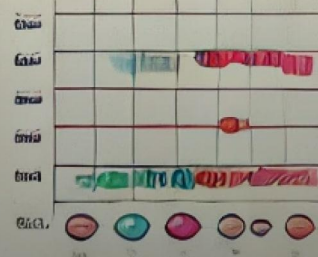
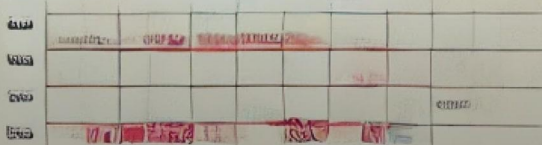


REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. It requires a positive approach to sexual intercourse, which is a natural and normal part of life.



REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

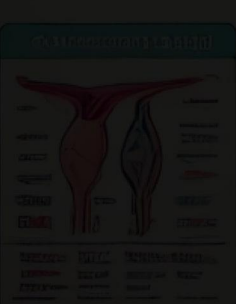


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Reproductive Health

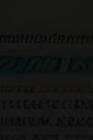
Contraception

CONTRACEPTION is the practice of preventing pregnancy. It is a natural and normal part of life, and it is important to use contraception to prevent unwanted pregnancies and to protect your health.



Sexual Health

SEXUAL HEALTH is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. It requires a positive approach to sexual intercourse, which is a natural and normal part of life.



SEXUAL HEALTH

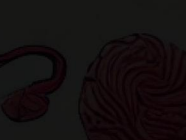
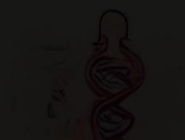


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Reproductive Health

- Due to alarming increase in population Government of India implemented a plan in 1951 to initiate family planning programme which later change into family welfare programmes in 1977.
- RCH, creates Awareness among people about various reproduction related aspects and providing facilities and support for building up a reproductively healthy society.

Small Family Norm:

- 1970- slogan was - "Do ya teen Bas"
- 1980- Slogan was - "Sons or Daughter - Two will do"
- "second after 3 years".

Parturition / Foetal Ejection Reflex:-

SSc
b It is a complex neuro-endocrine mechanism.

SSc
b Human Gestational Period = 9 months + 7 days
= 280 days
= 38 weeks } ± 7 days.

SSc
b Expected delivery date (EDD) = 1st day of last mc + 280 days.

Well-developed Placenta

Foetal cortisol

↓ via Ruptured placenta

Mother's blood

↑ sed synthesis of Oestrogen

More than 100 time Oxytocin
Receptors formed on Myometrium

uterine contractions

labour pain

Mature foetus

Synthesis of progesterone stops

↓
Rupturing of placenta

↓ Relaxin-widening of Pelvic
Nerve signal Girdle

↓
Hypo-thalamus of Mother

↓
Posterior Pituitary
Oxytocin.

