



Blue Print (As per PU Board)

Topic	1 mark questions	2 marks questions	3 marks questions	5 marks questions	Total Marks
Reproductive Health	-	-	-	1	5

One mark questions

1. Name any two copper releasing IUD's

Answer: Cu 7 & multiload 375

2. What is artificial insemination?

Answer: Artificial insemination [AI] is the deliberate introduction of semen into female's vagina [or] oviduct for the purpose of fertilization by means other than ejaculation.

3. What is Lactational amenorrhea?

Answer: It is the absence of menstruation during Lactation. So, in the Lactation period, the chances of conception are almost zero.

4. What is the full form of MMR?

Answer: Maternal Mortality rate.

Two marks questions

5. What is infertility? Mention one Assisted Reproductive Technology [ART]

Answer: : Infertility- Inability to produce children inspite of unprotected sexual co-habitation. (1 mark)

Assisted Reproductive Technology- IVE-ET or ZIFT or GIFT or ICSI or Artificial insemination [AI]

(1 mark)

6. Removal of gonads cannot be considered as contraceptive option. Why?

Answer: Contraceptives devices are used to prevent unwanted pregnancy & to prevent the spreading of STD's. There are many methods, such as natural, barriers, oral & surgical methods, that prevent unwanted pregnancy. However, the complete removal of gonads cannot be a contraceptive option because it will lead to infertility & unavailability of certain hormones that are required for normal functioning of accessory reproductive parts. Further the gonads cannot be replaced when necessary.

7. What is amniocentesis? Why it is legally banned in our country?

Answer: It is a foetal sex determination test, based on chromosomal pattern in the cells of amniotic fluid surrounding the foetus. (1 mark)

This technique is being mis utilized to terminate female foetus, to avoid female foeticides, it is legally banned in our country. (1 mark)

Three marks questions

8. How do intra-uterine devices prevent conception in humans?

Answer: Role of IUDs in contraception-

1. Increases phagocytosis of sperms within the uterus
2. Copper ions released by them decrease motility & fertilizing capacity of sperms
3. Hormone releasing IUDs prevent implantation
4. Hormone releasing IUDs also make the cervix hostile for sperms

9. What is MTP? Mention an advantage & disadvantages of this technique?

Answer: Intentional or voluntary termination of pregnancy, before foetus reaches maturity is called medical termination of pregnancy [MTP]. (1 mark)

Advantages:-

1. MTP's are essential in cases, where continuation of pregnancy could be harmful or even fatal either to the mother or to the foetus or both. (1 mark)

Disadvantages:-



1. It is being misused to eliminate illegal & unwanted pregnancies & in discriminate killing of female foetus. (1 mark)

10. **Define contraceptive. Mention any four important qualities of a good contraceptive**

Answer: Contraceptive is the method, which prevents unwanted pregnancies. (1 mark)

An ideal contraceptive should be: (2 marks)

1. uses friendly
2. Easily available
3. Effective & reversible with no or least side effects.
4. It also should not interfere with the sexual drive, desire or sexual act of the user.

Five marks questions

11. **Explain briefly any five assisted reproductive technologies to overcome from infertility problems.**

Answer: The most recent line of treatment for infertility involves the use of several progressive techniques, which are collectively known as assisted conception/ assisted reproductive technologies[ART]

The couples should be assisted to have children through some special Techniques like IVF & ET, GIFT, ZIFT, IUT, ICSI

IVF & ET - Invitro Fertilization & Embryo Transfer : Popularly called test tube baby programme. Fertilization takes place outside the female body means in the lab i.e., in the test tube is called invitrofertilization

GIFT- Gamete Intra-Fallopian transfer Technique : The healthy ova & potent sperms are introduced into the upper part of the fallopian Tube, where fertilization takes place.

ZIFT:- Zygote intra-fallopian transfer technique: In this method, after invitro fertilization, the zygotes are transferred into the fallopian tube.

IUT [Intra Uterine Transfer] : Embryos with more than 8 blastomers, are transferred into the uterus, to complete its further development.

ICSI [Intra Cytoplasmic Sperm Injection] : It is another specialised procedure to form an embryo in the laboratory in which a sperm is directly injected into the ovum.

AI [Artificial Insemination] : Infertility cases either due to inability of the male partner to inseminate the female or due to very low sperm counts [oligospermia] in the ejaculates, could be corrected by artificial insemination technique.

IUI [Intra Uterine Insemination] : In this techniques, the semen collected either from the husband or a healthy donor is artificially introduced either into the vagina or into the uterus of the female.

12. **What are sexually transmitted disease? Give examples. Mention different modes of transmission & prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.**

Answer: Disease which are transmitted through sexual contact with the infected person are called sexually transmitted disease or reproductive tract infections [RTI] or venereal diseases [VD] (1 mark)

Examples: Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, AIDS, genital herpes, genital warts, chlamydiasis, trichomoniasis, hepatitis B etc. (1 mark)

Sexually transmitted diseases spread through: (1.5 mark)

1. Having sexual contact with infected person.
2. Use of unsterilized needles & syringes
3. Use of infected blood & blood products.
4. From mother to child through placenta or through milk during breast feeding.

Sexually transmitted diseases can be prevented by : (1.5 mark)

1. Avoiding sex with unknown or multiple partners
2. Use condoms during sexual intercourse.
3. Use of sterilized or disposable syringes & needles.
4. Healthy sexual practices.
5. In case of doubt one should go to a qualified doctors for early detection & get treatment, if diagnosed with disease.