Curs 1

Introducere
Anatomia
Ciclul menstrual normal
Sarcina normala (gametogeneza, fecundatia, migratia, nidatia, placentatia, dezvoltarea oului)
Elemente practice ale consultatiei prenatale

Introducere

Obstetrica – ostetricia – ingrijirile care se acorda femeilor la momentul nasterii
- obstetrica preconceptionala
- asistenta prenatala
- asistenta intranatala
- asistenta postnatala

Ginecologia – origine greaca
gynaik – femeie
logos – studiu, vorbire
studiul starilor patologice ale aparatului genital feminin

Anatomia

Organele genitale externe – regiunea vulvo-perineala

Organele genitale interne – uter, trompe, ovare

Glada mamara – sanii

MONS VENERIS
ANTERIOR COMMISSURE
PREPUCE OF CLITORIS
GLANS OF CLITORIS
FRENULUM OF CLITORIS
URETHRAL ORIFICE
SKENE'S DUCTS
LABIUM MAJUS
LABIUM MINUS
VAGINAL ORIFICE
BARTHOLIN'S DUCT
HYMEN
VESTIBULE
FOSSA NAVICULARIS
POSTERIOR COMMISSURE
ANUS
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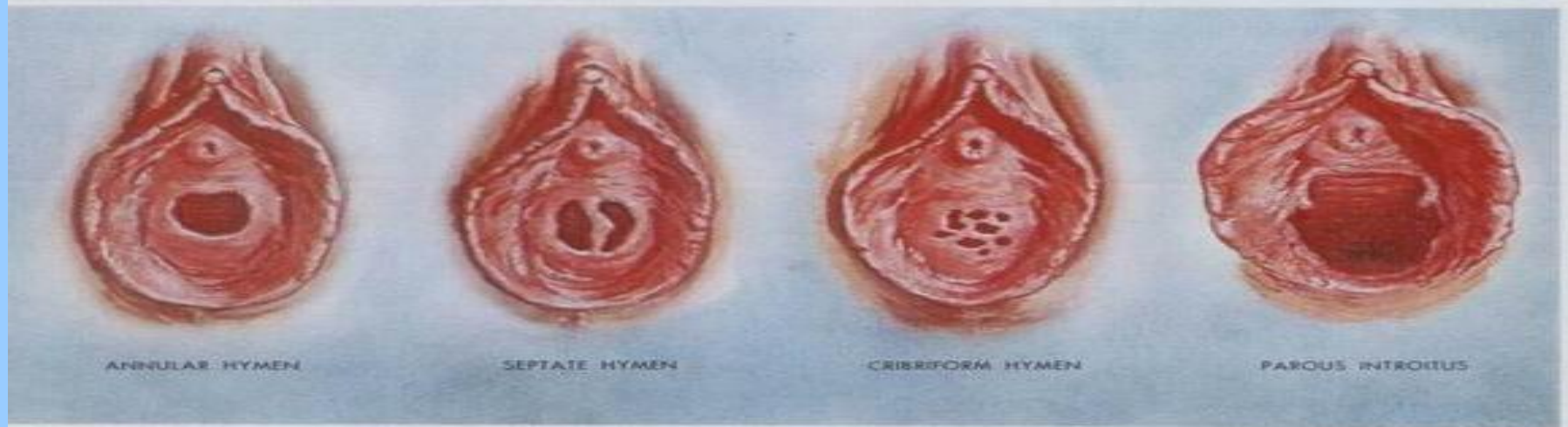
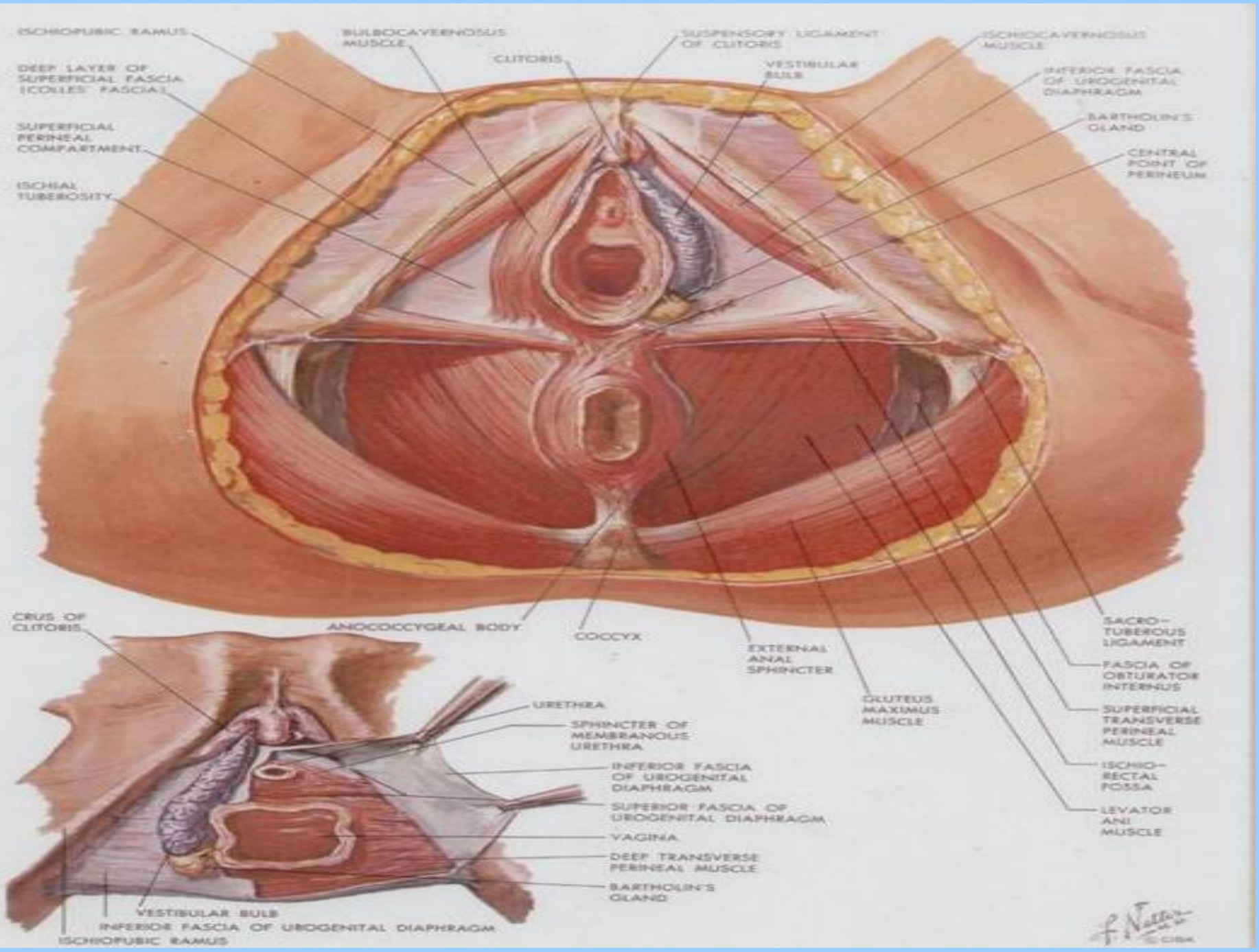
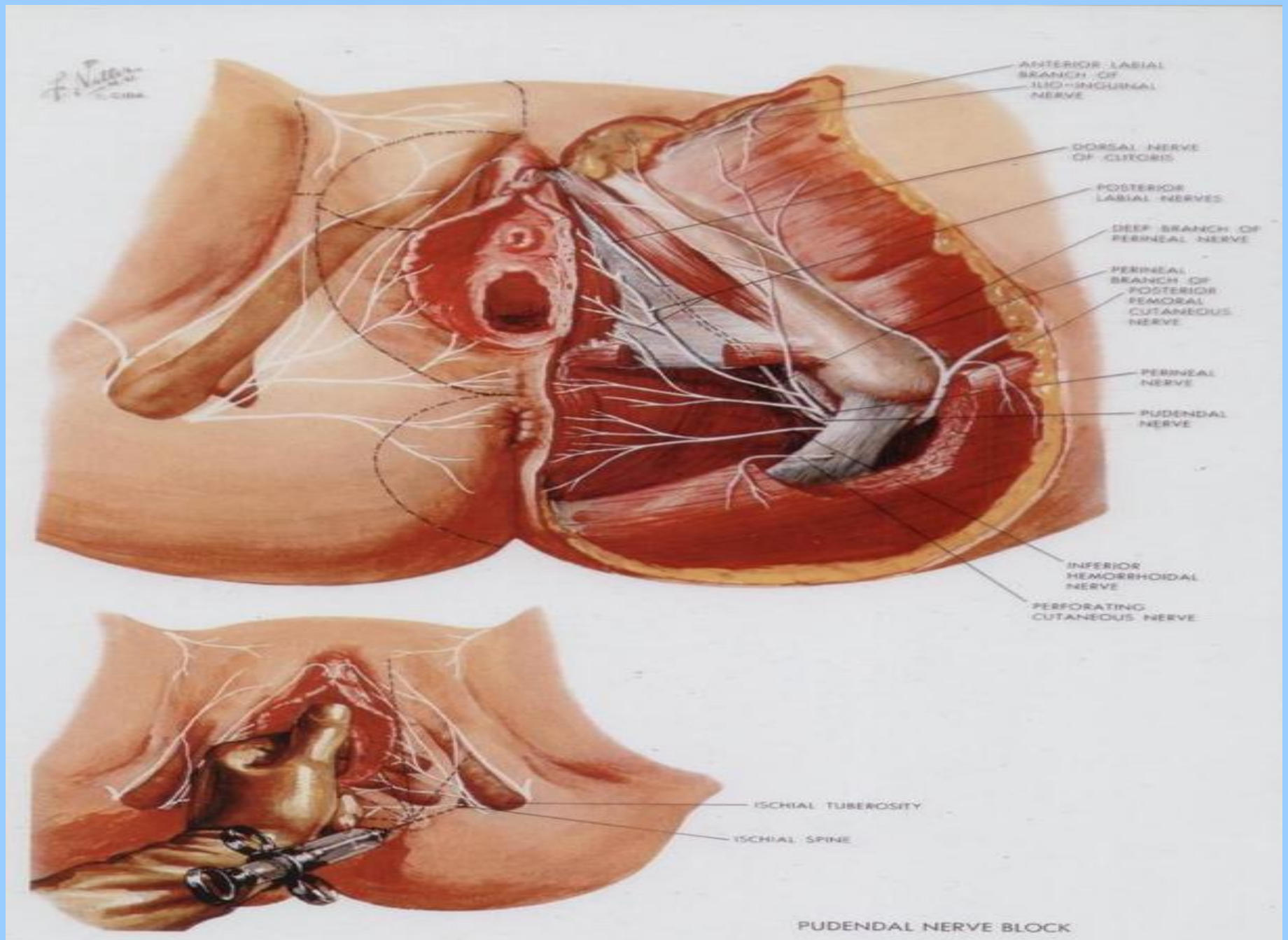
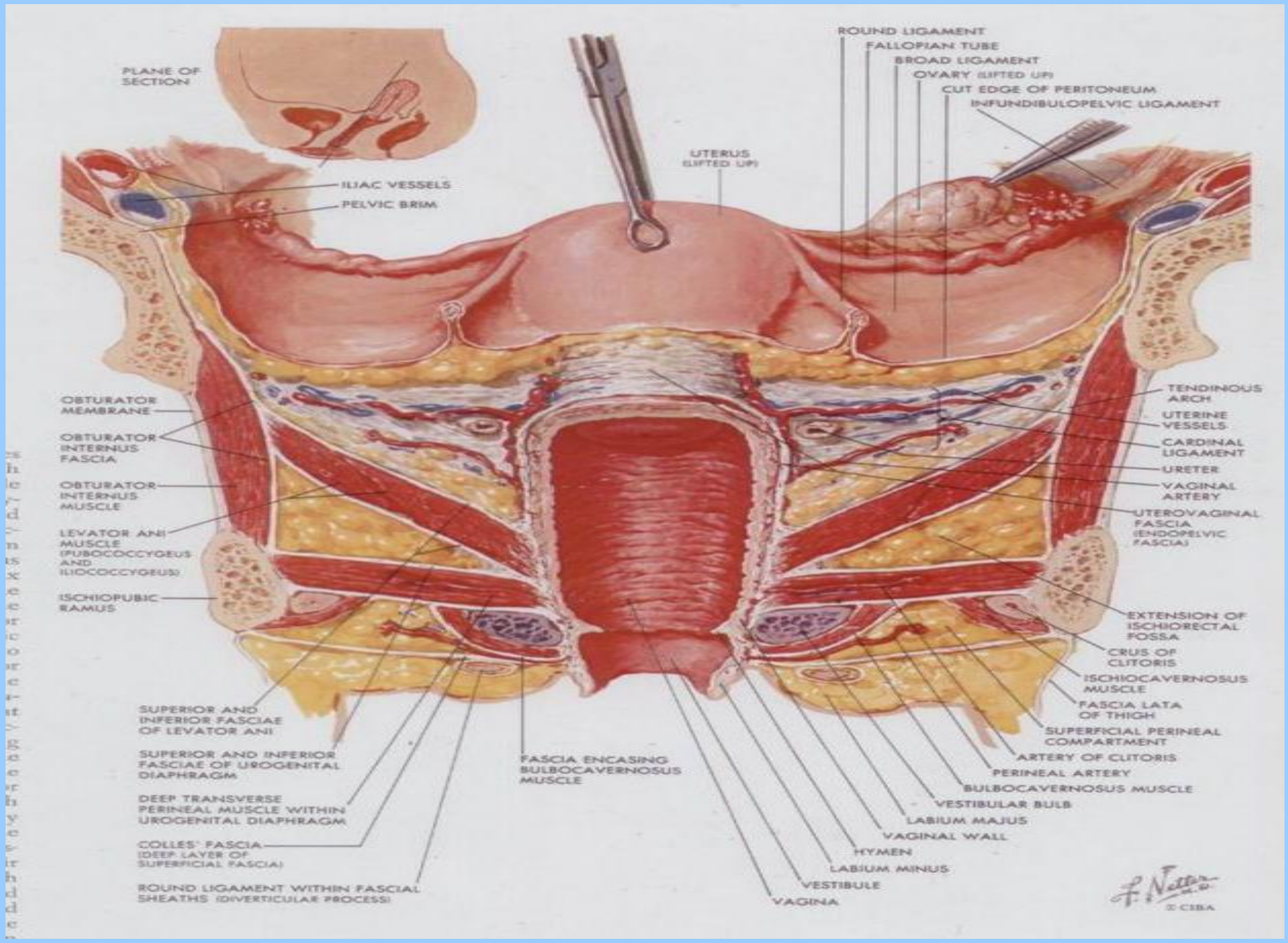

