

For any emergency, please go directly to one of the following local hospital emergency departments.

PENN STATE HAMPDEN

717-981-9000 2200 Good Hope Drive Enola, PA 17025

UPMC HARRISBURG HOSPITAL

717-782-3131 111 South Front Street Harrisburg, PA 17101

HERSHEY MEDICAL CENTER

800-243-1455 500 University Drive Hershey, PA 17033



DURING YOUR

Pregnancy



HARRISBURG 2509 N. Front St. 717.901.2799 NEW CUMBERLAND 503 Bridge St. 717.901.5433 MIDDLETOWN 35 S. Union St. 717.944.3888 This brochure contains general recommendations, but because you are unique:

Always speak with your own doctor regarding pregnancy questions.

NUTRITION:

Never diet or try to lose weight when you're pregnant

Drink at least 8-10 glasses of water per day

You'll need about 300 more calories per day (500 if you're under 18) during your second and third trimester

Eat a variety of nutritious non or low fat foods: grains, fruits, vegetables, dairy, lean meats

Consume 1,200mg/day of calcium.

Limit caffeine (no more than 2 cups/day)

Limit sugar, fast food, soda, and high-fat foods

Cut out alcohol, tobacco, and street drugs

FOODS PREGNANT WOMEN AND YOUNG CHILDREN SHOULD AVOID:

Any raw (except for vegetable and fruit) or unpasteurized foods

Raw fish and large fish (shark, swordfish, king mackerel, and tilefish). You may eat two meals of small fish (shrimp, canned light tuna, salmon, pollock, catfish) per week, but do not eat the same type of fish twice in one week

Honey

Unwashed fruits and vegetables

WEIGHT GAIN:

Normal weight gain is 22-35 pounds.

First 12 weeks: 2-4 pounds

Weeks 13-35: about 1 pound per week

Weeks 36 to delivery: 1-2 pounds

NAUSEA AND VOMITING:

Eat small more frequent meals (6 mini meals a day)

Try to keep something (even crackers) in your stomach all the time; don't allow yourself to get very hungry

Keep a healthy snack by your bed to eat before you get up in the morning

Ginger ale may be helpful

EXERCISE:

Offers many benefits to pregnant moms (less aches/pains, better sleep, lifts mood, less pain in labor, and many more)

Most moderate exercise (walking, gentle stretching, aquatics) is safe; but avoid activities with risk of falling/trauma, jumping/bouncing, exertion to the point of exhaustion, and becoming overheated

LIFTING HEAVY OBJECTS:

Usually 25 pounds or less is not a problem

Repetitive lifting of 25-50 pounds should stop by about 20 weeks

PREPARING FOR LABOR AND DELIVERY:

Ask your doctor about childbirth classes

The less fearful and more relaxed you can be, the less pain you will experience

Stay active and upright as long as you can in labor

Remember...pregnancy and delivery is a natural occurrence. It is not a disease. Your body was meant to do this!

PRENATAL CARE FROM AN OBSTETRICIAN:

Begin prenatal care around 9-10 weeks from your last menstrual period

Keeping every appointment is necessary as the doctors will monitor your health and the baby's health

MEDICATIONS:

Always speak with your own doctor! Most doctors allow the following:

For an antihistamine: chlorpheniramine (Chlor-Trimeton) or diphenhydramine (Benadryl)

PRENATAL VITAMINS:

Take one daily: you can buy them at any drugstore (CVS, Rite Aid, Walmart)

Take with food

If they make you nauseous, take at night before going to bed

MISCELLANEOUS:

Do NOT clean cat litter box (unless you wear gloves)

Do NOT fully immerse in a hot tub over 99 degrees

Get plenty of sleep and rest

Wear comfortable clothes appropriate for the season

