From when a child is nine years old, he should start fasting a couple of hours on יום כיפור, increasing the amount each year until age eleven when he completes the fast. The רמ"א writes that a child does not complete the fast.

A pregnant woman that smells food and says she needs it, we tell her that it is יים כיפור. If she still insists she must eat, we feed her until she is satisfied.

A person should rather transgress than allow his life to end with the exception of three עבירות that are גילוי עריות: יהרג ואל יעבר, מואלי, and עבירה, and שפיכת דמים. If he is asked to do another עבודה ווחס one of these three), he need not transgress unless he is in front of ten people, in which case he must choose death. If it is a time of against גוירות one of these three, then even if the גוירות מנהג force us to change מנהג. even on penalty of death we do not change that מנהג.

If a person is being pursued by a killer, he may kill him. Similarly, a woman being pursued by a man who wants to be מאנס her, may kill that man (רש"י writes that a woman need not give her life if she is going to be taken by force, as she makes herself קרקע עולם [this was what allowed אחתר a married woman--to be with אחשוירוש; there are different answers to this question]).