07

TNPSC GROUP II / IIA MAINS SCERT - SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY QUESTION WITH ANSWER

7. Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART):

- "Handling of gametes and / or embryas outside of the body to achieve pregnancy.

1. Intra Uterine Insemination (IUI):

- a) To treat intertile men with low sperm count
- b) Treatment:
 - Semen collected from husband or healthy donor
 - Stimulate the ovaries to produce more ova-
 - Semen introduced into uterus through vagina by catheter
 - Sperm swims towards fallopian tube fertilize the egg Normal pregnancy.

2. In vitro fertilization / Test tube baby (IVF)

- a) Sperms & eggs allowed to units outside the body in a laboratory.
- b) To treat women with blocked, damaged or absent fallopian tubes, many causes of intertility.

Stages:



- c) Treatment
 - HCG Human chorionic grandotropin injection
 - Egg retrieval after 34 to 37 hours of injection
 - 10 k to 11 motile sperms needed for each egg.



- Zygote allowed to divide to form of celled Blastomere.
- Embryo transfered into utoms through embryo transfer technique

3. Zygote Intsa - followpian Transfer (ZIFT)

a) zygote upto 8 blastomere stage -

transferred to fallopian tube by laparoscopy.



a) Embryo with more than 8 blastomeres - inserted into uterus.

5. Intra-cytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI)

- a) Only 1 sperm injected into cytoplasm of egg
- b) Fertilization 75-85%
- c) Zygote divided to form 8 celled blastomere, transferred to the uterus

6. Gamete Intra-fallopian transfer (GIFT):

- a) Eggs collected from ovaries & sperms are placed in one of the fallopian tubes.
- b) Zygote travels to uterus & implanted in inner lining of uterus.

7. Surrogacy

- a) Embryos created through invitro fertilization (IVF)
- b) Transferred into surrogate mohers uterus
- c) Assisted reproduction / agreement, a women carries a pregnancy for another person.

8. Micro-Testicular sperm Extraction:

- a) Microsurgical sperm retrieval from the testicles
- b) Improved sperm yield compared to traditional biopsy techniques.

