

Alt options for conception assignment

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The procedure is also a reoccurring called intrauterine insemination; which is basically artificial insemination and is used to treat infertility and help a woman reproduce. Both of these procedures show enormous progress in helping couples who cannot conceive naturally to build a family, but most importantly to ensure that more lives are being created. “ A conception conundrum emphasized the negatives of donor insemination and not the positives. My husband and I happily turned to donor insemination to conceive our children. Our two teenage daughters have never struggled with identity issues.

Our older kids know several halfpennies, and are all bright, inquisitive, lovely kids. There are many positive outcomes to artificial donor insemination, and my family is proof of that. ” (Walters 6). Naturally and normally, an egg and sperm fertilize inside a woman’s body without the help of a medical procedure. When natural conception takes place, the fertilized egg attaches to the lining of the womb and continues to grow, and 9 months later a baby is born. However if a woman has been struggling to become pregnant, she has other options. IVF for instance is a form of assisted reproductive technology.

This meaning that special medical techniques are used to help a woman become pregnant. Assisted reproductive technology is used only after all other less expensive and less invasive techniques have failed. According to The Human Fertilization & Embryology Authority, there are roughly 5 steps to IVF. Step 1 is usually to prescribe fertility medications to stimulate egg production. A woman wants or desires more than one egg considering some eggs will not develop or fertilize after retrieval. Doctors will check

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hormone levels through blood tests, and do occasional transnational ultrasounds to examine the ovaries.

Step 2 requires a minor surge kcal procedure, to retrieve eggs by using ultrasound imaging to guide a hollow needle through t he pelvic cavity in able to remove the eggs. Medication is used to reduce pain or discomfort. Set p 3 is the step in which the male is asked to produce a sample of his sperm so that it can be pr prepared to be combined with the eggs. Step 4 is the process in IV called insemination, where e the sperm and eggs are combined and stored in a laboratory in attempts to be fertilized. If the ere is a lower arability of fertilization, CICS or internationalism sperm injection, may be us De.

Through the procedure of CICS a single sperm is injected directly into the egg in an attempt to be fertilized. From then on out the eggs are monitored to confirm that fertilization is taking place. After this step is completed, the fertilized eggs are considered embryos. The last step in IV is where the embryos are transferred into the woman’s uterus three to five days following their fertilization. A small tube (a catheter) is inserted into the uterus to transfer the embryos. HTH s procedure is happily completely painless for women, although few may experience some cramping.

If all of the steps of the procedure are successful, implantation usually occurs around d six to ten days following egg retrieval. Just like most medical procedures, there are possible risks. Fertility medication ins can have some side effects including mood swings, hot flashes, headaches, abdominal pains, bloating, and hot flashes. Although its rare, fertility medications may cause

OCHS, (ovarian hyperventilation syndrome). Symptoms of OCHS may include feelings of being bloated or abed minimal pains. Keep in mind that these are small risks, and rarely take effect.

Marie, a middle aged woman shares with the world her experience with IV a ND it's success on Corticosteroid. Org. " It's horribly commercialese, but if it wasn't w e wouldn't have it. There is a whole medical/ commercial infrastructure that seems to determine that no matter what the cause of infertility, IV is nearly always the answer. This makes sense for many patients, but the incentive structures for largesse provision of just one type of treatment may crowd out others. " Marie had underwent the IV process, and it was all and all success.

However, IV doesn't assure women of a 100% success rate. ' The first IV cycle showed me to be a poor responder, and after producing only two follicles, the cycle was canceled. I was crushed. I had been infertile, but now I was sterile as well. " cycle showed me to be a poor responder, and after producing only two follicles, the cycle was canceled. Was crushed.. It only takes one, they said, ye ah right, some women make 20 eggs and I couldn't understand why wasn't able to make 1 [Sic]. " (Toucans& Montgomery 1022). IV isn't the only medical advancement we've had to help women conceive.

W hen it isn't necessarily the woman's ' fault" that she can't become impregnated, the o there cause to look at is a man's low sperm count. If a man's sperm count falls in a low range, Into routine Insemination may be considered. II J is both cheaper and less invasive than IV F, and is usually

tried prior to IV. Intrauterine insemination (IUI) is a fertility treatment which involves placing sperm inside a woman's uterus to facilitate fertilization. The goal of IUI is to increase the number of sperm that reach the fallopian tubes and subsequently increase the chance of fertilization.

In other words, IUI provides the sperm an upper hand, by giving it a head start, but a sperm is still required to reach and fertilize the egg on its own; which is why if the woman is also struggling to conceive, this method isn't most effective. With both In vitro fertilization and Intrauterine Insemination, we have seen a dramatic increase of pregnancies in women who would otherwise not be able to conceive even. In vitro fertilization is a way of creating pregnancies, while a less expensive and invasive yet less effective procedure called intrauterine insemination is a way of upping a man's sperm count.