

# MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY (MTP)

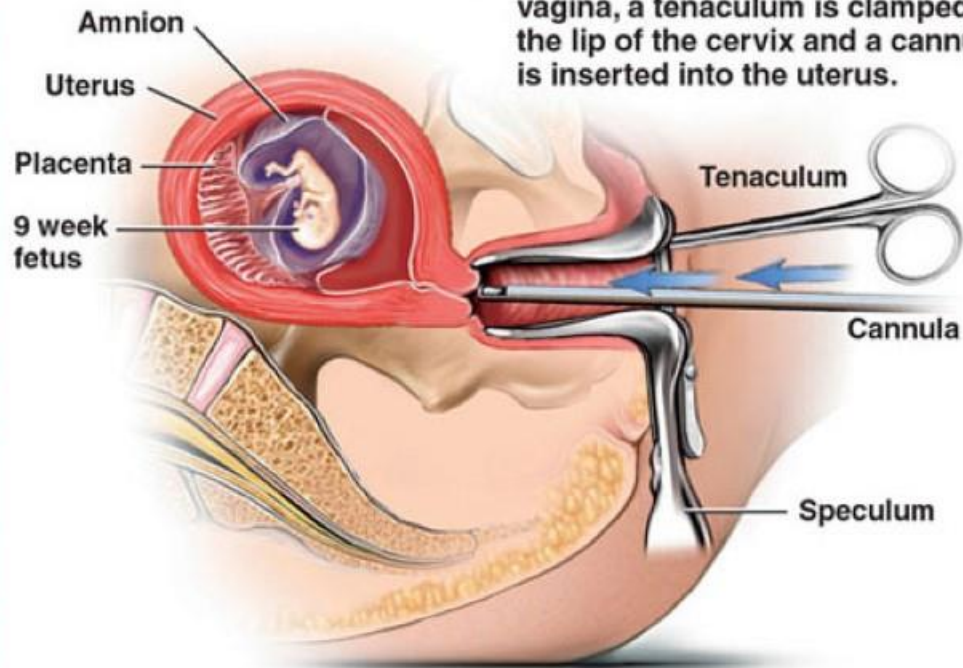
# MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY (MTP)



- *Intentional or voluntary termination of pregnancy before full term is called **MTP or induced abortion**.*
- ***45 to 50 million** MTPs are performed in a year all over the world (i.e.  $1/5^{\text{th}}$  of total number of conceived pregnancies).*
- *MTP helps to decrease the population.*
- *Many countries have not legalised MTP due to emotional, ethical, religious and social issues.*
- *Government of India legalised MTP in **1971** with some strict conditions to check illegal female foeticides.*

# MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY (MTP)

A. A speculum is placed in the vagina, a tenaculum is clamped to the lip of the cervix and a cannula is inserted into the uterus.



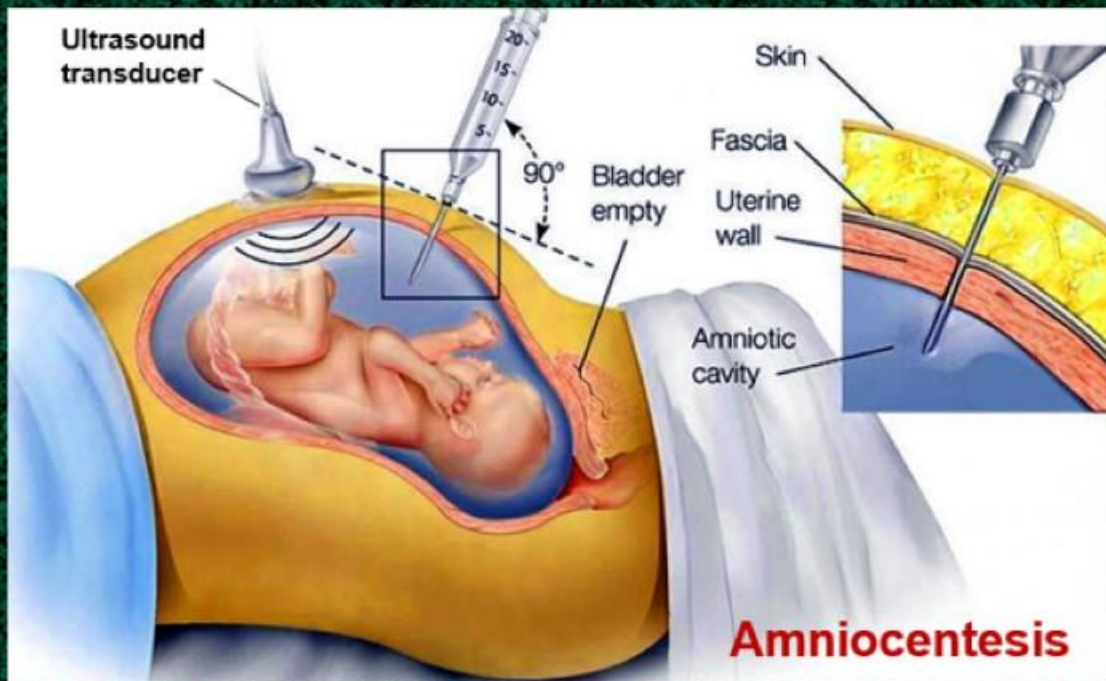
Cut-away view of mother's pelvis

## Importance of MTP

- *To avoid unwanted pregnancies due to casual intercourse or failure of the contraceptive used during coitus or rapes.*
- *It is essential in cases where continuation of pregnancy could be harmful to the mother or to the foetus or both.*

