

Index

- abdominal ultrasound, 233
 abortion methods, 277, *See also*
 termination of
 pregnancy (TOP)
 counseling and information,
 277–8
 acquired immunodeficiency
 syndrome (AIDS), 136
 acrosome, 19
 acute and chronic pelvic
 inflammatory disease,
 396–8
 barrier methods, 397
 causes, 396
 complications, 397
 contraception in HIV
 infection, 398
 hormonal preparations, 398
 injectable progesterone, 398
 investigations and
 diagnosis, 397
 Nonoxynol-9, 398
 presentation, 396
 progesterone-only
 methods, 398
 sexually transmitted diseases
 and contraceptives, 397–8
 treatment, 397
 acute HIV, 136
 acute retroviral syndrome
 (ARS), 385–6
 acute seroconversion illness.
 See acute retroviral
 syndrome (ARS)
 adenomatous cervical cancer
 (CC), 104
 adolescence, 207–10
 biological characteristics,
 207–8
 contraceptive methods,
 208–9
 contraceptive needs, 208
 psychosocial
 characteristics, 208
 sexual healthcare, 209–10
 AIDS. *See* acquired
 immunodeficiency
 syndrome (AIDS)
 alpha-thalassemia, 199
 anaerobic bacteria, 315
 anaesthesia, 81
 androgens, 17, 22, 236
 anti-androgen, 22–3
 deficiency, 229
 synthetic, 91–2
 anogenital herpes, 326–34
 anogenital warts, 319–21
 aetiology, 319
 clinical features, 319–20
 diagnosis, 320
 management, 321
 pregnancy, 321
 prevention, 321
 symptoms and signs, 320
 transmission, 319
 treatment, 321
 anti-androgen, 22–3
 antibiotic prophylaxis, 284, 304
 anti-D prophylaxis to Rh
 negative women, 303–4
 anti-oestrogens, 236
 anti-progestin synthetic
 hormone, 278
 anti-sperm antibodies, 20
 antrum, 5
 anxiety disorder, 150–2
 contraceptive methods,
 150–2
 contraceptive objectives, 150
 counseling, 152
 pregnancy risk, 150
 prevalence of, 150
 risk and protective
 factors, 150
 aromatase inhibitors, 237
 arousal disorder, 444
 ARS. *See* acute retroviral
 syndrome (ARS)
 arterial thromboembolism, 35
 artificial heart valves, pre-
 pregnancy care, 265
 artificial insemination, 248, 252
 aspermia, 232
 aspiration techniques, 299
 asthenospermia, 234
 asthenozoospermia, 234
 asthma, 124
 pre-pregnancy care, 267
 atypical hyperplasias, 110
 azoospermia, 232, 234
 bacterial vaginosis (BV),
 315–18
 aetiology, 315
 Amsel's criteria, 316
 barrier contraception, 317
 complications, 316–17
 diagnosis, 316–17
 Hay/Ison criteria, 316
 management, 317
 pregnancy and postpartum
 STI, 414–15
 prevention, 315–16
 recommended regimes, 317
 recurrent, 318
 risk factors, 315
 signs, 316
 symptoms, 316
 treatment, 317, 318
 bariatric surgery, 164–7
 contraceptive efficacy, 165
 contraceptive methods,
 165–7
 contraceptive objectives, 164
 counseling, 167
 definition, 164
 reproductive and health
 consequences, 164
 barrier contraceptive methods,
 12, 69–75, 180
 acute and chronic pelvic
 inflammatory disease, 397
 advantages, 75
 after bariatric surgery, 167
 for benign ovarian cysts, 112
 cervical cap, 74, 75
 condoms, 24–5, 69–72
 diaphragm, 72–3, 75
 disadvantages, 75
 for LGBT, 204
 for renal diseases, 130
 sexually transmitted
 diseases, 400
 spermicides, 72
 benign breast conditions, 110
 benign liver tumour, 188
 benign ovarian cysts, 110–12

- contraceptive methods, 111–12
 contraceptive objectives, 111
 counseling, 112
 definition and prevalence of, 110
 pregnancy risk, 111
 beta-thalassemia, 199
 bipolar disorder, 153–4
 bisexual. *See* LGBT
 bleeding
 disorders, 270
 medical termination of pregnancy, 283
 menstruation, 7–8
 blood–testis barrier, 17, 20
 body mass index (BMI), 256–7
 breakthrough bleeding (BTB), 40–1
 breast cancer, 101–3
 combined hormonal contraception and, 35, 101, 102
 contraceptive methods, 102–3
 contraceptive objectives, 102
 depot hormonal contraceptive devices and, 58
 pregnancy risk, 101
 prevalence of, 101
 risk of, contraception and, 101
 treatment and fertility, 102
 breastfeeding, medical abortion, 280
 BV. *See* bacterial vaginosis (BV)
C. trachomatis Serovar L1–L3, 342–6
