

4. Down's syndrome or trisomy 21, Edward's syndrome or trisomy 18, and Patau syndrome or trisomy 13 are three examples of gene abnormalities. Known as Down syndrome, it is a genetic disorder that occurs when abnormal cell division results in an excess of genetic material on the 21st chromosome. As well as causing a distinctive facial appearance, Down syndrome can also cause intellectual disabilities, and developmental delays, and may even be linked to thyroid or heart conditions. Additional screenings will be performed by medical specialists. In order to treat each child's specific circumstances, early intervention programs with a team of therapists and special educators will be helpful in managing Down syndrome. Next is Edward's syndrome. A condition that causes severe developmental delays due to an extra chromosome 18. A first trimester screening that includes a blood test and ultrasound offers early information about a baby's risk of having it. A second trimester blood test called a quad screen can also detect it. Symptoms include low birth weight, small abnormally shaped head, and birth defects in organs that are often life threatening. Edwards syndrome has no treatment and is usually fatal before birth or within the first year of life. It is possible to detect Patau syndrome during pregnancy by prenatal testing as it is a condition that causes severe intellectual disability and physical defects in a person with Patau syndrome. Patau syndrome can be caused by an extra chromosome 13. In general, infants suffering from this condition are not able to survive beyond their first week of life. Treatment focuses on managing complications and relieving symptoms of this condition, which varies from child to child.

6. If you are infertile, it is the result of a disease of the reproductive tracts in either the male or female parts of the body which prevents you from being able to conceive a child or carry a pregnancy to term. An infertility evaluation should not take place before a period of unprotected intercourse with failure to conceive has been completed for about 12 months, unless the medical

history, the age of the patient, or physical findings require earlier treatment and evaluation. It is imperative that every step of the human reproductive process takes place correctly for a pregnancy to take place. The steps are as follows: The ovaries release mature eggs, which are picked up by the fallopian tube as soon as they come into contact with the egg. Sperm swim up the cervix, through the uterus, and into the fallopian tube so they can fertilize the egg. Fertilized eggs are taken into the uterus through the fallopian tube. Once they have reached the uterus, the fertilized egg attaches itself to the inside of the uterus and grows. It is critical to emphasize that infertility in women can be caused by a number of factors at any stage of the process. Female infertility is caused by one or more of the factors above not working correctly.

14. From the head to the feet, cephalocaudal development occurs from the top of the body, i.e., from the head to the feet. This developmental process begins at the top of the body and proceeds downward. Thus, it is likely that the development of the head and brain occurs first of all, whereas the development of the rest of the body tends to be less advanced (in that sense). The development pattern of the human body is largely complete at the start of adulthood, although other aspects of life continue to develop throughout the years to come. From the center or core of the body, proximodistal development is characterized by the tendency for growth to begin at the center of the body and move outward toward the extremities. As a result of this, the spinal cord develops first in the uterus, followed by the extremities, and finally the fingers and toes. The proximodistal pattern is the most common form of growth in mammals.

16. A newborn usually sleeps about 8 to 9 hours during the day and about 8 hours at night. However, because of the small size of their stomachs, they must be awoken every few hours to eat. Most babies don't begin sleeping through the night until at least 3 months of age. However, there are many factors that go into this decision. Some babies do not start sleeping through the

night until they turn one year old. In most cases, your baby will wake up every 3 hours and be ready for food at that time. Make sure you talk with your healthcare provider about how frequently you need to wake your baby up for feedings based on what he or she is being fed and the age of your baby. Make sure you discuss this with your healthcare provider before waking your baby up for feedings.

17. The majority of experts agree that breastfeeding is the preferred method of feeding an infant as well as ensuring the baby gets the nutrition he or she needs. As a baby grows, the mother's breast milk changes according to the needs of the baby, and the mother's milk of a premature baby contains extra nutrients for at least the first few weeks of the baby's life. Even donor breast milk can offer the same benefits to a premature baby as the mother's milk. In addition to convenience, baby formula can be tailored to meet the nutritional needs of individual babies as well. Formula is also an alternative method of feeding a baby if breastfeeding is not recommended by their doctor. Lactose-free formulas and hypoallergenic formulas are available for babies with special needs, as well. As a result of medication, illness or surgery, mothers who need to pause breastfeeding can use formula feeding to feed their babies. Premies may also benefit from the use of baby formula to catch up with their growth. Research has shown that preemie formula can be effective in helping premature babies grow and gain weight in the short-term.

20. It is simply a movement that your baby performs with his muscles that is called a motor skill. Gross motor skills are movements your baby performs with his arms, legs, feet, or even with his entire body. For instance, crawling, running, and jumping are gross motor skills. Fine motor skills are smaller actions. It is when your baby picks things between his fingers and thumbs, or wiggles his toes in the sand that he uses his fine motor skills. However, fine motor skills are not

just about fingers and toes. Fine motor skills are also used when your baby uses his lips and tongue to taste and feel objects with his fingers and toes.

39. The infant exhibits two emotional responses at birth: attraction and withdrawal. Generally speaking, they are attracted to situations that provide comfort, stimulation, and pleasure, and they are attracted to unpleasant situations that are unpleasant, such as bitter taste or physical discomfort. During the period of around two months, infants begin to exhibit social engagement in the form of social smiling, as they smile at those who engage their positive attention. As a matter of fact, emotions can be broken down into two categories: basic emotions, such as interest, happiness, anger, fear, surprise, sadness, and disgust, that come first, and self-conscious emotions, such as envy, pride, shame, guilt, doubt, and embarrassment, which appear later. It is important for children to be socially instructed on when to feel secondary emotions as they begin to develop their self-concept. Secondary emotions are different from primary emotions and appear when children begin to develop their self-concept. In a culture where children are able to learn self-conscious emotions, the situations in which they encounter them vary from culture to culture. In individualistic cultures, children are taught to feel pride in their accomplishments, while in more collective cultures, children are taught to not draw attention to themselves, unless they wish to be embarrassed for doing so.

40. Among the first things your baby does to get to know you is to smile and frown. You'll have noticed your baby smile relatively shortly after birth and during their sleep; however, this is just a physical motion that occurs as they begin to learn how to manipulate their bodies. This is a reflex smile that starts to appear even before your baby is born. It is estimated that your baby's first social smile will occur around 2-3 months of age, when the reflex smile disappears. However, it can begin to develop as early as six weeks of age. When you look at the timing and

duration of the smile itself, you can tell the difference between a reflex smile and a social smile.

A baby cries for many reasons - one of which is in order to communicate and speak to you about what they need. There are seven common reasons why babies cry which include hunger, fatigue, discomfort, over-stimulation, boredom, colic, and illness.