

CareBaby

Your helpful guide
to a healthy and
happy pregnancy



CareOregon®

health

share

Health Share of Oregon

You can get this information in different languages, large print, electronic format, oral presentation (face-to-face or on the phone), or braille. Call Customer Service toll-free at 800-224-4840 or TTY 711.

If you need an interpreter for visits or phone calls to your provider's office, you're legally entitled to this service free of charge. CareOregon Customer Service also provides interpretation services. Just ask.



CareOregon Customer Service

We're open 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Customer Service: **503-416-4100** or toll-free **800-224-4840**
TTY: 711

Text to Chat: **503-488-2887**

Secure message us at: careoregon.org/portal

Other useful info is on our CareBaby webpage:
careoregon.org/carebaby



Who to call when you have questions

For questions about your pregnancy, call your clinic or ask your provider.

For questions about benefits and services, call CareOregon Customer Service.

You're about to become a parent!

As a parent-to-be, you're on an important journey. It's exciting and a little scary, with lots to think about and do.

That's why CareOregon and Health Share put together this guide to help you and your baby be as healthy and happy as possible. It includes:

Benefits. We share with you services that may be helpful during pregnancy, like transportation help to medical, dental and mental health appointments. And extra benefits, including glasses and dental services.

What to take care of, and when.

We'll note when to make appointments, how to apply for access to free groceries, and when to start thinking about getting a car seat.

What's happening with you and your baby.

We'll tell you when your baby has grown to the size of a peach. And why getting *your* teeth cleaned by a dentist is important to your growing baby's health, too.

CareOregon and Health Share are here to walk with you in the months ahead.

Best wishes,

The CareOregon

Maternal Child Youth Team

How to use this guide

Most pregnancies last about 40 weeks, or a little over nine months.

That time is divided into three sections called “trimesters.”

First trimester

0 to 12 weeks (0 to 3 months)

Second trimester

13 to 27 weeks (4 to 6 months)

Third trimester

28 to 40 weeks (7 to 9 months)

When did your pregnancy begin?

In medical terms, pregnancy starts the first day of your last menstrual period.

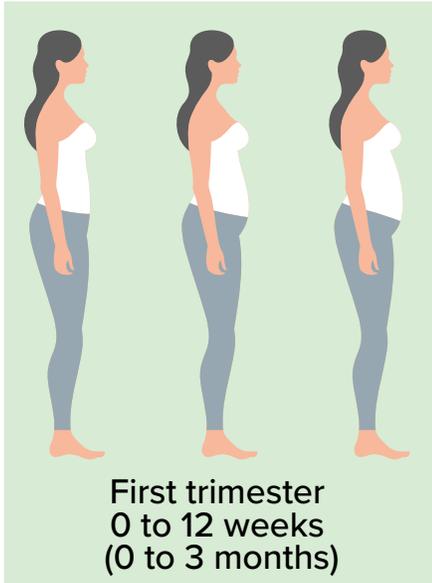
That’s why your primary care or prenatal provider asks when you had your last menstrual period. That date helps them calculate your due date.



How to use this guide

We organized this booklet by trimesters and weeks because medical providers typically talk in terms of weeks and trimesters.

You may want to take this guide with you to your pregnancy or “prenatal” appointments.



Your benefits

The Oregon Health Plan (OHP) offers extra, free benefits to all pregnant members. We hope you'll use these! They support a healthy pregnancy.

Medical care. As a Health Share/ CareOregon member, your medical care is paid for:

- During pregnancy
- While the baby is being born
- For at least 60 days after delivery

Your health care providers. At first, your pregnancy appointments – called prenatal visits – may be with your primary care provider (PCP).

Your PCP could be a nurse practitioner, physician assistant, medical doctor or osteopathic doctor.

Your PCP will help you decide when to see a prenatal provider, a specialist who focuses on pregnancy and childbirth.

These pregnancy specialists include:

- **Midwives** – usually Certified Nurse Midwives (CNM). These advanced practice registered nurses provide prenatal care and deliver babies.
- **Family medicine physicians** – medical doctors or doctors of osteopathic medicine who are additionally trained in obstetrics. They provide prenatal care and

typically are happy to take care of your baby after birth. They often also deliver babies. If family medicine physicians don't deliver babies themselves, they will make sure you understand how they've arranged for your baby's delivery.