 aetiology and transmission, 342
 clinical manifestations, 343–5
 diagnosis, 345
 lymphogranuloma venerium and, 342–6
 primary stage, 342–3
 specimen, 345–6
 treatment, 346
C. trachomatis, Serovars D–K
 anatomical sites, 339–40
 clinical features, 336
 diagnosis, 339
 epidemiology, 335
 extra-genital samples, 340
 laboratory diagnosis, 339
 management, 340
 neonatal infection, 338
 ocular infection, 337–8
 patient information and advice, 341–2
 persistent infection, 335
 pharyngeal infection, 337
 pregnancy infection, 338
 prepubertal children, 338
 rectal infection, 337
 respiratory tract infection, 338
 testing indications, 338–9
 transmission, 335
 uncomplicated genital and non-genital infection, 341
 urogenital infections, 336–7
 caesarean section, 286
 cancer, 101–9
 breast, 101–3
 cervical, 104–5
 combined hormonal contraception and, 35, 36
 depot hormonal contraceptive devices and, 58
 endometrial cancer, 103–4
 gestational trophoblastic disease, 107–8
 importance of, 101
 invasive cervical, 105–6
 ovary, 106–7
 vulvovaginal malignancies, 109
Candida, 307–14
 aetiology and pathogenesis, 307
 non-albicans, 312–13
 vulvovaginal candidiasis, 307–14
 cardiac disease, pre-pregnancy care, 264
 cardiovascular disease, 116–22
 clinical manifestations, 116
 combined hormonal contraception and, 34
 contraceptive objectives, 116
 depot hormonal contraceptive devices and, 58
 hypertension, 116–18
 ischemic heart disease and stroke, 118–19
 overview, 116
 risk factors, 116
 syphilis, 351
 valvular heart disease, 119–20
 catamenial epilepsy, 148
 cervical cancer (CC), 104–5
 colposcopic examination, 459–62
 combined hormonal contraception and, 35
 contraceptive methods, 105
 cytological and histological findings, 458–9
 depot hormonal contraceptive devices and, 58
 epidemiology/etiology of cervical dysplasia, 457–8
 evaluation and treatment, 458–62
 HPV vaccination, 462–3
 invasive, 105–6
 prevalence of, 104
 risk of, contraception and, 104
 screening for, 458
 treatment, 462
 cervical cap, 74, 75
 cervical myomas, 112
 cervical preparation, 289–90
 misoprostol, 290
 osmotic dilators, 290
 cervical tears/laceration, 295
 CF. *See* cystic fibrosis (CF)
 CHC. *See* combined hormonal contraception (CHC)
 chlamydia ophthalmia neonatorum, 338
 chlamydia trachomatis infection, 335–46
 aetiology, 335
 C. trachomatis Serovar L1–L3, 342–6
 C. trachomatis, Serovars D–K, 335–42
 pregnancy and postpartum STI, 404–6
 cholestasis, 188, 191
 chromosomal abnormality, pre-pregnancy care, 271
 chromotubation, 247
 chronic HIV, 136
 chronic kidney disease (CKD), 129
 comorbidity of, 129

- chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), 125
 cirrhosis, 188, 190–1
 cisgender, 202
 CKD. *See* chronic kidney disease (CKD)
 clomiphene, 236
 colposcopic examination of
 cervical cancer, 459–62
 combined hormonal
 contraception (CHC),
 12–13, 29, 33–41, 157, 158,
 180, 401, 424
 for adolescence, 208–9
 arterial thromboembolism
 risk, 35
 after bariatric surgery, 166–7
 benefits, 36–8
 for benign ovarian cysts, 111
 and breast cancer, 35,
 101, 102
 for cancer patient, 103–4,
 105, 106
 cancer risk, 35
 for cardiovascular disease
 patient, 116, 117, 121
 cardiovascular risks, 34
 composition, 33
 contraindications, 38
 counseling, 38
 to depot hormonal
 contraceptive devices, 60
 drug interactions, 40
 efficacy and effectiveness, 34
 eligibility criteria for safe
 usage of, 38
 for endometriosis, 114–15
 ethinylloestradiol in, 33
 fertility preservation by, 37
 for fibroids, 113
 for gynaecological
 conditions therapy, 37–8
 for human
 immunodeficiency virus,
 137–44
 for inflammatory bowel
 disease, 195
 for inherited blood
 disorders, 198, 200
 for LGBT, 204
 for liver disease, 189
 menopausal transition, 214
 for middle-aged woman, 211
 for migraine, 146–7
 missed pills, 39
 mode of action, 34
 Pearl Index, 34
 PID protection by, 37
 for polycystic ovarian
 disease, 186