Contraceptive Method



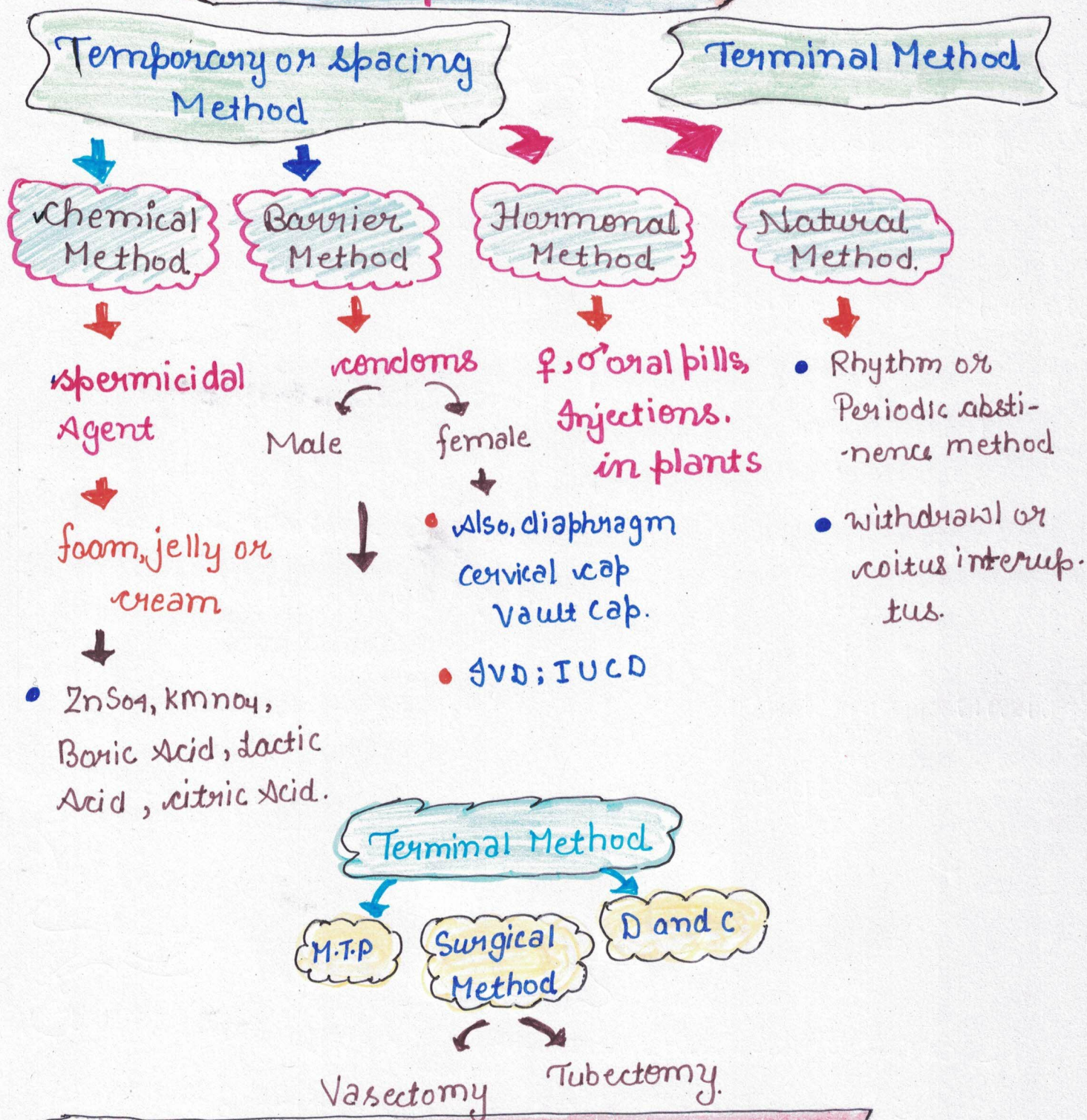
Method which prevent unwanted birth or pregnancies are called contraceptive Methods.



An Ideal contraceptive should be user-friendly easily available, and reversible with no or least side effect.



Contraceptive Method



Mechanism of Action of copper T (cut)

- It suppresses sperm's motility.
- Prevent fertilisation.
- Prevent Implantation.

Natural abortion :-

- ✏ Bacterial Infection.
- ✏ Viral Infection
- ✏ Fungal Infection
- ✏ Deficiency of progesterone.

⑥ Medical Termination of pregnancy (M.T.P) ⑥

- 👑 Also called Induced abortion.
- 👑 Safe during 1st trimester (upto 12 weeks) of pregnancy
- 👑 More risk in 2nd trimester.

MTP Kit

- Anti - progesterone - Mifepristone --- (1) day } 5 day
- Prostaglandin Analogue - Misoprostol --- (4) day
- Government of India legalised MTP in 1971 with some strict conditions to avoid its misuse.

Condition of MTP

- (i) Medical :- when pregnancy might endanger to mother's life.
- (ii) Eugenic :- when child bring born with series lines
- (iii) Humanitarian :- when pregnancy is result of rape.
- (iv) Socioeconomic :- If mother is having more than 2 to 3 child.

