

MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY (MTP)

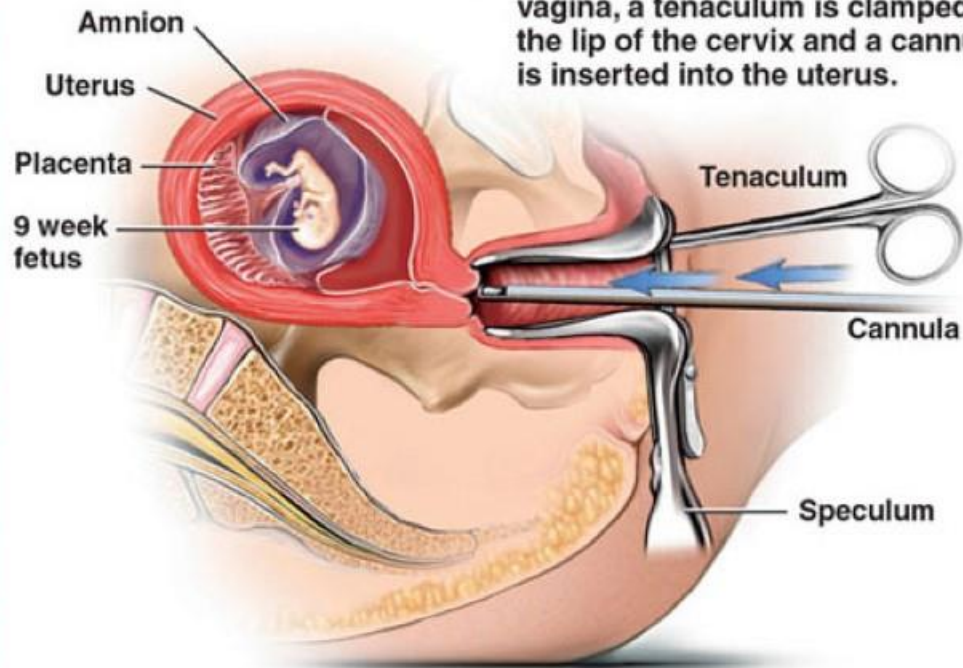
MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY (MTP)



- *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.



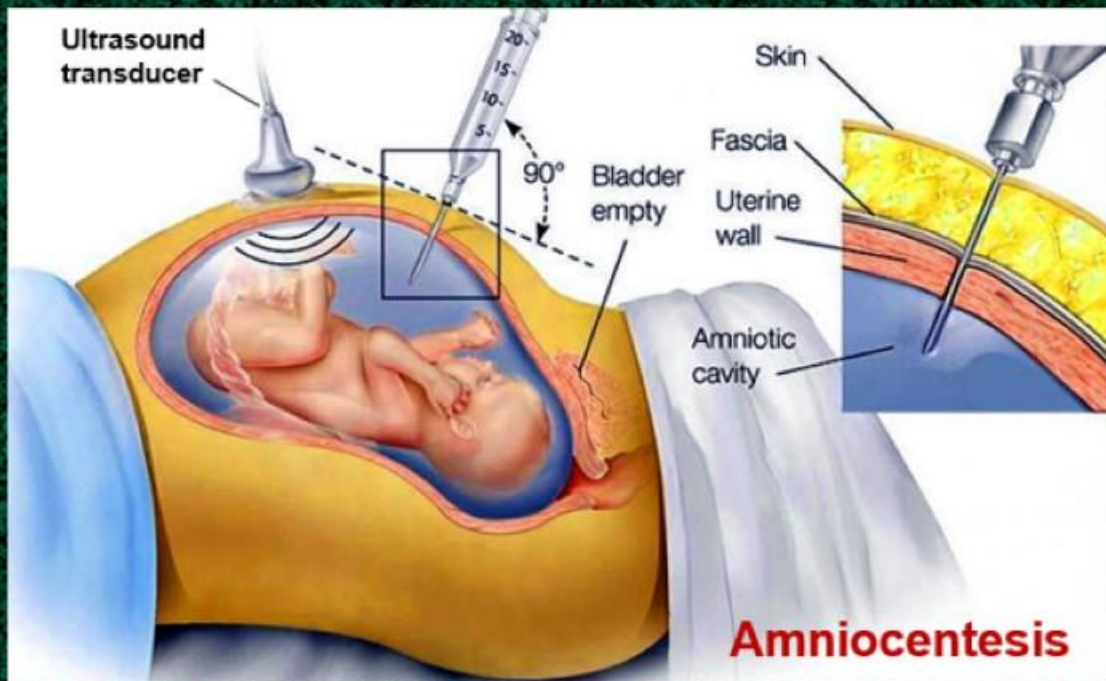
Cut-away view of mother's pelvis

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). **2nd** trimester abortions are very risky.*

