NAME: EBRIMSON GLORY CHINWENDU

DEPARTMENT: NURSING SCIENCE

MATRIC NUMBER: 18/MHS01/129

COURSE CODE: PHS 212

COURSE TITLE: PHYSIOLOGY

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 the 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 twelve days. If implantation doesn’t happen, your uterine lining is shed in your normal monthly period. Signs of implantation are:

Bleeding: One-third of all women who become pregnant by implantation experience bleeding. This bleeding is confusing, because it may happen around the time that your regular period will start. Most commonly though, it will occur a few days to a week before you expect your menstrual period. Implantation bleeding is most likely to be light pink or brown as opposed to the bright or dark red of your period and implantation bleeding is more like spotting than an actual flow of blood.

Cramps: Early pregnancy causes a rapid shift of hormones. More specifically, implantation is a trigger for the hormone surge. There’s a lot going on in the uterus as the fertilized egg implants and begins to grow.

Discharge: One may notice some cervical mucus changes around the time of implantation. During ovulation, your cervical mucus will be clear, stretchy and slippery sort of egg whites. After implantation occurs, the mucus might have a thicker, gummier texture and be clear or white or colour. In the days of early pregnancy, rising progesterone and estrogen may cause the mucus to become even thicker, more profuse and white or yellow in colour. Cervical mucus can be affected by hormones, stress, intercourse, pregnancy, implantation bleeding or period and may not be a reliable indicator of whether or not implantation has occurred.

Nausea: Increased levels of progesterone following implantation can make you feel nauseous but this most commonly occurs around 4 or 5 weeks of pregnancy about the time you miss your period. Progesterone slows down your digestion, which can contribute to nausea. Rising hCG levels and a more sensitive sense of smell can make the problems worse.

Implantation dip: This refers to a one day increase in your basal body temperature that can occur as a result of implantation. A woman’s body temperature is lower before ovulation, and then increases, and then drops again before her period starts. In the case of implantation dip, your temperature drops for one day and then goes back up. It is thought that this might be due to a rise in estrogen.