

5

Your health in pregnancy

A healthy diet and lifestyle can help you to keep well during pregnancy and give your baby the best possible start in life. This chapter explains some of the things you can do to stay healthy.

What should you eat?

A healthy diet is very important if you are pregnant or trying to get pregnant. You don't need to go on a special diet, but make sure that you eat a variety of different foods every day in order to get the right balance of nutrients that you and your baby need. You should also avoid certain foods – see Foods to avoid on page 34.

You will probably find that you are more hungry than normal, but you don't need to 'eat for two' – even if you are expecting twins or triplets. Have breakfast every day – this will help you to avoid snacking on foods that are high in fat and sugar.

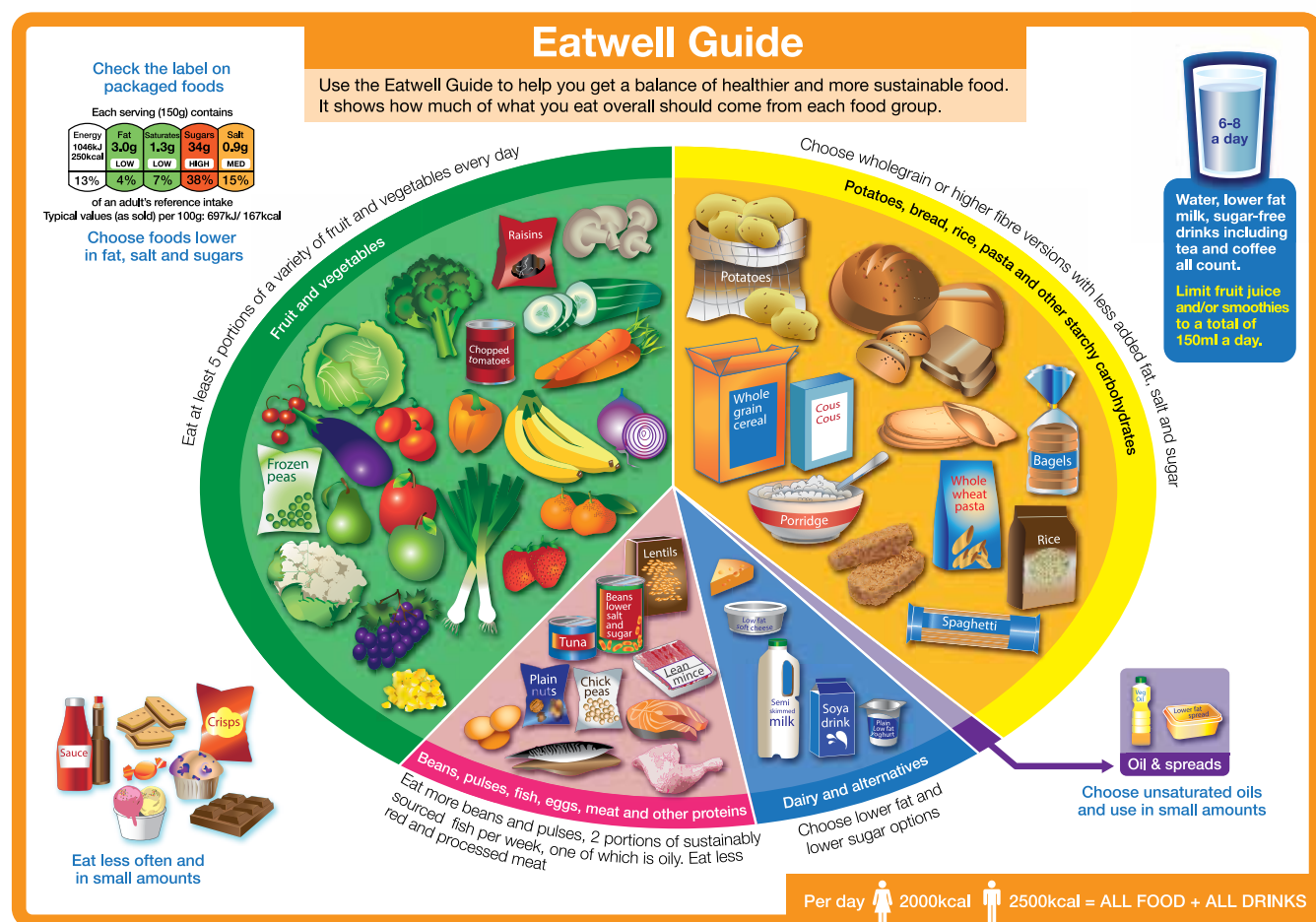
More information

For useful information on what you should eat when you are pregnant or trying for a baby, go to pha.site/healthy-pregnancy-diet



The Eatwell Guide

The guide below shows how much of each type of food you need to have for a healthy and well-balanced diet.



Fruit and vegetables

As well as vitamins and minerals, fruit and vegetables provide fibre, which helps digestion and prevents constipation. Eat at least five portions of fresh, frozen, canned, dried or juiced fruit and vegetables each day. Always wash them carefully. To get the most out of vegetables, don't over cook them. For more information and portion sizes, visit pha.site/5-a-day

*Dried should only be eaten at mealtimes to reduce the risk of tooth decay. **Juices should be limited to once a day at a mealtime, as crushing releases sugars which can damage teeth.*

Potatoes, bread, rice, pasta and other starchy carbohydrates

Carbohydrates are satisfying without containing too many calories, and are an important source of vitamins and fibre. They include bread, potatoes, breakfast cereals, pasta, rice, oats, noodles, maize, millet, yams, cornmeal and sweet potatoes. These foods should be the main part of every meal. Eat wholegrain varieties when you can as these add extra fibre to our diet.

Foods high in fat, salt and sugars

This includes products such as chocolate, cakes, biscuits, full-sugar soft drinks, butter and ice-cream. These foods are not needed in the diet and so, if included, should only be done infrequently and in small amounts. If you consume these foods and drinks often, try to limit their consumption so you have them less often and in smaller amounts. Food and drinks high in fat and sugar contain lots of energy, particularly when you have large servings. Check the label and avoid foods which are high in fat, salt and sugar!

Beans, pulses, fish, eggs, meat and other proteins

Good sources of protein include beans, pulses, fish, eggs and meat (for information on peanuts see page 34). These foods are also good sources of essential vitamins and minerals. Eat moderate amounts each day. Choose lean meat, remove the skin from poultry and cook using only a little fat. You should try to limit the amount of red meat or processed meat (for example sausages, bacon, cured meats) to no more than 90g per day. Make sure poultry, pork, burgers and sausages are cooked all the way through. Check that there is no pink meat and that juices have no pink or red in them.

Try to eat two portions of fish a week, one of which should be oily fish. There are some fish that you should avoid – see Foods to avoid on page 34 for more information.

Due to improved food safety controls in recent years you are unlikely to get food poisoning from raw or lightly cooked UK hen eggs from reputable suppliers which have been produced under the British Lion Code of Practice.

