



INTRODUCTION TO OBSTETRIC AND GYNAECOLOGY

OBSTETRICS

- ❖ A branch of medicine that specializes in the care of women during pregnancy and childbirth and in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the female reproductive organs.
- ❖ It is the branch of medicine that deal with the care of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the reproductive period following childbirth

1st day of conception



Till after 6 weeks of delivery / 42 days after delivery

Gynaecology

Derived from the Greek word **Gyno** means women and **logia** means study.

It is the branch of medical science which deals with disorders of the female reproductive organs.

Example : menstrual disorder (Dysmenorrhea), Gonorrhoea, syphilis, prolapse of uterus etc.

Most common gynecological problem

Dysmenorrhea



(painful menstrual cycle. Severe pain during bleeding phase 3-5 days)

James Marion Sim's is known as father of **modern Gynaecology**

Dr. Nilkanth Anant Purandare (Also known as 'Father of Indian Obstetric and Gynaecology')

James Marion Sim's discover

Sims's speculum

Sim's position : lateral recumbent position.

used for Enema, Rectal examination, vaginal wall prolapse

Andrology

is the specialty of medical science that deals with male reproductive functions under physiological and pathological conditions.

Example: Orchitis

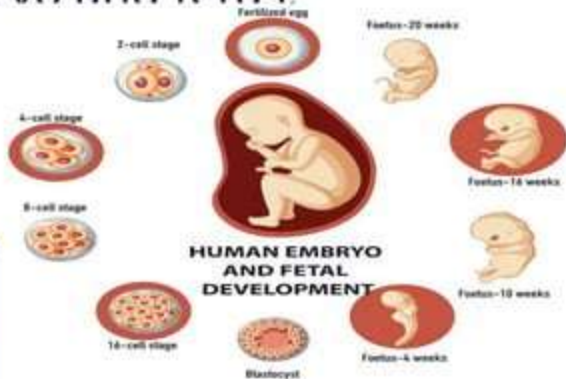
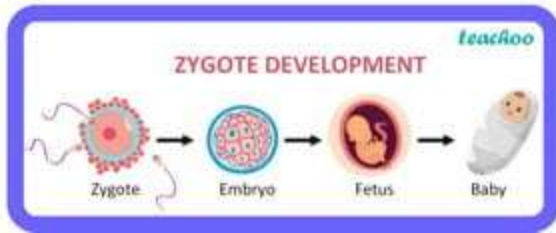
Embryology

the study of the formation and development of an embryo and fetus.

Zygote- single cell 0-2weeks

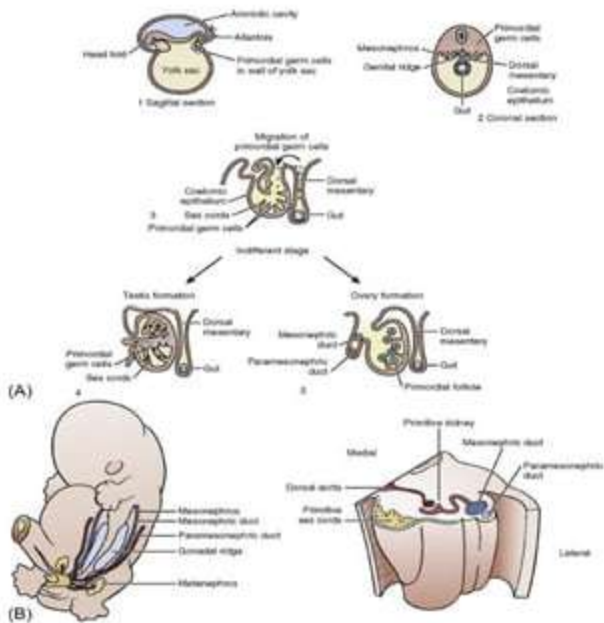
Embryo- 3 weeks- 8weeks

Fetus- 9weeks- till birth



DEVELOPMENT

Generally urinary system and reproductive system develop together

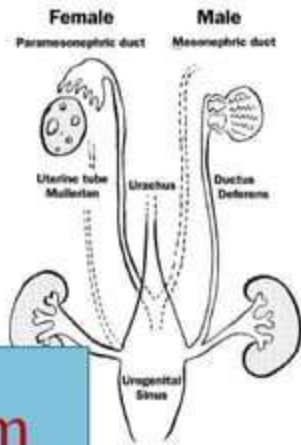


Female reproductive system Mullerian duct

The Müllerian duct gives rise to female reproductive organs, such as the oviduct and uterus

Male reproductive system

The Wolffian duct, which generates male reproductive organs and the kidney



MIDWIFERY-

Midwifery is the art and science of caring for women undergoing normal pregnancy labor and the period following childbirth.

Midwifery is a health care profession which believes in providing care to childbearing woman during pregnancy, labor and birth not only this but even during the postpartum period.

TERMINOLOGY-

○ Gametogenesis-

The process involved in the maturation of the two highly specialized cells, spermatozoon in male and ovum in female before they unite to form zygote, is called gametogenesis.

○ Oogenesis-

The process involved in the development of a mature ovum is called oogenesis.

Spermatogenesis-

The process involved in the development of spermatids from the primordial male germ cells and their differentiation into spermatozoa is called spermatogenesis.

Ovulation-

Is a process whereby a secondary oocyte is released from the ovary following rupture of a mature graafian follicle and becomes available for conceptions.

Fertilization-

Is the process of fusion of the spermatozoon with the mature ovum.

Implantation-

In the endometrium of the anterior or posterior wall of the body near the fundus on the 6th day of a menstrual cycle.

Decidua-

The decidua is the endometrium of the pregnant uterus.

Chorion- is the outermost layer of the two fetal membranes.

Placenta- the placenta is attached to the uterine wall and establishes connection between the mother and fetus through the umbilical cord.

Amniotic fluid- is in continuous circulation through amniotic epithelium secretion and fetal urine production and fluid absorption by the membranes and fetal swallowing.

Ductus venosus- it is connection between the umbilical vein and inferior vena cava.

Ductus arteriosus- it is connection between the aorta and pulmonary artery.

Foramen ovale- it is the opening between left and right atrium.

Jacquemier's sign- it is the bluish coloration of the vagina.

Braxton hicks contraction- are spontaneous, irregular, infrequent, spasmodic and painless in nature.

Goodell's sign- softening of the cervix.

Eutocia- normal labor

Dystocia- abnormal labor

Normal labor- Series of the event takes place in the genital organs in an effort to expel the viable products of conception out of the womb through the vagina in to the outer world.

Mechanism of labor- the series of movements that occur on the head in the process of adaptation during its journey through the pelvis is called mechanism of labor.