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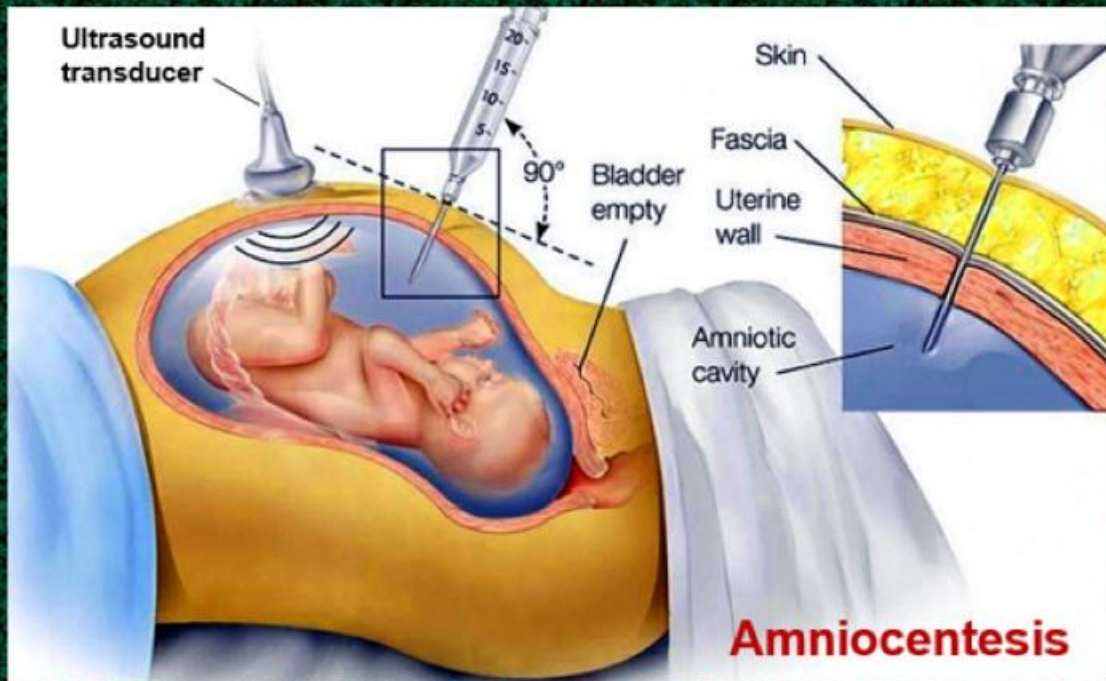
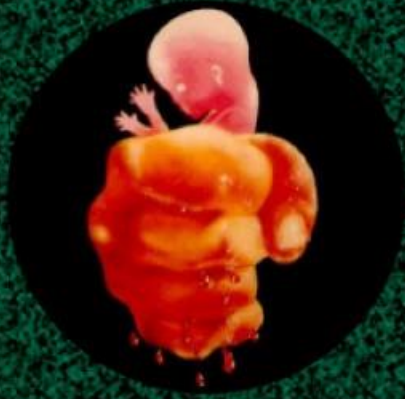


Problems related with MTPs

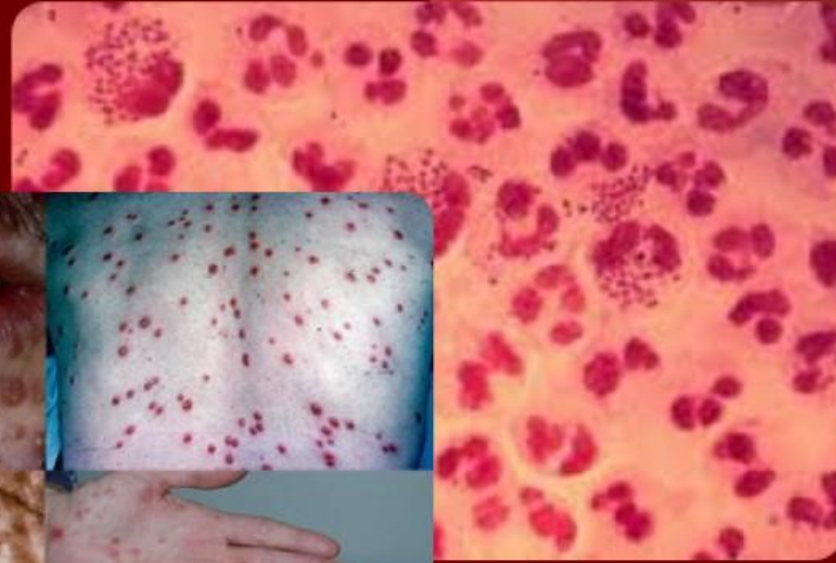
- *Majority of the MTPs are performed illegally.*
- *Misuse of **amniocentesis test** for foetal sex determination. If the foetus is female, it is followed by MTP. Such practices are dangerous for the young mother and foetus.*

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.

