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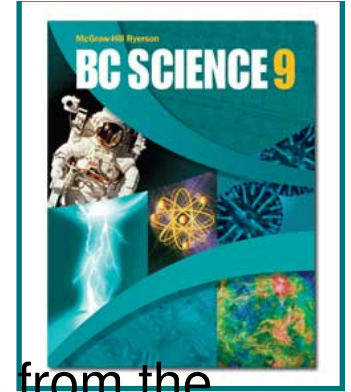
- **for students to copy in their own hand-writing**
 - **in order to complete their class notes**
 - **if student did not have enough time in class**
 - **if student was away and missed this section**
- **for assistants and tutors to follow progress of the concepts taught**

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6.3 Assisted Reproductive Technologies



- Infertility is the inability of a couple to have a baby
- Assisted reproductive technologies involve removing eggs from the woman, fertilizing them, and returning them to the uterus.

Types of Assisted Reproductive Technologies

1. Artificial Insemination - donor sperm is placed in the female.
 2. In vitro fertilization (IVF) - egg and sperm are collected and fertilization takes place in a dish. Embryo(s) then placed in female's uterus.
 3. Gamete intrafallopian transfer (GIFT) - eggs and sperm are collected, mixed, then injected into the woman's fallopian tubes.
 4. Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI) - a single sperm is injected directly into an egg.
- Reproductive technologies help childless couples, but carry a higher risk of birth defects. Also creates the problem of “unwanted” embryos. What should be done with them?