41	41	42	42	43	43	44												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
⑫	44	45	45	46	46	47	47	48												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

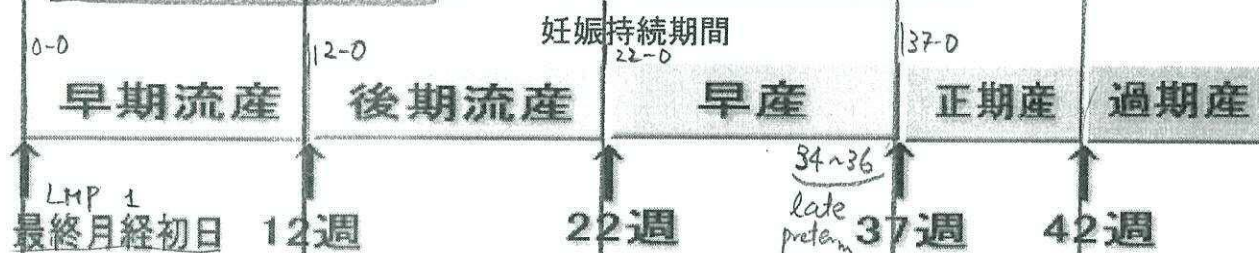
妊娠持続期間と流産などの定義

妊娠とは？

妊娠とは受精卵の着床に始まり、胎児およびその付属物の排出をもって終了するまでの状態をいう(日本産科婦人科学会定義)。従って受精のみで着床しなければ妊娠ではない。妊娠の仕組みに関しては「妊娠の仕組み」を参照して下さい。

胎芽とは？胎児とは？

受精卵は受精の直後から急速に発育を開始するが、最初から人間のような形態をしているのではなく単に米粒のような形をしている。受精卵がこの様にヒト外観をまだ完全に呈しない時期を胎芽という。産科学では妊娠8週未満の児をいう。また妊娠8週以降になると児の頭部、体幹部、四肢の区別も可能になりヒトの外観を呈してくる。このようにヒト外観を呈した後を胎児と定義し、産科学では妊娠8週以降とされている(日本産科婦人科学会定義)。



- 1 妊娠期間の計算は最終月経の初日を0週0日、その翌日(最終月経2日目)0週1日と順次計算し、40週0日(280日)を分娩予定日とする。妊娠週数は「満」で計算するが(0週から始まる)、妊娠月数は「かぞえ」(0ヶ月から始まるのではなく1ヶ月から始まる)で計算する。
- 2 妊娠22週未満の妊娠の中絶を流産というが、これをさらに妊娠12週未満の流産を早期流産、妊娠12週以降22週未満の流産を後期流産と二つに分けている。妊娠22週以降37週未満を早産、37週以降42週未満を正期産、42週以降を過期産と定義されている(日本産科婦人科学会定義)。
- 3 妊娠22週の児体重は500g程度であり、残念ながら流産児の生存はたとえ後期流産児であってもありえない。流産は、児の母体外の生存が不可能な時期における妊娠の終結を意味しており、以前は妊娠24週未満と定義されていたが、未熟児医療の進歩により胎児の生存限界が妊娠24週未満、妊娠22週以降にも生じたために1993年に妊娠22週未満と変更された。現在の医療では妊娠22週未満の児は生存しないと判断されている。

