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 IMPLANTATION.

Implantation is a process in which a developing embryo, moving as a blastocyst through a uterus, makes contact with the uterine wall and remains attached to it until birth. The lining of the uterus (Endometrium) prepares for the developing blastocyst to attach to it via many internal changes. The process of Implantation is usually complete between 8-10 days after ovulation. The adherence of a fertilized egg to a surface in the reproductive tract, usually to the uterine wall, so that the egg may have a suitable environment for growth and development into a new offspring. Fertilization of the egg usually occurs after the egg has left the ovary and is being transported through the fallopian tubes. Male sperm cells deposited in the female reproductive tract travel up to the fallopian tubes to unite with the egg, once fertilized, the egg begins to undergo series of cell divisions. A female hormone known as progesterone, secreted by the corpus luteum in the ovary influences the readiness of the uterine wall for egg implantation. It increases the blood supply in the wall, water content and secretion of glycogen, a nutrient for the surrounding tissue and developing. If the uterus is not prepared by the progesterone, the egg will not attach itself.