



The American College of
Obstetricians and Gynecologists



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
FAQ056
PREGNANCY

Good Health Before Pregnancy: Preconception Care

- [What is a preconception care checkup?](#)
- [Who should have a preconception care checkup?](#)
- [Why is a healthy diet important?](#)
- [How can I make sure my diet is healthy?](#)
- [How can being overweight affect my pregnancy?](#)
- [How can I lose weight if I am overweight?](#)
- [How can being underweight affect my pregnancy?](#)
- [Should I take a vitamin supplement?](#)
- [Why is it important for me to get enough folic acid before I get pregnant?](#)
- [Why is it important for me to get enough iron?](#)
- [Can my lifestyle affect my pregnancy?](#)
- [How can my environment affect my pregnancy?](#)
- [Can medical conditions I have affect my pregnancy?](#)
- [Can the medications I take affect my pregnancy?](#)
- [If I have an infection, can it affect my pregnancy?](#)
- [Can I prevent infections?](#)
- [What if I had a problem with a previous pregnancy?](#)
- [Why is it important for my partner and me to share our family health histories with my health care provider?](#)
- [Glossary](#)

What is a preconception care checkup?

The goal of this checkup is to find things that could affect your pregnancy. Identifying these factors before pregnancy allows you to take steps that can increase the chances of having a healthy pregnancy and a healthy baby. During this visit, your health care provider will ask about your diet and lifestyle, your medical and family history, medications you take, and any past pregnancies.

Who should have a preconception care checkup?

If you are planning to become pregnant, it is a good idea to have a preconception care checkup. The first 8 weeks of pregnancy are key for the baby growing inside you. Most of the baby's major organs and body systems have begun to form. Your health and nutrition can affect your baby's growth and development in these early weeks.

Why is a healthy diet important?

Your body needs a regular supply of **nutrients** to grow, replace worn-out tissue, and provide energy. How much of each nutrient you need each day is called the dietary reference intake. You can get your daily dietary reference intake of nutrients from food as well as from supplements. However, most of your nutrients should come from the foods you eat.

How can I make sure my diet is healthy?

To be sure that your diet gives you enough nutrients, you need to know which ones are in the foods you eat. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's food-planning guide called MyPlate (www.choosemyplate.gov) can help you make healthy food choices. MyPlate takes into account your age, sex, and how much you exercise every day.

How can being overweight affect my pregnancy?

Excess weight during pregnancy is associated with several pregnancy and childbirth complications, including high blood pressure, **preeclampsia**, **preterm** birth, and **gestational diabetes**. Obesity during pregnancy also is associated with macrosomia, defined as a larger than normal baby, as well as an increased risk of birth injury and cesarean delivery. It also increases the risk of birth defects, especially **neural tube defects (NTDs)**. Having too much body fat may make it more difficult for your health care provider to monitor your baby with **ultrasound** and to hear the baby's heartbeat.

How can I lose weight if I am overweight?

To lose weight, you need to use up more **calories** than you take in. The best way to lose weight is by making a few changes in your diet and by being more physically active. Cutting back on the number of calories you consume is a good first step. Exercise burns calories and helps you lose weight. In certain situations, medications or weight-loss surgery can be considered.

How can being underweight affect my pregnancy?

Being underweight also poses risks during pregnancy. It increases the risk of having a low birth weight baby. These babies are at risk of problems during labor and may have health and behavioral problems that last into childhood and adulthood. Being underweight during pregnancy also increases the risk of preterm birth.

Should I take a vitamin supplement?

Although most of your nutrients should come from the foods you eat, it is a good idea to start taking a prenatal vitamin supplement before pregnancy. Prenatal vitamin supplements contain all the recommended daily vitamins and minerals you will need before and during your pregnancy.

Why is it important for me to get enough folic acid before I get pregnant?

Folic acid helps prevent NTDs when taken before pregnancy and for the first 3 months of pregnancy. It is recommended that all women (even if they are not trying to get pregnant) consume 0.4 milligrams (400 micrograms) of folic acid a day.