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妊娠初期の妊娠週数・妊娠月数一覧

●妊娠1カ月

妊娠0週 0 (←最終月経の1日目)、1、2、3、4、5、6日目

妊娠1週 7、8、9、10、11、12、13日目

妊娠2週 14、15、16、17、18、19、20日目

妊娠3週 21、22、23、24、25、26、27日目

●妊娠2カ月

妊娠4週 28、29、30、31、32、33、34日目

妊娠5週 35、36、37、38、39、40、41日目

妊娠6週 42、43、44、45、46、47、48日目

妊娠7週 49、50、51、52、53、54、55日目

●妊娠3カ月

妊娠8週 56、57、58、59、60、61、62日目

妊娠9週 63、64、65、66、67、68、69日目

妊娠10週 70、71、72、73、74、75、76日目

妊娠11週 77、78、79、80、81、82、83日目

●妊娠4カ月

妊娠12週 84、85、86、87、88、89、90日目

妊娠13週 91、92、93、94、95、96、97日目

妊娠14週 98、99、100、101、102、103、104日目

妊娠15週 105、106、107、108、109、110、111日目

妊娠中期の妊娠週数・妊娠月数一覧

●妊娠5カ月

妊娠16週 112、113、114、115、116、117、118日目

妊娠17週 119、120、121、122、123、124、125日目

妊娠18週 126、127、128、129、130、131、132日目

妊娠19週 133、134、135、136、137、138、139日目

●妊娠6カ月

妊娠20週 140、141、142、143、144、145、146日目

妊娠21週 147、148、149、150、151、152、153日目

妊娠22週 154、155、156、157、158、159、160日目

妊娠 23 週 161、162、163、164、165、166、167 日目

●妊娠 7 カ月

妊娠 24 週 168、169、170、171、172、173、174 日目

妊娠 25 週 175、176、177、178、179、180、181 日目

妊娠 26 週 182、183、184、185、186、187、188 日目

妊娠 27 週 189、190、191、192、193、194、195 日目

妊娠後期の妊娠週数・妊娠月数一覧

●妊娠 8 カ月

妊娠 28 週 196、197、198、199、200、201、202 日目

妊娠 29 週 203、204、205、206、207、208、209 日目

妊娠 30 週 210、211、212、213、214、215、216 日目

妊娠 31 週 217、218、219、220、221、222、223 日目

●妊娠 9 カ月

妊娠 32 週 224、225、226、227、228、229、230 日目

妊娠 33 週 231、232、233、234、235、236、237 日目

妊娠 34 週 238、239、240、241、242、243、244 日目

妊娠 35 週 245、246、247、248、249、250、251 日目

●妊娠 10 カ月

妊娠 36 週 252、253、254、255、256、257、258 日目

妊娠 37 週 259、260、261、262、263、264、265 日目

妊娠 38 週 266、267、268、269、270、271、272 日目

妊娠 39 週 273、274、275、276、277、278、279 日目

妊娠 40 週 280 日目 = 出産予定日

39w6d
60w0d

Last Menstrual Period (LMP)

Month 1 Day 1 Year 2015 ←最終月経開始日を入力

US			Japan/WHO		Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	
Trimester	Month	Week	Month	Week	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	
1st	1	1	1	0	1-Jan-15	2-Jan-15	3-Jan-15	4-Jan-15	5-Jan-15	6-Jan-15	7-Jan-15	
		2		1	8-Jan-15	9-Jan-15	10-Jan-15	11-Jan-15	12-Jan-15	13-Jan-15	14-Jan-15	
		3		2	15-Jan-15	16-Jan-15	17-Jan-15	18-Jan-15	19-Jan-15	20-Jan-15	21-Jan-15	排卵日 ovulation
		4		3	22-Jan-15	23-Jan-15	24-Jan-15	25-Jan-15	26-Jan-15	27-Jan-15	28-Jan-15	
	2	5	2	4	29-Jan-15	30-Jan-15	31-Jan-15	1-Feb-15	2-Feb-15	3-Feb-15	4-Feb-15	絶対過敏期
		6		5	5-Feb-15	6-Feb-15	7-Feb-15	8-Feb-15	9-Feb-15	10-Feb-15	11-Feb-15	
		7		6	12-Feb-15	13-Feb-15	14-Feb-15	15-Feb-15	16-Feb-15	17-Feb-15	18-Feb-15	
		8		7	19-Feb-15	20-Feb-15	21-Feb-15	22-Feb-15	23-Feb-15	24-Feb-15	25-Feb-15	
	3	9	3	8	26-Feb-15	27-Feb-15	28-Feb-15	1-Mar-15	2-Mar-15	3-Mar-15	4-Mar-15	相対過敏期
		10		9	5-Mar-15	6-Mar-15	7-Mar-15	8-Mar-15	9-Mar-15	10-Mar-15	11-Mar-15	
		11		10	12-Mar-15	13-Mar-15	14-Mar-15	15-Mar-15	16-Mar-15	17-Mar-15	18-Mar-15	
		12		11	19-Mar-15	20-Mar-15	21-Mar-15	22-Mar-15	23-Mar-15	24-Mar-15	25-Mar-15	
		13		12	26-Mar-15	27-Mar-15	28-Mar-15	29-Mar-15	30-Mar-15	31-Mar-15	1-Apr-15	
2nd	4	14	4	13	2-Apr-15	3-Apr-15	4-Apr-15	5-Apr-15	6-Apr-15	7-Apr-15	8-Apr-15	比較過敏期
		15		14	9-Apr-15	10-Apr-15	11-Apr-15	12-Apr-15	13-Apr-15	14-Apr-15	15-Apr-15	
		16		15	16-Apr-15	17-Apr-15	18-Apr-15	19-Apr-15	20-Apr-15	21-Apr-15	22-Apr-15	
		17		16	23-Apr-15	24-Apr-15	25-Apr-15	26-Apr-15	27-Apr-15	28-Apr-15	29-Apr-15	
	5	18	5	17	30-Apr-15	1-May-15	2-May-15	3-May-15	4-May-15	5-May-15	6-May-15	成の日
		19		18	7-May-15	8-May-15	9-May-15	10-May-15	11-May-15	12-May-15	13-May-15	
		20		19	14-May-15	15-May-15	16-May-15	17-May-15	18-May-15	19-May-15	20-May-15	
	6	21	6	20	21-May-15	22-May-15	23-May-15	24-May-15	25-May-15	26-May-15	27-May-15	潜在過敏期
		22		21	28-May-15	29-May-15	30-May-15	31-May-15	1-Jun-15	2-Jun-15	3-Jun-15	
		23		22	4-Jun-15	5-Jun-15	6-Jun-15	7-Jun-15	8-Jun-15	9-Jun-15	10-Jun-15	
24		23		11-Jun-15	12-Jun-15	13-Jun-15	14-Jun-15	15-Jun-15	16-Jun-15	17-Jun-15		
25		24		18-Jun-15	19-Jun-15	20-Jun-15	21-Jun-15	22-Jun-15	23-Jun-15	24-Jun-15		
26		25		25-Jun-15	26-Jun-15	27-Jun-15	28-Jun-15	29-Jun-15	30-Jun-15	1-Jul-15		
3rd	7	27	7	26	2-Jul-15	3-Jul-15	4-Jul-15	5-Jul-15	6-Jul-15	7-Jul-15	8-Jul-15	潜在過敏期
		28		27	9-Jul-15	10-Jul-15	11-Jul-15	12-Jul-15	13-Jul-15	14-Jul-15	15-Jul-15	
		29		28	16-Jul-15	17-Jul-15	18-Jul-15	19-Jul-15	20-Jul-15	21-Jul-15	22-Jul-15	
		30		29	23-Jul-15	24-Jul-15	25-Jul-15	26-Jul-15	27-Jul-15	28-Jul-15	29-Jul-15	
	8	31	8	30	30-Jul-15	31-Jul-15	1-Aug-15	2-Aug-15	3-Aug-15	4-Aug-15	5-Aug-15	
		32		31	6-Aug-15	7-Aug-15	8-Aug-15	9-Aug-15	10-Aug-15	11-Aug-15	12-Aug-15	
		33		32	13-Aug-15	14-Aug-15	15-Aug-15	16-Aug-15	17-Aug-15	18-Aug-15	19-Aug-15	
	9	34	9	33	20-Aug-15	21-Aug-15	22-Aug-15	23-Aug-15	24-Aug-15	25-Aug-15	26-Aug-15	
		35		34	27-Aug-15	28-Aug-15	29-Aug-15	30-Aug-15	31-Aug-15	1-Sep-15	2-Sep-15	
		36		35	3-Sep-15	4-Sep-15	5-Sep-15	6-Sep-15	7-Sep-15	8-Sep-15	9-Sep-15	
9	37	10 臨月	36	10-Sep-15	11-Sep-15	12-Sep-15	13-Sep-15	14-Sep-15	15-Sep-15	16-Sep-15	正期産 full term birth	
	38		37	17-Sep-15	18-Sep-15	19-Sep-15	20-Sep-15	21-Sep-15	22-Sep-15	23-Sep-15		
	39		38	24-Sep-15	25-Sep-15	26-Sep-15	27-Sep-15	28-Sep-15	29-Sep-15	30-Sep-15		
	40		39	1-Oct-15	2-Oct-15	3-Oct-15	4-Oct-15	5-Oct-15	6-Oct-15	7-Oct-15		
	41		40	8-Oct-15	9-Oct-15	10-Oct-15	11-Oct-15	12-Oct-15	13-Oct-15	14-Oct-15		
42	41	15-Oct-15	16-Oct-15	17-Oct-15	18-Oct-15	19-Oct-15	20-Oct-15	21-Oct-15				

