

DPP

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class : XIIth
Date :

Solutions

Subject : BIOLOGY
DPP No. : 1

Topic :- Reproductive Health

- 4 (a) Saheli. *India*
Research in Reproductive Health It should be encouraged and supported to find out the new methods in reproduction related areas. 'Saheli' a new oral contraceptive for the females was developed by scientists in Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) in Lucknow
- 5 (c) Infertility is the inability to produce viable offspring due to the defects in its female or male partner
- 6 (b) **Types of Oral Contraceptive Pills** They contains either progesterone alone or a combination of progesterone and oestrogen.
Thus, oral contraceptive pills are of two types
- (i) **Mini Pills** They contains progestin only. Saheli contains a mosteroidal preparation called **centchroman**, which is taken once in a week after an initial intake of twice a week dose for 3 months. It has high contraceptive value with very little side effects.
- (ii) **Combined Pills** They are most commonly used oral contraceptive pills. They contains synthetic progesterone and oestrogen to check ovulation. Pill like **Mala D** and **Mala N** are commonly used combined contraceptive pills. They are taken daily
- 7 (d) Ist, IInd and IIIrd.
Diseases or infections, which are transmitted through sexual intercourse with infected persons are collectively called Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) or Venerable Diseases (VD) or

Reproductive Tract Infections (RTI)

8 (a)

National Filaria Control Programme.

Universal Immunisation Programme WHO

launched the programmes to immunise the children of the entire world against six diseases till 2000

(i) Diphtheria (ii) Pertussis (whooping cough)

(iii) Tetanus (iv) Polio

1. Tuberculosis (vii) Measles

National Programmes

These programmes were started by the government of India to erase the major communicable diseases

The major national programmes are

(a) National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP)

(b) National Cholera Control Programme (NCCP)

(c) National Leprosy Control Programme (NLCP)

(d) National Smallpox Eradication Programme (NSEP)

(e) National Filaria Control Programme (NFCP)

(f) Family Planning Programme (FPP)

9 (a)

The women who can't conceive but can give the suitable environment to foetus. In this case, ZIFT is used

10 (b)

In IVF, the fertilisation takes place outside the female body but in almost similar conditions as that inside the body

13 (b)

Gonorrhoea is the common sexual transmitted disease in India

15 (c)

A-Vasectomy, B-Tubectomy, C-Vas deferens cut and tied, D-Fallopian tube cut and tied.

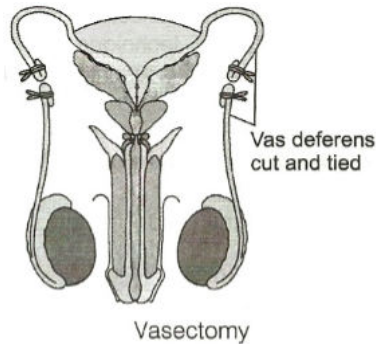
Surgical Method of Contraception (sterilization)

There are terminal and the permanent methods, which blocks the transport of gametes by preventing conception.

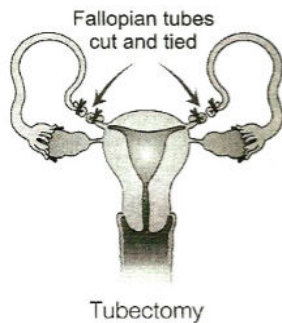
They are two types

Vasectomy In males a small portion of the vas

deferens is removed or tied up through a small incision on the scrotum called vasectomy



Tubectomy In females a small part of the Fallopian tube is removed or tied up through a small incision in the abdomen called tubectomy



17 (b)

National Leprosy Control Programme.

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(f) Family Planning Programme (FPP)

ANSWER-KEY										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.	B	B	B	A	C	B	D	A	A	
Q.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A.	A	B	B	B	C	C	B	D	C	D

PE