 post TOP/miscarriage, 218
 postpartum, 217
 preparations, 33–4
 progesterone in, 33
 for psychiatric disorders,
 151, 153
 regimens, 33
 for renal diseases, 130
 risks of, 34–5
 safe prescribing of, 38
 side effects, 36, 39–40
 side effects/emergencies,
 management of, 40–1
 for systemic lupus
 erythematosus, 170,
 171, 172
 tolerability of, 36
 types, 33–4
 use of, 39
 venous thromboembolism
 risk, 34–5
 warning signs, 40
 condoms, 24–5, 69–72, 89, 204
 advantages, 75
 for cancer, 103, 105, 106
 female, 70–2
 for human
 immunodeficiency virus,
 137–44
 male, 69–70, 204–5
 condylomata lata, 349
 contact tracing principle, 402
 contraception
 definition, 11
 MEC eligibility, 28
 contraceptive counseling,
 27–31
 combined hormonal
 contraception, 38
 eligible methods, selection
 of, 29
 feedback in, 27
 health profile and non-
 eligible methods
 exclusion, 28–9
 information sharing in, rules
 for, 30
 levonorgestrel, 99
 levonorgestrel-releasing
 intrauterine system, 49
 needs assessment, 27–8
 objective of, 27
 progesterone-only pill, 45
 provider, role of, 29
 shared decision making,
 29–30
 steps, 27
 supportive care, 30
 contraceptive methods. *See also*
 female contraceptive
 methods; male
 contraceptive methods
 adolescence, 208–9
 bariatric surgery, 165–7
 barrier contraception, 400
 benign ovarian cysts, 111–12
 breast cancer, 102–3
 cervical cancer, 105
 chlamydia and
 gonorrhoea, 400
 deep venous thrombosis and
 pulmonary embolism,
 120–1
 depression and anxiety
 disorder, 150–2
 diabetes, 179–80
 disabled people, 175
 eating disorders, 153
 endometrial cancer, 103–4
 endometriosis, 103–4
 epilepsy, 148
 female, 12–14
 for fibroids, 113
 gestational trophoblastic
 disease, 108
 human immunodeficiency
 virus, 137–44, 401
 hypertension, 117–18
 immunosuppressive states,
 156–9
 inflammatory bowel disease,
 195–6
 invasive cervical cancer,
 105–6
 ischemic heart disease and
 stroke, 118–19
 IUCD uses, 400–1
 liver disease, 189, 190, 191
 male, 22–6
 menopausal transition,
 214–16
 middle-aged woman,
 211–12
 migraine, 146–7
 multiple sclerosis, 149
 obesity, 134–5
 organ transplant, 161–3
 ovarian cancer, 107

- pelvic inflammatory disease, 400
 polycystic ovarian disease, 186–7
 postpartum, 216–17
 pregnancy and postpartum STI, 424–5
 renal diseases, 129–31
 sickle cell disease, 198–9
 systemic lupus erythematosus, 170–2
 thalassemia, 200
Trichomonas vaginalis, HSV and bacterial vaginosis, 400–1
 valvular heart disease, 119–20
 contraceptive patch, 33–41
 copper intrauterine device (Cu-IUD), 14, 117, 118, 119, 120, 180, 398, 400, 424. *See also* non-hormonal intrauterine devices (IUDs)
 for adolescence, 209
 after bariatric surgery, 165
 for benign ovarian cysts, 111
 for cancer, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108
 for cardiovascular disease, 118, 119–20
 to depot hormonal contraceptive devices, 61
 for endometriosis, 114
 for fibroids, 113
 for human immunodeficiency virus, 137–44
 for immunosuppressive states, 156, 157, 158
 for inflammatory bowel disease, 195
 for inherited blood disorders, 199, 200
 for LGBT, 204
 for liver disease, 189
 menopausal transition, 215
 for middle aged woman, 211–12
 for migraine, 146–7
 for polycystic ovarian disease, 186
 post TOP/miscarriage, 217
 postpartum, 217
 for psychiatric disorders, 151, 153
 for renal diseases, 130
 for systemic lupus erythematosus, 171, 172
 copper TCu380A IUD, 94–7
 mode of action, 94–6
 removal of, 96–7
 side effects, 96–7
 corona radiata, 19
 corpus luteum, 1, 3, 6
 counseling. *See also* contraceptive counseling
 abortion, 277–8
 after abortion, 301–2
 Crohn's disease, 193
 Cu-IUD. *See* copper intrauterine device (Cu-IUD)
 cumulus cells, 5
 cystic fibrosis (CF), 125–6, 267
 cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) gene mutation testing, 231
 decidualization, 9
 deep venous thrombosis, 120–2
 contraceptive methods, 120–1