ANNULAR HYMEN
SEPTATE HYMEN
CRIBRIFORM HYMEN
PAROUS INTROITUS


ISCHIOPUBIC RAMUS
DEEP LAYER OF SUPERFICIAL FASCIA (COLLES' FASCIA)
SUPERFICIAL PERINEAL COMPARTMENT
ISCHIAL TUBEROSITY
BULBOCAVERNOSUS MUSCLE
CLITORIS
SUSPENSORY LIGAMENT OF CLITORIS
VESTIBULAR BULB
ISCHIOCAVERNOSUS MUSCLE
INFERIOR FASCIA OF UROGENITAL DIAPHRAGM
BARTHOLIN'S GLAND
CENTRAL POINT OF PERINEUM
CRUS OF CLITORIS
ANOCOCCYGEAL BODY
COCCYX
EXTERNAL ANAL SPHINCTER
GLUTEUS MAXIMUS MUSCLE
SACRO-TUBEROUS LIGAMENT
FASCIA OF OBTURATOR INTERNUS
SUPERFICIAL TRANSVERSE PERINEAL MUSCLE
ISCHIO-RECTAL FOSSA
LEVATOR ANI MUSCLE
URETHRA
SPHINCTER OF MEMBRANOUS URETHRA
INFERIOR FASCIA OF UROGENITAL DIAPHRAGM
SUPERIOR FASCIA OF UROGENITAL DIAPHRAGM
VAGINA
DEEP TRANSVERSE PERINEAL MUSCLE
BARTHOLIN'S GLAND
VESTIBULAR BULB
INFERIOR FASCIA OF UROGENITAL DIAPHRAGM
ISCHIOPUBIC RAMUS



