

# Reproductive Health

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**Que 1: Some STD's are given below. Identify the completely curable and non-completely curable STDs, and make a table under two headings. Marks :(3)**

**(Syphilis, Hepatitis-B, Trichomoniasis, AIDS, Genital herpes, Genital wart)**

**Ans:**

Completely curable STDs	Non-completely curable STDs
Syphilis	Hepatitis
Trichomoniasis	Genital herpes
Genital wart	AIDS

**Que 2: (a) Name any two STD's.**

**(b) Expand STD**

**(c) Name two non-curable STD's** **Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** (a) Trichomoniasis, Hepatitis-B, Gonorrhoea, syphilis, genital herpes, genital warts, AIDS, Chlamydiosis etc.

(b) Sexually transmitted diseases.

(c) AIDS, Hepatitis, Genital herpes

**Que 3: Government of India legalised MTP.**

**(a) Expand the term MTP.**

**(b) MTP is essential for certain cases. Mention the cases.**

**(c) MTP is safer during.** **Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** (a) Medical termination of pregnancy.

(b) Rape

Problem to mother and child

Genetic and physiological problem to child

(c) First trimester.

**Que 4: Contraception is practised against a natural reproductive event like conception. Suggest four possible ill effects accompanied by contraception. Marks :(2)**

**Ans:** Nausea, Abdominal pain, Break through bleeding, Irregular menstrual bleeding, Breast cancer.

**Que 5: Most of the contraceptive's methods are effective before coitus. Name the contraceptives effective after coitus. Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** Emergency contraceptive pills.

**Que 6:** Oral contraceptive pills are widely accepted by the females.

**(a)** Identify the composition of OC pills.

**(b)** Analyse the applicability of OC pills to inhibit fertilization.

**(c)** To get better results, they follow a particular pattern for using OC pills. Explain  
**Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** (a) Progestogen or Progestogen-oestrogen combinations.

(b) Inhibits Ovulation and Implantation,

Alter the quality of cervical mucous to prevent or retard entry of sperms

(c) Have to be taken daily for a period of 21 days starting preferably within the first five days of menstrual cycle. It has to be repeated after a gap of seven days in the same pattern

**Que 7:** Oral contraceptive pills contain hormones. **Marks :(3)**

**(a)** Name the hormones present in OC pills.

**(b)** Give an eg for an OC pills.

**Ans:** (a) progestogen, progestogen-oestrogen combination.

(b) Saheli

**Que 8:** Mention three different types of IUD's used by the female. Write one example for each IUD's. **Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** 1. Non-medicated IUD's, Eg: Lippes loop

2. Cu releasing IUD's, Eg: CuT, Cu7, Multiload 375

3. Hormone releasing IUD's, Eg: LNG20, Progestasert

**Que 9:** Match column A with column B and Column C **Marks :(3)**

S.No	Column A	Column B	Column C
1	Coitus interruptus	Oral contraceptive pills	Suppress sperm motility
2	Copper-T	Natural birth control method	No Menstruation during first few months of breast feeding
3	Mala-D	IUD	Withdrawal of penis before ejaculation
			Estrogen-progestogen combination

**Ans:**

S. No	Column A	Column B	Column C
1	Coitus interruptus	Natural birth control method	Withdrawal of penis before ejaculation
2	Copper-T	IUD	Suppress sperm motility
3	Mala-D	Oral contraceptive pills	Estrogen-progestogen combination

**Que 10: Mother of a new born baby like to space her second child. Name the available contraceptive method well suited to her. *Marks :(1)***

**Ans:** Cu T, Cu7, etc

**Que 11: Contraceptive methods used to prevent the fusion of gamates.**

**(a) Name a barrier contraceptive method used by the male partner.**

**(b) Suggest the significance of this contraceptive method.**

**Ans:** (a) Condom

(b) Prevent the deposition of semen into the vagina.

**Que 12: Natural contraceptive methods are one of the method for birth control.**

**(a) Name two natural contraceptive methods.**

**(b) As long the mother breast feeds, upto ..... months extend new conception *Marks :(2)***

**Ans:** (a) Coitus interruptus, Lactational amenorrhoea, Periodic abstinence.

(b) Upto 6 months

**Que 13: IUD's are considered as ideal contraceptive methods for female.**

**(a) Suggest Four facts by which it became ideal.**

**(b) Give two examples for IUD's *Marks :(3)***

**Ans:** (a) Easily available, User friendly, Reversible, Effective, Can't affect sexual drive

(b) CuT, LNG 20, Cu 7, Multiload 375, progestasert.

