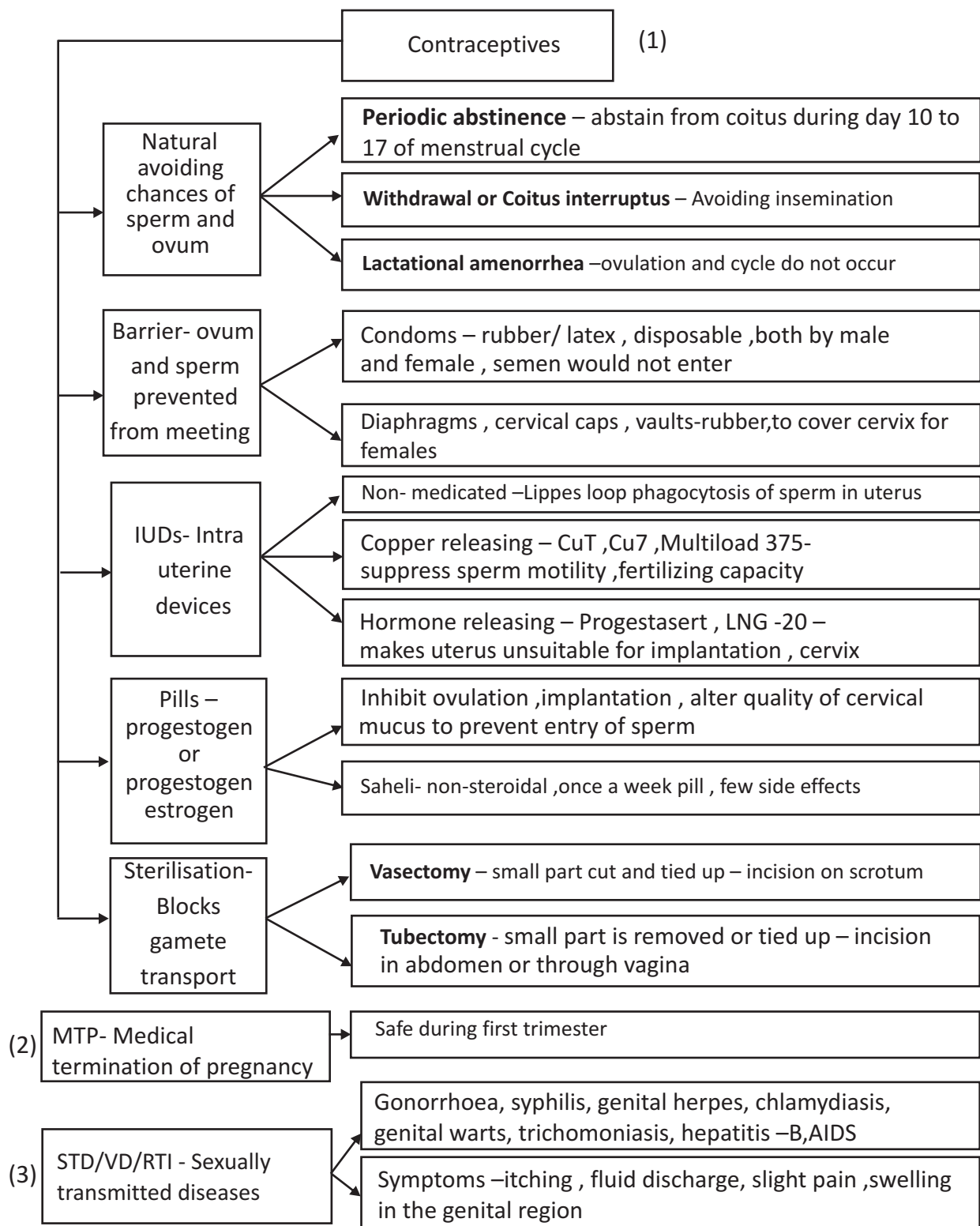


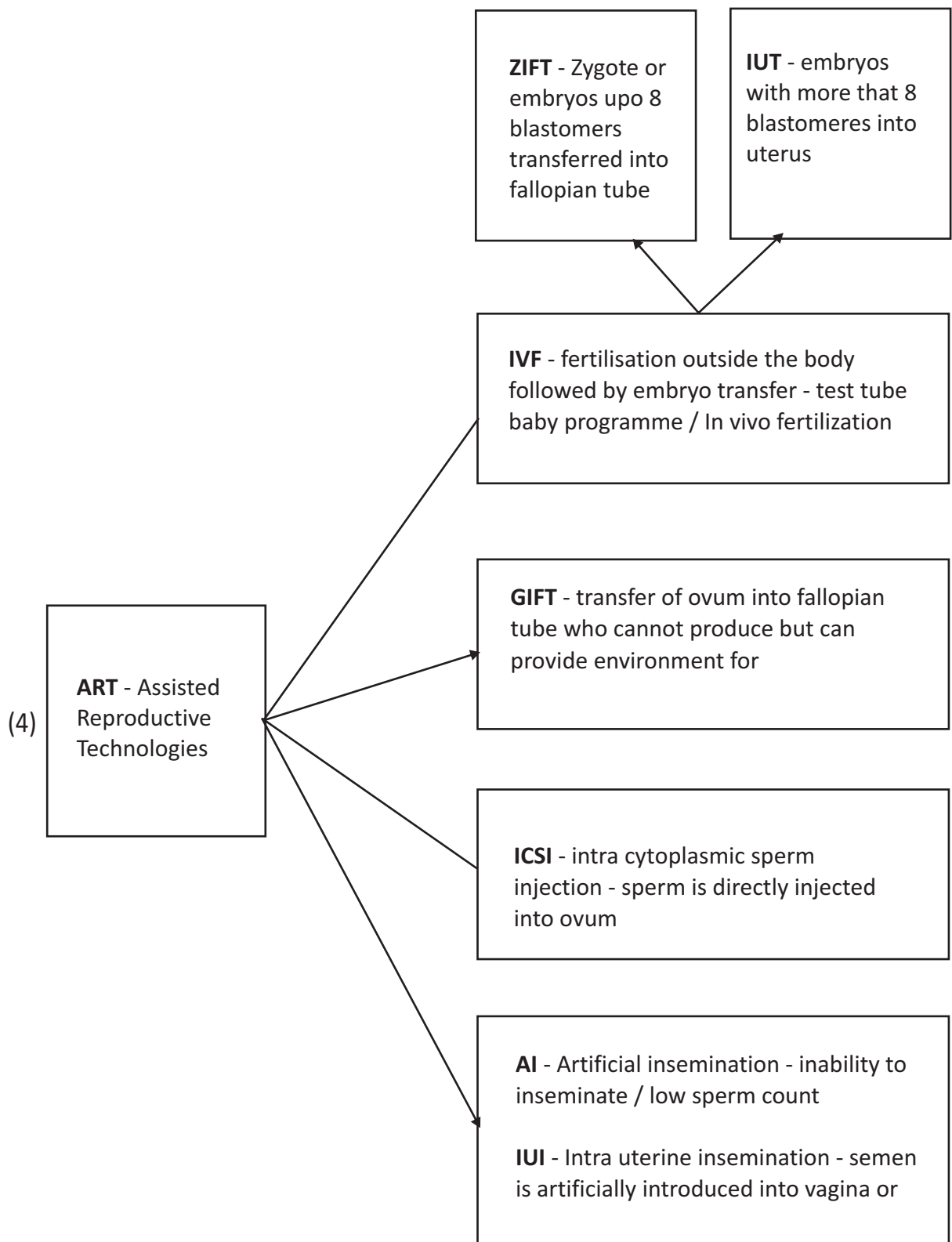
UNIT VI CHAPTER 4: REPRODUCTive HEALTH
(KEY POINTS)