 contraceptive objectives, 120
 counseling, 122
 pregnancy risk, 120
 Depo-Provera, 56
 depot hormonal contraceptive devices (DHCD), 56–61
 benefits, 59
 from combined hormonal contraception to, 60
 composition, 56
 contraindications, 56–7
 from copper intrauterine device to, 61
 drug interactions, 61
 failure rate, 56
 from levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system to, 60
 medroxyprogesterone acetate, 56, 57, 58, 60
 mode of action, 56
 prescription and administration, 60
 from progestogen-only pill to, 60
 repeat injections, 61
 risks of, 57–8
 side effects, 58–9
 switching from another method to, 60–1
 tolerability of, 58–9
 depression, 150–2
 contraceptive methods, 150–2
 contraceptive objectives, 150
 counseling, 152
 pregnancy risk, 150
 prevalence of, 150
 risk and protective factors, 150
 desquamated vulvo-vaginitis (DIV), 434–5
 DHCD. *See* depot hormonal contraceptive devices (DHCD)
 diabetes, 178–81
 contraceptive effectiveness, 181
 contraceptive methods, 179–80
 contraceptive objectives, 179
 counseling, 179
 gestational, 179, 180
 pregnancy risk, 178–9
 pre-pregnancy care, 259–61
 prevalence of, 178
 diaphragm, 72–3, 75
 dilation and evacuation (D&E), 299
 dimethandrolone undecanoate, 91, 92
 direct fluorescence assays, 339
 disabled people, 174–5
 DIV. *See* desquamated vulvo-vaginitis (DIV)
 DMPA. *See* medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA)
 dominant follicle, 6
 donor insemination, 239
 drug interactions
 combined hormonal contraception, 40
 depot hormonal contraceptive devices, 61
 levonorgestrel, 99
 liver disease, 192
 progestogen-only pill, 46
 dysmenorrhea, 37
 eating disorders, 152–3
 EC. *See* emergency contraception (EC); endometrial cancer (EC)

- ectopic pregnancy, 65, 84, 194
 Efavirenz, 137
 efferent ducts, 16
 ejaculation, 20
 disorders, 226
 withdrawal, 24
 ejaculatory duct
 obstruction, 232
 electric vacuum aspiration
 (EVA), 294
 EllaOne, 14, 98
 Elvitegravir, 137
 emergency contraception (EC),
 14, 60, 94–9
 copper TCu380A IUD, 94–7
 hormonal methods, 97–9
 methods, 94
 non-hormonal intrauterine
 devices as, 64
 for obesity, 135
 for renal diseases, 130–1
 endometrial cancer (EC), 103–4
 contraceptive methods,
 103–4
 counseling, 104
 fertility, impact on, 103
 prevalence of, 103
 risk of, contraception
 and, 103
 types, 103
 endometrial leukocyte, 7
 endometrial repair, 8
 endometrial vasculature, 9
 endometriosis, 37, 113–15
 contraceptive methods,
 103–4
 contraceptive objectives, 114
 counseling, 115
 pregnancy risk, 114
 prevalence of, 113
 risk and protective
 factors, 114
 endometrium, 6–7, 8, 9
 epididymal obstruction, 238
 epididymis, 16, 20
 epilepsy, 147–8, 263–4
 epithelial cells, 8
 estradiol, 3, 6
 estrogen receptor (ER), 6
 estrogenic mucus (E
 mucus), 78
 estrogens, 6, 8, 78, 134–5
 ethinyloestradiol (EE), 33
 EVA. *See* electric vacuum
 aspiration (EVA)
 exogenous gonadotropins, 235
 family planning
 for disabled women, 174–5
 female sterilization, 81–5
 natural, 12, 77–80
 fecund window, 77
 female condoms, 70–2
 benefits, 71
 composition, 70
 contraindications, 71
 efficacy and effectiveness, 71
 mode of action, 71
 side effects and
 complications, 71
 use of, 71–2
 female contraception
 definition, 11
 overview, 11
 physiological basis of, 11–15
 UKMEC levels, 11
 female contraceptive methods,
 12–14
 barrier methods, 12, 69–75
 combined hormonal
 contraception, 12–13,
 33–41
 copper IUD, 14
 depot hormonal
 contraceptive devices,
 56–61
 emergency contraception,
 14, 94–9
 levonorgestrel-releasing
 intrauterine system,
 13–14, 46–51
 natural family planning, 12,
 77–80
 non-hormonal intrauterine
 devices, 63–8
 progestogen-only pill,
 13, 43–6
 progestogen-only subdermal
 implant, 13
 progestogen-only injectable
 contraceptives, 13
 female sterilization, 81–5
 approaches, 81–2
 complications, 83–5
 contraindications, 81
 efficacy, 83
 failure rate, 83