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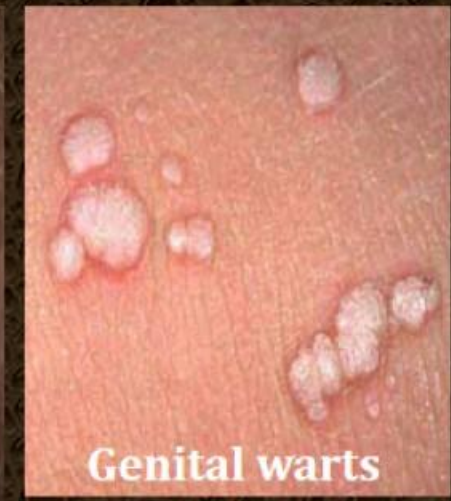
- *Government of India enacted The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act, 2017 to reduce illegal abortion and consequent maternal mortality and morbidity.*
- *According to this Act, a pregnancy may be terminated within the **first 12 weeks** on the opinion of a **registered medical practitioner.***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



SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STDs)



Unprotected sex with an infected partner



Sharing needles with infected person



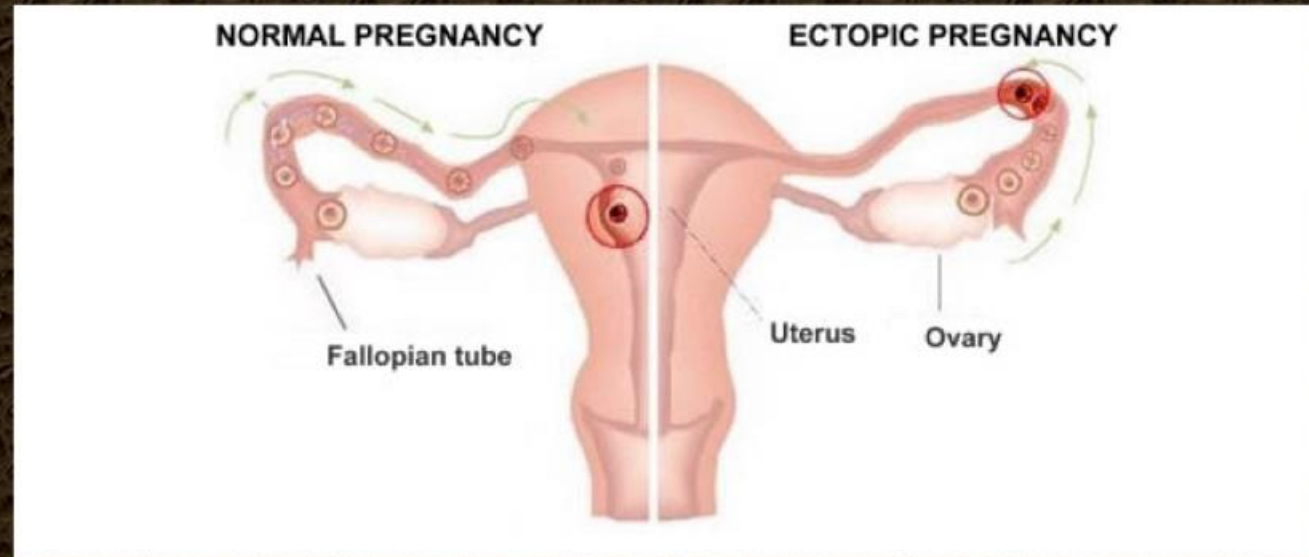
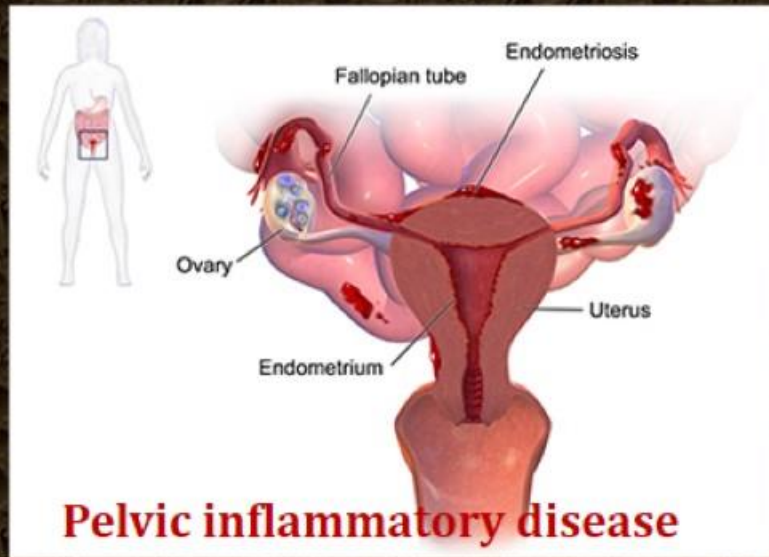
Transmission from infected mother to fetus



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**.