Oils and spreads

This food group includes all unsaturated oils including vegetable oil, rapeseed oil, olive oil, sunflower oil and soft spreads made from unsaturated oils. Butters are not included in this section as these are high in saturated fat and should be eaten less often and in small amounts. Although some fat in the diet is essential, generally we are eating too much saturated fat and need to reduce our consumption.

Unsaturated fats are healthier fats that are usually from plant sources and in liquid form as oil, for example vegetable oil, rapeseed oil and olive oil. Swapping to unsaturated fats will help to reduce cholesterol in the blood, therefore it is important to get most of our fat from unsaturated oils.

Choosing lower fat spreads, as opposed to butter, is a good way to reduce your saturated fat intake. Remember that all types of fat are high in energy and should be limited in the diet.

Dairy and alternatives

Milk and dairy foods (or dairy alternatives) like cheese, fromage frais, soya drinks and yogurts (choose unsweetened calcium fortified milk alternatives) are important because they contain protein, calcium and other nutrients that your baby needs. Eat two or three portions a day, using low-fat varieties whenever you can – for example, semi-skimmed or skimmed milk, low-fat yogurt and half-fat hard cheese. However, there are some cheeses that you should avoid – see Foods to avoid on page 34 for more information.

Hydration

Aim to drink 6-8 glasses of fluid every day. Water, lower fat milk and sugar-free drinks including tea and coffee all count. Fruit juice and smoothies also count towards your fluid consumption, although they are a source of free sugars* and so you should limit consumption to no more than a combined total of 150ml per day. Sugary drinks are one of the main contributors to excess sugar consumption in the UK. Swap sugary soft drinks for diet, sugar-free or no added sugar varieties to reduce your sugar intake in a simple step.

** free sugars are sugars added to foods by the manufacturer/cook or consumer or sugars naturally present in honey, syrups or fruit drinks.*

Foods to avoid

There are some foods that you should not eat when you are pregnant because they may make you ill or harm your baby. You should avoid:

- **Some types of cheese.**

Don't eat mould-ripened soft cheese, like Brie, Camembert and others with a similar rind. You should also avoid soft blue-veined cheese, like Danish Blue. These are made with mould and they can contain listeria, a type of bacteria that can harm your unborn baby. Although listeriosis is a very rare infection, it is important to take special precautions during pregnancy because even the mild form of the illness in the mother can lead to miscarriage, stillbirth or severe illness in a newborn baby. You can eat hard cheeses such as cheddar and parmesan, and processed cheeses made from pasteurised milk such as cottage cheese, mozzarella and cheese spreads.

- **Raw or undercooked meat.**

Cook all meat and poultry thoroughly so that there is no trace of pink or blood. Take particular care with sausages and minced meat. It is fine to eat steaks and other whole cuts of beef and lamb rare, as long as the outside has been properly cooked or sealed.

- **Liver products.** Don't eat liver, or liver products like liver pâté or liver sausage, as they may contain a lot of vitamin A. Too much vitamin A can harm your baby.

Pâté. Avoid all types of pâté, including vegetable pâtés, as they can contain listeria and also be a source of vitamin A.

- **Supplements containing vitamin A.**

Don't take high-dose multivitamin supplements, fish liver oil supplements or any supplements containing vitamin A.

- **Some types of fish.**

Don't eat shark, marlin and swordfish, and limit the amount of tuna you eat to no more than two tuna steaks a week (about 140g cooked or 170g raw each) or four medium-sized cans of tuna a week (about 140g when drained). These types of fish contain high levels of mercury, which can damage your baby's developing nervous system. Don't eat more than two portions of oily fish per week. Oily fish includes salmon, mackerel, sardines and trout. Fresh tuna was classified as an oily fish until recently. Recent studies have shown the fish oil content of fresh tuna is similar to that of white fish.

- **Raw shellfish.** Eat cooked rather than raw shellfish as they can contain harmful bacteria and viruses that can cause food poisoning.
- **Peanuts.** If you would like to eat peanuts or foods containing peanuts (such as peanut butter) during pregnancy, you can choose to do so as part of a healthy balanced diet, unless you are allergic to them or your health professional advises you not to. This is different from previous advice on the consumption of peanuts during pregnancy.

Preparing food

- **Wash fruit, vegetables and salads to remove all traces of soil, which may contain toxoplasma. This can cause toxoplasmosis, which can harm your baby (see page 50).**
- **Heat ready-meals until they are piping hot all the way through. This is especially important for meals containing poultry.**
- **Keep leftovers covered in the fridge and use within two days.**
- **Wash all surfaces and utensils, and your hands, after preparing raw meat. This will help to avoid infection with toxoplasma.**

- **Unpasteurised milk.** Drink only pasteurised or UHT milk which has been

pasteurised. If only raw milk is available, boil it first. Don't drink unpasteurised goats' or

sheep's milk or eat certain food that is made out of them, such as soft goats' cheese.

Your weight

It is recommended that if you are thinking of having a baby, your BMI* should be between 20 and 25 (a healthy weight). If you are overweight, ie BMI of over 25 you should aim to lose weight before becoming pregnant.

Being obese (having a BMI greater than 30) during pregnancy can put you at

increased risk of pregnancy complications such as gestational diabetes and thromboembolism. Therefore, if you are planning a pregnancy speak to a health professional about achieving a healthy weight.

It can be dangerous for your baby too, causing premature birth, birth defects, miscarriage and stillbirth.

If your BMI* is over 38 you will receive extra support throughout your pregnancy as part of the weigh to a healthy pregnancy programme to help ensure the best outcome for you and your baby.

**BMI is a calculation that health professionals use to work out whether a person is a healthy weight. It is calculated by weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared. Use an online calculator which can be found at pha.site/bmi-calculator*

Vitamins and minerals

Eating a healthy, varied diet will help you to get the vitamins and minerals you need while you are pregnant. However some vitamins and minerals that are especially important include:

- **Folic acid.** Folic acid is important as it can reduce the risk of neural tube defects such as spina bifida in your unborn child. Folic acid is available from your pharmacy or supermarket. If you are thinking about getting pregnant, you should take a 400 microgram folic acid tablet every day until you are 12 weeks pregnant. If you did not take folic acid before you conceived, you should start as soon as you find out that you are pregnant. You should

also eat foods that contain folic acid, such as green leafy vegetables, fortified breakfast cereals and brown rice. Some breakfast cereals, breads and margarines have folic acid added to them.

If you already have a baby with spina bifida, or if you have coeliac disease, diabetes, are obese or take anti-epileptic medicines, ask your GP or midwife for more advice. You will need to take a bigger dose of folic acid that requires a prescription. See the PHA leaflet *Folic Acid - one of life's essentials* at www.publichealth.hscni.net



Iodine supplements

There is growing concern that some women of child bearing age and women who are pregnant in the UK may not be getting the required 0.25mg of iodine from their diet. Pregnant women and breastfeeding mums who avoid dairy products, eggs and or fish are at highest risk of iodine deficiency.