*MTPs are safe during the **first trimester**, (up to 12 weeks of pregnancy). **2<sup>nd</sup>** trimester abortions are very risky.*

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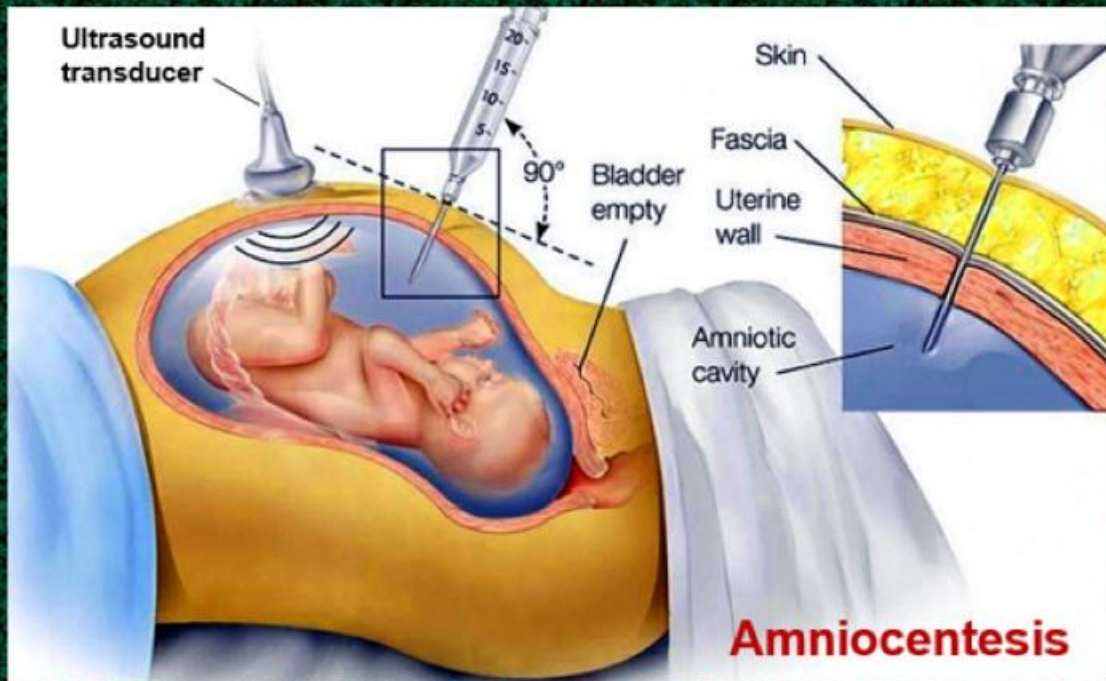


## Problems related with MTPs

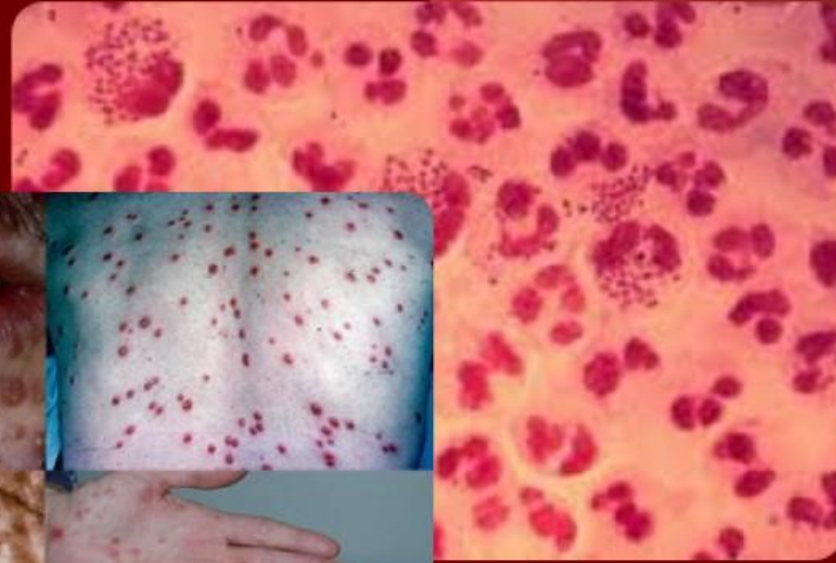
- *Majority of the MTPs are performed illegally.*
- *Misuse of **amniocentesis test** for foetal sex determination. If the foetus is female, it is followed by MTP. Such practices are dangerous for the young mother and foetus.*

**Amniocentesis:** In this, some amniotic fluid of the foetus is taken to analyse the fetal cells & dissolved substances. It is used to test the presence of genetic disorders, survivability of the foetus etc.

# MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY (MTP)



- *Government of India enacted **The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act, 2017** to reduce illegal abortion and consequent maternal mortality and morbidity.*
- *According to this Act, a pregnancy may be terminated within the **first 12 weeks** on the opinion of **a registered medical practitioner**.*
- *If the pregnancy is between **12 - 24 weeks**, **two registered medical practitioners** must be of the opinion.*



# SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

# SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STDs)

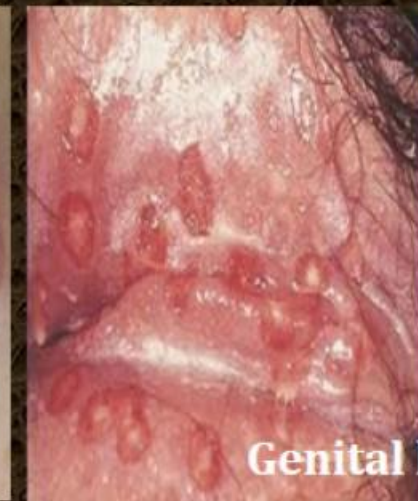
- Diseases transmitted through sexual intercourse are called **Sexually transmitted diseases /infections (STDs or STIs)/ Venereal diseases (VD) or Reproductive tract infections (RTI)**.
- E.g. **Gonorrhoea, syphilis, genital herpes, chlamydiasis, genital warts, trichomoniasis, hepatitis-B & HIV leading to AIDS.**



Syphilis



Gonorrhoea



Genital herpes



Genital warts

# SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STDs)



Unprotected sex with an infected partner



Sharing needles with infected person



Transmission from infected mother to fetus

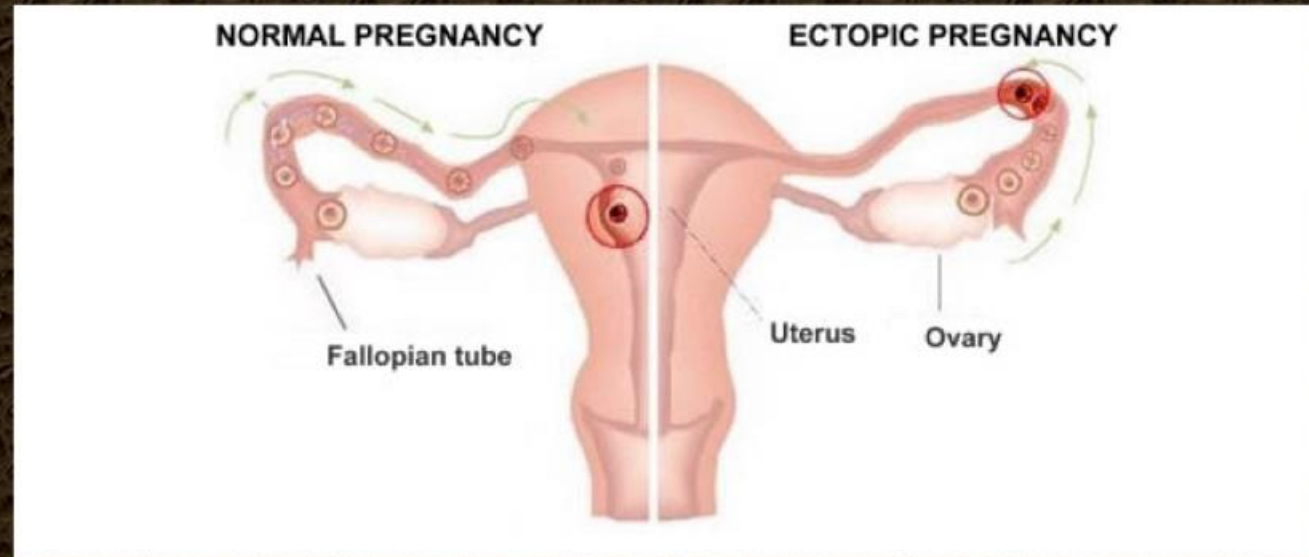
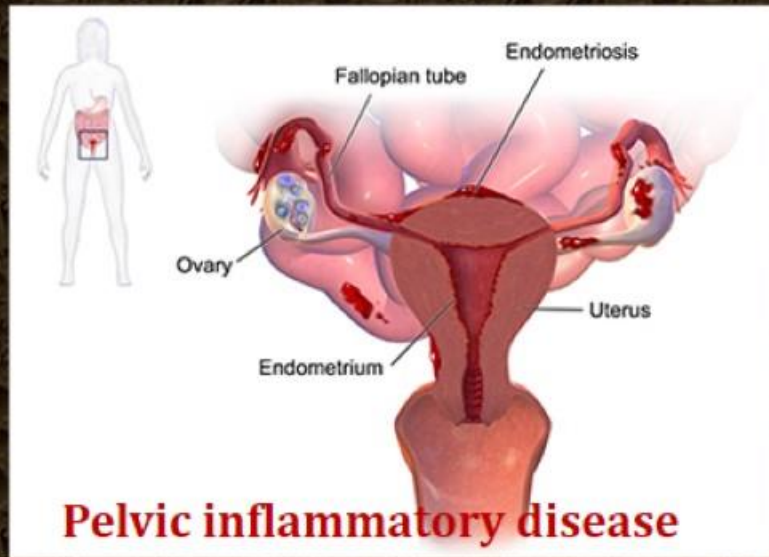


Infection from blood products

- **Hepatitis-B & HIV are also transmitted**
  - **By sharing of injection needles, surgical instruments etc.**
  - **By transfusion of blood.**
  - **From infected mother to foetus.**
- **Except hepatitis-B, genital herpes & HIV, other diseases are completely curable if detected early and treated properly.**



# SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STDs)



## Symptoms

- **Early symptoms:** Itching, fluid discharge, slight pain, swellings, etc., in genital region.
- Absence or less significant early symptoms and the social stigma deter the infected persons to consult a doctor.
- This leads to complications such as **pelvic inflammatory diseases (PID)**, abortions, still births, ectopic pregnancies, infertility or cancer of the reproductive tract.

# SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STDs)

## Prevention

1. Avoid sex with unknown partners/multiple partners.
2. Always use condoms during coitus.
3. In case of doubt, go to a qualified doctor for early detection and get complete treatment.



All persons are vulnerable to STDs.  
These are very high among persons in the age group of **15-24 years**.



# **I**NFERTILITY

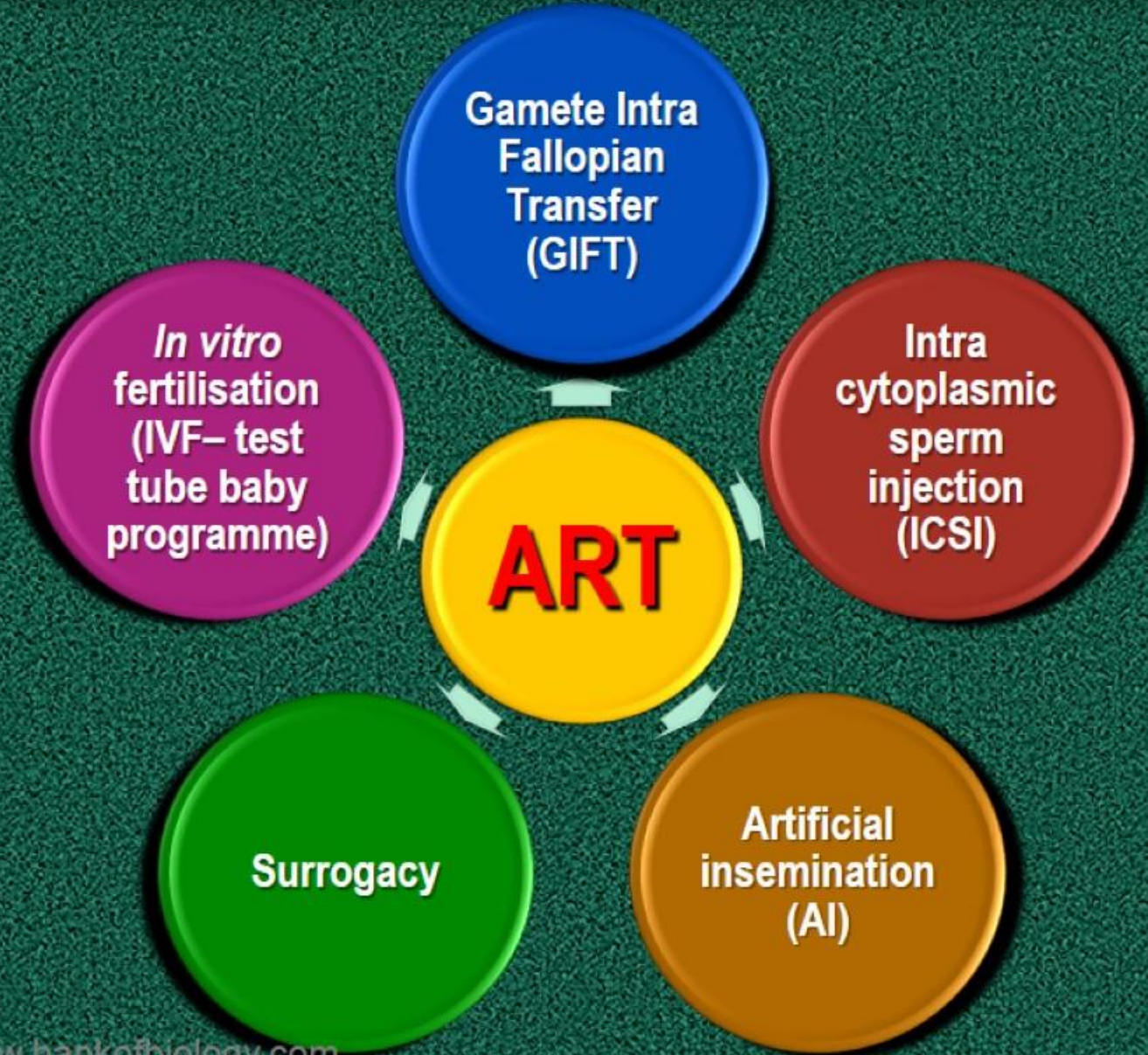
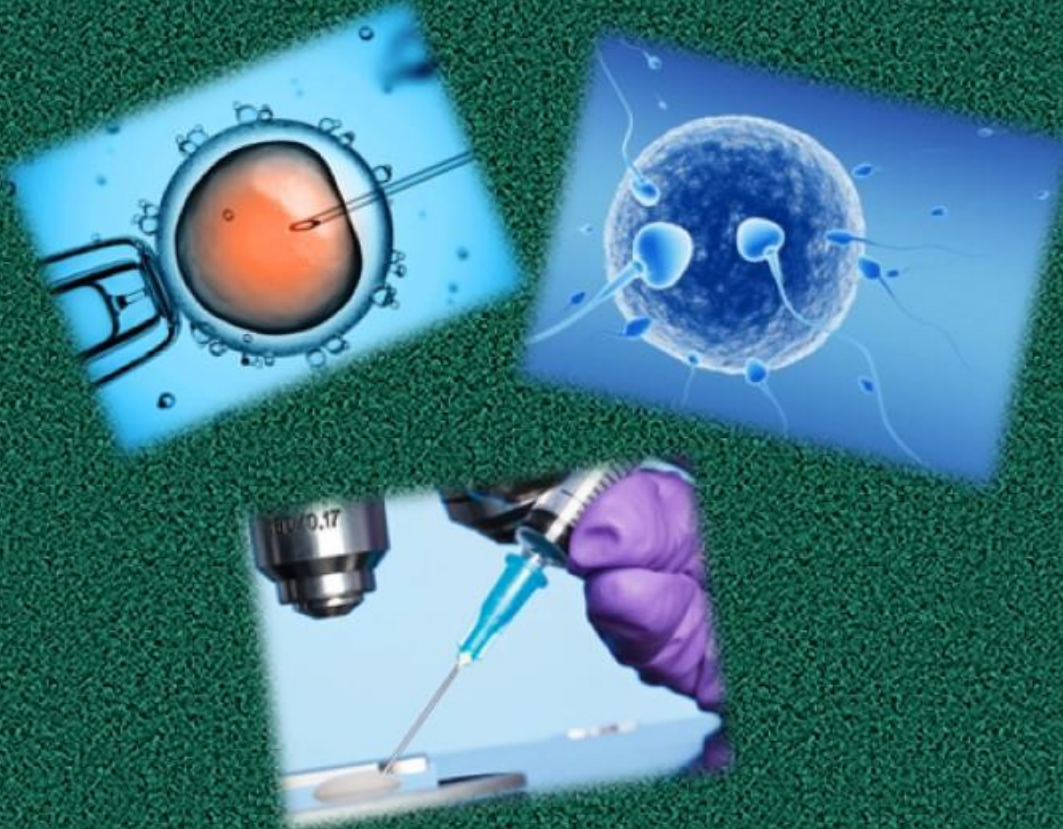
# INFERTILITY