INFERTILITY

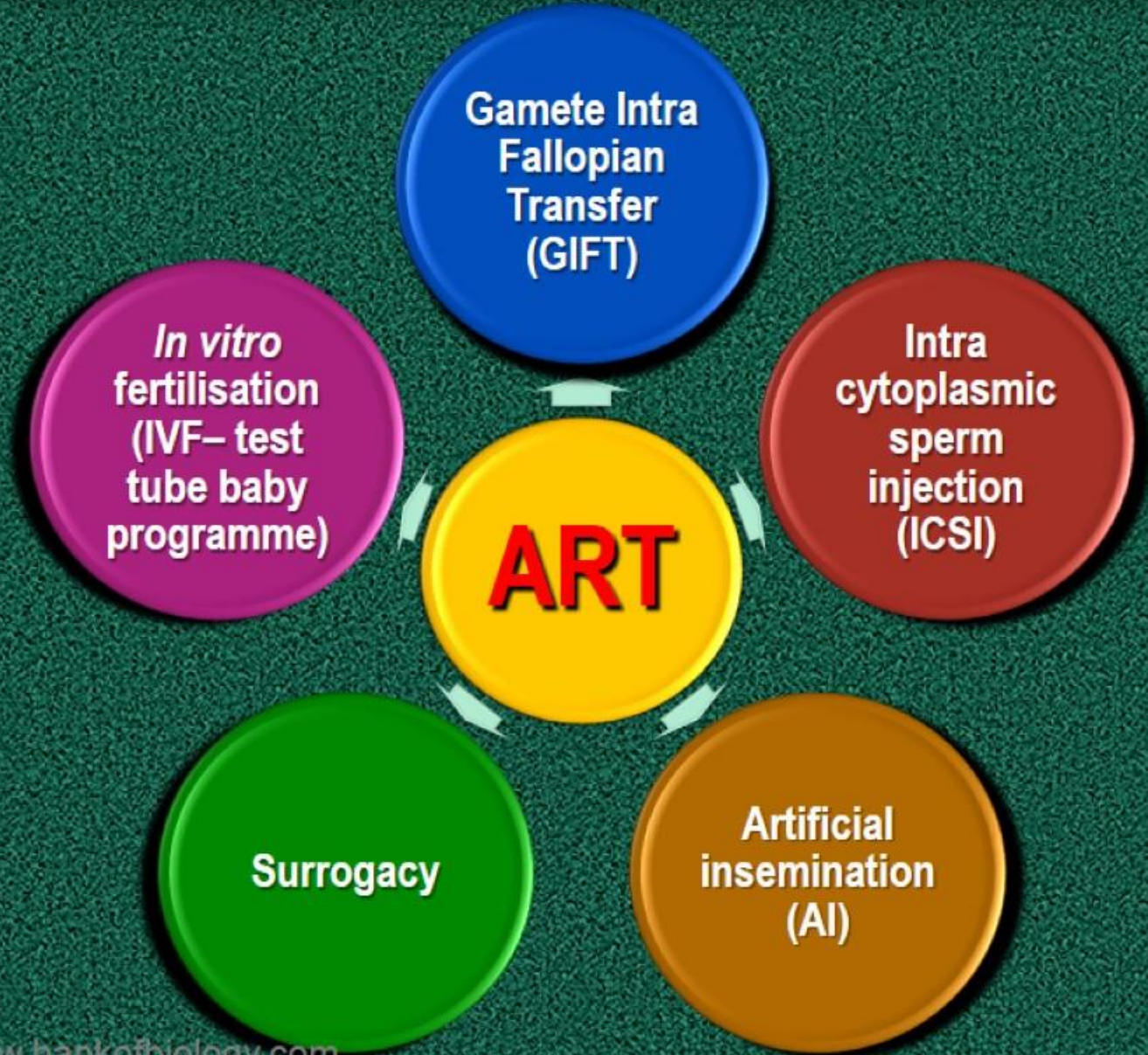
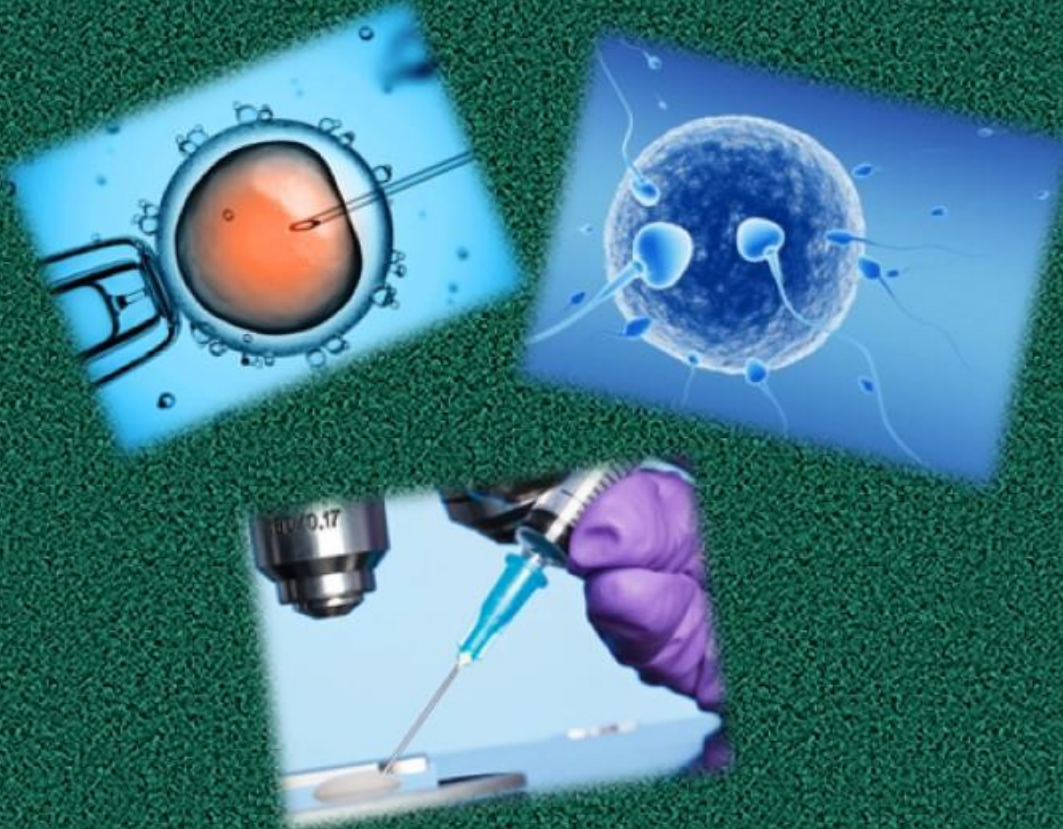
INFERTILITY