Iodine is essential for brain development in the fetus and young child. Adults who eat a healthy balanced diet that contains eggs, fish and dairy products should be able to meet their body's iodine requirement. If you avoid these food stuffs you should discuss this with your health professional.

- **Vitamin D.** Vitamin D is available to buy from your pharmacy or supermarket. All pregnant women should take a 10 microgram supplement of vitamin D during autumn and winter months as sunlight is not strong enough to make vitamin D during this time (October to the end of March). You need vitamin D to keep your bones healthy and to provide your baby with enough vitamin D for the first few months of their life. Vitamin D regulates the amount of calcium and phosphate in the body, and these are needed to help keep bones and teeth healthy. The best source of vitamin D is summer sunlight. The amount of time you need in the sun to make enough vitamin D is different for every person and depends on things like skin type, time of day and time of the year but you

don't need to sunbathe: the amount of sun you need to make enough vitamin D is less than the amount that causes tanning or burning. Deficiency of vitamin D can cause children's bones to soften and can lead to rickets.

Only a few foods contain vitamin D, including oily fish like sardines, fortified margarines, some breakfast cereals and eggs.

Breastfed babies from birth to one year of age, should be given a daily supplement of vitamin D throughout the year to make sure they get enough, as their bones are growing and developing very rapidly in these early years.

Babies fed infant formula will only need a vitamin D supplement if they are receiving less than 500ml (about a pint) of infant

formula a day, because infant formula has vitamin D added during processing.

Children aged 1 to 4 years require a daily supplement of 10 micrograms of vitamin D throughout the year.

Everyone aged five and over should consider taking a supplement of 10 micrograms of vitamin D every day. Between late March/April to the end of September the majority of people aged five years and above will probably obtain sufficient vitamin D from sunlight when they are outdoors. So you might choose not to take a vitamin D supplement during these months.

If you have dark skin or always cover your skin, you may be at particular risk of vitamin D deficiency. Talk to your midwife or doctor if you are worried about this. (See also Vitamin supplements on page 131 and the PHA leaflet *Vitamin D and you* at www.publichealth.hscni.net)

- **Iron.** If you are low in iron, you will probably get very tired and you can become anaemic. Lean meat, green, leafy vegetables, dried fruit and nuts all contain iron. Many breakfast cereals have iron added. If the iron level in your blood becomes low, your



GP or midwife will advise you to take iron supplements. These are available as tablets or a liquid.

- **Vitamin C.** Vitamin C helps your body absorb iron. Citrus fruits, tomatoes, broccoli, peppers, blackcurrants, potatoes and some pure fruit juices are good sources of vitamin C. If your iron levels are low, it may help to drink orange juice with an iron-rich meal.
- **Calcium.** Calcium is vital for making your baby's bones and teeth. Dairy products and fish with edible bones like sardines are rich in calcium. Breakfast cereals, dried fruit such as figs and apricots, bread, almonds, tofu (a vegetable protein made from soya beans) and green leafy vegetables like watercress, broccoli and curly kale are other good sources of calcium.

Which supplements?

You can get supplements from pharmacies and supermarkets or your GP may be able to prescribe them for you. If you want to get your folic acid or vitamin D from a multivitamin tablet, make sure that the tablet does not contain vitamin A (or retinol).

Healthy Start vitamins for women contain the correct amount of folic acid and

vitamins C and D and are free from the HSC without a prescription to pregnant women

receiving Healthy Start vouchers. (see 'Healthy Start' on this page).



Healthy Start

Healthy Start is a scheme that provides vouchers that can be exchanged for milk, plain fresh or frozen fruit and vegetables and infant formula milk. You can also receive Healthy Start vitamins.

You qualify for Healthy Start if you are pregnant or have a child under four years old, and you or your family receive certain benefits.

For further information:

- ask your health visitor for more information or visit www.healthystart.nhs.uk.

Vegetarian, vegan and special diets

A varied and balanced vegetarian diet should give enough nutrients for you and your baby during pregnancy.

However, you might find it hard to get enough iron and vitamin B12. Talk to your doctor or midwife about how you can make sure that you are getting enough of these important nutrients.

You should also talk to your doctor or midwife if you have a special dietary requirement (such as coeliac disease or for religious reasons). Ask to be referred to a dietitian who can give you advice on how to get the nutrients you need for you and your baby.

More information

For further information, visit:

- pha.site/vegetarian-diet
- pha.site/vegan-diet

Healthy snacks

You may find that you get hungry between meals. Avoid snacks that are high in fat and/or sugar. Instead you could try:

- fresh fruit;
- sandwiches or pitta bread filled with grated cheese, lean ham, mashed tuna, salmon or sardines and salad;
- salad vegetables;
- low-fat yogurt or fromage frais;
- hummus and bread or vegetable sticks;
- ready-to-eat apricots, figs or prunes;
- vegetable and bean soups;
- unsweetened breakfast cereals or porridge and milk;



- milky drinks;
- baked beans on toast or a baked potato.

Caffeine

High levels of caffeine can result in babies having a low birth weight, which can increase the risk of health problems in later life. Too much can also cause miscarriage.

Caffeine is naturally found in lots of foods, such as coffee, tea and chocolate, and is added to some soft drinks and energy drinks. It can also be found in certain cold and flu remedies. Talk to your midwife, pharmacist or another health professional before taking these remedies.

You don't need to cut caffeine out completely, but you should limit how much you have to no more than 200mg a day. Try decaffeinated tea and coffee, fruit juice or water and limit the amount of 'energy' drinks, which may be high in caffeine. Don't worry if you occasionally have

more than this, because the risks are quite small.



Caffeine content of food and drink

- 1 mug of instant coffee: 100mg
- 1 mug of filter coffee: 140mg
- 1 mug of tea: 75mg
- 1 can of cola: 40mg
- 1 can of 'energy' drink: up to 80mg
- 1 50g bar of plain chocolate: up to 50mg
- 1 50g bar of milk chocolate: up to 25mg

So if you eat...

- one bar of plain chocolate and one mug of filter coffee
- two mugs of tea and one can of cola, or
- one mug of instant coffee and one can of energy drink, you have reached almost 200mg of caffeine.

Alcohol

Can I drink alcohol when I'm pregnant?

The safest approach in pregnancy is not to drink alcohol at all. Whether it is beer, wine or spirits, alcohol can cause harm to your baby at any stage of your pregnancy. A baby's brain and body grow and develop for the entire nine months of pregnancy. Drinking alcohol during pregnancy can affect how the baby's brain and body develop.

The Chief Medical Officers' guideline is that:

If you are pregnant or planning a pregnancy, the safest approach is not to drink alcohol at all, to keep risks to your baby to a minimum.

Drinking in pregnancy can lead to long-term harm to your baby, with the more you drink the greater the risk.

