

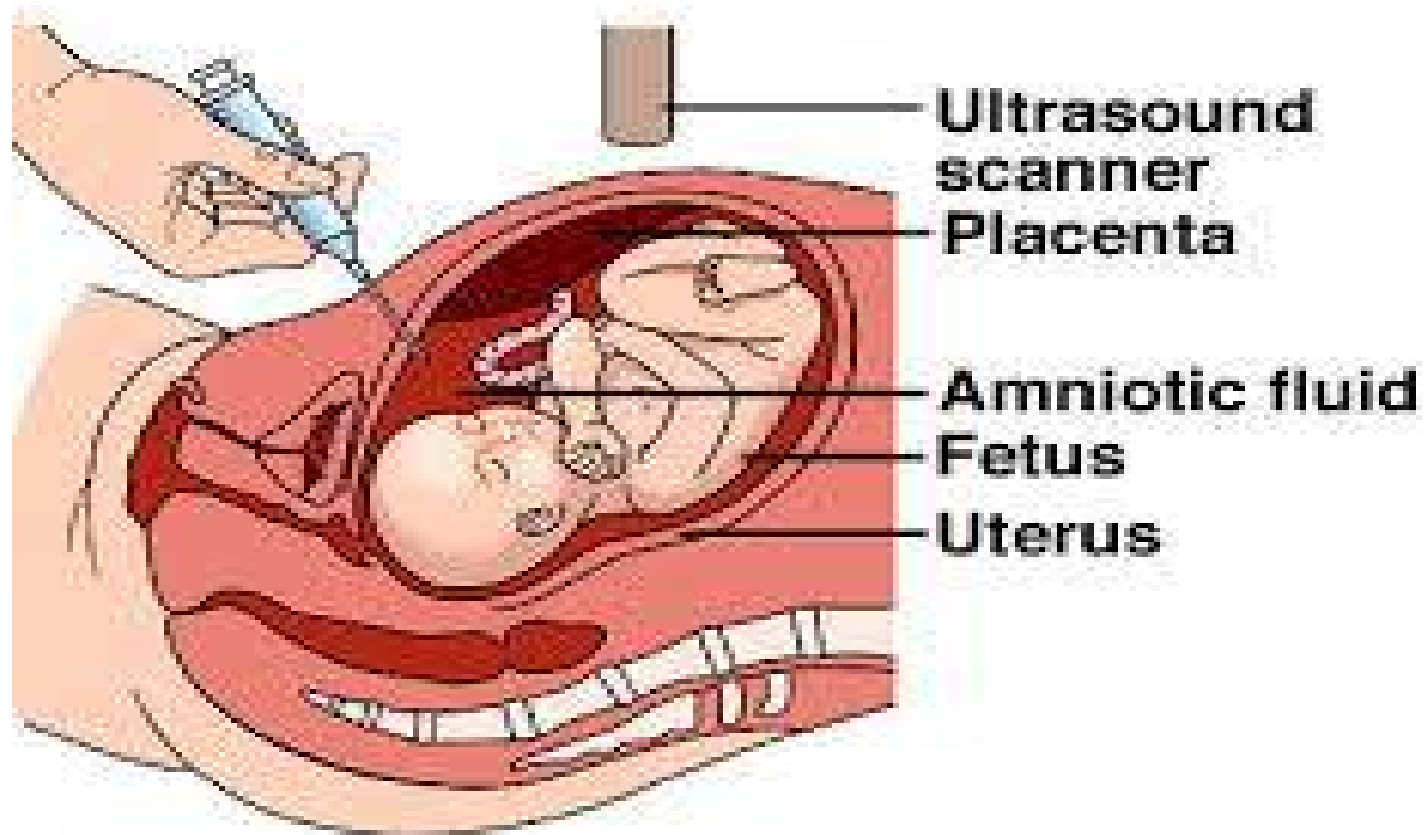
Reproductive Health

- Physically and functionally normal reproductive organs
- Normal emotional and behavioural interactions among individuals in all sex related aspects might be called as reproductively healthy

Reproductive and Child Health care (RCH) programmes

- To create awareness among people about various reproduction related aspects
- To provide facilities and support for building up a reproductively healthy society

Amniocentesis



Amniocentesis

Factors which indicate improvement in reproductive health

- Better awareness about sex related aspects
- Increased number of medically assisted deliveries
- Better post natal care
- Decreased maternal and infant mortality rate
- Increased number of couples with small families
- Better detection and cure of STDs

Contraceptive methods

Help prevent unwanted pregnancies

A good contraceptive

- User friendly
- Easily available
- Effective
- Reversible
- Should not interfere with sexual drive or desire

Natural methods

- Periodic abstinence
- Withdrawal or coitus interruptus
- Lactational amenorrhea

Barrier methods

- Condoms
- Diaphragms
- Cervical caps
- Vaults
- Spermicides

Intra Uterine Devices

- Copper releasing IUDs (CuT)
- Hormone releasing IUDs (Progestasert)