 by hysteroscopy, 82
 immediate
 complications, 83–4
 by laparoscopy, 81
 by laparotomy/
 mini-laparotomy, 82
 long term
 complications, 84–5
 non-contraception effects
 of, 85
 reversal of, 84
 timing of, 81
 tubal occlusion
 methods, 82–3
 by vaginal approach, 82
 female subfertility, 241–50
 causes of, 241
 counseling for, 248–9
 diagnosis, 244–7
 differential diagnosis, 244
 family history, 243
 history of, 241–3
 idiopathic, 250
 management, 248–9
 medication history, 242
 ovarian disorders, 245–6
 ovulation disorders, 249
 past medical history, 242–3
 pelvic abnormalities, 247
 physical characteristics,
 243–4
 prevalence of, 241
 rubella/varicella testing, 247
 sexually transmitted
 diseases, 247
 social history, 243
 testing for, 245–7
 tubal abnormalities, 246–7,
 249–50
 uterine abnormalities, 247,
 249–50
 fertile window, 77
 fertility. *See also* subfertility
 cancer on, impact of, 102,
 103, 105, 107
 depot hormonal
 contraceptive devices
 and, 58
 endometriosis on, impact
 of, 114
 inflammatory bowel disease
 and, 194
 preservation by combined
 hormonal
 contraception, 37
 fertility awareness methods,
 77–80, 180
 advantages, 78
 for benign ovarian cysts, 112
 cervical mucus method, 78
 contraindication, 79
 disadvantages, 79

- efficacy and effectiveness, 78
 failure rate, 78
 lactational amenorrhea
 method, 79–80
 LH/estrogen method, 78
 menstrual cycle length
 method, 77
 overview, 77
 for polycystic ovarian
 disease, 187
 temperature measurement
 method, 77
 urinary hormone based
 methods, 78
 fertility for LGBT, 251–4
 artificial insemination, 252
 female same-sex couple,
 parent, 251
 female same-sex couples,
 single women, 252
 male parent, 253
 same-sex relationship and
 legal parenthood, 254
 trans and non-binary
 parents, 253–4
 feticide, 304
 fibrinolysis, 7
 fibroids, 112–13
 contraceptive methods, 113
 contraceptive
 objectives, 112
 counseling, 113
 definition, 112
 pregnancy risk, 112
 prevalence of, 112
 risk and protective
 factors, 112
 first-catch urine (FCU), 340
 flagellum, 19
 folic acid, pre-pregnancy
 care, 256
 follicle-stimulating hormone
 (FSH), 1, 2, 3, 5, 17, 18, 90,
 235, 246
 inhibition of, 23
 follow-up care, medical
 abortion, 284–6
 FSH. *See* follicle-stimulating
 hormone (FSH)
 functional layer,
 endometrium, 6
 gay. *See* LGBT
 gender nonbinary, 202
 genital herpes
 newborns, STI, 427
 pregnancy and postpartum
 STI, 411–12
 genital tract obstruction, 225
 genital warts
 newborns, STI, 427
 pregnancy and postpartum
 STI, 413–14
 germ cells, 3
 gestational trophoblastic
 disease (GTD), 107–8
 giemsa band karyotype
 (G-band karyotype), 231
 globozoospermia, 235
 GnRH. *See* gonadotropin-
 releasing hormone
 (GnRH)
 GnRH-A. *See* gonadotrophin
 releasing hormone
 antagonists (GnRH-A)
 goitre, 182, 183
 gonadotoxic medications, 227
 gonadotrophin releasing
 hormone antagonists
 (GnRH-A), 23
 gonadotropin-releasing
 hormone (GnRH), 1, 90
 pulsatile, 2, 3
 pulse generator, 2, 3
 synthesis and secretion
 regulators, 2
 gonadotropins, 3, 235–6
 gonorrhoea, 362–8
 causative organism, 362
 clinical features, 362–3
 culture, 364
 diagnosis and specimen
 collection, 363–4
 epidemiology, 362
 follow-up, 367–8
 infections, 362
 NAAT tests, 364
 regimens, 366–7
 testing indications, 364–5
 transmission, 362
 treatment, 365–6
 treatment of contacts, 367
 granulosa cells, 5, 6
 GTD. *See* gestational
 trophoblastic
 disease (GTD)
 gummatous disease, syphilis,
 350–1
 haemophilia A and B, 270
 haemorrhage, 294
 headache. *See* migraine
 hepatitis A
 clinical features, 369–70
 diagnosis and
 investigations, 370
 epidemiology and
 transmission, 369
 management, 370–1
 person living with HIV, 371
 testing, 371
 vaccination, 371
 hepatitis B
 biochemistry, 373
 clinical features, 372
 complications, 372–3
 epidemiology and
 transmission, 371
 management, 373
 pregnancy and postpartum
 STI, 420–1
 screening high-risk