- *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).***

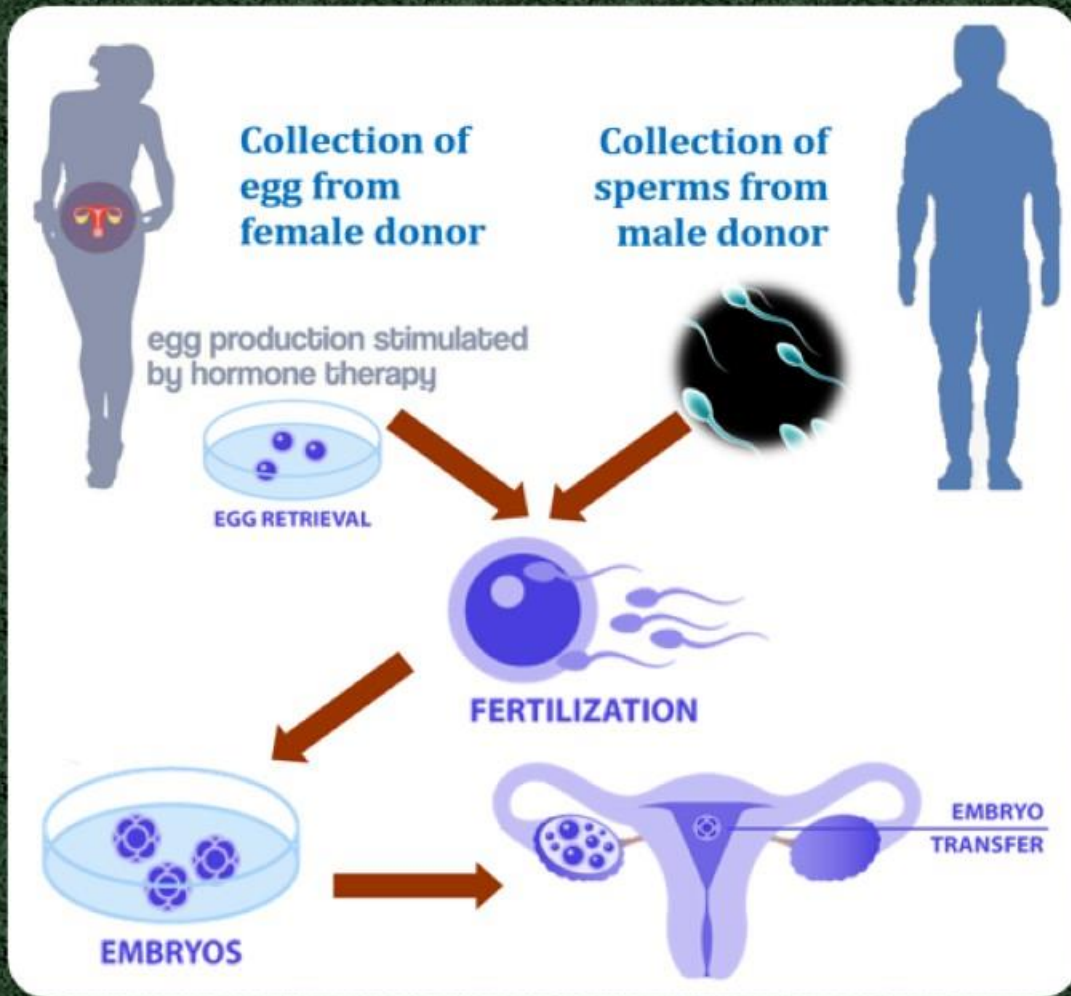
Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART)

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)**.