**Que 14: Souhrida club of your school decided to prepare a poster to aware population explosion and its after effects among villagers. Construct a slogan to help your souhrida coordinator. *Marks :(2)***

**Ans:** 1. We one ours one,

2. We two ours two,

3. Plan your family -use contraceptives,

**Que 15: Analyse and identify the major causes of population explosion in India.  
Marks :(3)**

- Ans:** 1. Decline in death rate,  
2. Decline in maternal mortality rate,  
3. Decline in infant mortality rate,  
4. Low marriageable age,  
5. Advanced medical facilities,  
6. Availability of more healthy food,  
7. Lack of awareness about family planning.

**Que 16: Name two programmes launched by India government to fulfil the wellbeing of mother and child  
Marks :(2)**

- Ans:** 1. Family planning,  
2. Reproductive and child Health care programmes.

**Que 17: India initiated reproductive health care programmes in 1951 and is called as**

**(a. Family planning, b. Social interventions c. Awareness about STD d. Mother clinics)  
Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** Family planning.

**Que 18: (a) Name the technique which banned in India, related with sex determination of child.  
Marks :(2)**

**(b) Mention the reason behind the banning of this techniques**

- Ans:** (a) Amniocentesis.  
(b) Female foeticide.

**Que 19: Reproductive health awareness classes conducted by souhrida club of your school.**

**(a) Do you think, it is inevitable.**

**(b) Analyse the values and knowledge obtained by this class to get a better life.  
Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** (a). Yes. It is inevitable.

(b). Family planning ,ART, MTP, STDs, health care programmes, structure and functions of reproductive organs, bad habits etc

**Que 20: Mention three different types of IUD's used by the female. Write one example for each IUD's.  
Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** Scoring indicators :1. Non-medicated IUD's, Eg: Lippes loop  
2.Cu releasing IUD's, Eg : CuT,Cu7,Multiload 375  
3.Hormone releasing IUD's, Eg : LNG20,Progestasert

**Que 21: IUD's are considered as ideal contraceptive methods for female.**

**(a) Suggest Four facts by which it became ideal.**

**(b) Give two examples for IUD's** **Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** Scoring indicators : (a).Easily available ,User friendly, Reversible, Effective

(b) Cu T, LNG 20, Cu 7, Multiload 375, progestasert.

**Que 22: Write a short note on Vasectomy and Tubectomy.** **Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** Vasectomy: Sterilisation procedure in the male is called vasectomy. In this method a small part of the vas deferens is removed or tied up through a small incision on the scrotum.

Tubectomy: Sterilisation procedure in the female. In this method a small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied up through a small incision in the abdomen or through vagina.

**Que 23: Name two hormone releasing IUDs. Mention its function.** **Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** Progestasert, LNG-20

The hormone releasing IUDs make the uterus unsuitable for implantation and cervix hostile to the sperms.

**Que 24: Name two hormone releasing IUDs. Mention its function.** **Marks :(2)**

**Ans:** Progestasert, LNG-20

**Que 25: Name two Cu releasing IUDs. How does it function?** **Marks :(2)**

**Ans:** CuT, Cu7, Multiload 375

IUDs increase phagocytosis of sperms and the Cu ions released suppress sperm motility and the fertilising capacity of sperms.

**Que 26: Name the following:** **Marks :(3)**

**a. Fertilisation outside the body followed by embryo transfer.**

**b. Fusion of gamete within the female body followed by embryo transfer**

**c. Ideal contraceptives for the females who want to delay pregnancy or space children.**

**Ans:** a. IVF and ET (test tube baby)

b. In Vivo

c. Intra Uterine Devices (IUDs)

**Que 27: List any four qualities of an ideal contraceptives Marks :(2)**

**Ans:** User friendly, Easily available, Effective and reversible, No side effect and should not interfere with sexual drive.

**Que 28: (a) Define the term 'STD' Marks :(3)**

**(b) Give one example**

**(c) Write any two preventive measures.**

**Ans:** (a) Diseases which are transmitted through sexual intercourse are called sexually transmitted diseases (STD).

(b) Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Genital herpes. Chlamydia, genital wart, trichomoniasis, Hepatitis-B, AIDS etc.

c) Avoid sex with unknown partners / Multiple partners / Always use condoms during coitus / In case of doubt, go to a qualified doctor for early detection.

**Que 29: Suggest two reasons to control population explosion. Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** 1. A rapid decline in the death rate (MMR and IMR)

2. Increase in number of people in reproductive age group

3. Increased health facilities and better living conditions

**Que 30: Write the programmes involved in reproductive health. Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** Family Planning Programme, Reproductive and Child Health care Programme (RCH).