 asymptomatic
 individuals, 372
 serology, 373
 signs, 372
 symptoms, 372
 transmission modes, 372
 vaccination, 374
 hepatitis C
 clinical features, 376
 diagnosis, 376–7
 epidemiology and
 transmission, 374–5
 parenteral spread, 375
 pregnancy and postpartum
 STI, 421–2
 sexual, 375
 treatment, 377
 vertical (mother to
 child), 375
 herpes simplex virus
 (HSV), 326
 aetiology, 326
 antiviral drugs, 329
 antiviral therapy, 329
 complications, 328–9
 counseling, 331–2
 definition, 326
 diagnosis, 326
 history, 327
 management, 329–31
 person living with HIV,
 332–4
 prevention, 331
 proctitis, 331
 recurrent genital, 329–30
 signs, 327

- herpes simplex virus (cont.)
 symptoms, 327
 transmission, 326
- HIV. *See* human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
- hormonal emergency contraception, 97–9
 levonorgestrel, 98–9
 ulipristal acetate, 97–8
- hormonal male contraception, 22–4, 89–92
 androgen, 22
 androgen combination regimes, 23
 anti-androgen, 22–3
 background of, 90–1
 FSH inhibition, 23
 gonadotrophin releasing hormone antagonists, 23
 missed pills, 92
 purpose of, 89
 research areas, 91–2
 side effects, 92
 synthetic androgen-progestogen compounds, 23–4
- hormone therapy, 203
- HPV vaccination, cervical cancer, 462–3
- HSV. *See* herpes simplex virus (HSV)
- human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG), 3, 235
- human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), 136–44, 202, 378–87
 acute HIV, 136
 acute retroviral syndrome, 385–6
 aetiology, 378
 AIDS defining conditions, 382–4
 antiretroviral treatment drugs and contraception, 137
 barriers to testing, 381
 chronic HIV, 136, 386
 contraceptive methods, 137–44
 contraceptive objectives, 137
 herpes simplex virus and, 332–3
 immune recovery inflammatory syndrome, 387
- indicator conditions, 380
 overview, 136
 pregnancy and postpartum STI, 417–20
 prevention, 387
 primary infection, 386
 risk factors, 378
 risk/protective factors, contraception and, 136
 sexual exposure testing, 380
 testing, 378–80
 transmission mode, 378
 treatment, 386–7
 untreated history, 381–5
 vulvovaginal candidiasis, 313–14
 window period testing, 380–1
- human menopausal gonadotropin (hMG), 236
- human papilloma virus (HPV), 319
- human sexual response, sexual dysfunction, 438–40
- hydrosalpinx, 250
- hypergonadotropic hypoeutrogenic anovulation, 249
- hyperprolactinaemic amenorrhea, 249
- hyperprolactinemia, 226, 237
- hypertension, 116–18, 131
 contraceptive methods, 117–18
 contraceptive objectives, 117
 counseling, 118
 pregnancy risk, 116
 risk factors, contraception and, 116
- hyperthyroidism, 183, 261
- hypoactive sexual desire disorder, 443
- hypogonadotropic hypogonadism, 236, 249
- hypothalamic pituitary failure, 249
- hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian-endometrial axis, 1
- hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian axis, 207
- hypothyroidism, 182–3, 261
- hysterosalpingo-contrast sonography (HyCoSy), 247
- hysterosalpingography (HSG), 246
- IBD. *See* inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)
- idiopathic female subfertility, 250
- idiopathic male infertility, 236
- immune recovery inflammatory syndrome (IRIS), 387
- immunization, pre-pregnancy care, 258
- immunocontraception, 26
- immunosuppressive states, 155–9, 172
 contraceptive methods, 156–9
 contraceptive objectives, 156
 counseling, 159
 definition, 155
 pregnancy risk, 155
 risk of, 156
 risk, contraception and, 155–6
- immunosuppressive therapy, 158–9
- Implanon, 52
- in vitro fertilization (IVF), 238
- incomplete abortion, 285
- infertility. *See* subfertility
- inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), 156–7, 193–6, 259
 contraceptive methods, 195–6
 contraceptive objectives, 194
 fertility and pregnancy, 194
 overview, 193
- inherited blood disorders, 197–200
 sickle cell disease, 197–9
 thalassemia, 199–200