31日/月 = 4.3週/月 (28日/月)
 (833月: 1回5週/月以上)

Media centre

Preterm birth

Fact sheet N°363

Updated November 2014

Key facts

- Every year, an estimated 15 million babies are born preterm (before 37 completed weeks of gestation), and this number is rising.
- Preterm birth complications are the leading cause of death among children under 5 years of age, responsible for nearly 1 million deaths in 2013.
- Three-quarters of them could be saved with current, cost-effective interventions.
- Across 184 countries, the rate of preterm birth ranges from 5% to 18% of babies born.

Overview

Preterm is defined as babies born alive before 37 weeks of pregnancy are completed. There are sub-categories of preterm birth, based on gestational age:

- extremely preterm (<28 weeks)
- very preterm (28 to <32 weeks)
- moderate to late preterm (32 to <37 weeks).

Induction or caesarean birth should not be planned before 39 completed weeks unless medically indicated.

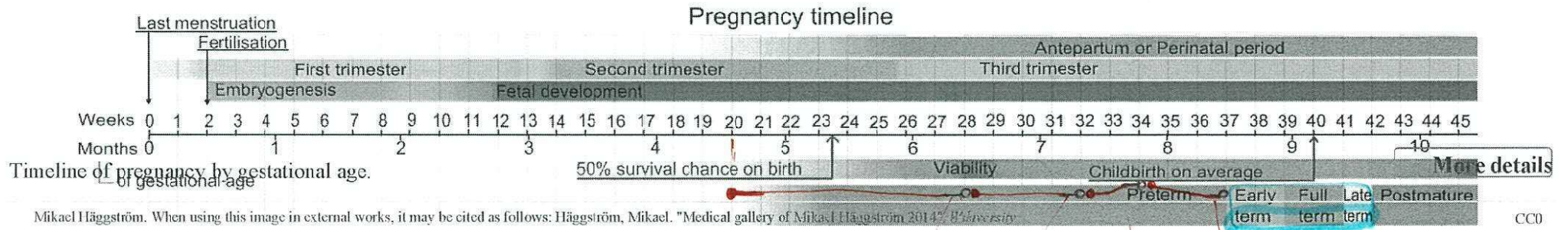
The problem

An estimated 15 million babies are born too early every year. That is more than 1 in 10 babies. Almost 1 million children die each year due to complications of preterm birth. Many survivors face a lifetime of disability, including learning disabilities and visual and hearing problems.