- *It is the inability to conceive or produce children even after 2 years of unprotected sexual cohabitation.*
- *The reasons for this may be **physical, congenital, diseases, drugs, immunological or even psychological.***
- *These disorders can be treated in infertility clinics using **Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART).***

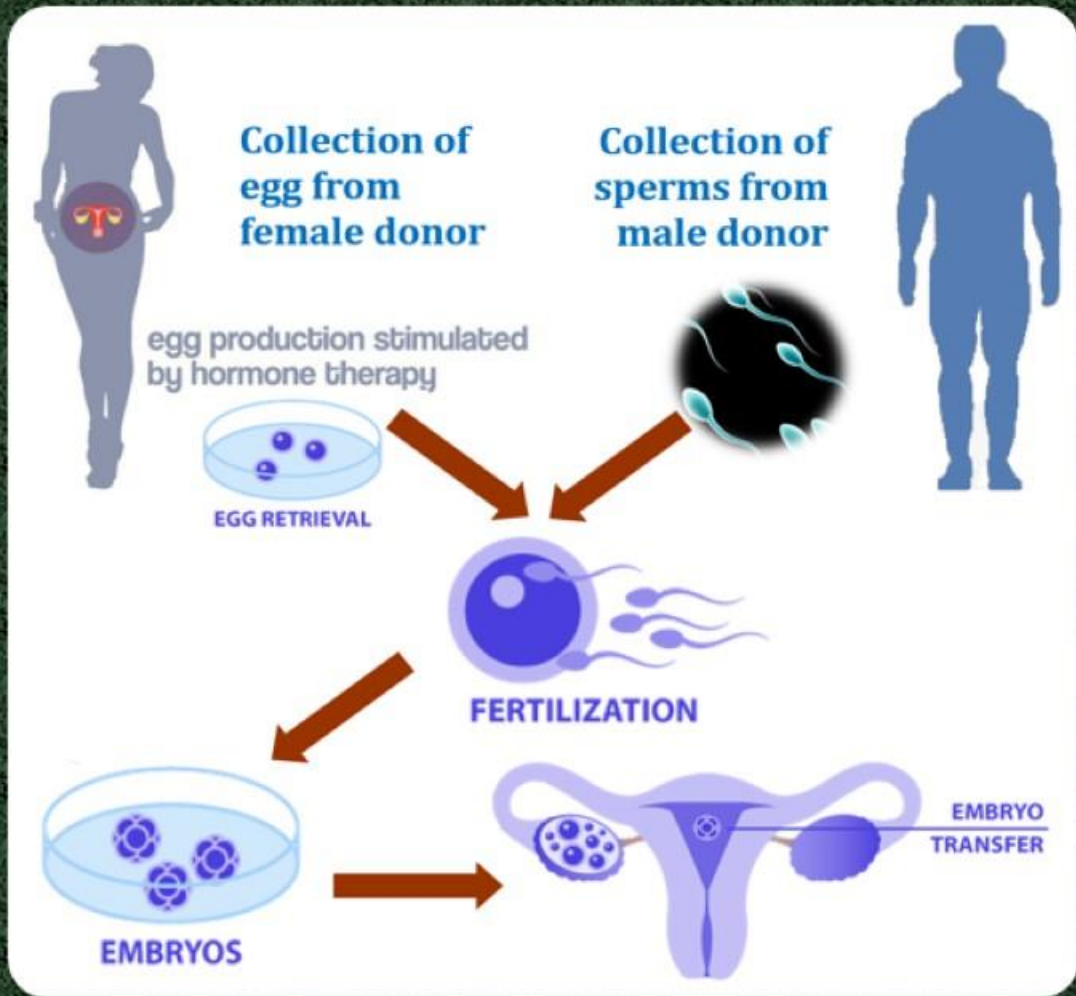
# Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART)

The technologies used to correct the infertility problems.



# Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART)

## 1. *In vitro* fertilisation (IVF– test tube baby programme)



- In this method, **ova** from the wife/donor and **sperms** from the husband/donor are collected and are induced to form **zygote** under simulated conditions in the laboratory.
- This is followed by **Embryo transfer (ET)**.

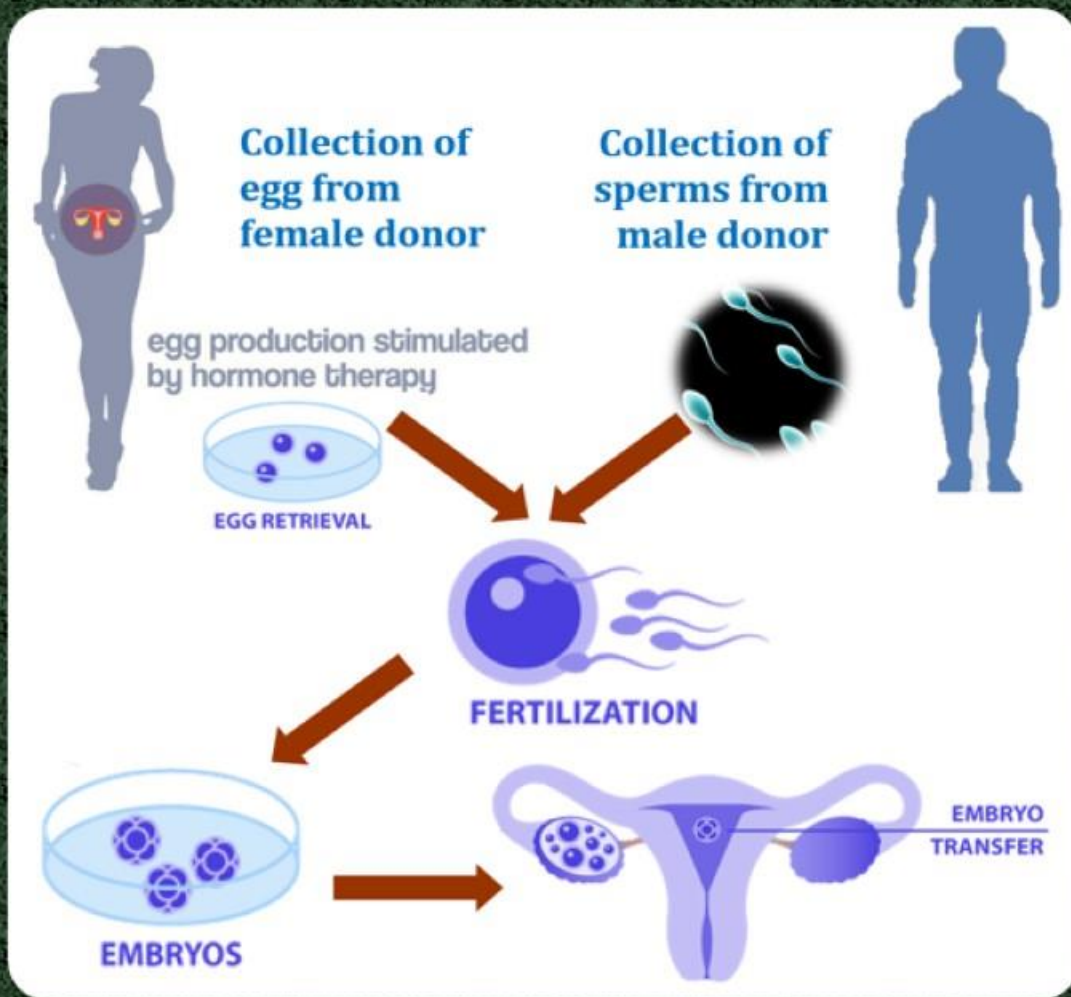
### Types of Embryo Transfer

Zygote intra fallopian transfer (ZIFT)

Intra uterine transfer (IUT)

# Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART)

