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QUESTION: WRITE SHORT NOTE ON IMPLANTATION

In humans, implantation is the stage of pregnancy at which the embryo adheres to the wall of the uterus.

At this stage of prenatal development, the conceptus is called a blastocyst. It is by this adhesion that the embryo receives oxygen and nutrients from the mother to be able to grow. In humans, implantation of a fertilized ovum is most likely to occur around nine days after ovulation; however, this can range between six and 12 days.

The Ovary will release an egg into the fallopian tube, and if the female had sex up to about a week prior to ovulation, there will be sperm in the fallopian tube.

If fertilization is successful, the egg will begin to divide and will go down the tube towards the uterus. This process usually takes about a week then implantation occurs.

On average, implantation occurs about 8-10 days after ovulation, but it can happen as early as six and as late as 12. This means that for some women, implantation can occur around cycle day 20, while for others, it can be as late as day 26.

SYMPTOMS OF IMPLANTATION

- Implantation cramps.
- Implantation bleeding.
 - Nausea.
 - Tender breasts.
- Constipation and bloating.
 - Fatigue.
 - Headaches.
 - Mood swings.

Implantation cramps:

Implantation cramping is a type of pain sometimes experienced when a fertilized egg attaches itself to the lining of the uterus. This process is called implantation. Cramping sometimes occurs when this happens, but it does not always cause pain.

Implantation bleeding:

Defined as a small amount of bleeding or spotting that can occur after conception and a few days before your menstrual cycle, implantation bleeding is light, stops on its own and doesn't require treatment.

Tender breasts:

As your hormones change, you may start to notice your breasts starting to swell and feeling a lot more sensitive than usual.