Globally, prematurity is the leading cause of death in children under the age of 5. And in almost all countries with reliable data, preterm birth rates are increasing.

Inequalities in survival rates around the world are stark. In low-income settings, half of the babies born at 32 weeks (two months early) die due to a lack of feasible, cost-effective care, such as warmth, breastfeeding support, and basic care for infections and breathing difficulties. In high-income countries, almost all of these babies survive.

The solution



Timeline of pregnancy by gestational age.

Mikael Häggström. When using this image in external works, it may be cited as follows: Häggström, Mikael. "Medical gallery of Mikael Häggström 2014". *University of Medicine 1* (2). DOI:10.15347/wjm/2014.008. ISSN 20018762. - Own work

Timeline of pregnancy by weeks and months of gestational age.

About Media Viewer | Discuss this feature | Help

File: Pregnancy timeline.png
 Uploaded by Mikael Häggström
 Created: October 27, 2013

extremely preterm
 $20 \leq \leq 27$

very preterm
 $28 \leq$

moderate preterm
 $32 \leq$

late preterm
 $34 \leq \leq 36$

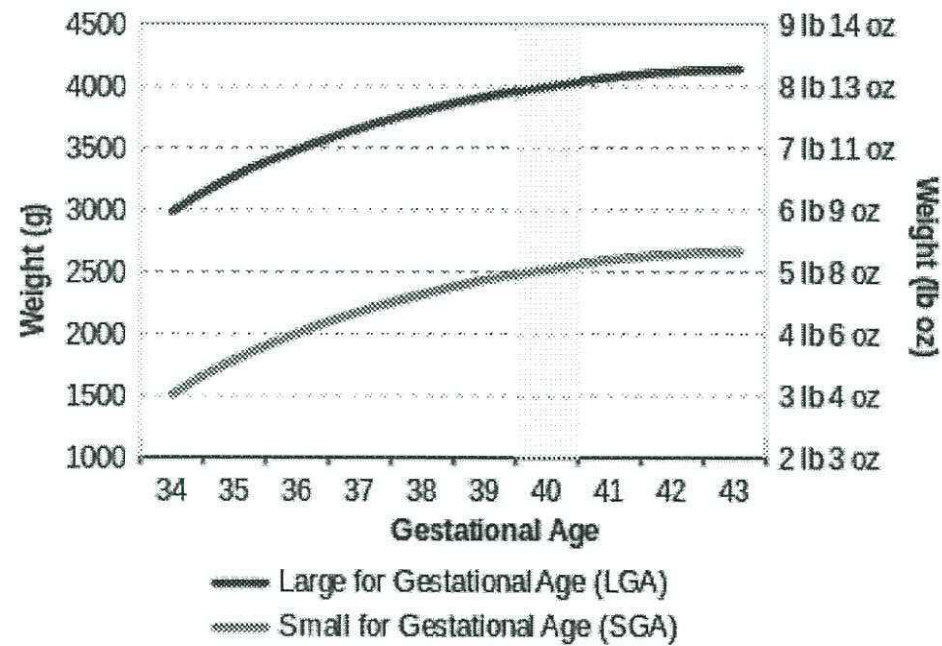
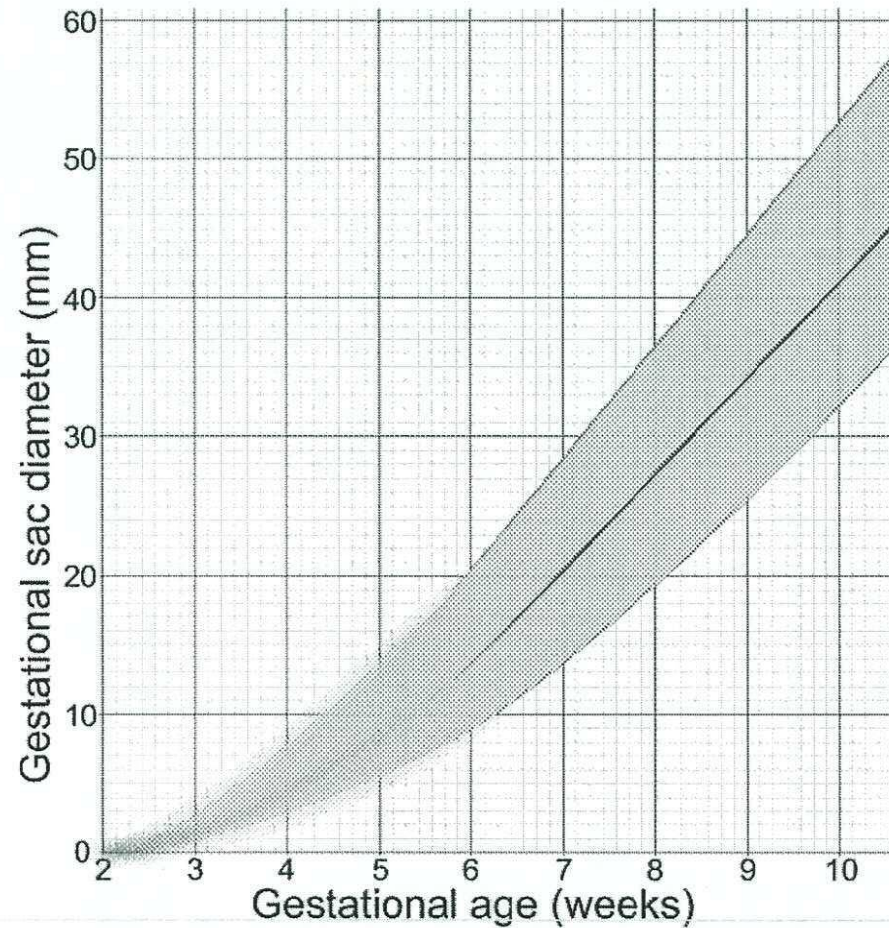