- **Obstetrician/gynecologists** – medical doctors or doctors of osteopathic medicine who specialize in pregnancy and delivery.

We call all these specialists “**prenatal providers.**”

Doulas – trained birth companions

You may choose to use services from a certified doula, along with your prenatal provider.

Doulas offer personal support to pregnant members and families during pregnancy, delivery and beyond. Their support is:

- Emotional
- Physical
- Educational

Doulas aren't medical providers but can be a great addition to your health care team. Research shows that doulas improve the likelihood of a healthier birth for both baby and mother.

Member ID card not available? Contact CareOregon Customer Service for help. We're open 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.

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Eye care. You may notice your eyes changing during pregnancy. The Oregon Health Plan offers extra vision benefits during pregnancy: an eye exam from an eye doctor, and possibly eyeglasses. More info: Page 37

VSP handles CareOregon's pregnancy vision benefits. Call VSP toll-free at 800-877-7195 or visit vsp.com

When calling VSP:

- Have your Social Security number available
- Have your Member ID card available
- Tell VSP you're pregnant



Your benefits

Prescription drugs. Talk with your PCP or prenatal provider about any medicines, supplements or vitamins you're now taking. They'll let you know which are safe to take during pregnancy and help if you need refills or medication changes. CareOregon pays for many prescription drugs and prenatal vitamins.



Prenatal (pregnancy) vitamins.

Your PCP or prenatal provider can prescribe prenatal vitamins. Whether you're planning pregnancy or are already pregnant, talk with your provider right away about starting prenatal vitamins.

Prenatal vitamins provide an important boost to the nutrients you get from eating a variety of healthy foods. Look for vitamins that contain folic acid, calcium, iron and vitamin D.

For women age 50 and under, CareOregon covers select over-the-counter and prescription prenatal vitamins, at no cost, from in-network pharmacies.

More info: Pages 26-28

Prenatal and postpartum

You'll hear medical providers use the terms "prenatal" and "postpartum."

Q: What does "prenatal" mean?

A: "Prenatal" means anything that happens during pregnancy.

Q: What does "postpartum" mean?

A: "Postpartum" is the 12-week period after childbirth.

Next section: The first trimester, and your checklist for Months 0 to 3

Notes

Months 1 to 3

First trimester

The first 12 weeks you're pregnant, you may not look different on the outside. Inside, though, your body is busy with all kinds of baby-growing activities.

The early weeks of your baby's life are a highly important time for you to take good care of yourself. Take prenatal vitamins, eat foods that are right for pregnancy, get extra sleep, and stay free from tobacco, alcohol or other substances that can harm your baby's development. CareOregon and your providers will support you in that!

During your first trimester, be sure to:

 **Contact the Oregon Health Plan.**

Contact OHP by phone, online or email as soon as you find out you're pregnant.

OHP covers pregnant members for their full pregnancy (and at least 60 days after the baby's birth), and often provides extra benefits.

Months 1 to 3: First trimester

Make an appointment with your primary care provider.

Let your clinic know you are pregnant, or think that you are. Early prenatal care means a healthier pregnancy for you, and a strong start for your baby.

Do you need a primary care provider (PCP)? Our Customer Service team can help you make appointments and let you know about other services.

Or, get face-to-face help at one of CareOregon's events. See more about our outreach services, and dates and locations here: careoregon.org/outreach

Morning sickness

In the first months of pregnancy, you may feel queasy, and even vomit. This is called “morning sickness,” but it can happen at any time of day.

Morning sickness typically first occurs about six weeks into pregnancy and ends after the first trimester. But everyone's different. Some people never get morning sickness; for others, it continues into the second or even third trimester.

Your prenatal clinic always has someone available to take your call when you have a question or concern.

Call your clinic about morning sickness if:

- Simple approaches don't help
- You seem dehydrated
- You feel something just isn't right

Your prenatal provider knows your health needs. If you need to be seen, they likely will ask you to come to the clinic. Depending on your medical needs, the clinic will:

- Advise you by phone
- Ask you to come to the clinic
- Advise you to go to an urgent care or a hospital emergency department

TIP: Protect your teeth. If you vomit, rinse your mouth with a mouthwash made from a cup of warm water and one teaspoon of baking soda. Swish and spit. This will keep stomach acids from hurting your teeth.