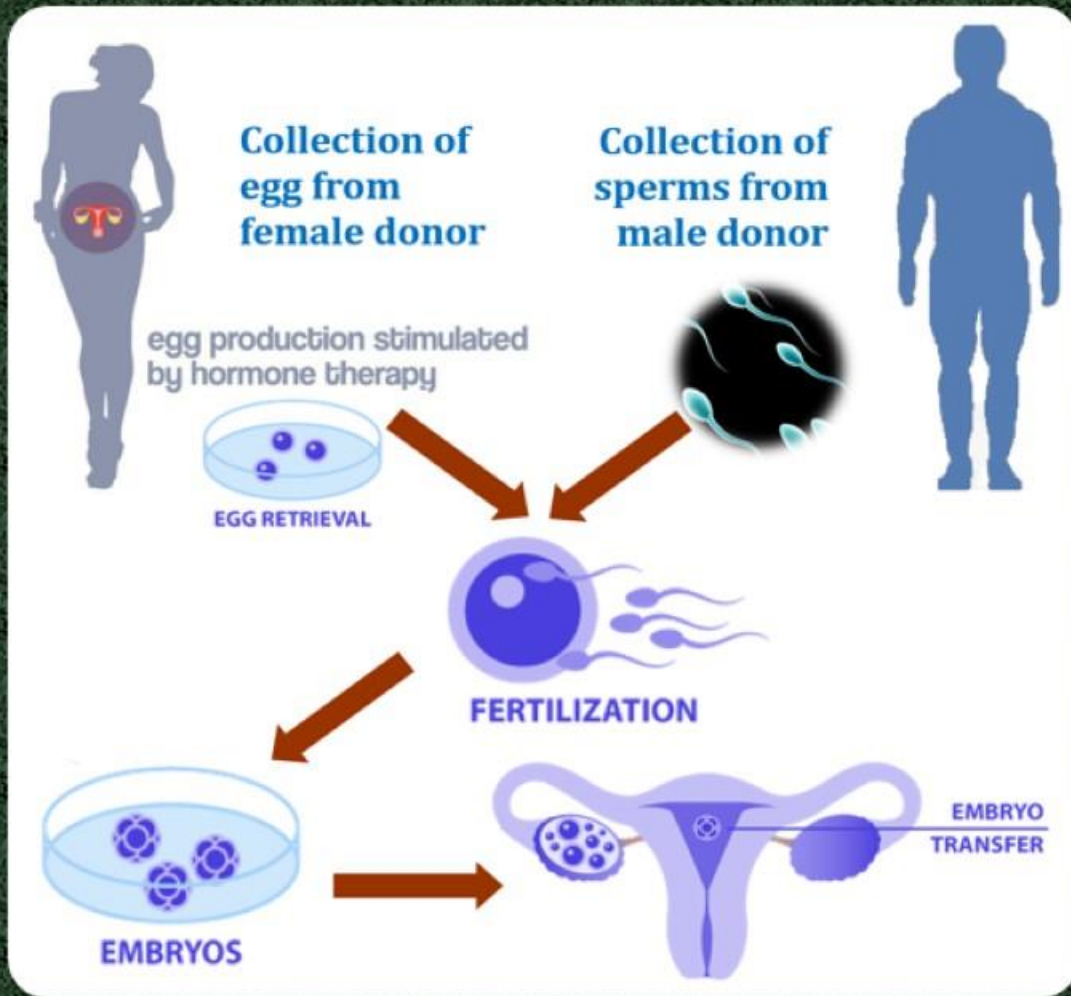
Types of Embryo Transfer

Zygote intra fallopian transfer (ZIFT)

Intra uterine transfer (IUT)

Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART)