Chart showing birth weights for gestational ages.

[More details](#)



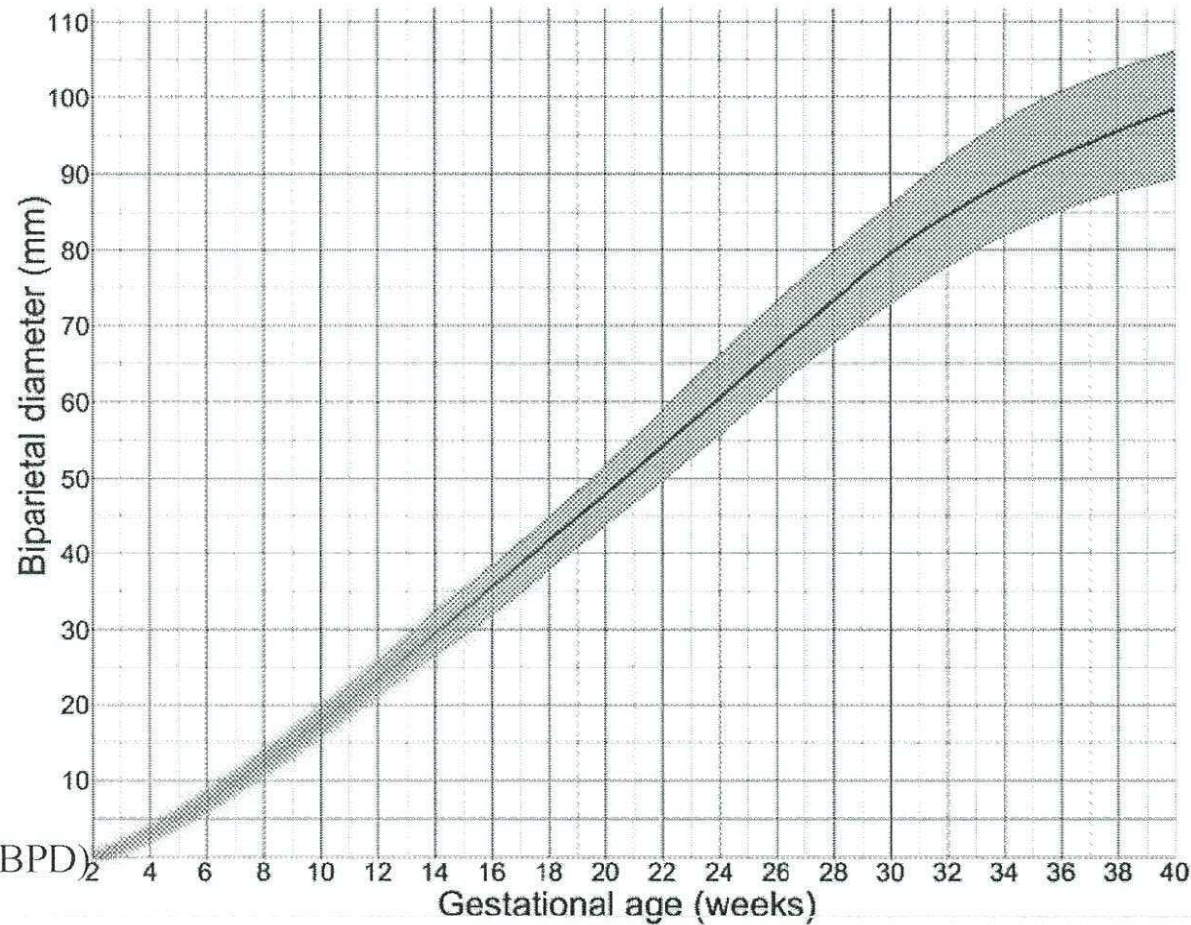
By gestational sac diameter

[More details](#)

