

INTERMENSTRUAL BLEEDING : It refers to bleeding (usually not excessive) that occurs between otherwise normal menstrual cycles.

PRECOCIOUS MENSTRUATION : It denotes the occurrence of menstruation before the age of 10 years.

AMENORRHOEA : It denotes the absence of menstruation.

PRIMARY AMENORRHOEA : It is defined as a young girl who has not yet menstruated by her 16 years of age.

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SECONDARY AMENORRHOEA : It is defined as amenorrhoea of six months or more in a woman with previous normal menstrual patterns in absence of pregnancy.

DYSMENORRHOEA : It denotes painful cramping pain accompanying menstruation.

DYSFUNCTIONAL UTERINE BLEEDING : It is defined as a state of abnormal uterine bleeding without any clinically detectable organic, systemic and iatrogenic cause.

METROPATHIA HAEMORRHAGICA : It is a term used to describe anovulatory DUB characterized by periods of amenorrhoea followed by prolonged & heavy bleeding.

PRESENTING PART is that portion of the fetal body that is either foremost within the birth canal or in closest proximity to it.

ATTITUDE: The relation of the different parts of the fetus to one another. **Universal attitude i that of Flexion**

DENOMINATOR: Arbitrary bony fixed point on the presenting part which comes in relation to the various quadrants of the maternal pelvis.

FETAL POSITION: Position refers to the relationship of an arbitrarily chosen portion of the fetal presenting part (denominator) to the right or left side of the birth canal.

ENGAGEMENT: The mechanism by which the biparietal diameter—the greatest transverse diameter in an occiput presentation—passes through the pelvic inlet is designated engagement.

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CROWNING OF THE HEAD: Maximum diameter of the head (BPD) stretches the vulval outlet without any recession of the head even after the contraction is over.

PRETERM OR PREMATURE BIRTHS: A baby born before 37 completed weeks of gestation calculating from the first day of last menstrual period, weighing $\leq 2500\text{g}$.

PRETERM LABOUR: Where the labour starts before the 37th completed weeks (259 days) counting from the 1st day of LMP.

PRELABOUR RUPTURE OF THE MEMBRANES(PROM): Spontaneous rupture of membranes any time beyond 28 weeks of pregnancy but before the onset of labour.

POST-TERM PREGNANCY(POSTMATURITY): A pregnancy continuing beyond 2 weeks of the expected date of delivery (>42 completed weeks/ >294 days) **Postmature** is reserved for the relatively uncommon specific clinical fetal syndrome in which the infant has recognizable clinical features indicating a pathologically prolonged pregnancy

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ENDOMETRIOSIS: It is defined as the presence of functioning endometrium (glands and stroma) in sites other than uterine mucosa.

ADENOMYOSIS (ENDOMETRIOSIS INTERNA): It is defined as benign ingrowing of the endometrium (both glandular & stromal components) into the myometrium.

MENOPAUSE: It is the permanent cessation of menstruation . It is retrospectively defined as the time of the last menstrual period followed by 12 months of amenorrhoea.

INFERTILITY: It is defined as a failure to conceive after one year of unprotected and regular intercourse.

PRIMARY INFERTILITY: The term denotes those patients who have never conceived.

SECONDARY INFERTILITY: The term indicates previous pregnancy, but failure to conceive subsequently.

FECUNDABILITY : It is defined as probability of achieving a pregnancy within one menstrual cycle.

FECUNDITY : It is the probability of achieving a livebirth within a single cycle.

ASPERMIA : It is the failure of emission of semen.

AZOOSPERMIA : It implies no sperm in semen.

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NECROSPERMIA : It implies dead sperms.

OLIGOSPERMIA (OLIGOZOOSPERMIA): Sperm count is less than 20 million /ml:

Mild to moderate : 5-20 million/ml

Severe : <5million /ml

ASTHENOSPERMIA/ ASTHENOZOOSPERMIA : It implies no motile sperm or diminished motility.

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OBSTETRIC DEFINITIONS

NULLIGRAVIDA: a woman who currently is not pregnant, nor has she ever been pregnant.

GRAVIDA: a woman who currently is pregnant or she has been in the past, irrespective of the pregnancy outcome. With the establishment of the first pregnancy, she becomes a *primigravida*, and with successive pregnancies, a *multigravida*.

NULLIPARA: a woman who has never completed a pregnancy beyond 20 weeks' gestation. She may or may not have been pregnant or may have had a spontaneous or elective abortion(s) or an ectopic pregnancy.

PRIMIPARA: a woman who has been delivered only once of a fetus or fetuses born alive or dead with an estimated length of gestation of ≥ 20 weeks.

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MULTIPARA: a woman who has completed ≥ 2 pregnancies to ≥ 20 weeks. Parity is determined by the number of pregnancies reaching 20 weeks and not by the number of fetuses delivered.

Parity is the same (para 1) for a singleton or multifetal delivery or delivery of a live or stillborn infant

FETAL LIE: The relation of the fetal long axis to that of the centralised uterus or maternal spine.

FETAL PRESENTATION: The part of the fetus which occupies the lower pole of the uterus

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