Therefore, it is important to be aware that:

- Drinking heavily or 'binge' drinking (over 6 units in one session) in early pregnancy can be harmful to your baby and there is an increased risk of early miscarriage.
- Some women may be unaware of their pregnancy for several weeks or months. If there is any chance you may be pregnant, avoid drinking alcohol until you are sure you are not pregnant.
- Pregnant mums should always consult with a health professional if they have any concerns about their alcohol intake.

How does alcohol affect the unborn baby?

Alcohol is a toxic substance. It takes a woman's liver 1½ hours (approx.) to break down 1 unit of alcohol.

However, in pregnancy, the alcohol passes from the mum's bloodstream through the placenta and into the baby's blood stream. The placenta is not a filter. The unborn baby does not have a developed liver to process alcohol.

Drinking alcohol during pregnancy can affect:

- The way the baby develops in the womb.
- The baby's health at birth and increases the risks of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) or Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD).
- The baby's long-term physical and mental health.
- The child's ability to learn (learning difficulties).



What does FAS/FASD mean?

Most women are aware of **Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS)**.

Children born with FAS can have growth problems, facial defects, and lifelong learning and behaviour problems. **Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD)** describes the range of

less obvious effects ('sleeping symptoms') that can be mild to severe. The majority of children with FASD may experience difficulties in many of the following areas:

- attention, learning and memory;
- understanding the world around them;
- poor social skills;
- hyperactivity;
- delayed language development;
- delay achieving milestones.



Children born with FASD may need medical care all their lives, and/or may need special educational support.

Remember that FAS and FASD are 100% preventable by not drinking alcohol during your pregnancy.

Getting help with drinking

If you have difficulty cutting down what you drink, talk to your doctor, midwife, pharmacist or other healthcare professional. Confidential help and support is available from local counselling services. Visit www.drugsandalcoholni.info for more information.

You should talk to your midwife if you have any concerns about your drinking around the time of conception and early pregnancy. You can get more advice from pha.site/alcohol-pregnancy

A directory of services is available at www.drugsandalcoholni.info

Examples of units in drinks

can of extra strong lager (440ml):	4 units
bottle of lager (330ml):	1.5 units
pint of standard lager (568ml):	2.5 units
pint of premium lager (568ml):	3 units
small pub bottle of wine (250ml):	2.25 units
70cl bottle of wine:	7–10 units
standard 275ml of alcopop:	1.5–1.75 units
70cl bottle of alcopop:	3.75–4.5 units
35ml measure of spirits:	1.4 units

Smoking

- When you smoke, you breathe in nicotine, tar and carbon monoxide.
- You also breathe in around 4,000 other chemicals, many of them poisonous – like arsenic, ammonia and benzene.
- The tar and some chemicals build up inside your lungs, where they may eventually cause cancer.
- Nicotine, carbon monoxide and the other chemicals rush from your lungs into your bloodstream, reducing the amount of oxygen in your blood.
- All of these substances get into your baby's bloodstream from yours.

Every cigarette you smoke harms your baby. Cigarettes restrict the essential oxygen supply to your baby. So their tiny heart has to beat harder every time you smoke. Cigarettes contain over 4,000 chemicals. Protecting your baby from tobacco smoke is one of the best things you can do to give your child a healthy start in life. You will be offered carbon monoxide testing at your booking appointment to assess the level of carbon monoxide in your blood to assist with the decision to quit smoking. Carbon monoxide testing will be offered after your baby is born if you have a high



level of carbon monoxide in your blood at booking.

It's never too late to stop.

Getting help with stopping smoking

Support and advice on stopping smoking is available at www.stopsmokingni.info. You can also ask your midwife, health visitor, practice nurse or pharmacist for advice and for the details of your local stop smoking service.

These free stop smoking services offer one-to-one or group sessions, provide nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) and are run by specially trained staff who can advise you on the best way to manage your cravings and become smoke free. They can offer advice about dealing with stress, weight gain and provide information on stop smoking medications such as NRT to help you manage your cravings.

If you smoke, get advice about stopping. You are up to four times more likely to stop smoking



successfully with support and stop smoking medication.

If you stop smoking now

Stopping smoking will benefit both you and your baby immediately. Carbon monoxide

and chemicals will clear from the body and oxygen levels will return to normal.

If you stop smoking:

- You will have fewer complications in pregnancy.
- You are more likely to have a healthier pregnancy and a healthier baby.
- You will reduce the risk of stillbirth.
- Your baby will cope better with any birth complications.
- Your baby is less likely to be born too early and have to face the additional breathing, feeding and health problems which often go with being premature (see chapter 15).
- Your baby is less likely to be born underweight and have a problem keeping warm. Babies of mothers who smoke are, on average, 200g (about 8oz) lighter than other babies. These babies may have problems during and after labour and are more prone to infection.
- You will reduce the risk of sudden infant death, also known as 'cot death'. See page 151 for more information about how to reduce the risk of sudden infant death.

The sooner you stop, the better. But stopping even in the last

few weeks of pregnancy will benefit you and your baby.

Secondhand smoke

If your partner or anyone else who lives with you smokes, it can affect you and your baby both before and after birth. You may also find it more difficult to quit.

Secondhand smoke can cause low birth weight and sudden infant death.

Infants of parents who smoke are more likely to be admitted to hospital for bronchitis and pneumonia during the first year of life, and more than 17,000 children under the age of five

are admitted to hospital every year because of the effects of secondhand smoke.

Advice on e-cigarettes

E-cigarettes are designed to look and feel like cigarettes. Devices currently on the market may not meet appropriate

Stopping smoking action plan

1 Think

Think about:

- What you and your baby will gain if you stop smoking (see above).
- How much smoking costs you.
- What else you could spend your money on.
- How you can treat yourself or your baby with the money you save.
- What is keeping you smoking.
- List your top five reasons for going smoke free; such as protecting your health or the health of your baby.

For more information on NRT, see the PHA website for a copy of the *Pregnancy and NRT* leaflet

2 Get help

Take advantage of the free support that is available to you. You are four times more likely to quit successfully using specialist support and licensed stop smoking medication.

Ask your friends and family to help and support you.

3 Prepare

If you understand why you smoke and what triggers

your smoking, you will be able to prepare yourself so that you can cope when you quit. It can help to:

- Give up with somebody else, so that you can support each other.
- Change the habits you associate with smoking.
- Plan how you will deal with difficult situations without the use of cigarettes.

Choose a day to stop. Will the first few days be easier during a working week or over a weekend? When you are busy or relaxed? Whatever you choose, stop completely on that day.

Review your plan and get rid of all of your cigarettes the day before your day for stopping.

4 Stop smoking

Lots of people start smoking again because they feel they cannot cope with the withdrawal symptoms. The first few days may not be much fun but the symptoms are a sign that your body is starting to recover.

Take one day at a time and reward yourself for success.

Go through your list of reasons for going smoke free to remind yourself why you have given up.

If you have had a scan, use your scan images to keep you going through the times when you are finding it tough.

standards of safety and quality. The level of risk associated with their use is not known.

