

NAME:EHIE-BISHOP GINA

DEPARTMENT: NURSING SCIENCE

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IMPLANTATION

The fertilized egg gently travels down the oviduct to the UTERUS as it goes series of cleavage division takes place from the two sex to four sex stage to eight sex stage and so on.

As about 3rd to 4th stage after fertilization, the fertilized egg enters the UTERUS as the blastocyte while float for another 2 to 3 days before IMPLANTING to the Endometrial layer of the UTERUS before implantation.

IMPLANTATION entails the process of embryo apposition or hatching or adhesion and invasion into the endometrium, there is degeneration of Zona pellucida, the adhesion of the trophoblast to the endometrium to the UTERUS, AFTER attachment to the UTERINE Epithelium there is invasion Endometrium by syncytiotrophoblast, the blastocyst penetrates deeper into the uterine stoma and develop an amniotic cavity. The fully implanted embryo invade the maternal vasculature and the Uterine epithelium grows over implantation site and Uterine trauma undergoes residualization.

- 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.

Possible signs of implantation

- **Bleeding**

It's actually a little unclear how common implantation bleeding is. Some sources claim that one-third of all women who become pregnant

experience implantation bleeding, but this actually isn't backed by peer-reviewed research. (Something on the internet that may not be true? Say it ain't so!)

Up to 25 percent of women experience bleeding or spotting in the first trimester — and implantation is one cause of first trimester bleeding.

This bleeding can be confusing, because it may happen around the time that your regular period would start. Most commonly though, it will occur a few days to a week before you expect your menstrual period.

There are other differences that can help you determine whether you are experiencing implantation bleeding or your period:

implantation bleeding is most likely to be light pink or brown (as opposed to the bright or dark red of your period)

implantation bleeding is more like spotting than an actual flow of blood

This spotting may occur once, or last for a few hours, or even up to three days. You may notice some pink or brown discharge when you wipe or on your underwear, but you won't need a full pad or tampon — possibly not for many months!

- **Cramps**

It's no secret that early pregnancy causes a rapid shift of hormones. More specifically, implantation is a trigger for the hormone surge — that's why you can't get that second pink line on a home pregnancy test until after implantation.

And the changing hormonal tide can also cause cramping. Furthermore, there's a lot going on in your uterus as the fertilized egg implants and begins to grow.

While there's no research indicating that implantation itself causes cramps, some women do feel abdominal tenderness, lower back pain, or cramping

around the time of implantation. This may seem like a mild version of how you feel before your period starts.

- **Discharge**

If you've been monitoring your cervical mucus, good work, future mama! Being aware of what's going on with your body can be empowering when trying to conceive.

You may notice some cervical mucus changes around the time of implantation.

During ovulation, your cervical mucus will be clear, stretchy, and slippery (sort of like egg whites). You probably already know this as your green light to get your baby dance on.

After implantation occurs, your mucus might have a thicker, "gummier" texture and be clear or white in color.

And in the days of early pregnancy, rising progesterone and estrogen may cause your mucus to become even thicker, more profuse, and white or yellow in color.

We hate to say it, though: Cervical mucus can be affected by a number of things (hormones, stress, intercourse, pregnancy, implantation bleeding or your period, etc.) and may not be a reliable indicator of whether or not implantation has occurred.

Start tracking your cervical mucus while you're not pregnant, and a more useful indicator may be how different it is from your norm during each stage of your cycle.

- **Bloating**

Rising progesterone (which happens in early pregnancy) slows your digestive system down. This can make you feel bloated. But as so many of us know, this feeling can be a really common symptom of your period, too.

Want to know why? Progesterone also rises when your period is imminent. Thanks, hormones.

- **Tender breasts**

After implantation, levels of hCG, estrogen, and progesterone all increase rapidly. This can cause your boobs to feel very sore. (These hormones sure are multitaskers!) While many women experience breast swelling or tenderness before their periods, this is likely to be more noticeable than usual in very early pregnancy.

- **Nausea**

The most famous of the early pregnancy symptoms: nausea, aka “morning sickness” (though it can happen at any time of day).

Increased levels of progesterone following implantation can make you feel nauseous. But again, 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 problem worse — so now might be a good time to avoid cooking liver and onions.

- **Headaches**

While they’re good and necessary for a successful pregnancy, those wildly rising hormone levels (particularly progesterone) can also give you headaches following implantation.

- **Mood swings**

Find yourself content and happy one minute, and weeping at a commercial on TV the next? Or excited to see your partner in the evening and then biting their head off over nothing? You may be experiencing mood swings.

Estrogen and progesterone, as well as hCG, increase very quickly following implantation. This can make you feel “off” or moodier than usual.