PUDENDAL NERVE BLOCK


PLANE OF SECTION
ILIAC VESSELS
PELVIC BRIM
UTERUS (LIFTED UP)
ROUND LIGAMENT
FALLOPIAN TUBE
BROAD LIGAMENT
OVARY (LIFTED UP)
CUT EDGE OF PERITONEUM
INFUNDIBULOPELVIC LIGAMENT
OBTURATOR MEMBRANE
OBTURATOR INTERNUS FASCIA
OBTURATOR INTERNUS MUSCLE
LEVATOR ANI MUSCLE (PUBOCOCCYGEUS AND ILIOCOCCYGEUS)
ISCHIOPUBIC RAMUS
TENDINOUS ARCH
UTERINE VESSELS
CARDINAL LIGAMENT
URETER
VAGINAL ARTERY
UTEROVAGINAL FASCIA (ENDOPELVIC FASCIA)
EXTENSION OF ISCHIORECTAL FOSSA
CRUS OF CLITORIS
ISCHIOCAVERNOSUS MUSCLE
FASCIA LATA OF THIGH
SUPERFICIAL PERINEAL COMPARTMENT
ARTERY OF CLITORIS
PERINEAL ARTERY
BULBOCAVERNOSUS MUSCLE
VESTIBULAR BULB
LABIUM MAJUS
VAGINAL WALL
HYMEN
LABIUM MINUS
VESTIBULE
VAGINA
SUPERIOR AND INFERIOR FASCIAE OF LEVATOR ANI
SUPERIOR AND INFERIOR FASCIAE OF UROGENITAL DIAPHRAGM
DEEP TRANSVERSE PERINEAL MUSCLE WITHIN UROGENITAL DIAPHRAGM
COLLES' FASCIA (DEEP LAYER OF SUPERFICIAL FASCIA)
ROUND LIGAMENT WITHIN FASCIAL SHEATHS (DIVERTICULAR PROCESS)
FASCIA ENCASING BULBOCAVERNOSUS MUSCLE
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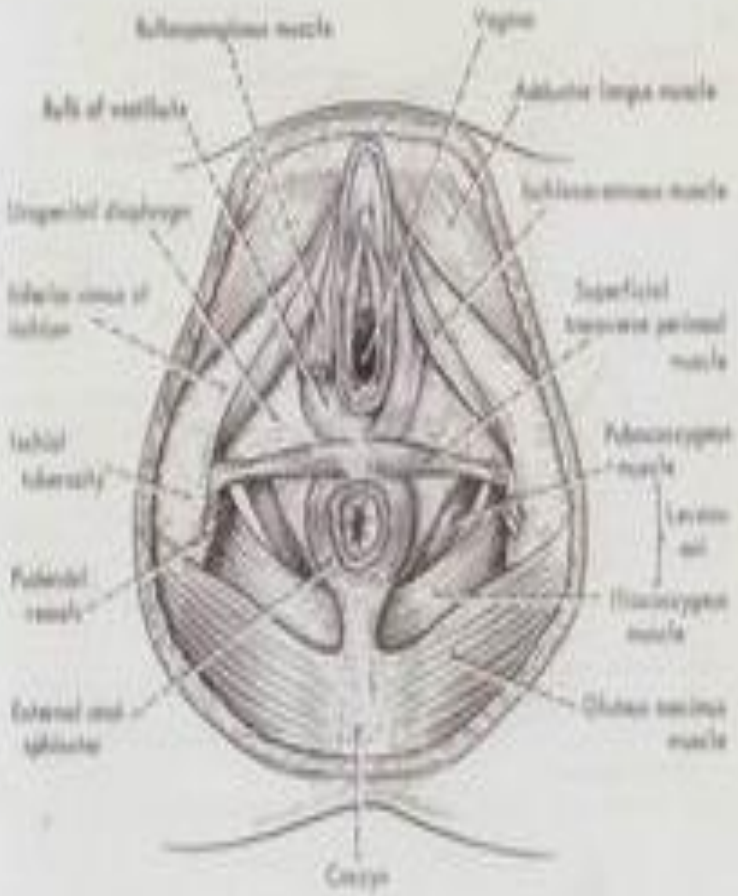
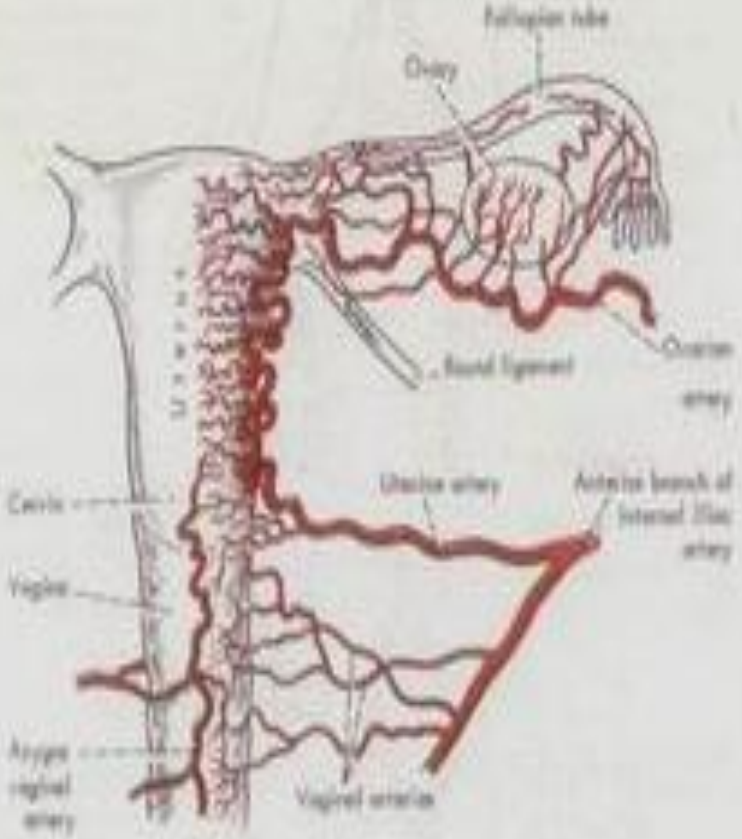
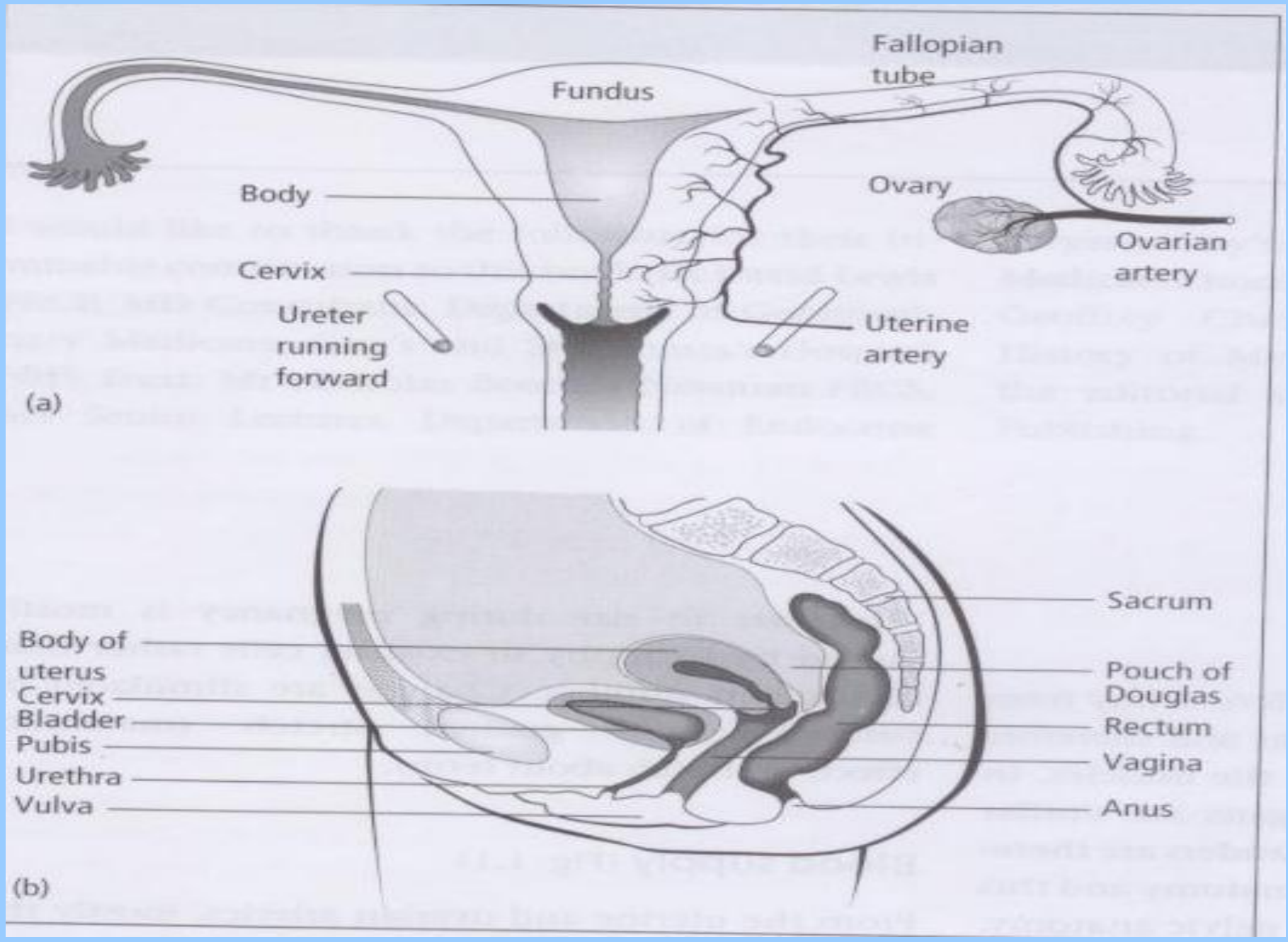
PERINEUM



PELVIC BLOOD SUPPLY



Note coiling of vessels to allow stretching as uterus grows in pregnancy.