Eating right

Q: What are the best foods to eat for a healthy pregnancy?

A: You and your baby need a wide range of foods to keep you well and support your baby's brain and body development.

Your prenatal provider can guide you on this important topic. To help, we've included tips from the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

Basic tips for healthy eating in pregnancy

- Fill one-half of your plate with fruits and vegetables.
- Use nonfat or 1% milk.
- Eat whole grains for at least one-half of your grains.
- Eat a variety of protein. Try eating recommended types of fish two or three times a week. Choose lean (low-fat) meats and poultry.
- Vegetarian proteins include nuts, seeds and soy products.

- Limit foods with “empty calories,” which means lots of calories but little nutrition. That includes treats like candy, cookies, chips and sugary drinks.
- Take a daily prenatal vitamin.

Other help with planning a healthy diet

These websites offer information you can rely on.

Safely eating fish and shellfish: epa.gov/choose-fish-and-shellfish-wisely

Eating healthy and safely in pregnancy: womenshealth.gov/pregnancy/youre-pregnant-now-what/staying-healthy-and-safe

Healthy eating during pregnancy or while breastfeeding:

choosemyplate.gov

Q&As for a healthy pregnancy diet:

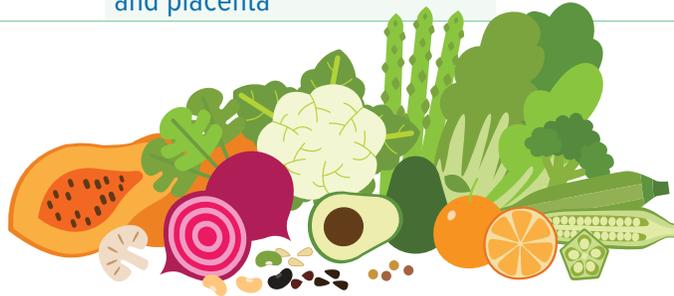
acog.org/Patients/FAQs/Nutrition-During-Pregnancy

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children: fns.usda.gov/wic



Key vitamins and minerals during pregnancy

Nutrient (daily recommended amount)	Why you and your baby need it	Best sources
Vitamin D (600 international units)	Builds your baby's bones and teeth; helps promote healthy eyesight and skin	Sunlight, fortified milk, fatty fish such as salmon and sardines
Folic acid (600 micrograms)	Helps prevent birth defects of the brain and spine and supports the general growth and development of the fetus and placenta	Green leafy vegetables, orange juice, beans, fortified cereals, enriched bread and pasta, nuts



Folic acid sources

Key vitamins and minerals during pregnancy

Nutrient (daily recommended amount)	Why you and your baby need it	Best sources
Vitamin A (750 micrograms for 14-18 years; 770 micrograms for 19-50 years)	Forms healthy skin and eyesight; helps with bone growth	Carrots, green leafy vegetables, sweet potatoes
Vitamin C (80 mg for 14-18 years; 85 mg for 19-50 years)	Promotes healthy gums, teeth and bones	Citrus fruit, broccoli, tomatoes, strawberries



Vitamin A sources

Months 1 to 3: First trimester

Q: Is it OK to exercise?

A: Yes – movement is good! Talk with your primary care or prenatal provider about the right amount of exercise for you. If you already exercise, keep it up. If you're not currently exercising, ask about adding walking into your routine.



Take a prenatal (pregnancy) vitamin every day.

Prenatal vitamins support you and give your growing baby nutrients that may be hard to get from food alone. They're free with a prescription.

Prenatal vitamins

Prenatal vitamins are a covered benefit, which means it's free to you!

Covered prenatal vitamins are listed on CareOregon's drug list, or formulary. The drug list is posted on CareOregon's website.

Months 1 to 3: First trimester

Benefits from prenatal vitamins

Folate or folic acid. Early in pregnancy, helps prevent serious brain and spinal cord problems in your baby.

Calcium. Helps baby's teeth, bones, heart, nerves and muscles develop.

Vitamin D. Helps your body use calcium. May contribute to an overall healthier pregnancy for you and baby.

Iron. Does many things, including helping you and your baby get enough oxygen.

Get help quitting tobacco.