**Que 31: Select the relationship between the first two words and fill the blanks with a suitable word**

**MMR : Maternal Mortality Rate**

**IMR :-----**

**ART : -----**

**Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** Infant Mortality Rate

Assisted Reproductive Technologies

**Que 32: Name two hormone releasing IUDs Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** Progestasert, LNG 20

**Que 33: "MTPs are advisable in the first trimester (12weeks) of pregnancy". Give reason. Marks :(2)**

**Ans:** By the end of the 12 weeks most of the major organ systems are formed. So, the second trimester abortions are dangerous for both mother and foetus.

**Que 34: Suggest ART for the couples having infertility due to the inability of the male partner to inseminate the female or due to the very low sperm count in ejaculation. Explain the technique.**

**Marks :(2)**

**Ans:** Artificial Insemination (AI)

The semen collected either from husband or a healthy donor is artificially introduced either into the vagina or into the uterus (IUI - Intra Uterine Insemination)

**Que 35: Mention the different methods of contraception** **Marks :(2)**

**Ans:** Natural Methods, barrier methods, intra uterine devices, Oral contraceptives, injectables, implants, surgical methods.

**Que 36: The infertile couples could be assisted to have children through certain special techniques. Name the technique**

**Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART)

**Que 37: Amniocentesis for sex determination is banned in our country. Is this necessary? Give reason.**

**Marks :(2)**

**Ans:** Yes, It leads to increasing female foeticide.

**Que 38: a) What is STDs**

**b) Write the symptoms of STDs**

**c) which of the following STDs completely curable**

**Gonorrhoea, syphilis, genital herpes, chlamydiasis, genital warts, trichomoniasis, hepatitis B, HIV infections**

**Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** Sexually Transmitted diseases

Symptoms : itching, fluid discharge, slight pain, swellings in the genital region are early symptoms which lead to pelvic inflammatory diseases, abortions, still births, ectopic pregnancies, infertility or even cancer of the reproductive tract.

gonorrhoea, syphilis, chlamydiasis, genital warts, trichomoniasis

**Que 38: Expand the term MTP? Write down the situations in which MTP is necessary?**

**Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** MTP is Medical Termination of pregnancy

To get rid of unwanted pregnancies, either due to casual unprotected intercourse or failure of the contraceptive used during coitus or rapes. Also essential where continuation of pregnancy could be harmful or even fatal either to the mother or to the foetus or both.

**Que 39: Name the permanent contraceptive method applied to block gamete transport.**

**Explain it.**

**Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** a) Vasectomy

b) Tubectomy

Vasectomy is the sterilisation procedure in male. A small part of the vas deference is removed or tied up through a small incision on the scrotum.

Tubectomy is the sterilisation procedure in female. A small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied up through a small incision in the abdomen through vagina.

**Que 40: Find out the odd one and write the common feature of others**

**Lippes loop, Cu– T, diaphragms, LNG 20**

**Marks :(1)**

**Ans:** Diaphragm

Others are IUDs

**Que 41: Explain the natural and barrier methods of contraception Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** natural methods - Principle of avoiding chances of meeting of ovum and sperm

i) Periodic abstinence

ii) Withdrawal or coitus interruptus

iii) lactational amenorrhoea

Barrier Methods – Ovum and sperms are prevented from physically meeting with the help of barriers

a) condoms

b) diaphragms, cervical caps, vaults

**Que 42: Suggest an ART which may be successful in the following conditions:**

**a) The transfer of embryos upto 8 blastomeres into the fallopian tube**

**b) Transfer of an ovum collected from a donor into the fallopian tube of another female who can only provide suitable environment for fertilisation and further development.**

**c) The laboratory technique in which the sperm is directly injecting into the ovum to form an embryo.**

**Marks :(3)**

**Ans:** a) ZIFT b) GIFT c) ICSI

**Que 43: Select the relationship between the first two words and fill the blanks with a suitable word**

**Marks :(2)**

**MMR : Maternal Mortality Rate**

**IMR :-----**

**ART : -----**

**Ans:** Infant Mortality Rate

## Assisted Reproductive Technologies

**Que 44: Analyse and identify the major causes of population explosion in India.**

**Marks :(4)**

**Ans:** Scoring indicators : 1. Decline in death rate ,

2. Decline in maternal mortality rate,

3. Decline in infant mortality rate,

4. Low marriageable age,

5. Advanced medical facilities,

6. Availability of more healthy food,

7. Lack of awareness about family planning.