- injectable progesterone, 398
- intellectual disabilities, 174
- interstitial cells, 17
- intramural myomas, 112
- intrauterine devices (IUDs). *See* copper intrauterine device (Cu-IUD); non-hormonal intrauterine devices (IUDs)
- intrauterine insemination (IUI), 248, 250
- intrauterine pregnancy (IUP), 302
- invasive cervical cancer, 105–6

- IRIS. *See* immune recovery inflammatory syndrome (IRIS)
- ischemic heart disease and stroke, 118–19
- contraceptive methods, 118–19
- contraceptive objectives, 118
- counseling, 119
- pregnancy risk, 118
- IUDs. *See* non-hormonal intrauterine devices (IUDs)
- Jadelle, 51
- lactational amenorrhea method, 79–80
- laparoscopy, 247
- LARC. *See* long-acting reversible contraceptive (LARC)
- late (tertiary) disease, syphilis, 350
- latex condoms, 24, 69
- leptin, 3
- lesbian. *See* LGBT
- Levonelle, 14
- levonorgestrel (LNG), 14, 98–9
- contraindications/usage restrictions, 98–9
- counseling, 99
- drug interactions, 99
- mode of action, 98
- side effects, 98
- levonorgestrel IUS, 400
- levonorgestrel releasing intrauterine system (LNG-IUS), 13–14, 29, 46–51, 180
- for adolescence, 209
- advantages, 49
- after bariatric surgery, 165
- benefits, 48
- for benign ovarian cysts, 111
- for cancer, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108
- contraindications, 48–9
- counseling, 49
- to depot hormonal contraceptive devices, 60
- disadvantages, 49
- efficacy and effectiveness, 47
- eligibility criteria for safe use of, 48–9
- for endometriosis, 115
- for fibroids, 113
- for human immunodeficiency virus, 137–44
- for inflammatory bowel disease, 196
- for inherited blood disorders, 199, 200
- insertion of, 49–50
- menopausal transition, 215
- for middle aged woman, 212
- mode of action, 47
- pain management, 50
- for polycystic ovarian disease, 186
- post TOP/miscarriage, 218
- postpartum, 216–17
- for psychiatric disorders, 151
- for renal diseases, 130
- risks of, 47
- safe prescribing of, 48–9
- side effects, 47–8
- side effects/emergencies, management of, 50–1
- for systemic lupus erythematosus, 171, 172
- tolerability of, 47–8
- types, 46–7
- use of, 49–50
- Leydig cells, 17
- LGBT, 202–5
- and contraception, 203–5
- counseling, 205
- fertility for, 251–4
- overview, 202
- risks of, 202–3
- transgender man, 203–4
- transgender women, 204–5
- LH. *See* luteinizing hormone (LH)
- liver disease, 188–92
- cholestasis, 191
- cirrhosis, 190–1
- drug interactions, 192
- tumours, 188–9
- types, 188
- viral hepatitis, 189–90
- liver transplants, 259
- liver tumours, 188–9
- LNG. *See* levonorgestrel (LNG)
- LNG-IUS. *See* levonorgestrel releasing intrauterine system (LNG-IUS)
- long-acting reversible contraceptive (LARC), 119, 151, 154, 209
- lung cancer, 126–7
- lupus, 157
- luteinizing hormone (LH), 1, 3, 5, 18, 78, 90, 235, 246
- male accessory glands, 20
- male condoms, 69–70, 204–5
- benefits, 69
- composition and types, 69
- contraindication, 69
- efficacy and effectiveness, 69
- mode of action, 69
- side effects and complications, 70
- use of, 70
- male contraceptive methods, 22–6
- androgen, 22
- androgen combination regimes, 23
- anti-androgen, 22–3
- barrier methods, 69–75
- condoms, 24–5, 69–70
- FSH inhibition, 23
- gonadotrophin-releasing hormone antagonists, 23
- heating, 25–6
- hormonal methods, 22–4, 89–92
- immunocontraception, 26
- intravasal agents, 25
- modern methods, 25–6
- overview, 22
- periodic abstinence, 24
- synthetic androgen–progestogen compounds, 23–4
- traditional methods, 24–5
- vasectomy, 25
- withdrawal ejaculation, 24
- male sterilization, 86–7
- benefits, 87
- definition, 86
- efficacy, 86
- failure rate, 86
- risks of, 86
- side effects, management of, 87
- tolerability of, 86–7
- male subfertility, 225–39
- blood tests, 230–1
- causes of, 225–6
- diagnosis, 230–5
- differential diagnosis, 230
- donor insemination, 239
- epididymal obstruction, 238

- male subfertility (cont.)
