

## Gravidity and parity definition and examples

➔ Gravidity is defined as the number of times that a woman has been pregnant.

➔ Parity is defined as the number of times that she has given birth to a fetus with a gestational age of 24 weeks or more, regardless of whether the child was born alive or was stillborn.

◆◆ For example, a woman who is described as 'gravid 2, para 2' (sometimes abbreviated to G2 P2) has had two pregnancies and two deliveries after 24 weeks, and a woman who is described as 'gravid 2, para 0' (G2 P0) has had two pregnancies, neither of which survived to a gestational age of 24 weeks.

◆◆ If they are both currently pregnant again, these women would have the obstetric history of G3 P2 and G3 P0 respectively. Sometimes a suffix is added to indicate the number of miscarriages or terminations a woman has had. So if the second woman had had two miscarriages, it could be annotated G3 P0+2.

➔ A nulliparous woman (nullip) has not given birth previously (regardless of outcome).

➔ A primigravida is in her first pregnancy.

➔ A primiparous woman has given birth once. The term 'primip' is often used interchangeably with primigravida, although technically incorrect, as a woman does not become primiparous until she has delivered her baby.

➔ A multigravida has been pregnant more than once.

A multiparous woman (multip) has given birth more than once.

➔ A grand multipara is a woman who has already delivered five or more infants who have achieved a gestational age of 24 weeks or more, and such women are traditionally considered to be at higher risk than the average in subsequent pregnancies.

➔ A grand multigravida has been pregnant five times or more.

➔ A great grand multipara has delivered seven or more infants beyond 24 weeks of gestation.

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