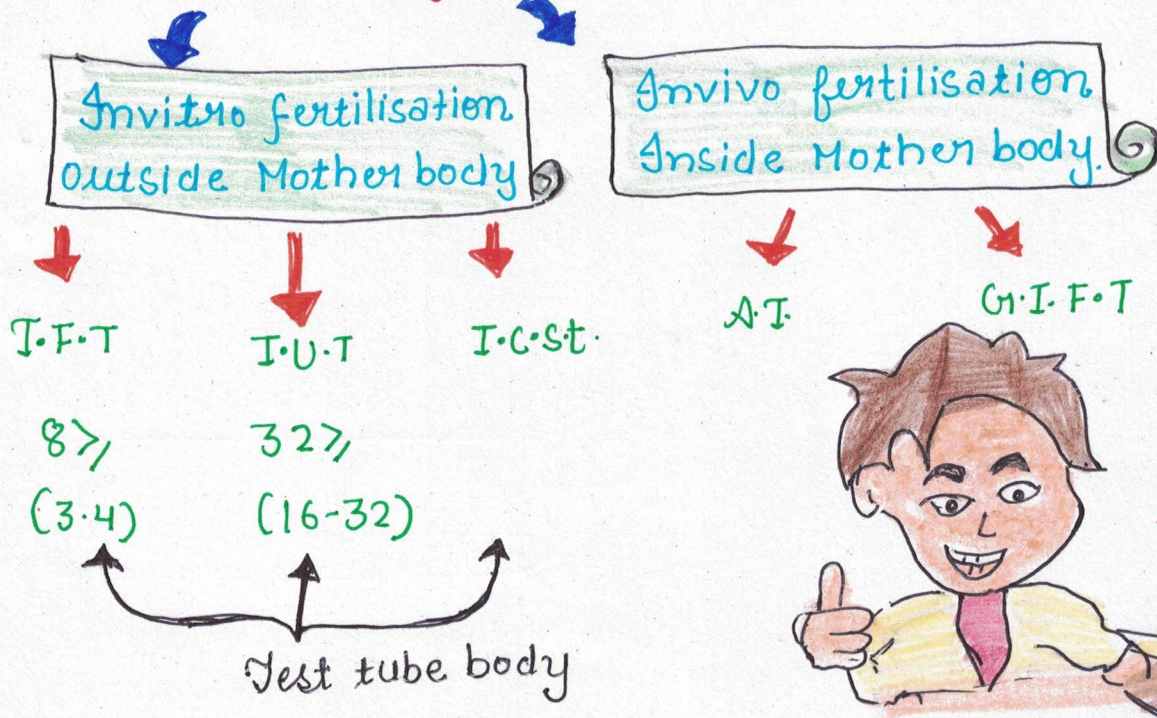
(v) future of contraceptive devices :-

Another Surgical Method of MTP :-

D & C (Dilation and Curettage)

- ✓ Dilation of cervix and Vagina by prostaglandin gel.
↓
- ✓ crushing of foetus by Surgical Instruments.
↓
- ✓ scrap of foetus by curettage.
↓
- ✓ Bleeding occurs by vaginal route.

Infertility :-



- I.F.T → Zygote Intra fallopian Transfer
- I.U.T → Intra Uterine Transfer
- I.C.S.I → Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection.
- A.I → Artificial insemination.
- GIFT → Gamete Intra fallopian Transfer

Amniocentesis:

A foetal sex determination test based on the chromosomal pattern in the amniotic fluid surrounding the developing embryo.

☞ In the 14th or 15th week of pregnancy with the help of long surgical needle, amniotic fluid is taken out from the uterus.

☞ In the amniotic fluid few cells of embryo (Skin, liver and placenta) are present.

☞ They are tested to know:-

- Genetic disorder / chromosomal abnormalities like down syndrome.
- Metabolic disorder (deficiency of protein, enzymes, hormones)
- Detection of sex (Barr Bodies)

Statutory ban on Amniocentesis for sex determination to legally check increasing female foeticides.