## 1. *In vitro* fertilisation (IVF– test tube baby programme)



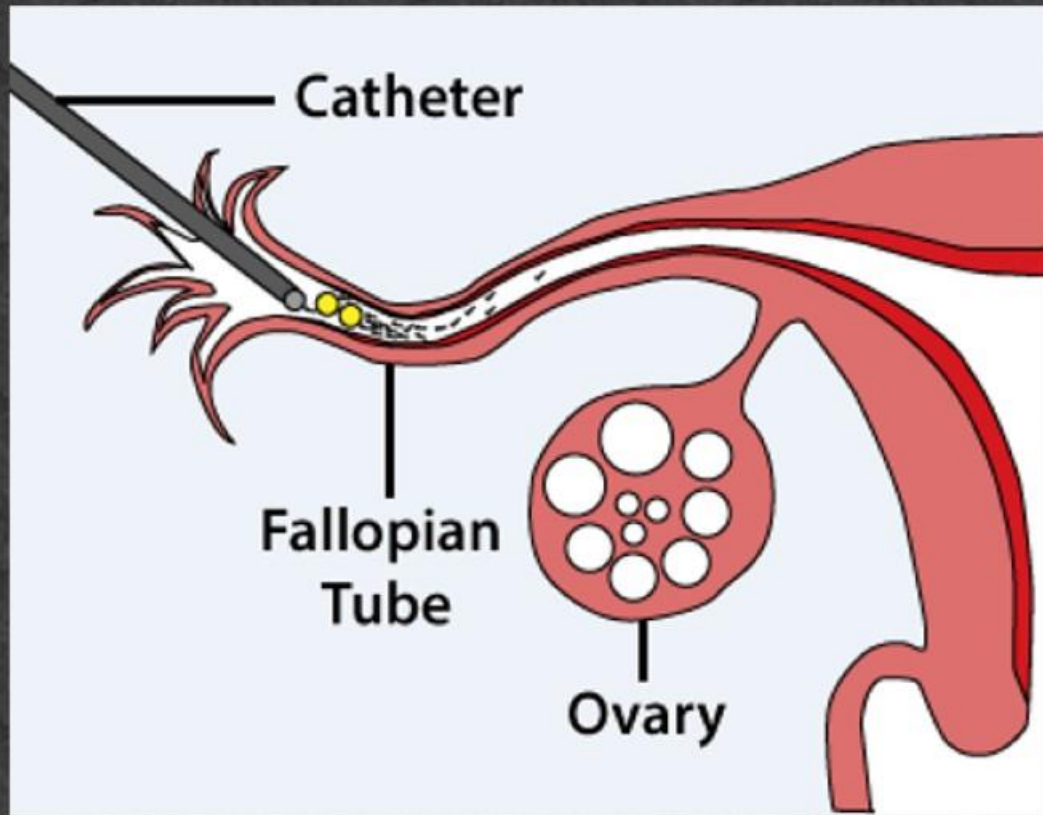
### Embryo Transfer (ET)

- **Zygote Intra Fallopian Transfer (ZIFT):** Transfer of zygote or early embryos (with up to 8 blastomeres) into fallopian tube.
- **Intra Uterine Transfer (IUT):** Transfer of embryos with more than 8 blastomeres into the uterus.

Embryos formed by *in vivo* fertilisation (fertilisation within the female) is also used for such transfer to assist those females who cannot conceive.

# Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART)

