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PHYSIOLOGY

PHS204

ASSIGNMENT 2

CONTRACEPTION

This is the deliberate use of artificial methods or other techniques to prevent pregnancy as a consequence of sexual intercourse.

The major forms of contraceptives

1. Long-acting reversible contraceptive
2. Hormonal contraception
3. Emergency contraception
4. Fertility awareness
5. Permanent contraception
6. Barrier methods

Examples of each contraceptive

7. The use of condoms, which is the commonest (barrier method)
8. The contraceptive pill, which contains synthetic sex hormones which prevent ovulation in female, and Depo provera injection (hormonal contraceptive)
9. Intrauterine devices, such as the coil, which prevent the fertilized ovum from planting in the uterus (long-acting reversible contraceptive)
10. Male and female sterilization
11. Emergency contraceptive pill, ECP (Emergency contraceptive pill)
12. Vasectomy and tubal ligation (permanent contraception)

Vasectomy is a surgical procedure for male sterilization or permanent contraception. During the procedure, the male vas deferentia are cut and tied or sealed to prevent sperm from entering into the urethra and thereby prevent fertilization of a female through sexual intercourse.

Intrauterine devices are tiny devices that are put into a woman's uterus to prevent pregnancy. It's long-term, reversible, and one of the most effective birth

control methods. It's a small piece of flexible plastic shaped like a T. Sometimes it's called an IUC, intrauterine contraception.

Depo povera injection is used to prevent pregnancy and manage medical conditions related to one's menstrual cycle. It is provided if:

1. One wants to take a birth control pill everyday
2. One needs to avoid estrogen
3. One has health problems such as anaemia, seizures, sickle cell disease, endometriosis or uterine fibroids.

Condoms and internal condoms are the only methods of birth control that also help prevent the spread of sexually transmitted infections like HIV, Chlamydia; and gonorrhoea.

Endovascular coiling is an endovascular treatment for intracranial aneurysms and bleeding throughout the body. The procedure reduces blood circulation to the aneurysm through the use of microsurgical detachable platinum wires, with the clinician inserting one or more into the aneurysm until it is determined that blood flow is no longer occurring within the space.