When you're smoking, your baby is smoking. You both can be free of tobacco. Talk with your PCP or prenatal provider about the services CareOregon offers to help you cut down or quit smoking. Or contact Quit For Life®.

- Call toll-free 800-784-8669 (800-QUITNOW)
- Visit quitnow.net/Oregon

Months 1 to 3: First trimester

See your dentist.

Dental appointments during pregnancy are safe – and important. Hormonal changes can increase your risk of gum problems. And because of bacteria in your mouth, your oral health affects your overall health and your baby's health.

A dental appointment will help you:

- Avoid cavities and gum problems
- Treat any cavities and gum problems
- Have a healthy delivery and healthy baby

Need a dentist? Check your Health Share/CareOregon Member ID card. Call the number under “Dental Health Plan.” **Tell the dental plan you're pregnant.** The clinic will try to schedule you sooner.

Apply to WIC.

WIC, or the Women, Infants, and Children Program, is a nationwide public health nutrition program. WIC helps families with healthy food and much more.



Months 1 to 3: First trimester

Notes

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Months 4 to 6

Second trimester

The little person inside of you is growing fast! Weeks 13 to 27 may feel like the smoothest stretch of your pregnancy. If you had morning sickness, you may start feeling better. Your typical energy may be returning, too.

However, the second trimester may bring other changes, such as:

- Leg cramps or swollen feet
- Backache
- Bleeding gums
- Heartburn
- Constipation
- Thicker hair and larger breasts

Take notes about changes you notice. Your prenatal provider wants to hear about your pregnancy experience and concerns.

During your second trimester:

● **Re-read Months 0 to 3 in this guide.**

All those suggestions are also good for this stage of pregnancy. It's all about keeping yourself healthy, and doing your best to give your baby a healthy start in life.

Sign up for Text4baby.

There's a lot to remember when you're pregnant. Text4baby sends free incoming texts that are timed to your due date. Text4baby makes it easy to get important information during pregnancy and your baby's first year of life.

To sign up: Text "BABY" (or BEBE for Spanish) to 511411 or download the app, available for iPhone and Android.

You'll get about three texts a week from experts across the country, with ideas from parents like you.

Schedule checkups with your prenatal provider.

Your prenatal provider wants to see you more often now to make sure you and your baby are doing well.

At your 4-month, 5-month and 6-month checkups, keep asking questions and letting your prenatal provider know how you're doing.



Months 4 to 6: Second trimester

TIP: Expect health screenings. Screenings, or tests, show if you or your baby need additional support. They help your prenatal provider give the right care to you and your growing baby.



Counseling

Pregnancy can be both joyful and stressful. Please remember that you're not alone.

Q: I feel overwhelmed by everything. What can I do?

A: Counseling is a covered benefit for all Health Share/CareOregon members. Ask your prenatal provider if the clinic offers a counselor on staff.

Or call CareOregon Customer Service: 503-416-4100 or toll-free at 800-224-4840.

Please have your Member ID card available when you call.

Discuss a flu shot.

Ask your prenatal provider about the right timing for a flu shot. A flu shot during pregnancy will protect you, your baby and those around you!

Make an eye appointment.

During pregnancy, you may notice your vision becoming blurry, or your contact lenses feeling uncomfortable.

Many vision changes go back to normal after your baby is born. However, the change could be due to a health problem. That's another reason to get an eye exam during pregnancy.

Eye doctor

During pregnancy, you have vision coverage through VSP. VSP is CareOregon's vision care provider.

**Q: I don't have an eye doctor.
How do I get an eye exam?**

A: Ask VSP about eye doctors in CareOregon's network. Call VSP Customer Service toll-free at 800-877-7195. Or go online: vsp.com

TIP: The Oregon Health Plan pays for vision exams for pregnant women. It may even pay for glasses.

Months 4 to 6: Second trimester

Register for childbirth classes.

CareOregon wants to help cover the cost of childbirth classes, even though they are not included on the Oregon Health Plan. Before registering for class, call CareOregon Customer Service to ask about available support.

Continue talking about healthy weight.

Your prenatal provider will keep talking with you about a healthy food plan for you and baby, and the right amount of weight for you to gain.

Write out your birth plan.

It's time to start thinking about your ideal birth experience. Making a birth plan gives you and your partner (or other birth support person) a chance to decide what's important to you. This preparation will help you approach birth calmly and confidently.