Fallopian tube
Fundus
Body
Ovary
Ovarian artery
Cervix
Ureter running forward
Uterine artery
(a)
Sacrum
Body of uterus
Pouch of Douglas
Cervix
Bladder
Rectum
Pubis
Vagina
Urethra
Vulva
Anus
(b)

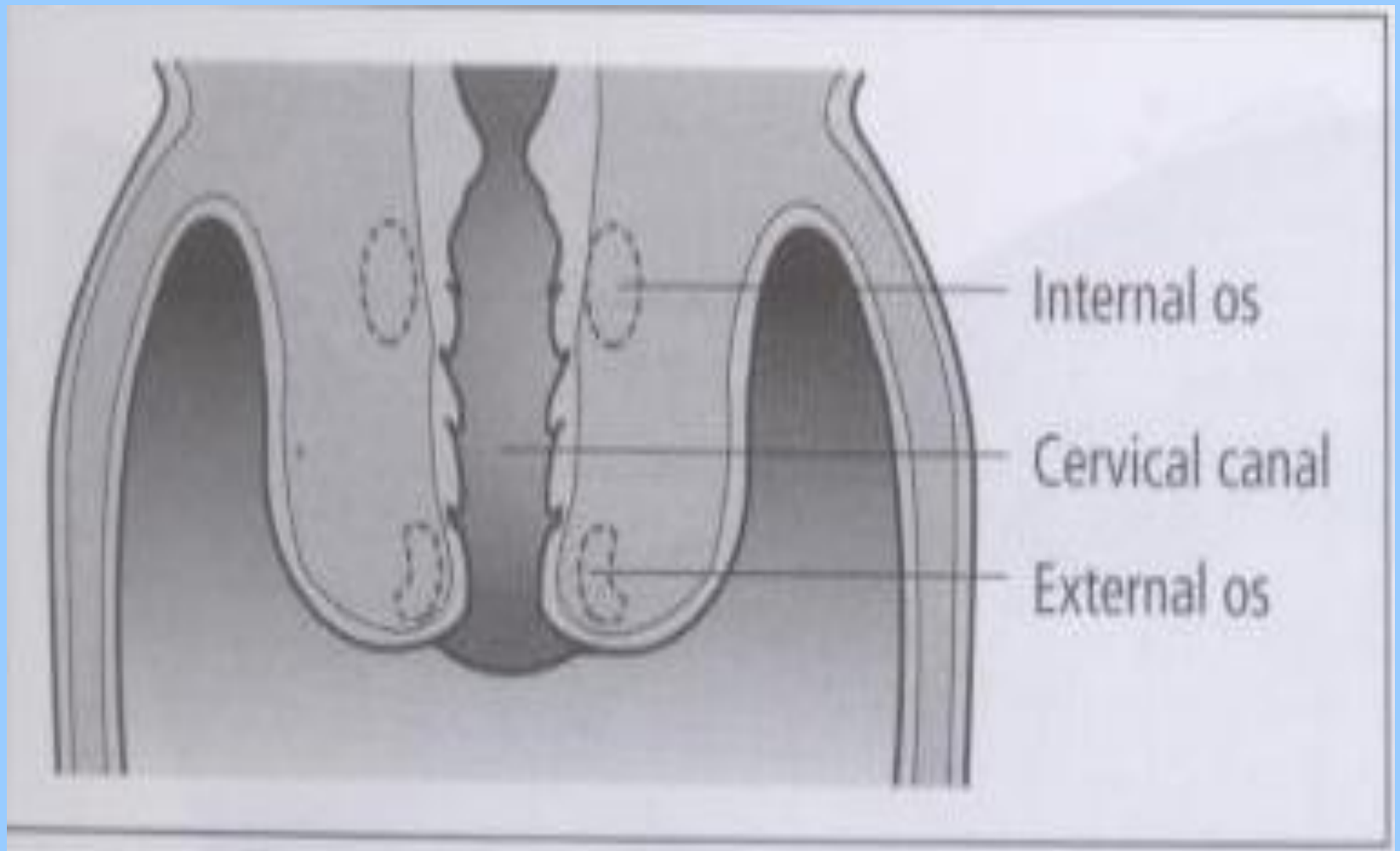


Figure 1.2 A longitudinal section of the cervix.

