

Amniocentesis

Amniotic fluid is taken out and analysed for any genetic disorder

Misused for sex-determination of the foetus

Natural methods of contraception

Periodic abstinence

coitus interruptus

Lactational amenorrhea

Lactational amenorrhea

Absence of menstrual cycle or ovulation during lactation after parturition or childbirth for around six months

**Barrier methods of
contraception**

Condom

Diaphragms

Cervical caps

Vaults

Non-medicated IUDs

Increase sperm
phagocytosis in uterus

E.g. Lippes loop

**Copper releasing
IUDs**

Suppress motility and
fertilising capacity of
sperms

E.g. CuT, Multiload
375, Cu7

Hormone releasing IUDs

Uterus becomes unsuitable for implantation and suppressed motility of sperms and ovulation

E.g. Progestasert, LNG-20

Oral contraceptive pills

Contains progestogens or estrogen-progestogen combination

Inhibits ovulation, implantation and suppress motility of sperms by altering the cervical mucus quality

E.g. Saheli (centchroman) is non-steroidal and estrogen receptor modulator

Vasectomy

Permanent contraception

Sterilisation method in males

A portion of vas deferens is removed and tied to prevent sperms entering the urethra

Tubectomy

Permanent contraception

Sterilisation method in females

Fallopian tube is blocked by removing a small portion and tying to prevent ovum from reaching uterus

Venereal diseases

Sexually transmitted infections

E.g. AIDS, hepatitis-B, trichomoniasis, syphilis, gonorrhoea, genital warts, herpes, chlamydia

In vitro fertilisation (IVF)

Fertilisation outside the body

ZIFT- zygote intrafallopian transfer

IUT- intrauterine transfer

ICSI- intracytoplasmic sperm injection

In vivo fertilisation

Fertilisation inside the female

GIFT- gamete intrafallopian transfer

AI- artificial insemination

IUI- intrauterine insemination

ZIFT

Zygote intrafallopian transfer

Transfer of early zygote, having maximum 8 blastomeres

IUT

Intrauterine transfer

Transfer of embryo with more than 8 blastomeres, mostly blastocyst stage