Q: What's a birth plan?

A: A birth plan is a written plan. It helps you talk about how you'd like labor, childbirth and postpartum care (after childbirth) to go.

When your prenatal provider knows what you'd like, they can provide better planning and support for when delivery day comes.

Healthy relationship checklist

Ask yourself:

Do I feel respected, cared about and nurtured by my partner, spouse or family members?

Does my partner or spouse give me space to be with friends and family?

Does my partner or spouse support this pregnancy?

If you answered “**yes**” to any of these questions, chances are your relationship is healthy. Studies show that healthy relationships lead to better health and a longer life for you, and a better life for your child.

What to do if you answered “**no**” to any of the questions? Talking with your prenatal provider is a good choice.

You are not alone. Your prenatal provider can support you and connect you to helpful programs.

Free resources you can contact at any time:

Call to Safety. Call toll-free 888-235-5333, 24 hours a day. The people who answer the phones are kind and specially trained. They do not report, to anyone, anything you say.

Loveisrespect.org. Text anything that’s on your mind about relationships to trained advocates. The nonprofit also provides information and support to concerned friends, family and others. Text “loveis” to 22522. Open every day, 24 hours.

myPlan app. Download this password-protected app on a smartphone, or use the website tool. It helps with safety decisions if you, or someone you care about, is experiencing abuse in an intimate relationship.

For safety planning, shelter, housing, legal help or other services, contact:

Call to Safety: Toll-free at 888-235-5333. Open every day, 24 hours.

Oregon resources, in multiple languages:

[oregon.gov/DHS/ABUSE/ DOMESTIC/Pages/ consumers.aspx](https://oregon.gov/DHS/ABUSE/DOMESTIC/Pages/consumers.aspx)

Oregon Guide to Domestic Violence Services:

ocadsv.org/find-help

211info: This nonprofit compiles info on many social services. You can reach 211info multiple ways.

- Call the three-digit phone number: 211
- Go online: 211info.org
- Get the free 211info app

- Text the keyword “health” to 898211
- Send an email to health@211info.org

In a life-threatening or emergency situation, call 911.



Growth update

When the second trimester started, your baby was 12 weeks old and the size of a peach. By the end of the second trimester, your 27-week-old baby will be as big as a head of lettuce!



Next page: The third trimester, and your checklist for Months 7 to 9.



Months 7 to 9

Third trimester

Welcome to your final trimester: weeks 28 to 40! Your body is hard at work. As your baby grows during these last three months, you may feel extra tired, yet have a harder time sleeping. Your back may hurt. You may get heartburn or feel short of breath.

Be sure to let your prenatal provider know about changes you're noticing. That helps them make sure you and your baby are as healthy as possible during this final stretch.

During your third trimester, be sure to:

● **Make all your prenatal appointments.**

As your due date gets closer, you'll visit your prenatal provider more often. They often see patients at these points in the third trimester:

- 28 weeks (7 months)
- 32 weeks (and often 34 weeks)
- 36 weeks
- 37, 38, 39 and 40 weeks

This time together helps your prenatal provider watch over the changes that happen in late pregnancy and support you in preparing for a safe, smooth delivery.

● **Have you seen your dentist?**

If you still need to see the dentist for a checkup and cleaning, schedule an appointment. Let the dental clinic know you're pregnant. Not sure who your dental provider is? Call CareOregon Customer Service. We can help connect you.

● **Update your phone's contact list.**

Make sure the phone number of your prenatal provider or clinic is in your phone's Contacts. Be sure family members have these numbers, too.

If you think you're going into labor, call your prenatal provider or clinic. They'll help you decide when it's time to go to the hospital. **Someone is available to talk with you every day, 24 hours.**



Months 7 to 9: Third trimester

TIP: if you go past your due date, it's very important to keep in close communication with your prenatal provider. A longer-than-expected pregnancy also has risks.

Your prenatal provider will work with you to determine if you may need help getting labor started. This is called inducing labor.

Get and install a car seat.

Take care of this a month or two before your due date, whether or not you have your own car. You must have a car seat before the birth facility will let you take your baby home.

Installing a car seat properly can be tricky. We encourage you to get a free car seat check-up from Oregon Impact or another agency that offers free safety checks.