Other contraceptives

- Oral contraceptives
- Injection or implantation of progesterone alone or in combination with estrogen
- Surgical methods (vasectomy or tubectomy)

Medical termination of pregnancy (MTP)

Intentional or voluntary
termination of pregnancy before
full term

Sexually transmitted diseases

Diseases which are transmitted
through sexual intercourse

Infertility

Inability to conceive or produce children even after 2 years of unprotected sexual cohabitation

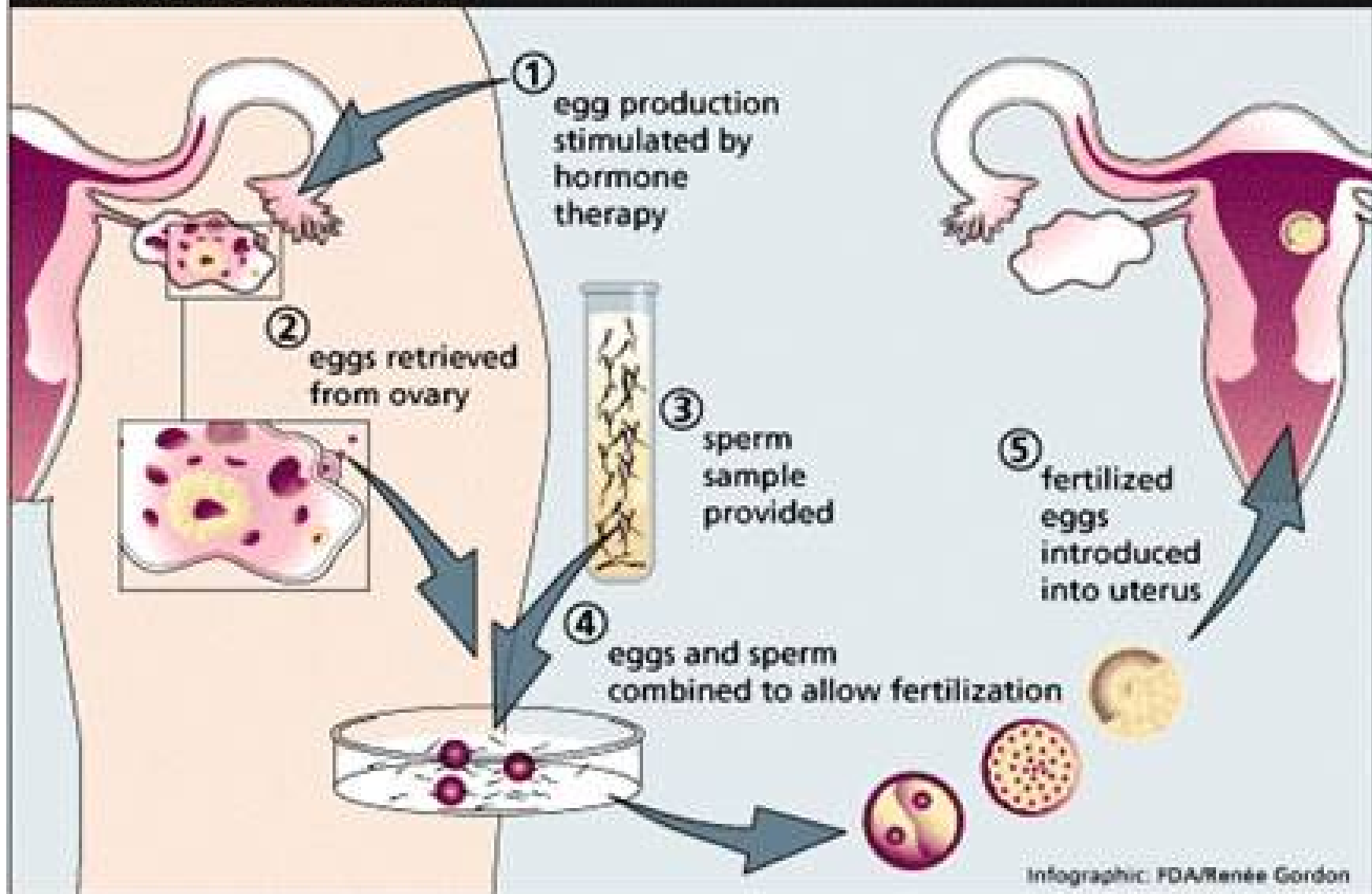
Assisted reproductive technologies (ART)

When corrective treatment of disorders related with infertility is not possible couples are assisted to have children through certain special techniques known as ARTs

ARTs

- In vitro fertilisation
 - (a) Zygote Intra Fallopian Transfer (ZIFT)
 - (b) Zygote Intra Uterine Transfer (ZIUT)
- Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer (GIFT)
- Intra Cytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI)
- Artificial Insemination
 - (a) Intra Vaginal Insemination (IVI)
 - (b) Intra Uterine Insemination (IUI)

In Vitro Fertilization



GIFT

With GIFT, sperm and eggs are placed in a fallopian tube to allow fertilization in the natural site. The woman must have at least one normal, open fallopian tube.