S.NO	Term	Explanation
1	Amniocentesis	A foetal sex determination test based on the chromosomal pattern in the amniotic fluid surrounding the developing embryo
2	Lactational amenorrhea	Absence of Menstruation during extensive breast feeding.
3	Sterilisation	Surgical method to prevent pregnancy-tubectomy in female and vasectomy in males.
4	Artificial insemination	Introduction of semen artificially into female reproductive tract
5	Sexually transmitted diseases	Diseases or infections which are transmitted through sexual intercourse
6	Reproductive health	Physical , emotional , behavioural and social well being
7	Medical termination of pregnancy (MTP)	Intentional or voluntary termination of pregnancy before full term or induced abortion
8	In vitro fertilization	Fertilization outside the body in almost similar conditions as that in the body
9	In –vivo fertilization	Fusion of gametes within the female
10	WHO	World Health Organisation
11	RCH	Reproductive and Child Health Care programmes
12	MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
13	IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
14	IUD	Intra Uterine Devices
15	MTP	Medical Termination of Pregnancy
16	STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
17	VD	Veneral Diseases
18	RTI	Reproductive tract Infection
19	PID	Pelvic Inflammatory Diseases
20	ART	Assisted Reproductive Technology
21	IVF	In Vitro Fertilization / In Vivo Fertilisation
22	ET	Embryo Transfer
23	ZIFT	Zygote Intra Fallopian Transfer
24	IUT	Intra Uterine Transfer
25	GIFT	Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer
26	ICSI	Intra Cytoplasmic Sperm Injection
27	AI	Artificial Insemination
28	IUI	Intra Uterine Insemination
29	CDRI	Central Drug Research Institute

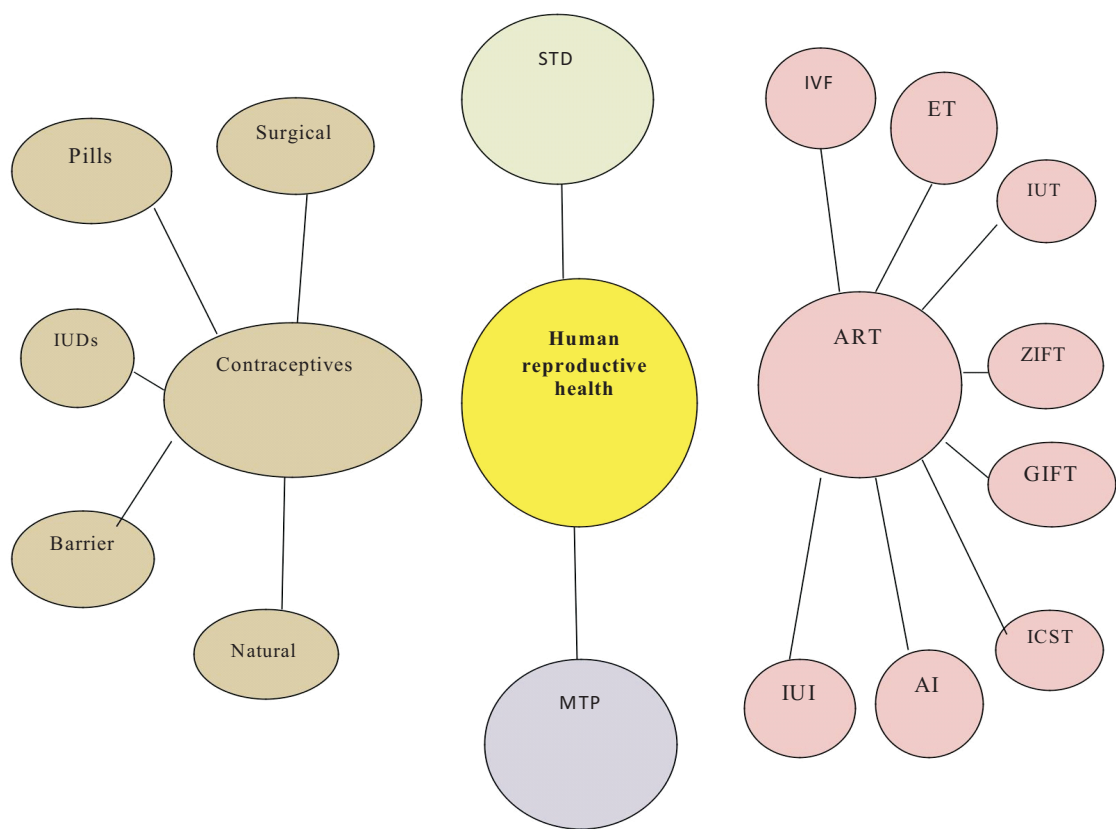


UNIT VI CHAPTER 4: REPRODUCTive HEALTH (FLOW CHART)