The Public Health Agency recommends if you wish to stop smoking and are ready to do so you should use one of the free stop smoking services available across Northern Ireland, for information on these services visit www.stopsmokingni.info Find out more on e-cigarettes at www.publichealth.hscni.net



Pills, medicines and other drugs

Some medicines, including some common painkillers, can harm your baby's health, for example medication to treat long-term conditions such as asthma, thyroid disease, diabetes and epilepsy. To be on

the safe side, you should:

- **Keep taking your medication until you check with your doctor.**
- Always check with your doctor, midwife or pharmacist before taking any medicine.
- The use of antibiotics in pregnancy may be restricted and should only be used after a confirmed diagnosis and on the advice of a health professional.

- Make sure the medicine is safe to take when pregnant.
- For further information, speak to your pharmacist.

Minor ailment	First choice	Second choice	Do not use
Constipation	Eat more fibre. Bulk laxatives that contain ispaghula.	On your doctor's advice: bisacodyl or lactulose.	
Cough	Honey and lemon in hot water. Simple linctus.		Ibuprofen and medicines that contain codeine, unless advised by your doctor (for example co-codamol, co-dydramol, pholcodine and dihydrocodeine).
Diarrhoea	Oral rehydration sachets.		Loperamide.
Haemorrhoids (piles)	Soothing creams, ointments or suppositories.	Ice pack.	
Hayfever, house dust mite and animal hair allergy	Antihistamine nasal sprays and eye drops. Steroid nasal sprays.	On your doctor's advice: occasional doses of the antihistamines loratadine or chlorphenamine.	Other antihistamines.
Head lice	Wet combing. Dimeticone lotion.	If ineffective, head lice treatments containing malathion in water (aqueous lotion).	
Indigestion	Antacids (indigestion mixtures).	On your doctor's advice: medicines that reduce acid production, such as omeprazole.	
Nasal congestion (stuffy or runny nose)	Steam inhalation (such as over a bowl of hot water) or a hot shower.	If severe, occasional doses of oxymetazoline or xylometazoline nasal spray.	Phenylephrine or pseudoephedrine, especially in the first three months of pregnancy.
Pain (for example headache, toothache)	Paracetamol.		Ibuprofen and medicines that contain codeine (for example co-codamol, co-dydramol, pholcodine and dihydrocodeine), unless advised by your doctor.
Threadworms	Pharmacists cannot supply threadworm medicines to pregnant women without a prescription.	On your doctor's advice: mebendazole, but preferably not in the 1st trimester.	
Vaginal thrush	Pharmacists cannot supply medicines for vaginal thrush to pregnant women without a prescription.	On your doctor's advice: clotrimazole pessaries or cream. Do not use the pessary applicator if you are near term (at the end of your pregnancy).	Fluconazole.

- Use as few over the counter medicines (such as from a pharmacist or supermarket) as possible.
- Seeking care for yourself for minor conditions is safe when pregnant after consulting a pharmacist or other health professional. Be careful if you decide to purchase medicines or herbal supplements online. There may be a risk of receiving medication that is not safe for you to use, only use a reputable website registered with competent authorities. Within the EU this is



indicated by a common logo that appears on the websites operated by

registered retailers.

- Make sure that your doctor, dentist or other health professional knows you are pregnant before they prescribe you anything or give you treatment.
- Talk to your doctor if you take regular medication – ideally before you start trying for a baby or as soon as you find out you are pregnant.
- Use as few over the counter medicines as possible.

Medicines and treatments that are usually safe include paracetamol, most antibiotics (seek advice from a health

professional), dental treatments (including local anaesthetics), some immunisations (including tetanus, pertussis and flu injections) and nicotine replacement therapy. But you should always check with your GP, pharmacist or midwife first.

Illegal drugs

Illegal drugs like cannabis, ecstasy, cocaine and heroin can harm your baby. If you use any illegal drugs, it is important to talk to your doctor or midwife so that they can provide you with advice and support to help you stop. They can also refer you for additional support. Some dependent drug users initially need drug treatment to stabilise or come off drugs to keep the baby safe.

For more information visit www.drugsandalcoholni.info

Herbal and homeopathic remedies and aromatherapy

Not all 'natural' remedies are safe in pregnancy.

Tell your practitioner that you are pregnant, and tell your midwife or doctor and pharmacist which remedies you are using.

X-rays

X-rays should be avoided in pregnancy if possible. Make sure that your dentist knows you are pregnant.

Keeping active

The more active and fit you are during pregnancy, the easier it will be for you to adapt to your changing shape and weight gain. It will also help you to cope with labour and to get back into shape after the birth.

Keep up your normal daily physical activity or exercise (sport, dancing or just walking to the shops and back) for as long as you feel comfortable. Don't exhaust yourself, and remember that you may need to slow down as your pregnancy progresses or if your doctor advises you to. As a general rule, you should be able to hold a conversation as you exercise. If you become breathless as you talk, then you are probably exercising too strenuously.

Tommy's

Exercise helps prevent...

headaches
stress and depression
tiredness
pelvic pain
backache
constipation
cramps and swollen feet



150 minutes of moderate physical activity spread throughout the week is recommended in pregnancy. If you were inactive before you were pregnant, don't suddenly take up strenuous exercise. Begin exercising gradually with 10 minute bouts of moderate intensity continuous exercise building up to a total of 150 minutes across the week.

Exercise tips

- Exercise doesn't have to be strenuous to be beneficial.
- Make sure that you warm up and cool down.
- Try to keep active on a daily basis. Half an hour of walking each day can be enough. If you cannot manage that, any amount is better than nothing.
- Avoid any strenuous exercise in hot weather.
- Drink plenty of water and other fluids.
- If you go to exercise classes, make sure that your teacher is properly qualified and knows that you are pregnant and how far your pregnancy has progressed.
- You might like to try swimming, because the water will support your increased weight. Some local swimming pools provide aquanatal classes with qualified instructors.

Exercises to avoid

- Lying flat on your back – particularly after 16 weeks. The 'bump' presses on the big blood vessels and can make you feel faint.
- Contact sports where there is a risk of being hit, such as kickboxing, judo or squash.
- Horse riding, downhill skiing, ice hockey, gymnastics and cycling, because there is a risk of falling.
- Scuba diving, because the baby has no protection against decompression sickness and gas embolism.
- Exercising at heights over 2,500 metres until you have acclimatised. This is because you and your baby are at risk of acute mountain sickness (decrease in oxygen).

Exercises for a fitter pregnancy

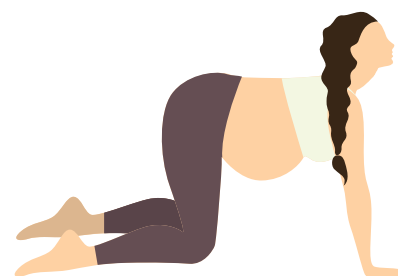
Try to fit these exercises into your daily routine. They will strengthen your muscles so that you can carry extra weight, make your joints stronger, improve your circulation, ease backache and generally make you feel well.

