



Little Hearts Matter
*Half a heart
...not half a life*



Antenatal Glossary

Professor Mark Kilby

Professor in Maternal and Fetal Medicine

Ultrasound difference	a scan that shows a problem.
Obstetric care	care for the mother and baby before, during and after the birth.
Fetal medicine sub-specialist	the person who looks after the medical care of the unborn baby.
Fetal cardiologist	a heart doctor who works with the baby before he/she is born.
Timing and mode of delivery	the plan for when and how the baby will be born.
Chromosome abnormalities	a problem with the information blueprint leading to a problem for the baby.
Genes	information passed from mother and father that creates all parts of a baby.
Cell	the smallest part of a body - the body is made up of millions and millions of them.
Gestation	how long a baby is within the womb (nine months in humans).
Mode of delivery	the plan for how a baby will be born.
Pre-eclampsia	a problem in pregnancy where the mother's blood pressure rises. This condition needs urgent treatment.
Spontaneous labour	the natural beginning of the delivery of the baby.

Induction of labour	to start the labour artificially.
Neonatal intensive care cot	the cot that a newborn baby is nursed in on the intensive care ward.
Crown-rump length	a measurement of the length of the baby to help with dating the pregnancy.
Nuchal translucency	a test done through scanning during pregnancy to look for unusual characteristics or features in the baby.
Congenital abnormalities	a problem that a baby is born with.
Decrease in fetal movements	a low level of movement from the baby whilst in the womb.
Hernia into umbilical cord	a bulging of the gut through the tummy into the cord of the baby.
Neonatal paediatrician	a doctor who specialises in treatment of babies within their first 28 days of life.
Neonatal paediatric nurse	a children's nurse who specialises in caring for babies in their first 28 days of life.
Resuscitaire	a heated cot where a newborn baby is assessed by the doctor and treatment is given in the delivery room.
Paediatrician	a children's doctor.
Neonatal unit	a ward where newborn babies are looked after.

Dr John Wright

Consultant Paediatric Cardiologist

Fetuses	unborn babies.
Manage the baby at delivery	the organisation of the delivery of the baby at birth and shortly afterwards.
Detailed cardiological assessment	looking at the baby's heart in detail.
Anatomy (of arteries)	the way that the blood vessels look.
Post-natal course	the plan of the care of the baby and the mother after the birth
Adversely affect the outcome	can create problems for the long-term condition of the baby.
Obstetric centres	baby delivery units.
Obstetric complications	problems for the baby or the mother before or during the delivery.
Placenta previa	the placenta is delivered before the baby.
Placental abruption	the placenta separates from the womb before delivery is complete.
Umbilical cord	the cord that links the placenta to the baby. It is through this cord that oxygen and energy is passed from the mother to the baby.
Interruption of the pregnancy	termination or ending of the pregnancy before the baby is due.

Comfort care	(same as compassionate care) to care for the baby until they die but not to offer treatment.
Univentricular heart	(same as single ventricle heart) a heart with only one of the two normal pumping chambers.
Congenital problem	a problem that the baby is born with.
Two-dimensional echocardiogram	a scan that looks at two sides of the heart.
Chromosome problem	(same as chromosome abnormalities) a problem with the information blueprint leading to a problem for the baby.
Genetic studies	an examination of the baby's blueprint information.
Surgical procedures	medical operations.

Dr Gurleen Sharland

Consultant Fetal Cardiologist

Gestation	how long a baby is within the womb (nine months in humans).
Obstetrician	the doctor who looks after pregnant women.
Abnormalities	when something is not normal.
Ultrasound machine	the machine that is used to scan pregnant women and babies'/children's hearts.
The rhythm of the heart	the heartbeat as it moves through the heart.
The function of the heart	how the heart works.

Nuchal translucency scans	a test looking for unusual characteristics or features in the fetus (unborn baby).
Chromosomal make-up	information blueprint of the baby.
Genetic make-up	information blueprint for the formation of the baby.
Amniocentesis	an antenatal test for abnormal conditions in the baby.
Site of delivery	where the baby will be born.
Paediatric cardiology	children's heart care.
Initiate treatment	start treatment.
Cardiac unit	the hospital ward and department where heart care and treatment will happen.
Obstetricians	the doctors who look after pregnant women.
Paediatrician	a doctor who looks after children.
Optimal care	the best care.
Recurrence risk	the risk that the same problem will happen again.
Spontaneously in utero	something that will happen in the womb without warning.
Cardiac lesion	a heart problem.
Corrective	a problem that can be solved.
Palliative	a problem that can be treated but not solved.

