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MATRIC: 18/ENG08/004

DEPT: BIOMEDICAL

PHYSIOLOGY

IMPLANTATION

The term "implantation" is used to describe process of attachment and invasion of the uterus endometrium by the blastocyst (conceptus) in placental animals. In humans, this process begins at the end of week 1, with most successful human pregnancies the conceptus implants 8 to 10 days after ovulation, and early pregnancy loss increases with later implantation.[1] The implantation process continues through the second week of development.

The initial phase of the implantation process is "adplantation". This first phase requires the newly hatched blastocyst to loosely adhere to the endometrial epithelium, often "rolling" to the eventual site of implantation where it is firmly adhered. This process requires both the blastocyst adhesion interaction with the endometrium during the "receptive window".

Subsequent development of the placenta allows maternal support of embryonic and fetal development. If implantation has not proceeded sufficiently during the menstrual cycle to allow hormonal feedback to the ovary, then the next cycle may commence leading to conceptus loss. There is also evidence, from animal models, that a conceptus with major genetic does not develop or implant correctly leading to their loss during the first and second week of development.

Abnormal implantation is where this process does not occur in the body of the uterus (ectopic) or where the placenta forms incorrectly. In addition implantation can occur normally but with an abnormal conceptus, as in a hydatiform development.

Implantation almost always occurs between 8 – 10 days after ovulation. The embryo does not produce any hCG until implantation is complete. And even after implantation is complete, it can take a few days for hCG levels to build up high enough for a pregnancy test to detect.

This means that you should not expect to see any signs of pregnancy on your chart—or feel any symptoms of pregnancy in your body—until around 10 days past ovulation at the very earliest. Nothing that happens on your chart or in your body before that time has any significance for your chances of being pregnant.

If you're not pregnant, the corpus luteum eventually stops producing progesterone, your levels drop, and your period starts. The decreased progesterone levels cause temperature and resting pulse rate to fall. For some women, the decrease in temperature and resting pulse rate falls the

day of or the day before menstruation. If this is your typical pattern, then an elevated temperature and resting pulse rate could be early signs of pregnancy.

But many women have a delayed response to decreased progesterone levels, and don't see their temperature and resting pulse rates start to fall until a few days into the next cycle. If that's the case for you, you may not notice anything different on your pregnancy chart compared to a non-pregnancy chart.

Long story short, remember this: if you are pregnant enough for pregnancy signs and symptoms (in your body or on your chart), then you are pregnant enough to get a positive pregnancy test.