Mikael Häggström. When using this image in external works, it may be cited as follows: Häggström, Mikael. "Medical gallery of Mikael Häggström 2014". *Wikiversity Journal of Medicine* **1** (2). DOI:10.15347/wjm/2014.008. ISSN 20018762. - (2010). "Normal Ranges of Embryonic Length, Embryonic Heart Rate, Gestational Sac Diameter and Yolk Sac Diameter at 6–10 Weeks". *Fetal Diagnosis and Therapy* **28** (4): 207–219. DOI:10.1159/000319589. ISSN

CC0

File: Gestational sac diameter by gestational age.png
Uploaded by Mikael Häggström
Created: July 12, 2014



By biparietal diameter (BPD)

[More details](#)

Mikael Häggström. When using this image in external works, it may be cited as follows: Häggström, Mikael.

"Medical gallery of Mikael Häggström 2014". *Wikiversity Journal of Medicine* **1** (2). DOI:10.15347/wjm/2014.008.

ISSN 20018762. - Own work

CC0

File: Biparietal diameter by gestational age.png
Uploaded by Mikael Häggström

Created: September 13, 2013

Gestational age

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Gestational age (or *menstrual age*) is a measure of the age of a pregnancy where the origin is the woman's last normal menstrual period (LMP), or the corresponding age as estimated by other methods. Such methods include adding 14 days to a known duration since fertilization (as is possible in in vitro fertilization), or by obstetric ultrasonography. The popularity of using such a definition of gestational age is that menstrual periods are essentially always noticed, while there is usually of a lack of a convenient way to discern when fertilization occurred.

The initiation of pregnancy for the calculation of gestational age can be different from definitions of initiation of pregnancy in context of the abortion debate or beginning of human personhood.

Contents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 Methods ▪ 2 Comparison to fertilization age ▪ 3 Uses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3.1 In classifying infant deaths and stillbirths ▪ 3.2 Postnatal use ▪ 4 See also ▪ 5 References

Methods

According to American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the main methods to calculate gestational age are:^[1]

- Directly calculating the days since the beginning of the last menstrual period
- Early obstetric ultrasound, comparing the size of an embryo or fetus to that of a reference group of pregnancies of known gestational age (such as calculated from last menstrual periods), and using the mean gestational age of other embryos or fetuses of the same size. If the gestational age as calculated from an early ultrasound is contradictory to the one calculated directly from the last menstrual period, it is still the one from the early ultrasound that is used for the rest of the pregnancy.^[1]
- In case of in vitro fertilisation, calculating days since oocyte retrieval or co-incubation and adding 14 days.^[2]

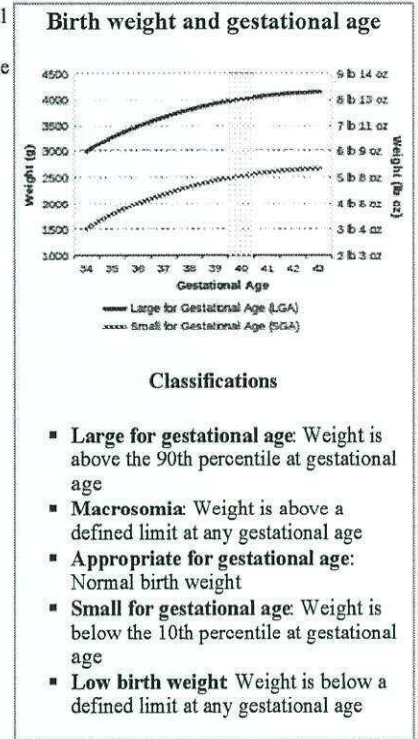
Gestational age can also be estimated by calculating days from ovulation if it was estimated from related signs or ovulation tests, and adding 14 days by convention.^[3]

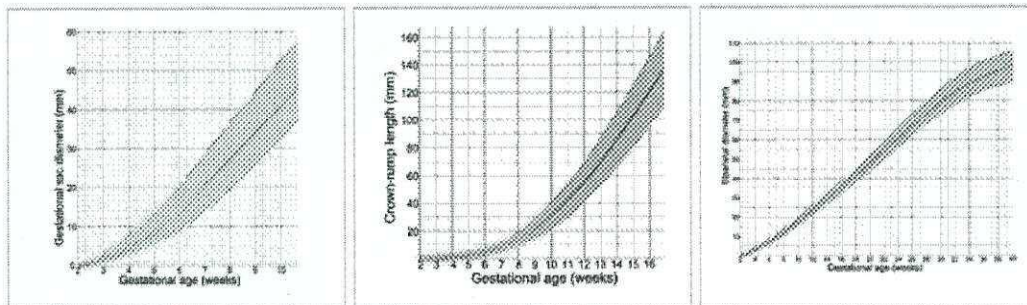
A more complete listing of methods is given in following table:^[4]