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



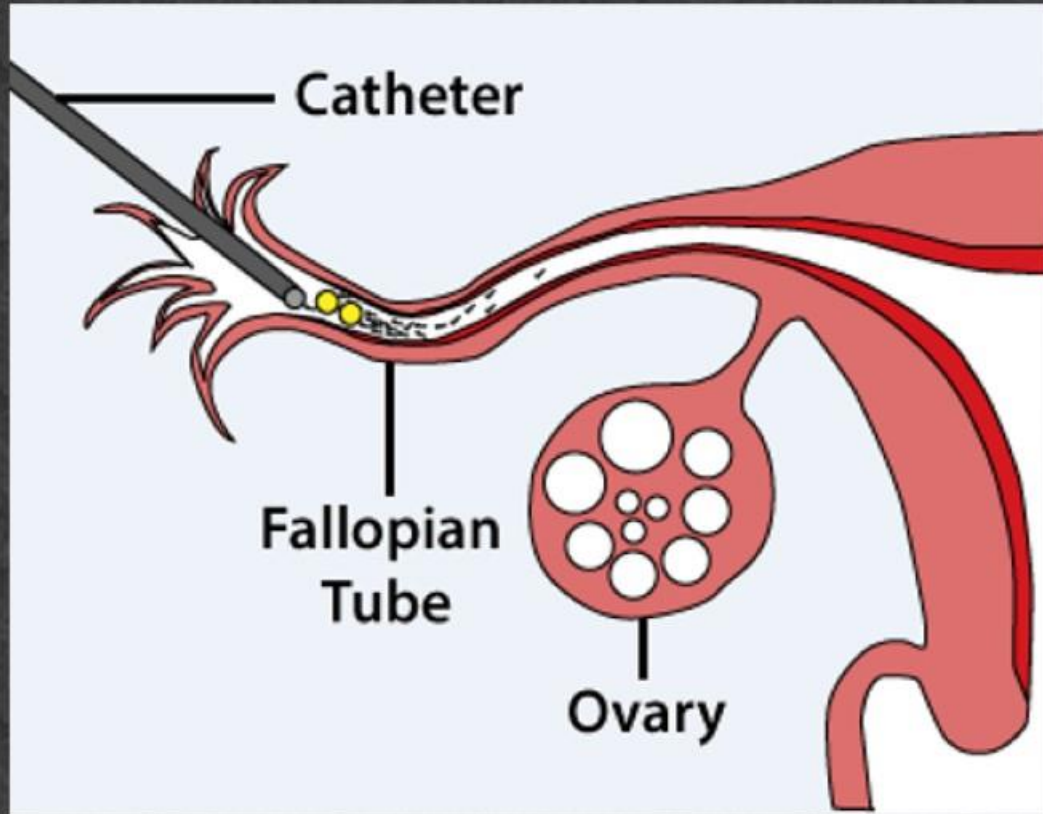
Embryo Transfer (ET)

- **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)

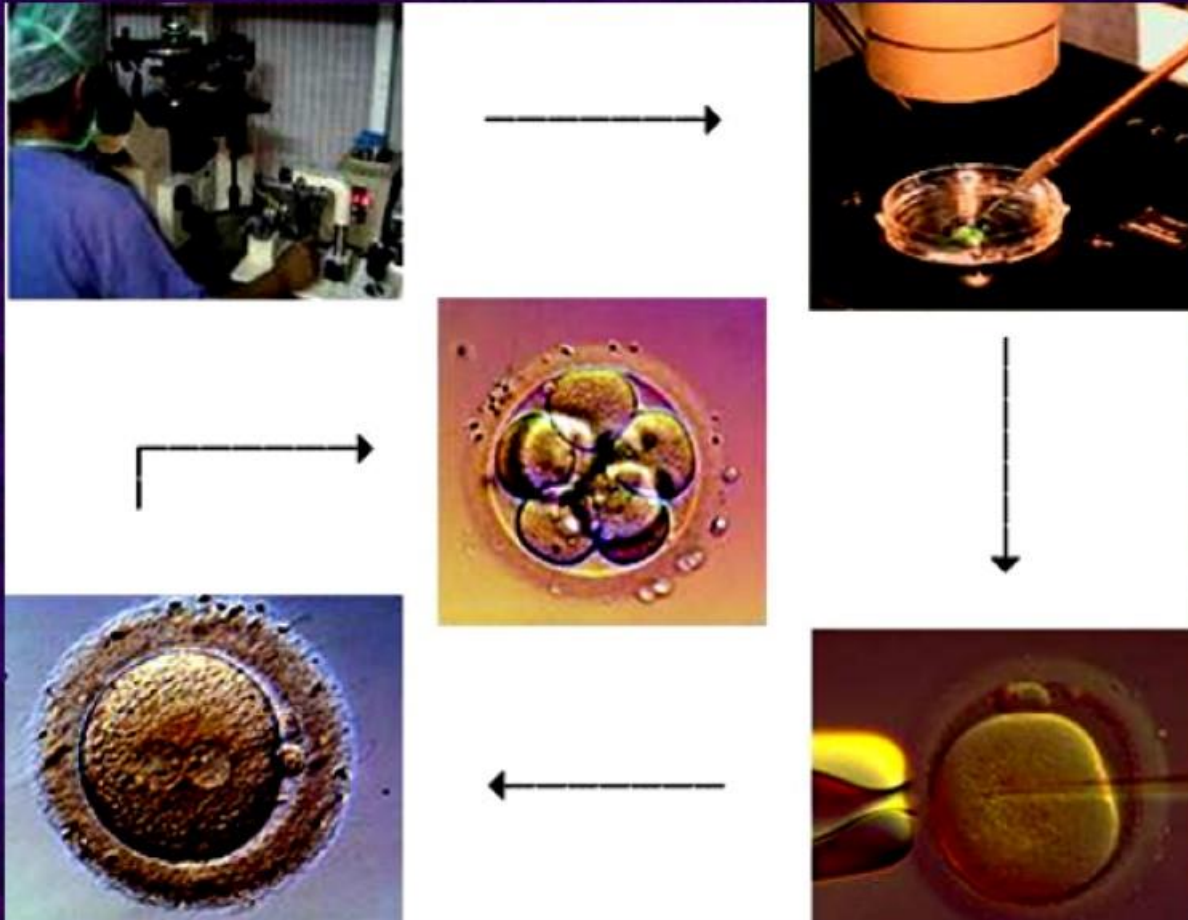
2. Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer (GIFT)