## 2. Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer (GIFT)

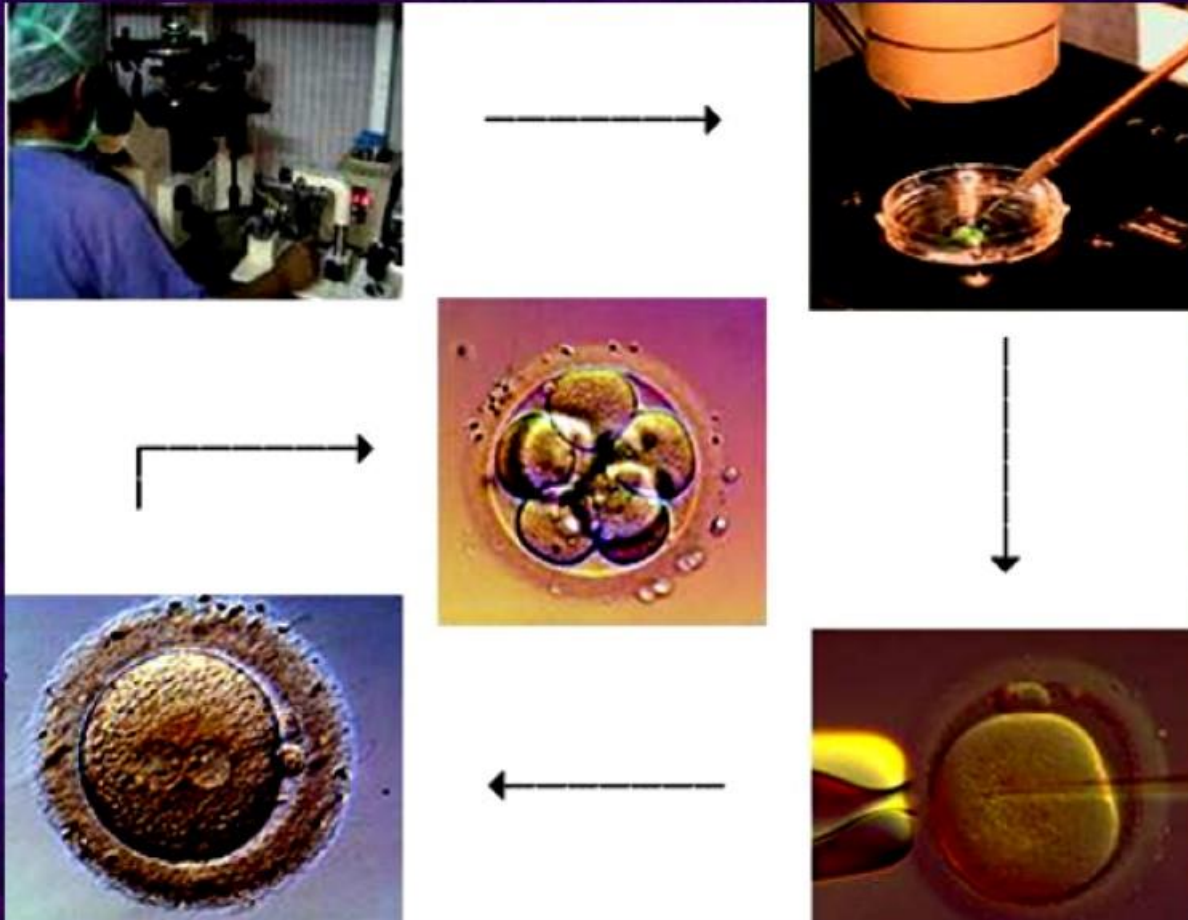


Transfer of **an ovum** from a donor into the **fallopian tube** of another female who cannot produce ovum, but can provide suitable environment for fertilization and development.

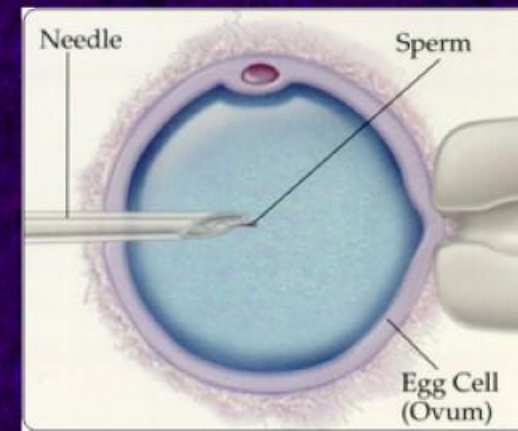


# Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART)

## 3. Intra cytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI)

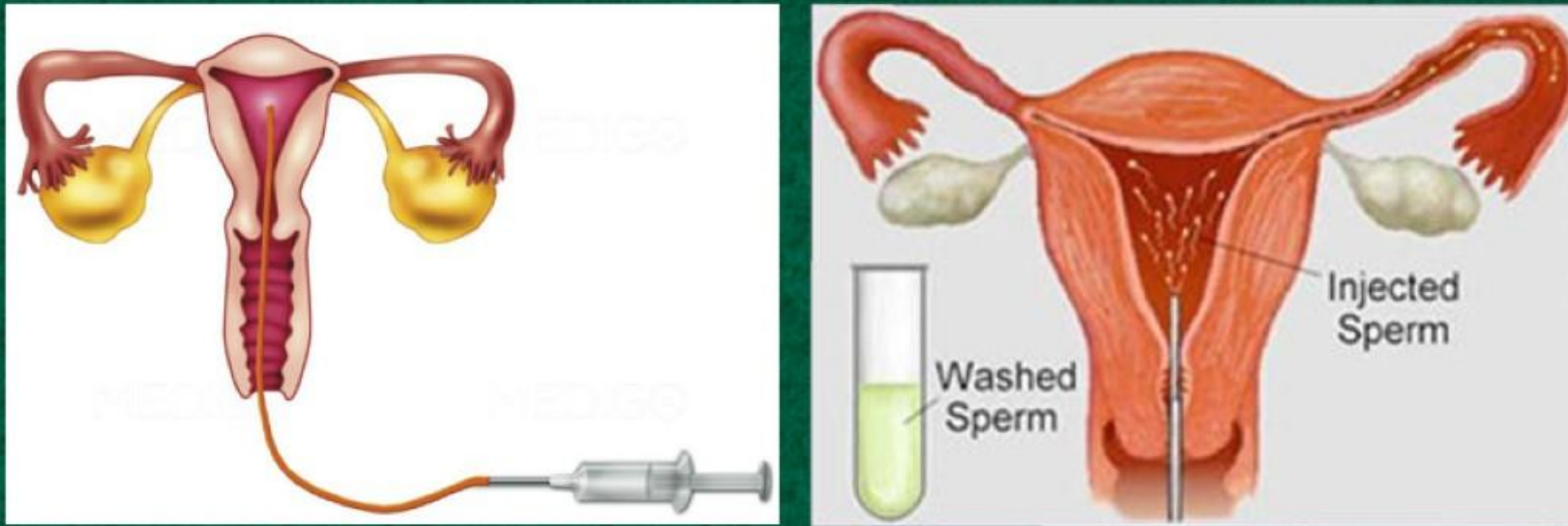


A laboratory procedure in which a single sperm (from male partner) is injected directly into an egg (from female partner). After the fertilization, the embryo is implanted into the woman's uterus.



# Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART)

## 4. Artificial insemination (AI) technique



- The semen collected from husband or a donor is artificially introduced into the vagina or the uterus of the female.
- Artificial insemination into the uterus is known as **intra-uterine insemination (IUI)**.
- This technique is useful for the male partner having inability to inseminate female or low sperm counts etc.

# Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART)

## 5. Surrogacy



- Here, a woman (**surrogate mother**) bears a child for a couple unable to produce children, because the wife is infertile or unable to carry.
- The surrogate is impregnated through **artificial insemination** or **implantation of an embryo** produced by IVF.

# Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART)

## Problems of ART



- It requires high precision handling by specialized professionals and expensive instrumentation. Therefore, these facilities are available only in very few centres.
- Emotional, religious and social problems.

**Legal adoption** is one of the best methods for couples looking for parenthood.