Menstruatia - sangerare uterina ciclica la femeile de varsta reproductiva

Durata ciclului: 13-50 ani

8-16 ani normal 28 zile

45-55 ani

< 24 zile = polimenoree

> 35 zile = oligomenoree

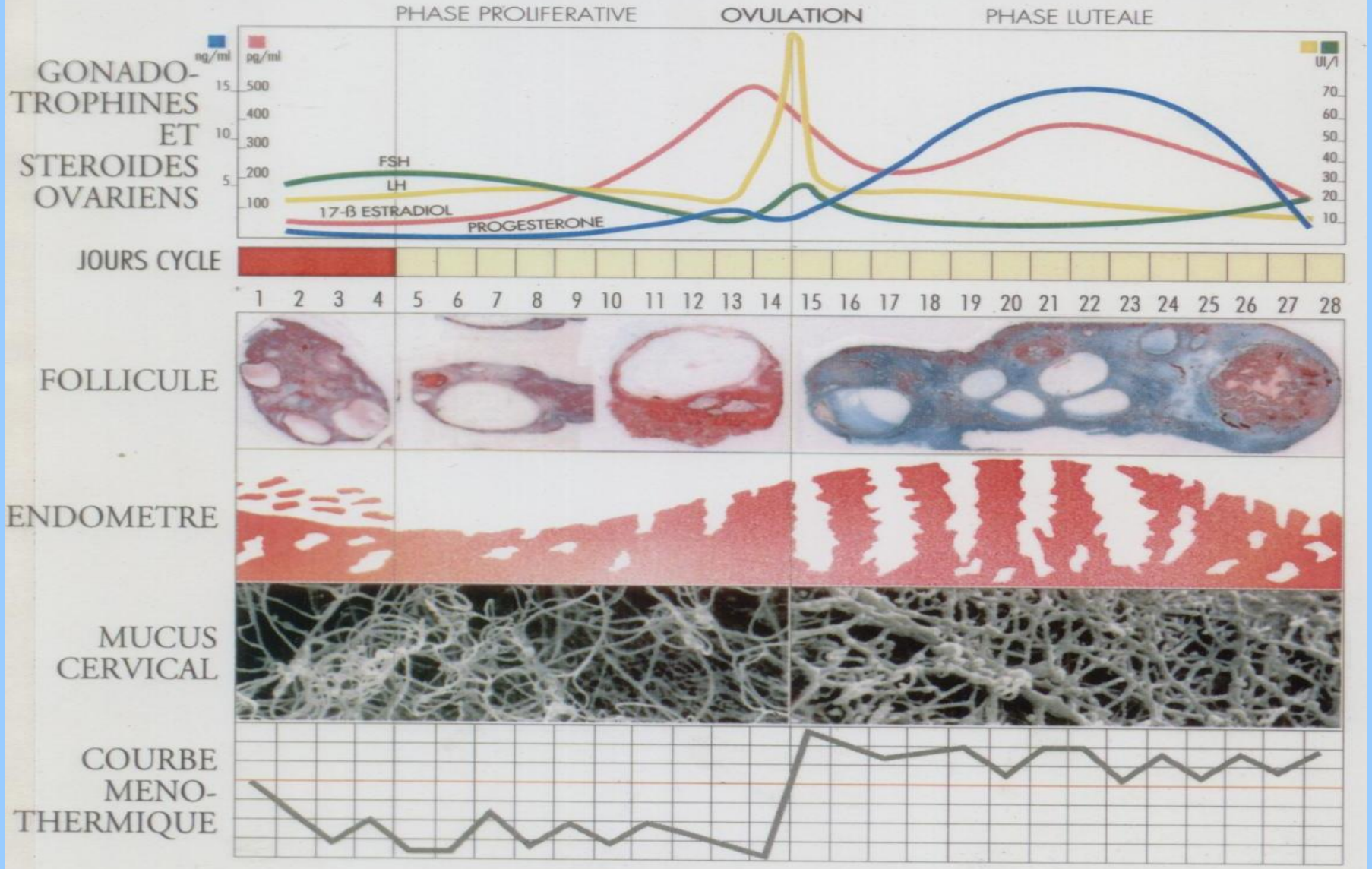
Durata 3-7 zile < 3 zile = hipomenoree

> 7 zile = hipermenoree

Cantitate 80 ml

Sistemul hipotalamo-hipofizo-ovariano-uterin

LE CYCLE MENSTRUEL NORMAI



Efectele estrogenilor:

-vulva - dezvoltarea labiilor mari si mici, mentinerea troficitatii

-vagin - cresterea si maturatia epiteliului incarcat cu glicogen; bacili Doderlein; eliberare de acid lactic; scaderea pH-ului

-col - deschiderea OE; relaxarea tonusului OI; secretia de mucus filant;

-sani - dezvoltarea tesuturilor stromale si canalelor galactofore; depuneri de grasime

-schelet - cresterea activitatii osteoblastice;

-metabolism - creste sinteza glicoproteinelor; retentie de sodiu si apa

-tes. celular subcutanat - depunerea unor cantitati de grasime - fenotipul feminin

-piele - textura neteda, moale, vascularizatie bogata, distributie caracteristica a parului

Efectele progesteronului

-vagin - agregare celulara in gramezi, descuamare, plicaturare

-col - cresterea tonusului istmic, modificarea glerei cervicale

-uter - inhiba contractilitatea

-sani - dezvoltarea acinilor glandulari

-efecte generale - hipertermie, actiune hipnotica si analgezica, hiponatremie, hipernatriurie

Androgenii de origine ovariana; intermediari in biosinteza estrogenilor

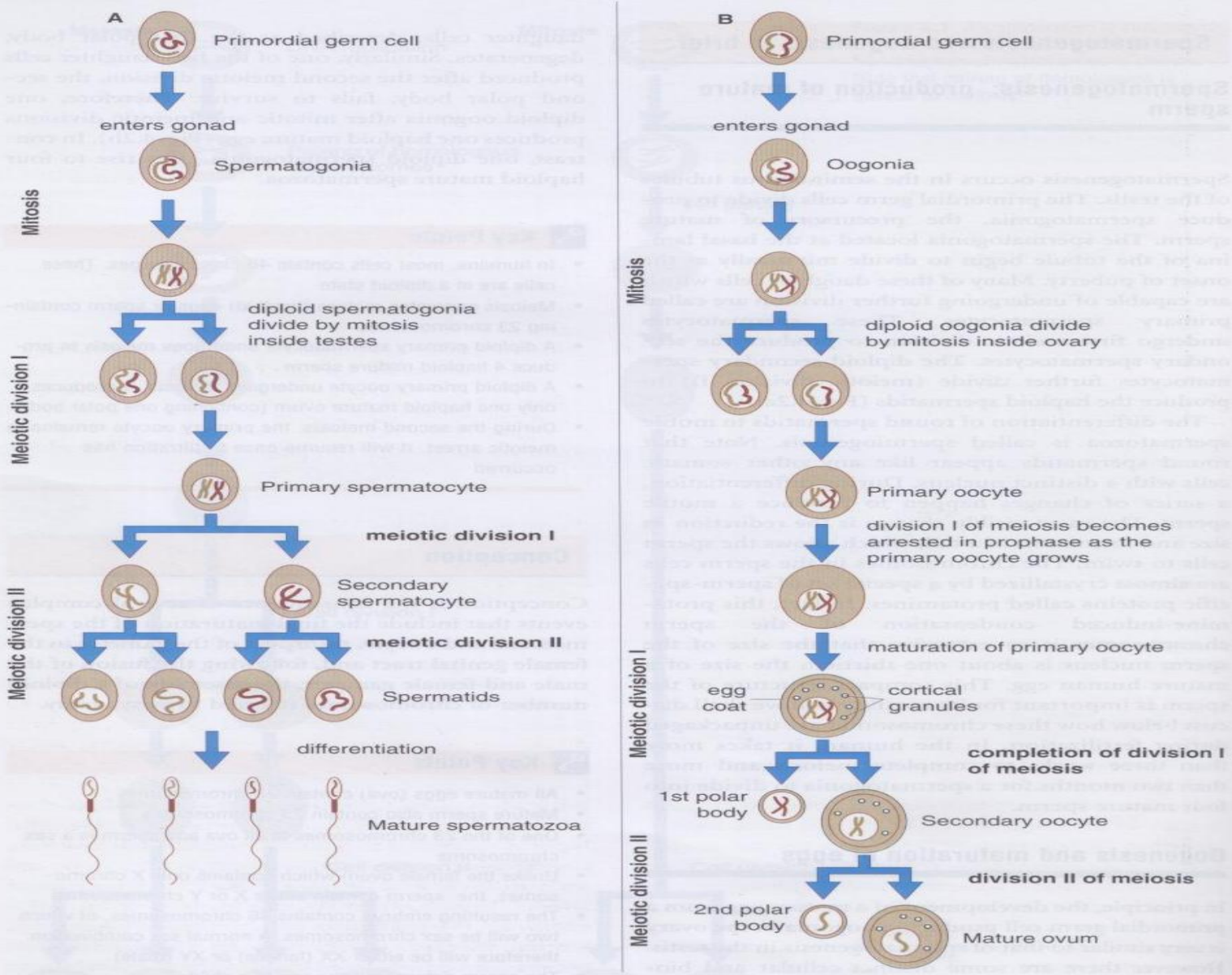
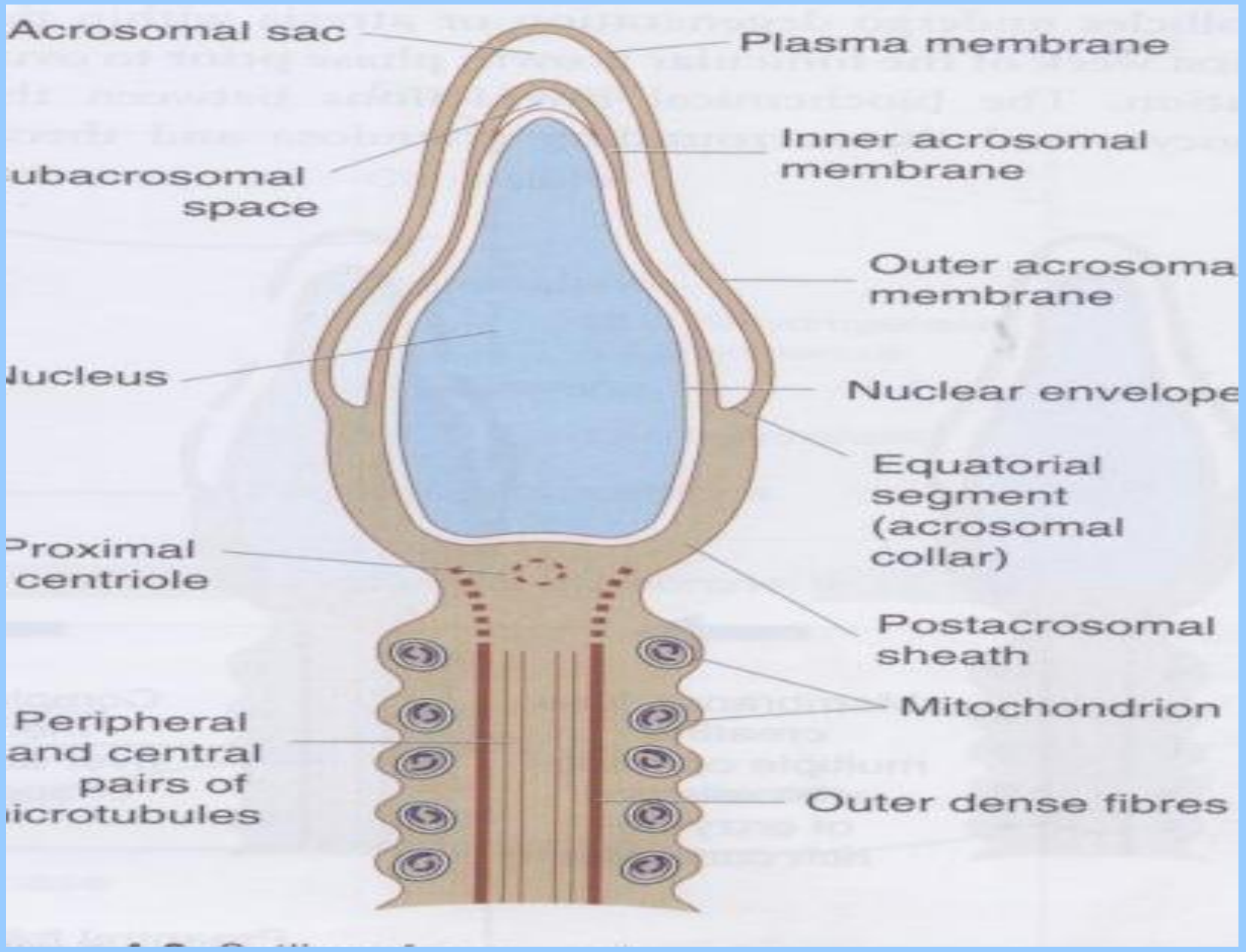