Terminate the pregnancy	to end a pregnancy before the baby is due to be born.
Compassionate care	to care for the baby until they die but not to offer treatment.

Ruth Kirchmeier

Specialist Midwife in Fetal Medicine

Abnormalities	when something is not normal.
Genetic make-up	information blueprint for the formation of the baby.
Chromosomes	packets of genetic information.
Amniocentesis	an antenatal test for abnormal conditions in the baby.
Induction (of labour)	to start the labour artificially.
Chromosome abnormalities	a problem with the information blueprint leading to a problem for the baby.
Neonatal unit	a ward for babies under 28 days old.
Cardiac scan	an ultrasound scan of the heart.

Sherrida Rollings

Paediatric Sister and Counsellor for Fetal Cardiology

Detailed anomaly scan	a scan of the baby that looks for any problems that can be seen in a picture.
Amniocentesis	an antenatal test for abnormal conditions in the baby.
Risk of miscarriage	the risk that the baby will be born before it is able to survive.
Risk of a chromosomal defect	the risk that the baby will have something wrong with the way that it is formed.
Cardiac Liaison Nurse	the nurse who supports a family throughout the treatment of a child with heart disease.
Decreased exercise tolerance	a reduced ability to do physical exercise, possibly walking.
Response to treatment	the reaction to a medical treatment.
Congenital heart disease	a heart problem that a baby is born with.
Neonatal unit	a ward for babies under 28 days old.
Assessment	when doctors check the baby's condition to recommend appropriate treatment.
Recurrence risk	the risk that the same problem will happen again.
Fetal cardiology scanning	scanning an unborn baby to look at the heart.

Kay Dyer

Cardiac Liaison Sister

Fetal medicine department	the department of a hospital that looks at unborn babies.
Univentricular heart	(same as single ventricle heart) a heart with only one of the two normal pumping chambers.
Prostin	a medication used to keep the baby's heart working after birth before surgery is possible.
Express breast milk	collecting breast milk by using a pump to feed to the baby.
Administer (breast milk)	feed to the baby either via a tube or in a bottle.
Tube feeding	feeding tube passed into the baby's stomach via their nose.
Gastrostomy	a feeding tube that is put into the stomach from the tummy.
High dependency	an area of a ward where sick babies are nursed.
Obstetrician	the doctor who looks after pregnant women.
Cardiologist	a doctor who treats heart problems.
Discharge	sent home.
Paediatrician	doctor who looks after children.
GP	a general practitioner or community doctor, who looks after you at home, sometimes known as your family doctor.

Community paediatric nurses

children's nurses who visit you at home.

Mr William Brawn

Consultant Congenital Cardiac Surgeon

Fontan

(The Fontan procedure) the third operation needed for children with half a working heart.

Curative procedure

a problem that can be solved.

Palliative procedure

a problem that can be treated but not solved.

Diagnosed antenatally

a problem discovered before birth.

Physicians

doctors who do not do surgery.

Polly Conoboy

Staff Nurse, Paediatric Intensive Care Unit

Echo

an ultrasound scan to look inside the body.

ECG

a test that looks at the heartbeat.

Ventilator

a machine that does the breathing for someone who is unable to breathe for themselves.

Monitor

a machine that records and displays information about the health of the child.

Infusion pumps

machines that slowly give medicine into the child's veins.

Babytherm	a machine that measures how warm a baby is during medical care.
PICU	(Paediatric Intensive Care Unit) the ward that gives very high levels of care to a child when they are seriously ill.
Morphine	a medication that is given to take away pain and help a child to sleep when they are very ill.
Observation chart	a chart where the results of tests are recorded, for example the temperature and blood pressure of the child.
Fluid chart	a chart where the liquid that goes into and the liquid that comes out of a child is recorded.
Multi-disciplinary team	a team of all people treating and caring for a baby working together.
Intensivists	doctors who specialise in caring and treating children in intensive care wards.
Cardiologist	doctor who treats the heart.
Physiotherapist	members of the health team who help patients to move following treatment. In intensive care they will help the baby's chest and lungs.
Dietician	a member of the health team who is responsible for the food that a baby eats, for example, helping them to take in more calories.

For more information about any of the explanations above please contact Little Hearts Matter.



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