Stomach-strengthening exercises

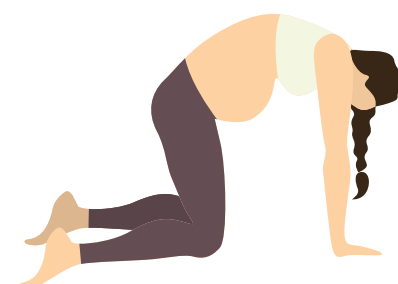
These strengthen your stomach (abdominal) muscles and

ease backache, which can be a problem in pregnancy. As your baby gets bigger you may find that the hollow in your lower back becomes more pronounced, which can lead to backache.

- Start in a box position (on all fours), with your knees under your hips, your hands under your shoulders, your fingers facing forward and your stomach muscles lifted so that your back is straight.



Pull in your stomach muscles and raise your back up towards the ceiling, curling your trunk and allowing your head to relax gently forward. Don't let your elbows lock.



- Hold for a few seconds then slowly return to the box position.
- Take care not to hollow your back – it should always return to a straight or neutral position.

- Do this slowly and rhythmically 10 times, making your muscles work hard and moving your back carefully. Only move your back as far as you can comfortably.

Pelvic tilt exercises

Stand with your shoulders and bottom against a wall. Keep your knees soft. Pull your belly button towards your spine, so that your back flattens against the wall. Hold for four seconds and release. Repeat up to 10 times.

Pelvic floor exercises

Pelvic floor exercises help to strengthen the muscles of the pelvic floor, which are placed under great strain in pregnancy and childbirth.

The pelvic floor consists of

layers of muscles which stretch like a supportive hammock from the pubic bone (in front) to the base of the backbone. During pregnancy you may find that you leak urine when you cough or strain. This is known as stress incontinence of urine and it can continue after pregnancy.

By performing pelvic floor exercises, you strengthen the pelvic floor muscles and this helps to reduce or avoid this problem after pregnancy. It is important to do them even if you are young and not suffering from stress incontinence now.

- Close up your back passage as if trying to prevent a bowel movement.
- At the same time, draw in your vagina as if you are gripping a tampon, and your urethra as if to stop the flow of urine.

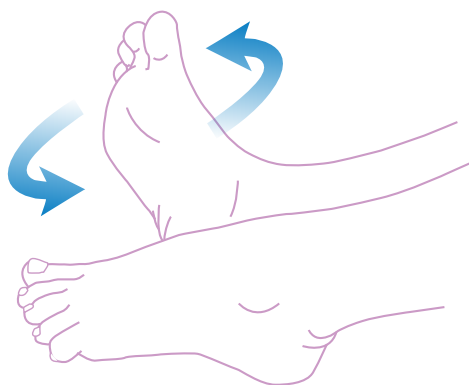
- First do this exercise quickly – tightening and releasing the muscles straight away.
- Then do it slowly, holding the contractions for as long as you can before you relax. Try to count to 10.
- Try to do three sets of eight squeezes every day. To help you remember, you could do them once at each meal.

As well as these exercises, you will also need to practise tightening up the pelvic floor before and during coughing and sneezing.

Ask your midwife or doctor about these exercises. Your local maternity unit should run classes where a specialist physiotherapist attends. They can instruct you in groups or individually. Feel free to ask them for advice and help.

Foot exercises

Foot exercises can be done sitting or standing. They improve blood circulation, reduce swelling in the ankles and prevent cramp in the calf muscles.



- Bend and stretch your foot vigorously up and down 30 times.
- Rotate your foot eight times one way and eight times the other way.
- Repeat with the other foot.

To protect your back

- Sit up straight with your bottom against the back of your chair. Tuck a small cushion behind your waist if you wish.
- When you pick something up, bend your knees, not your back.
- Try to stand tall.

Infections

Influenza

While flu is a mild illness for most people, it can be very serious for pregnant women. Pregnant women are more likely to develop serious complications as a result of flu, and rarely even death, compared to women who are not pregnant. There are also risks for the baby, including miscarriage and premature labour.

Receiving the flu vaccine during pregnancy is the best way to protect you and your unborn baby from getting serious complications of flu, including death. The flu vaccine is licensed for use by the European Medicines Agency. It

is regularly used for pregnant women across the United Kingdom, Ireland and other countries. Millions of pregnant women have received the flu vaccine and the safety of the vaccine has been carefully monitored. This has shown that it is extremely safe to give in pregnancy, both for the mother and the unborn baby.

The flu vaccine becomes available every year from late September onwards, at the start of the winter flu season. If you are pregnant during flu season you will be offered the flu vaccine by your GP or midwife. You can have the vaccine at any stage in pregnancy. You should get it as early in the season as possible in order

to receive the best protection for you and your baby. If you become pregnant later in the winter you should get the vaccine as soon as you know you are pregnant. Even if you received the flu vaccine in the past, you still need to get the vaccine as flu protection only lasts for one flu season.

Pregnant women can suffer the same minor side effects as anyone else, including soreness where the vaccine was injected and, less often, a slight temperature and aching muscles for a couple of days after being vaccinated. Other reactions are very rare. Flu vaccine does not contain a live virus and so it cannot give you flu. It will only protect you against flu. There are many other viruses around every winter which cause flu-like symptoms, but these are not usually as serious as flu.

For more information about the flu vaccine talk to your GP, practice nurse, district nurse or pharmacist.

Whooping cough

Whooping cough (pertussis) is an infection which can affect people of all ages but is particularly serious for babies. Most babies who get it will have to be admitted to hospital, some will end up in intensive care and it can even result in death. Very young babies (under three



months) are at most risk of serious disease.

All babies are vaccinated against whooping cough at two, three and four months of age. This means they can be vulnerable to the infection in the first two to three months of life before they get their vaccines. The best way to protect babies during this time is to give the mother the vaccine during pregnancy, at any stage after 16 weeks. She will make antibodies that are passed onto the unborn baby, which then protect the baby after it is born until he or she gets their own vaccines. The vaccine needs to be repeated during each pregnancy.

All pregnant women are offered the whooping cough vaccine between 16 and 32 weeks of pregnancy. This is the recommended time to receive it so that the unborn baby receives the highest level of protection. Recent studies have shown that when the vaccine is given to pregnant women at this time, over 90% of newborn babies do not get whooping cough. Studies also show that giving the vaccine to pregnant women is very safe for both the woman and unborn baby.

For more information about the whooping cough vaccine talk to your GP, practice nurse, district nurse or pharmacist.

Rubella

Rubella (or German measles) generally causes a mild illness with a range of symptoms including slight temperature, coughing, sneezing, rash, swollen glands or sore throat. If you catch rubella in the first four months of pregnancy it can seriously affect your baby's sight and hearing and may cause brain and heart defects. If you are more than four months pregnant, it is unlikely that rubella will affect your baby.

Rubella infection can be prevented by measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine. All children are offered two MMR vaccines, at 13 months and three years. Most women in Northern Ireland are therefore protected against rubella, either from having had the infection previously or having received MMR vaccine as a child. If you are protected against rubella you cannot pass it on to your unborn baby.