Why is it important for me to get enough iron?

Iron also is important during pregnancy. It is used to make the extra blood needed to supply oxygen to the baby. Not getting enough iron can be a problem for some women.

Can my lifestyle affect my pregnancy?

Smoking, drinking alcohol, and drug use during pregnancy can have harmful effects on a baby's health. The time when the **fetus** is most vulnerable to the harmful effects of these substances is during the first trimester of pregnancy. Stopping harmful behavior before pregnancy may reduce or even eliminate the risks of some birth defects that occur early in pregnancy.

How can my environment affect my pregnancy?

Some substances found in the home or the workplace may make it harder for a woman to conceive or could harm her fetus. If you are planning to get pregnant, look closely at your home and workplace. Think about the chemicals you use in your home or garden. Find out from your employer whether you might be exposed at work to toxic substances such as lead or mercury, chemicals such as pesticides or solvents, or radiation.

Can medical conditions I have affect my pregnancy?

Some medical conditions—such as **diabetes**, high blood pressure, **depression**, and seizure disorders—can cause problems during pregnancy. If you have a medical condition, your health care provider will discuss with you the changes that you need to make in order to bring your condition under control before you try to get pregnant.

Can the medications I take affect my pregnancy?

Some medications, including vitamin supplements, over-the-counter medications, and herbal remedies, can be harmful to the fetus and should not be taken while you are pregnant. It is important to tell your health care provider about all of the medications you are taking during your preconception care checkup. Do not stop taking prescription medication until you have talked with your health care provider.

If I have an infection, can it affect my pregnancy?

Infections can harm both the mother and the fetus. Some infections during pregnancy can cause birth defects or illnesses in the baby.

Infections passed through sexual contact—**sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)**—also are harmful during pregnancy. Many types of STDs may affect your ability to become pregnant. They also may infect and harm your baby. If you think you or your partner may have an STD, get tested and treated right away.

Can I prevent infections?

Vaccination (also called immunization) can prevent some infections. Some vaccines are not safe to use during pregnancy. It is important to know which vaccines you may need and to get them before becoming pregnant.

What if I had a problem with a previous pregnancy?

Some pregnancy problems may increase the risk of having the same problem in a later pregnancy. These problems include preterm birth, high blood pressure, preeclampsia, and gestational diabetes. However, just because you had a problem in a past pregnancy does not mean it will happen again—especially if you receive proper care before and during your pregnancy.

Why is it important for my partner and me to share our family health histories with my health care provider?

Some health conditions occur more often in certain families or ethnic groups. These conditions are called genetic or inherited disorders. If a close relative has a certain condition, you or your baby could be at greater risk of having it.

Glossary

Calories: Units of heat used to express the fuel or energy value of food.

Depression: Feelings of sadness for periods of at least 2 weeks.

Diabetes: A condition in which the levels of sugar in the blood are too high.

Fetus: The developing offspring in the uterus from the ninth week of pregnancy until the end of pregnancy.

Gestational Diabetes: Diabetes that arises during pregnancy.

Neural Tube Defects (NTDs): Birth defects that result from incomplete development of the brain, spinal cord, or their coverings.

Nutrients: Nourishing substances supplied through food, such as vitamins and minerals.

Preeclampsia: A condition of pregnancy in which there is high blood pressure and protein in the urine.

Preterm: Born before 37 weeks of pregnancy.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs): Diseases that are spread by sexual contact, including chlamydia, gonorrhea, genital warts, herpes, syphilis, and infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV, the cause of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome [AIDS]).

Ultrasound: A test in which sound waves are used to examine internal structures. During pregnancy, it can be used to examine the fetus.

If you have further questions, contact your obstetrician–gynecologist.

FAQ056: Designed as an aid to patients, this document sets forth current information and opinions related to women's health. The information does not dictate an exclusive course of treatment or procedure to be followed and should not be construed as excluding other acceptable methods of practice. Variations, taking into account the needs of the individual patient, resources, and limitations unique to the institution or type of practice, may be appropriate.

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