Figure 4.2 Various stages of spermatogenesis (a) and oogenesis (b). Note that one spermatogonia divides into four haploid mature spermotazoa whereas one oogonia produces only one haploid mature ovum or egg.


Acrosomal sac
Plasma membrane
ubacrosomal space
Inner acrosomal membrane
Outer acrosoma membrane
Nucleus
Nuclear envelope
Equatorial segment (acrosomal collar)
Proximal centriole
Postacrosomal sheath
Mitochondrion
Peripheral and central pairs of icrotubules
Outer dense fibres

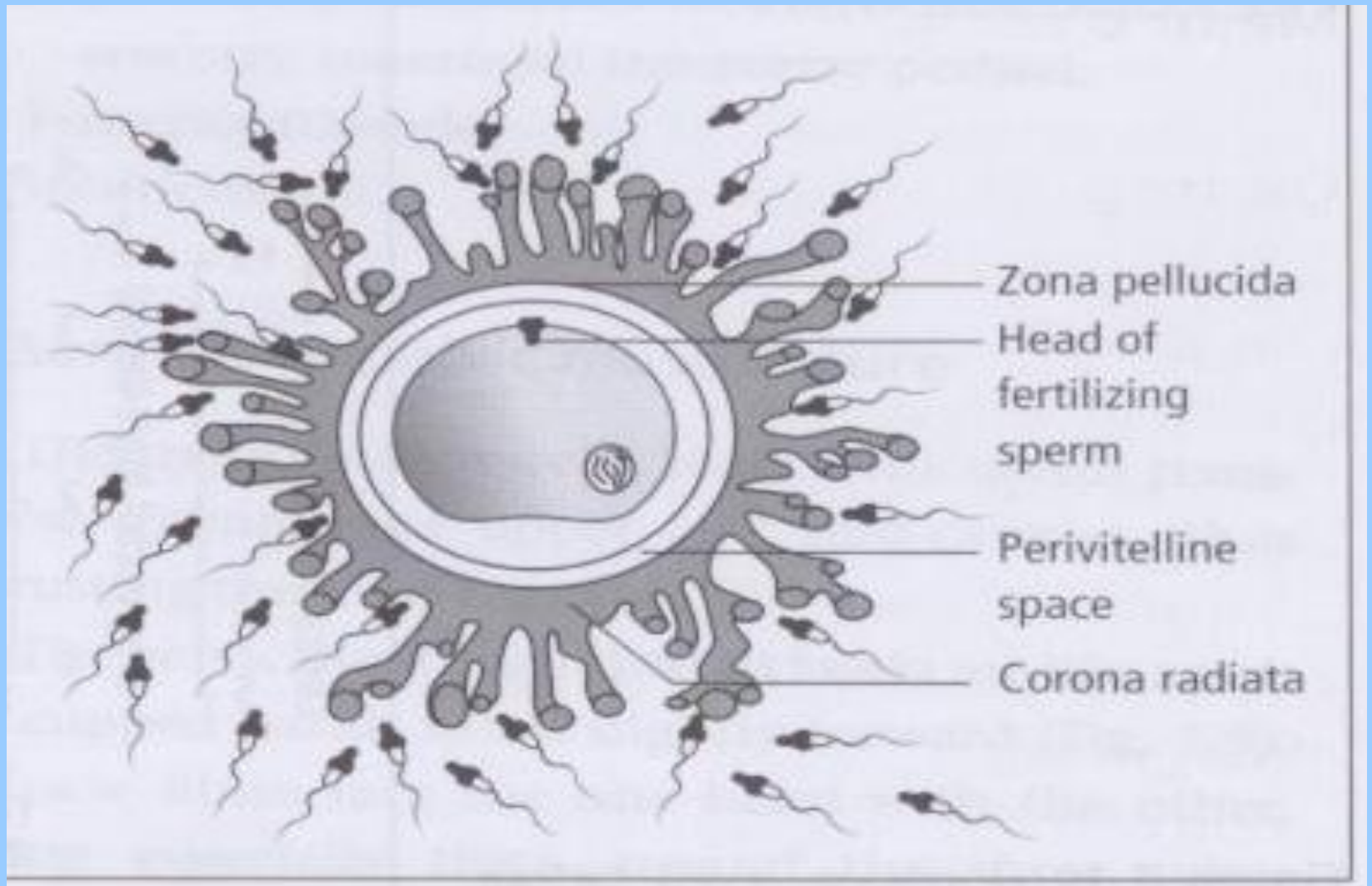


Figure 1.12 Several sperms surround the oocyte, but only one penetrates.