As part of your antenatal care you will be offered a number of blood tests (see page 61), one of which will check if you are immune (protected) for rubella. If you are not immune you will be offered two MMR vaccines after your baby is born as it is not recommended in pregnancy. If you are not immune and you come into contact with someone who has rubella or if you develop a rash you should tell your

midwife or GP at once. A blood test will then be carried out to show if you have been infected.

Sexually transmitted infections

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are on the increase. The most common is chlamydia. Up to 70% of women and 50% of men who have an STI show no symptoms, so you may not know if you have one. However, many STIs can affect your baby's health during pregnancy and after birth. If you have any reason to believe that you or your partner has an STI, you should go for a check-up as soon as you can. You can ask your GP or midwife, or go to a genitourinary medicine (GUM) or sexual health clinic. You will be guaranteed strict confidentiality. You can find your nearest GUM clinic or sexual health clinic online or at www.sexualhealthni.info

If you are under 19, you can visit Common Youth to get free, confidential advice. To find your nearest centre, visit www.commonyouth.com or email hello@commonyouth.com

HIV and AIDS

You will be offered a confidential HIV test as part of your routine antenatal care.

Your doctor or midwife will discuss the test with you and

counselling will be available if the result is positive. You can also go to a GUM clinic for an HIV test and advice.

Current evidence suggests that an HIV positive mother, in good health and without symptoms of the infection, is unlikely to be adversely affected by pregnancy. HIV positive mothers can pass on the virus through breastmilk. However, it is possible to reduce the risk of transmitting HIV to your baby during pregnancy and after birth (see box on page 62).

If you are HIV positive, talk to your doctor about your own health and the options open to you.

Hepatitis B

Hepatitis B is an infection caused by the hepatitis B virus.



The infection mainly affects the liver, but is present in blood and body fluids. Many people with hepatitis B infection have no symptoms and do not know they are infected. Most adults infected with hepatitis B fully recover, but in some cases the virus remains in the blood. If this happens, the people affected will develop lifelong hepatitis B infection and they can pass the infection on to others, most commonly from an infected mother to her baby. The virus can only be identified by a blood test.

You will be offered a blood test for hepatitis B as part of your antenatal care. If the blood test shows that you have the infection, you will be referred for specialist assessment and follow-up. Even if you know you have hepatitis B and already attend a specialist, it is still important that you are seen again as early as possible during your pregnancy.

Your baby will also be offered a course of hepatitis B vaccine in the first year of life and be referred for specialist assessment and follow-up. Hepatitis B vaccine is 90-95% effective in preventing babies from getting hepatitis B and developing lifelong infection. The first vaccine is given within 24 hours of birth, followed by at one month and 12 months of age, as well as in the routine vaccinations at two, three and four months of age. A small number of babies may also need an injection of hepatitis B antibodies at birth, at the same time as the first vaccine.

You can get infected with HIV, hepatitis B, or hepatitis C if you:

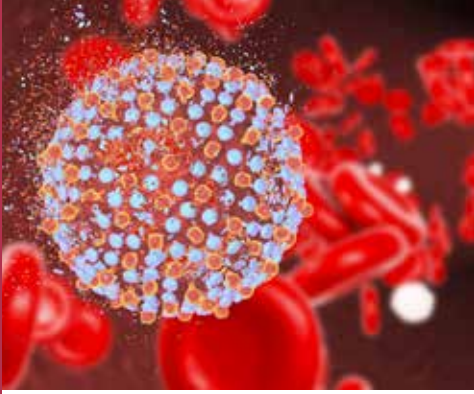
- have sex with someone who is infected without using a condom;
- use injectable drugs and share equipment with an infected person.

You may have already been infected with hepatitis B if you were born or spent your childhood outside the UK in a country where hepatitis B

is common. (You may have acquired the infection at birth.)

You may have been infected with hepatitis C if you:

- received a blood transfusion in the UK prior to September 1991, or blood products prior to 1986;
- received medical or dental treatment in countries where hepatitis C is common and the infection is not controlled properly.



Hepatitis C

Hepatitis C is a virus that infects the liver. Many people with hepatitis C may have no symptoms and be unaware that they are infected. If you have hepatitis C, you might pass the infection to your baby, although the risk is much lower than with hepatitis B or HIV. This cannot be prevented at present. Your baby can be tested for hepatitis C. If they are infected, they can be referred for specialist assessment.

Herpes

Genital herpes infection can be caught through genital contact with an infected person or from oral sex with someone who has oral herpes (cold sores) and can be dangerous for a newborn baby. Initial infection causes very painful blisters or ulcers on the genitals. Less severe attacks usually occur for some years afterwards. If you or your partner are infected, use condoms or avoid sex during an attack. Avoid oral sex if either of you have cold sores or active genital herpes. Tell your doctor or midwife if either you or your partner have recurring herpes or develop the symptoms described above. If your first infection occurs in pregnancy, there is treatment

available. If your first infection occurs towards the end of your pregnancy or during labour, a caesarean section may be recommended to reduce the risk of transmission to your baby.

Other infections

Chickenpox

Chickenpox (varicella) causes a blistering, itchy rash and mild temperature in most people, although it can be more serious in pregnant women and may adversely affect your baby.

Around 95% of women are immune to chickenpox from having had the infection as a child, although this may be lower in women who were born outside the UK and Ireland. Most women are therefore not at risk of catching chickenpox and passing it on to their unborn baby. If you have never had chickenpox or received a varicella-containing vaccine, you may not be immune.

If you develop a rash or come into contact with someone who

has chickenpox or shingles, you should speak to your GP, midwife or obstetrician at once. A blood test will be carried out to see if you are immune, and you may receive an injection of varicella antibodies.

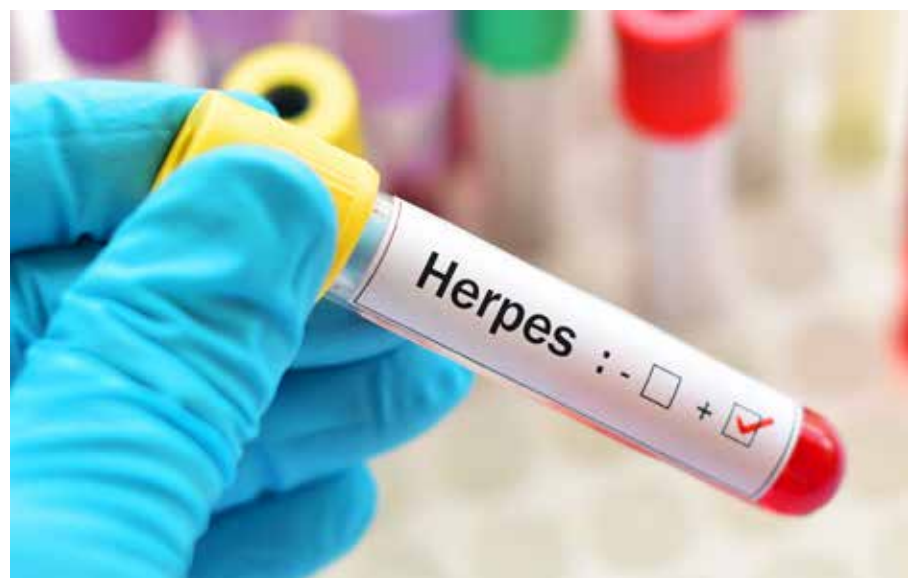
Toxoplasmosis

This infection can damage your baby if you catch it during pregnancy, so take precautions. Most women have already had the infection before pregnancy and will be immune. If you feel you may have been at risk, talk to your GP, midwife or obstetrician. If you do catch toxoplasmosis while you are pregnant, you can get treatment (see page 51).