Method of estimating gestational age	Variability (2 standard deviations) ^[4]
Days from oocyte retrieval or co-incubation in in vitro fertilisation + 14 days	±1 day
Days from estimated ovulation in Ovulation induction + 14 days	±3 days
Days from artificial insemination + 14 days	±3 days
Days from known single sexual intercourse + 14 days	±3 days
Days from estimated ovulation by basal body temperature record + 14 days	±4 days
First-trimester physical examination	±2 weeks
Second-trimester physical examination	±4 weeks
Third-trimester physical examination	±6 weeks
First-trimester obstetric ultrasonography (crown-rump length)	±8% of the estimate
Second-trimester obstetric ultrasonography (head circumference, femur length)	±8% of the estimate
Third-trimester obstetric ultrasonography (head circumference, femur length)	±8% of the estimate

As a general rule, the official gestational age should be based on the actual beginning of the last menstrual period, unless any of the above methods gives an estimated date that differs more than the variability for the method, in which case the difference cannot probably be explained by that variability alone.^[4] For example, if there is a gestational age based on the beginning of the last menstrual period of 9.0 weeks, and a first-trimester obstetric ultrasonography gives an estimated gestational age of 10.0 weeks (with a 2 SD variability of ±8% of the estimate thereby giving a variability of ±0.8 weeks), the difference of 1.0 weeks between the tests is larger than the 2 SD variability of the ultrasonography estimate, indicating that the gestational age estimated by ultrasonography should be used as the official gestational age.^[4]

Following are diagrams for estimating gestational age from obstetric ultrasound, by various target parameters:





By gestational sac diameter

By crown-rump length (CRL)

By biparietal diameter (BPD)

Comparison to fertilization age

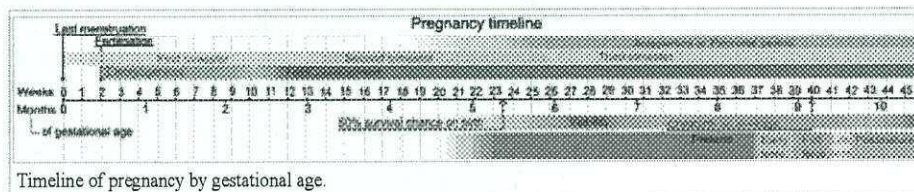
The fertilization age (also called *embryonic age* and *later fetal age*) is the time from the fertilization. It usually occurs within a day of ovulation, which, in turn, occurs on average 14.6 days after the beginning of the preceding menstruation (LMP).^[5] There is also considerable variability in this interval, with a 95% prediction interval of the ovulation of 9 to 20 days after menstruation even for an average woman who has a mean LMP-to-ovulation time of 14.6.^[6] In a reference group representing all women, the 95% prediction interval of the LMP-to-ovulation is 8.2 to 20.5 days.^[5] The actual variability between gestational age as estimated from the beginning of the last menstrual period (without the use of any additional method mentioned in previous section) is substantially larger because of uncertainty which menstrual cycle gave rise to the pregnancy. For example, the menstruation may be scarce enough to give the false appearance that an earlier menstruation gave rise to the pregnancy, potentially giving an estimated gestational age that is approximately one month too large. Also, vaginal bleeding occurs during 15-25% of first trimester pregnancies,^[7] and may be mistaken as menstruation, potentially giving an estimated gestational age that is too low.

Uses

Using gestational age, births can be classified into broad categories:

Using the LMP method, a full-term human pregnancy is considered to be 40 weeks (280 days), though pregnancy lengths between 38 and 42 weeks are considered normal. A fetus born prior to the 37th week of gestation is considered to be *preterm*. A preterm baby is likely to be premature and consequently faces increased risk of morbidity and mortality. An estimated due date is given by Naegele's rule.

Gestational Age in Weeks	Classification
< 37 0/7	Preterm
34 0/7 - 36 6/7	Late preterm ^[8]
37 0/7 - 38 6/7	Early Term ^[9]
39 0/7 - 40 6/7	Full Term ^[9]
41 0/7 - 41 6/7	Late Term ^[9]
> 42 0/7	Postterm



Timeline of pregnancy by gestational age.

The events of prenatal development usually occur at specific gestational ages. The gestational timing of a toxin exposure or infection can be used to predict the potential consequences to the fetus.

