

Chapter – 3 | Reproductive Health

QUIZ PART-03

1. Infertility refers to:

- A. Ability to produce children easily
- B. Inability to produce children despite unprotected sexual cohabitation
- C. Lack of reproductive organs
- D. Absence of puberty (B)

Explanation : Infertility is defined as the inability to produce children despite unprotected sexual cohabitation. Specialized infertility clinics help in diagnosis and treatment.

2. Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART) are used to help:

- A. Prevent all pregnancies
- B. Infertile couples have children
- C. Stop reproductive development
- D. Treat only infectious diseases (B)

Explanation : When infertility cannot be corrected naturally, couples can be assisted through special techniques called Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART).

3. IVF stands for:

- A. Internal Fertility Variation
- B. In-Vitro Fertilization
- C. In-Vaginal Fertilization
- D. Internal Vascular Fertilization (B)

Explanation : IVF means In-Vitro Fertilization, where fertilisation occurs outside the body under laboratory conditions followed by embryo transfer.

4. IVF is popularly known as the:

- A. Natural pregnancy programme
- B. Test tube baby programme
- C. Birth control programme
- D. Immunisation programme (B)

Explanation : IVF involves fertilisation outside the body in laboratory conditions similar to those inside the body and is popularly known as the test tube baby programme.

5. In Zygote Intra Fallopian Transfer (ZIFT), the zygote or early embryo is transferred into the:

- A. Uterus
- B. Fallopian tube
- C. Ovary
- D. Vagina (B)

Explanation : In ZIFT, the zygote or early embryo (up to 8 blastomeres) is transferred into the fallopian tube.

6. Intra Uterine Transfer (IUT) involves transfer of:

- A. Sperm into the ovary
- B. Embryos with more than 8 blastomeres into the uterus
- C. Eggs into the fallopian tube
- D. Hormones into the blood (B)

Explanation : In IUT, embryos with more than 8 blastomeres are transferred into the uterus for further development.

7. In ICSI, sperm is:

- A. Removed from the body permanently
- B. Injected directly into the egg
- C. Placed into the uterus without fertilization
- D. Destroyed by antibodies (B)

Explanation : Intra Cytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI) is a technique where sperm is directly injected into the egg to create embryos in the laboratory.

8. GIFT is useful for women who:

- A. Cannot produce eggs but have a suitable environment for fertilization
- B. Have no uterus
- C. Cannot produce sperm
- D. Have no reproductive organs (A)

Explanation : Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer (GIFT) is used for women who cannot produce eggs but can provide a suitable environment for fertilisation and embryo development. Donor eggs are transferred into the woman's fallopian tube.

9. Intra Uterine Insemination (IUI) is commonly used when there is:

- A. Low sperm count in semen
- B. No uterus
- C. No ovary
- D. No fallopian tube (A)

Explanation : In IUI, sperm from a healthy donor or husband is artificially inserted into the woman's vagina or uterus, especially in cases of low sperm count.

10. Which of the following is NOT an Assisted Reproductive Technology?

- A. IVF
- B. GIFT
- C. IUI
- D. Vasectomy (D)

Explanation : IVF, GIFT, and IUI are assisted reproductive technologies, whereas vasectomy is a surgical contraceptive method.