UNIT VI CHAPTER 4: REPRODUCTive HEALTH
(CONCEPT MAP)



**CHAPTER: 4 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
(QUESTION BANK)**

1. Name the technique to know the genetic disorders in the foetus .
2. What is MTP?
3. List one drawback of surgical methods of birth control.
4. Which period of pregnancy is safer for MTP?
5. What are the measures one has to take to prevent from contracting STDs?
6. Explain the technique amniocentesis .How is this technique misused?
7. Describe the three different practices under natural methods of birth control.
8. What are barrier methods of birth control? Explain.
9. Expand IUDs. Explain the various methods of IUDs.
10. What is sterilization? Explain the various methods.
11. How do oral contraceptives function? What is the advantage of Saheli?
12. What is an ideal contraceptive for women and explain its contraceptive role?
13. How do the natural, barriers, IUD's, Oral pills and Surgical methods help in Contraception? Explain.
14. What is STD? List out the various STD's .How is it transmitted? What are its symptoms? What are the complications the STD could lead to?
15. Explain the various methods of Assisted Reproductive Technologies.
16. Expand RCH,CDRI,MMR,IMR,AIDS,VD,RTI,IUT,IUI,AI,IVF,STD,MTP,IUD,ZIFT,GIFT,ART,ICSI ,PID.
17. Mrs. X was blamed for being childless though the problem was due to low sperm counts in the ejaculates of her husband. Suggest a technique which could help the couple to have a child.

**CHAPTER. 4 : SEXUAL REPRODUCTION HEALTH
(MARKING SCHEME)**

Q.NO.	Answer	Marks Allotted
1	Amniocentesis	1
2	Medical termination of pregnancy	1
3	Poor reversibility	1
4	First trimester	1
5	Avoid multiple partners , early detection	1x 2
6	Foetal sex determination based on chromosomal pattern in the amniotic fluid surrounding the developing embryo , female foeticide	1x 2
7	Periodic abstinence , withdrawal , lactational amenorrhea	1x 3

8	Prevent physical meeting of sperm and egg condoms in males , diaphragms, cervical caps vaults in females , spermicidal creams , jellies foams	1 x3
9	Intra uterine devies , non- medicated , Cu releasing , hormone releasing	1 x 3
10	Surgical method , vasectomy in males- vas deferens cut / tied , tubectomy in females fallopian tube cut/ tied	1 x 3
11	Progestogen or progestogen – estrogen combination 21 days ,inhibit ovulation implantation , alter the quality of cervical mucus to prevent/ retard the entry of sperms sahel – non steroidal once a week pill	1+1+1
12	IUDs . increase phagocytosis , suppress sperm motility fertilizing capacity of sperm uterus unsuitable for implantation cervix hostile to sperms	1 x 3
13	Natural -avoiding chances of ovum sperm meeting ,barrier –prevent ovum sperm meeting , IUD – phagocytosis,pills – inhibit ovulation , surgical prevent gamete transfer	1 x 5
14	Sexually transmitted diseases VD RTI Gonorrhoea syphilis genital herpes etc , sharing injection needles trans fusion of blood etc itching fulid discharge slight pain swellings ,PID abortions still births ectopic pregnancy infertility	1 x 5
15	IVF , ET, Test tube baby programme , ZIFT/ , IUT/ ,GIFT/ , ICSI/ ,IUI	1 x 5
16	Reproductive and child health care programme ,Central drug research institute , Matrenal mortality rate , infant mortality rate ,Acquired immune deficiency syndrome , venereal disease,Reproductive tract infection ,Intra uterine transfer , intra uterine insemination ,Artificial insemination , in vitro fertilization , Sexually transmitted diseases , medical termination of pregnancy,Intra uterine devices ,Zygote intra fallopian transfer, gamete intra fallopian transfer, assisted reproductive technology , Intra cytoplasmic sperm injection Pelvic inflammatory diseases	Each 1
17	IVF and its detail process and importance	4