Car safety seat resources

Ask your hospital if it offers car seat safety classes. Some programs offer discounted or free car seats if you attend the class. Your community may offer additional car seat resources, too. Or, call CareOregon Customer Service and ask if we can help.

More car safety seat info:
safekids.org/ultimate-car-seat-guide/

Q: What direction should the car seat face?

A: By Oregon law, infants and toddlers must ride facing the rear window until they are 2 years old.

Q: Where does my baby ride?

A: By Oregon law, newborns must sit in the back seat if the vehicle has a front air bag.

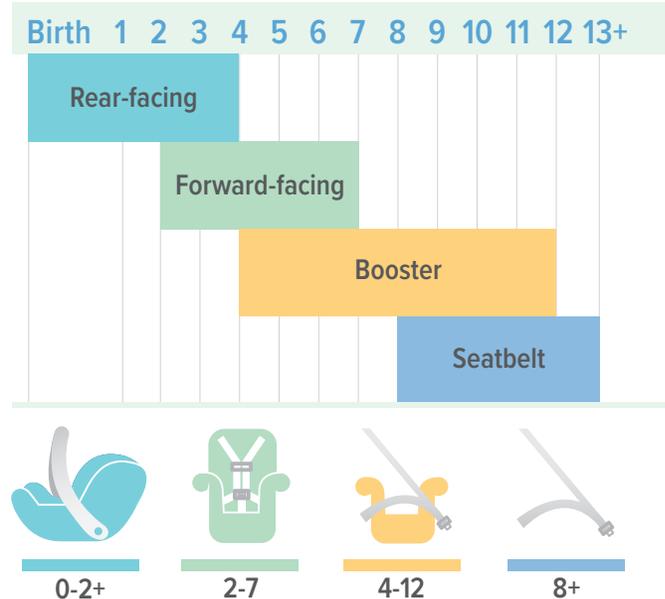


Months 7 to 9: Third trimester

TIP: In a rear-facing seat, the safety seat straps should thread through the seat at your baby's shoulders, or just below them.

The chest strap needs to be in line with your baby's armpits. This puts the strap over the ribs, and not the stomach.

Recommended car seats based on your child's age (in years) and size



oregon.gov/odot/Safety/Documents/CSS_Brochure_ENG_2018.pdf

 **Talk with your prenatal provider about birth control.**

Now's a good time to pick the right birth control so it's ready to use after the baby arrives. Even if you'd like more children, it's important to give your body "for you" time to recover between pregnancies.

Everyone's different, and birth control needs often change over time. Tell your prenatal provider your goals and concerns about birth control. Most birth control options are safe during breastfeeding.

Three good sources about family planning choices

bedsider.org. Bedsider is a free online birth control support network for women 18-29, operated by Power to Decide.

reproductiveaccess.org/contraception: Find clear facts sheets describing pros, cons and effectiveness of different birth control options.

womenshealth.gov/a-z-topics/birth-control-methods: This group offers a wide range of programs and activities to support women's health in the U.S.



Q: Do my benefits include birth control?

A: Yes! Health Share/ CareOregon covers many types of birth control. You'll have \$0 out-of-pocket cost for the covered methods.



Some reversible birth control options

- Patch
- Vaginal ring
- IUD (like Mirena or Paragard)
- Arm implant
- Injection (like Depo)
- Pill

Tubal ligation

If you're sure you'll never want another pregnancy, talk with your prenatal provider about tubal ligation. This surgery – often called

“having your tubes tied” – keeps you from becoming pregnant again. CareOregon covers tubal ligation.

About condoms

Certain condoms protect you against sexually transmitted diseases. The Oregon Health Plan doesn't cover condoms, but it's important to use them to protect yourself against STDs.

 **Pack your hospital bag.**

Labor can come on quickly. And babies do not always wait for their due date. A month or two before your due date, fill a bag with the items you'll want at the hospital before and after you have your baby. Here are items parents often like to pack:

- A headband, clip or hair ties
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Warm socks
- A button-up or zippered sweatshirt or sweater
- Clothes you'll wear home from the hospital
- Clothes the baby will wear home

- List of the medications you're taking – name, dose and frequency – so you can confirm the facility has the right information in your chart. (You don't need to pack your medicines. The birth facility will provide them. Just bring the detailed list.)
- A copy of your birth plan

Remember the baby's car seat, and your cell phone and charger, too. You'll need the car seat to be able to take your baby home.