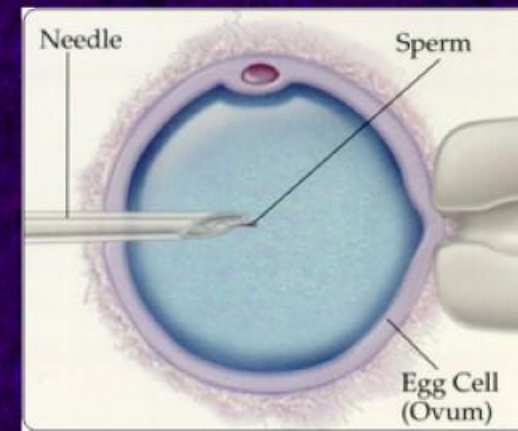
Transfer of **an ovum** from a donor into the **fallopian tube** of another female who cannot produce ovum, but can provide suitable environment for fertilization and development.

Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART)

3. Intra cytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI)

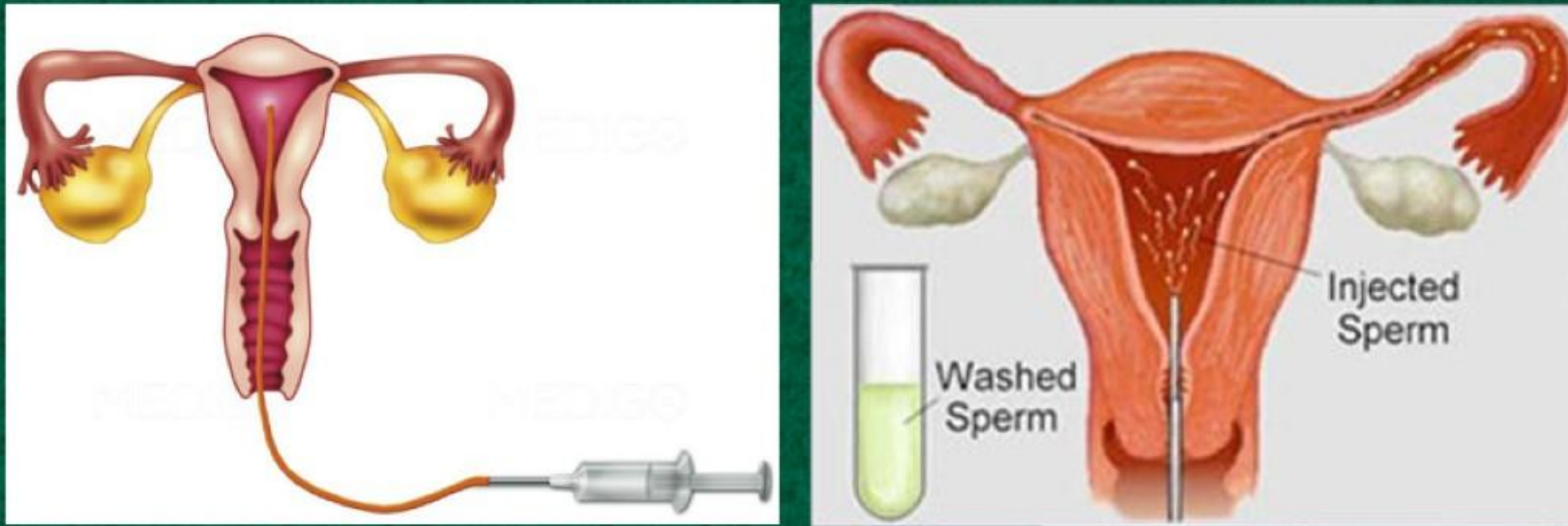


A laboratory procedure in which a single sperm (from male partner) is injected directly into an egg (from female partner). After the fertilization, the embryo is implanted into the woman's uterus.



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.



THANK YOU FOR WATCHING