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: Arbitary 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 o 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. M56BOOKSTORE

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 $\leq 2500g$.

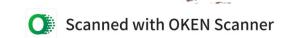
PRETERM LABOUR: Where the labour starts before the 37th completed weeks (259 days) counting from the 1st day of LMP.

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 2weeks 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



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.

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

<u>PRIMARY INFERTILITY</u>: 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

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

OBSTETRIC DEFINITIONS

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

<u>GRAVIDA:</u> 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 \geq 2pregnancies to \geq 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