Note: Hospitals often provide diapers and other immediate necessities for you and your newborn.

Q: What should I do when I think I'm going into labor?

A: Call your prenatal provider. Call any time of day or night. The clinic will help you decide when it's time to go to the hospital.

You don't need a prior authorization – an OK from CareOregon – before you go to the hospital to deliver your baby.



Look into breastfeeding support.

You'll have a chance at the hospital to talk with a breastfeeding expert, or "lactation specialist." Lactation specialists will answer your breastfeeding questions and help you successfully nurse your baby.

Breastfeeding questions before your baby is born?

- Call the hospital
- Check online info: aeroflowbreastpumps.com/resources
- Contact your county's WIC program
- County info: See Page 54



County WIC programs

Clackamas County WIC:
clackamas.us/publichealth/wic.html

Multnomah County WIC:
multco.us/health/wic

Washington County WIC:
co.washington.or.us/hhs/wic/index.cfm



OHP and your baby

You or the hospital must add your baby to the Oregon Health Plan within 30 days of birth. OHP needs to be told your baby has been born.

Q: How does my baby get on the Oregon Health Plan?

A: Often, your hospital will send a Newborn Notification Form to OHP. If the hospital doesn't take care of that, call CareOregon Customer

Service and ask for a copy of the form.

You can bring this form to the newborn appointment.

Later, you may want to check that your baby's health plan is the same as yours.

Or, you can update OHP about your status and your newborn's birth in any of these ways:

- Call OHP toll-free at 800-699-9075

Months 7 to 9: Third trimester

The postpartum visit is a great time to check in again about:

- Your future family plans
- What birth control is right for you
- Any physical or emotional changes you've experienced
- Breastfeeding support and resources



Find a PCP for your newborn.

Babies need to be seen by their own PCP during the first week after they are born. If your own PCP also sees children, you can ask them to be your baby's PCP.

Or, if you prefer, your baby can see a pediatrician – a doctor who specializes in infants, children and teenagers. Call CareOregon for help finding a pediatrician, or check our online provider directory.

TIP: Family practice clinics see both adults and children. PCPs in family practice clinics can be family medicine doctors, family nurse practitioners or physician assistants.

 **Reapply for your Oregon Health Plan coverage.**

After babies are born, most women covered by the state have at least 60 more days of health coverage. This gives you enough time to:

- See your PCP or prenatal provider for postpartum appointments
- Ask OHP to continue covering you

- Make sure that your newborn is covered
- See your dentist and vision provider

For more info, go to [oregon.gov/oha](https://www.oregon.gov/oha)

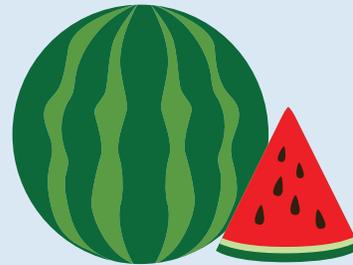
Call your prenatal provider if you:

- Are considering going to urgent care or emergency because of a symptom or other concern that is not a life-threatening situation.
- Are thinking about taking an over-the-counter medicine. Before you take it, ask your prenatal provider if it's safe during pregnancy.
- Have immediate concerns about your health, or your baby's health, and they cannot wait until your next appointment.



Growth update

You've reached the final trimester: weeks 28 to 40! Your baby will grow from the size of a cauliflower in Week 28 to the size of a watermelon in Week 40.

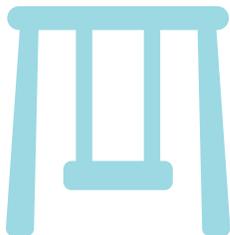




CareBaby

As your pregnancy ends, and your baby is born, please keep this in mind: CareOregon and many others in the community are here to support you.

We wish you and your baby all the best!



OHP-HSO-19-381
HSO-1913000-EN-1207

Contact us

We're open 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Monday through Friday.

Customer Service: 503-416-4100
or toll-free 800-224-4840
TTY: 711

Text to Chat: 503-488-2887

Secure message us at:
careoregon.org/portal

CareBaby webpage:
careoregon.org/carebaby

315 SW Fifth Ave
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health
share

Health Share of Oregon



CareOregon®