Parvovirus B19 (slapped cheek disease)

Parvovirus B19 infection is common in children aged 6–10. It causes a temperature and a characteristic red rash on the face, so it is often called 'slapped cheek disease'.

50–70% of women are immune



to this infection. However, parvovirus B19 is very infectious and can be harmful to your baby. If you come into contact with someone who is infected you should talk to your midwife or doctor, who can check whether you are immune through a blood test. In most cases, the baby is not affected when a pregnant woman is infected with parvovirus.

Rash in pregnancy

If you develop a rash or illness at any time in pregnancy you should contact your midwife, GP or obstetrician urgently for advice. You may need some investigations. You should avoid antenatal clinics or maternity settings until you have been assessed to avoid coming into contact with other pregnant women.

If you have been in contact with someone with a rash, or known infection such as chickenpox, shingles, slapped cheek syndrome or rubella, you should also contact your midwife, GP or obstetrician for advice.

Group B streptococcus

Group B streptococcus (also called GBS or strep B) is a bacterium carried by up to 30% of people without causing harm or symptoms. In women it is found in the intestine and vagina and causes no problem in most pregnancies. In a very

small number it infects the baby, usually just before or during labour, and can lead to serious illness or death. If you have had GBS in a previous pregnancy you will be offered either testing for GBS at 35-37 weeks or antibiotics in labour.

Your obstetrician or midwife will assess whether you need to be given antibiotics during labour. If you need antibiotics, they will be given through a vein (intravenously).

Treatment for GBS

In some circumstances antibiotics can reduce the risk of a baby developing GBS. You should be offered antibiotics during labour if:

- You have previously had a baby with invasive GBS infection.
- GBS has been found in your urine in your current pregnancy.
- GBS has been found on swabs from your vagina which have been taken for another reason during this pregnancy.
- You have a high temperature during labour.
- You have an infection of the membranes around the baby (Chorioamnionitis).

Screening for GBS

In Northern Ireland, as in the

rest of the UK, routine testing for GBS in pregnancy is not currently recommended because there is insufficient evidence to support it. This position is kept under regular review.

If you are concerned about GBS, discuss it with your doctor or midwife.

Useful links

Group B Strep Support (GBSS)
www.gbss.org.uk

Group B Streptococcus and pregnancy pha.site/group-b-strep

Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RCOG)
www.rcog.org.uk

Infections transmitted by animals

Cats

Cats' faeces can contain an organism which causes toxoplasmosis. Avoid emptying cat litter trays while you are pregnant. If no one else can do it, use disposable rubber gloves. Trays should be cleaned daily and filled with boiling water for five minutes.





Avoid close contact with sick cats and wear gloves when gardening – even if you don't have a cat – in case the soil is contaminated with faeces. Wash your hands and gloves after gardening. If you do come into contact with cat faeces, make sure that you wash your hands thoroughly.

Sheep

Lambs and sheep can be a source of an organism called *Chlamydia psittaci*, which is known to cause miscarriage in ewes. They also carry toxoplasma. Avoid lambing or milking ewes and all contact with newborn lambs. If you experience flu-like symptoms after coming into contact with sheep, tell your doctor.

Pigs

Research is going on to see if pigs can be a source of hepatitis E infection. This infection is dangerous in pregnant women, so avoid contact with pigs and pig faeces. There is no risk of hepatitis E from eating cooked pork products.

Inherited conditions

Some diseases or conditions are inherited from one or both parents. These include medium chain acyl dehydrogenase deficiency (MCADD) cystic fibrosis, haemophilia, muscular dystrophy, sickle cell disorders and thalassaemia. If you, your baby's father or any of your relatives has an inherited condition or if you already have a baby with a disability, talk to your doctor. You may be able to have tests early in pregnancy to check whether your baby is at risk or affected (see page 52).

Ask your GP or midwife to refer you to a genetic counsellor (a specialist in inherited diseases) for advice. Ideally, you should do this before you get pregnant or in the early weeks of pregnancy.

Work hazards

If you work with chemicals, lead or X-rays, or are in a job with a lot of lifting, you may be risking your health and the health of your baby. If you have any worries about this, you should talk to your doctor, midwife, occupational health nurse, union representative or personnel department.

If it is a known and recognised risk, it may be illegal for you to continue in your current role, and your employer must offer you suitable alternative work on the same terms and conditions as your original job. If no safe alternative is available, your employer should suspend you



on full pay (give you paid leave) for as long as necessary to avoid the risk. If your employer fails to pay you during your suspension, you can bring a claim in an employment tribunal (within three months). This will not affect your maternity pay and leave. See also page 187.

Computer screens

The most recent research shows no evidence of a risk from visual display units on computer terminals and word processors.

Coping at work

You might get extremely tired – particularly in the first few and last few weeks of your pregnancy. Try to use your lunch break to eat and rest, not to do the shopping. If travelling in rush hour is exhausting, ask your employer if you can work slightly different hours for a while.

Don't rush home and start another job cleaning and cooking. If you have a partner, ask them to take over. If you are on your own, keep housework to a minimum, and go to bed early if you can.

DIY

It is highly unlikely that painting or being around paint fumes while you're pregnant will harm your unborn baby, as the risk from most modern household paints is very low.

The risk of harm to your baby may be slightly greater from solvent-based paints and old paintwork, which may contain traces of lead.

For this reason, you should avoid using solvent-based paints and stripping old paintwork while you're pregnant.

Flying and travel

Flying is not harmful for you or your baby, but some airlines will not let you fly towards the end of your pregnancy, and you should check conditions with them. Long distance travel (longer than five hours) carries a small risk of thrombosis (blood clots) in pregnant women. If you fly, drink plenty of water to stay hydrated and do the recommended calf exercises.

You can buy a pair of support stockings in the pharmacy over the counter, which will reduce leg swelling.

Before you travel, think about your destination. Could you get medical help if you needed it? Are any immunisations needed which might be harmful in pregnancy?

Safety on the move

Road accidents are among the most common causes of injury in pregnant women. To protect yourself and your baby, always wear your seatbelt with the diagonal strap across your body between your breasts and with the lap belt over your upper thighs. The straps should lie above and below your bump, not over it.