In classifying infant deaths and stillbirths

For most of the 20th Century, official definitions of a live birth and infant death in the Soviet Union and Russia differed from common international standards, such as those established by the World Health Organization in the latter part of the century.^[10] Babies who were less than 28 weeks of gestational age, or weighed less than 1000 grams, or less than 35 cm in length – even if they showed some sign of life (breathing, heartbeat, voluntary muscle movement) – were classified as "live fetuses" rather than "live births." Only if such newborns survived seven days (168 hours) were they then classified as live births. If, however, they died within that interval, they were classified as stillbirths. If they survived that interval but died within the first 365 days they were classified as infant deaths.

More recently, thresholds for "fetal death" continue to vary widely internationally, sometimes incorporating weight as well as gestational age. The gestational age for fetal viability ranges from 16 weeks in Norway, to 20 weeks in the US and Australia, 24 weeks in the UK, and 26 weeks in Italy and Spain.^{[11][12][13]}

Postnatal use

Gestational age (as well as *fertilization age*) is sometimes used postnatally (after birth) to estimate various risk factors. For example, it is a better predictor than postnatal age for risk of intraventricular hemorrhage in premature babies treated with extracorporeal membrane oxygenation.^[14]

See also

- Pregnancy
- Maternity

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Categories: Obstetrics | Neonatology | Demography

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臨床ニュース

妊娠・分娩回数の表記統一で学会解説

「〇妊〇産」または「GOPO」と表現

日本産科婦人科学会 2017年11月15日 (水)配信 産婦人科疾患

日本産科婦人科学会は11月8日、「妊娠・分娩回数のかぞえかた」が2018年1月1日から統一されることを受けた表記の解説を、公式ホームページで発表した。これは、施設で異なる表記を統一し、海外の標準的な表現法に合わせるためのもの。妊娠回数は現在の妊娠を計算に加え、分娩回数は妊娠満22週に達した後に娩出したものを数えることとし、「〇妊〇産」などと表現する。

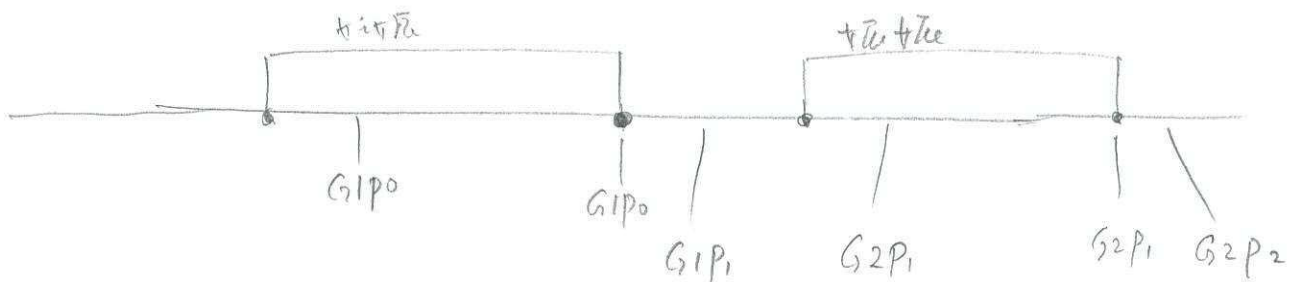
今回の統一により、妊娠回数は現在の妊娠を計算に加えて「〇妊〇産」または「GOPO」と表現する。「経」の文字は使用しないこととした。分娩回数は、妊娠満22週に達した後に娩出したものから数えることとした。ただし、周産期登録データベースへの入力、分娩後に入力する場合でも当該分娩は回数に加えない。また多胎における妊娠・分娩回数については、何人の児を出産しても多胎妊娠であれば、妊娠回数は「1」とし、分娩回数も「1」とする。

同学会は、周産期登録データベース入力例も挙げている。初めて妊娠した女性が正常産児を出産した場合の入力は、「1妊0産 (G1P0)」。過去に妊娠20週での流産を経験した女性が、2回目の妊娠で妊娠30週の早産だった場合の入力は、「2妊0産 (G2P0)」。過去に正常産児を経膈分娩した女性の2度目の妊娠が双胎、妊娠36週に経膈分娩したが、日をまたいで2日にわたる娩出となった場合の入力は、「2妊1産 (G2P1)」とし、さらに、同じ女性が再び妊娠し単胎で正常産だった場合の入力は、「3妊2産 (G3P2)」としている。

関連リンク

- 「妊娠・分娩回数のかぞえかた」について

産婦人科疾患



妊娠出産歴記載法

G—P— (TPAL)

G : 妊娠 Gravidity

妊娠総回数 (含 : 奇胎、流産、外妊など)

P : 出産 Parity :

	日本に読み替えると	米国版
Parity 経産	22W \leq	21W \leq
4 digid :		
T: term 正期産	37 \leq	38 \leq
P: preterm 早産	22 \leq	20 \leq
A: abortion 流産	\leq 21	\leq 19
L: living children 生存子		

例 : G 4 P 2 1 1 3 ならば、妊娠4、正期産2、早産1、流産1、生存児3 (双胎と単胎、合計3人)