Fig.1 Ovocit în profaza meiozei I cu primul globul polar

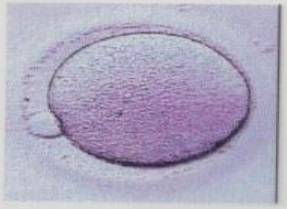


Fig.2 Ou fecundat cu doi pronuclei

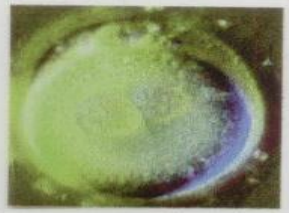


Fig.3 Prima diviziune- 2 celule

Fig.4 Stadiul de 4 celule

Fig.5 Morulă

Fig.6 Blastocist

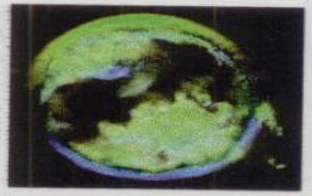


Fig.7 Atașarea oului la endometru

Fig.8 Începutul implantării

Fig.9 Stadiul trilaminar

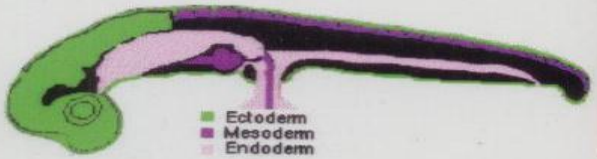
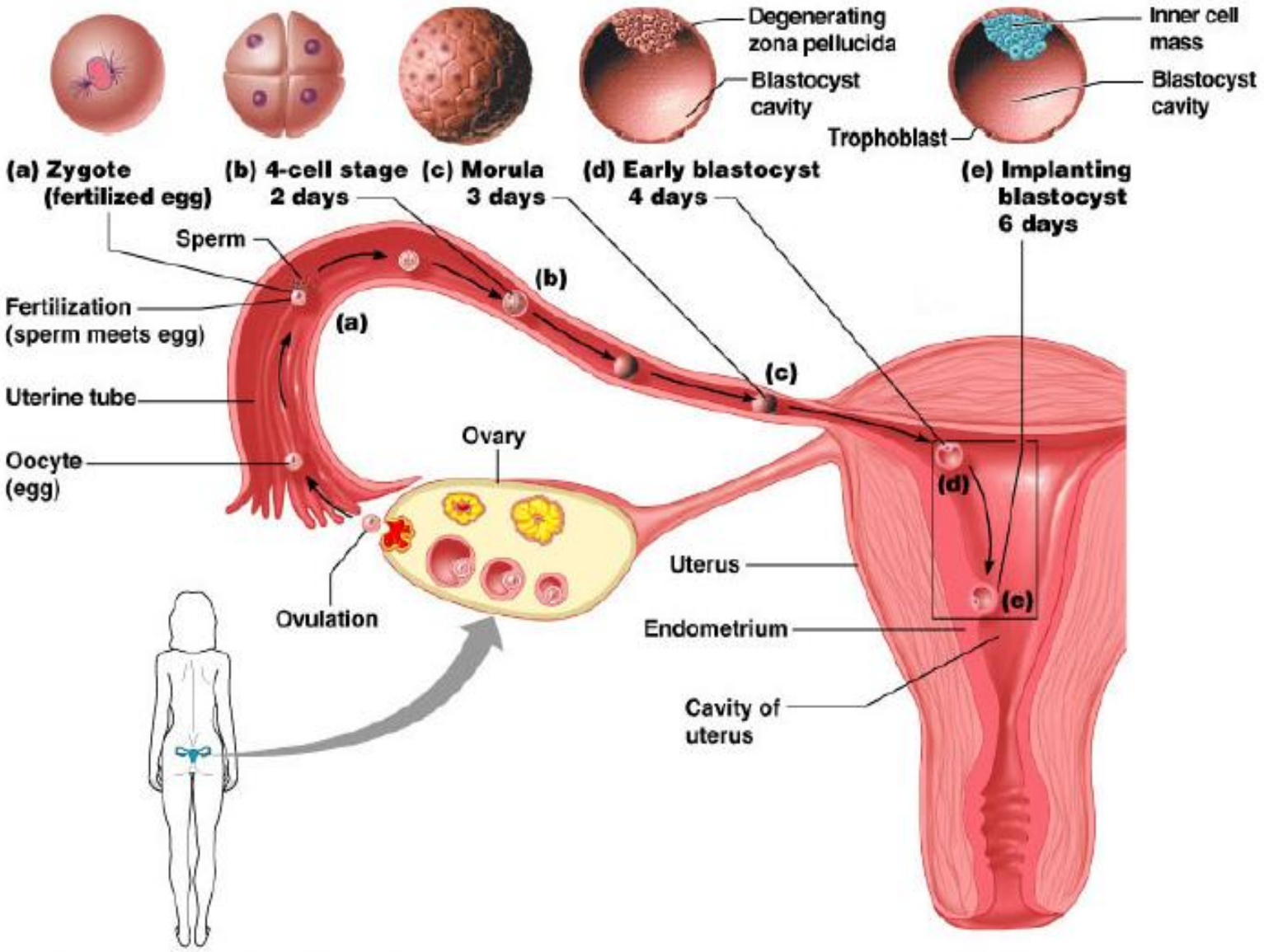


Fig.10 Originea organelor fetale

Fig.11 Sac embrionar de 5 săptămîni


Degenerating zona pellucida
Blastocyst cavity
Inner cell mass
Blastocyst cavity
Trophoblast
(a) Zygote (fertilized egg)
(b) 4-cell stage 2 days
(c) Morula 3 days
(d) Early blastocyst 4 days
(e) Implanting blastocyst 6 days
Sperm
Fertilization (sperm meets egg)
Uterine tube
Oocyte (egg)
Ovary
Ovulation
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
Uterus
Endometrium
Cavity of uterus