 family history, 228
 genetic testing, 231
 history of, 226–9
 history of present illness, 226–7
 idiopathic, 236
 imaging studies, 232–3
 management, 235–7, 239
 medication history, 235–7
 medications, 235–7
 past medical history, 227–8
 physical characteristics, 229–30
 prevalence of, 225
 semen analysis, 233–5
 social history, 229
 sperm retrieval/
 extraction, 238
 surgery and procedures, 237–8
 urinalysis, 232
 varicocele, 237–8
 vasectomy reversal, 238
 malignant liver tumour, 188
 manual vacuum aspiration (MVA), 294
 medical abortion, 278
 contraindications and precautions, 280
 drugs interaction, 280
 gestational age, 297–9
 medical eligibility criteria (MEC), 28
 medical termination of pregnancy (MToP)
 adverse effects on, 281–3
 assessing and managing, 283–4
 bleeding, 283
 caesarean section, 286
 counseling and information, abortion, 277–8
 efficacy of, 281
 feticide, 304
 fever and gastrointestinal side-effects, 283
 follow-up care, 284–6
 incomplete abortion, 285
 infection, 284
 medical methods for, 278
 mifepristone, 278–9
 misoprostol, 279–80
 missed abortion, 285–6
 multiple pregnancy, 286
 ongoing pregnancy, 285
 pain management, 281–2
 success of, 285–6
 uterine rupture, 286
 medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA), 56, 57, 58, 60, 156, 158, 163, 166
 for cancer, 105, 106
 for cardiovascular disease, 117–18, 119
 for inflammatory bowel disease, 195
 for inherited blood disorders, 199, 200
 post TOP/miscarriage, 218
 postpartum, 216–17
 for psychiatric disorders, 151, 153
 for systemic lupus erythematosus, 171, 172
 menarche, 3
 meningovascular syphilis, 351
 menopausal transition, 207, 213–16
 biomedical
 characteristics, 213
 contraceptive care, 213
 contraceptive methods, 214–16
 contraceptive needs, 213–14
 psychosocial
 characteristics, 213
 sexual healthcare, 216
 menstruation, 1, 7
 basic physiology, 1–3
 bleeding, control of, 7–8
 cycle, 5
 definition, 1
 endometrial repair, 8
 endometrium and, 6–7
 fertile phase, 12
 menarche, 3
 neuroendocrine
 hormones, 2–3
 normal, 1
 onset of, 7
 parameters, 1
 phases, 6
 progesterone withdrawal, 7, 8
 proliferative phase, 8
 secretory phase, 8–9
 mental health issues, pre-pregnancy care, 261–3
 metabolic/chromosomal disorders, pre-pregnancy care, 268
 11-beta-methyl-
 19-nortestosterone
 dodecylcarbonate, 92
 7-alpha-methyl-
 19-nortestosterone
 (MENT), 91–2
 middle aged woman, 210–13
 biomedical
 characteristics, 210
 contraceptive methods, 211–12
 contraceptive needs, 210
 psychosocial
 characteristics, 210
 sexual healthcare, 212–13
 midlife, 207
 mifepristone, 278–9
 migraine, 145–7
 contraceptive methods, 146–7
 contraceptive objectives, 145
 pregnancy risk, 145
 prevalence of, 145
 risk/protective factors, contraception and, 145
 minipill, 45
 mirena intrauterine device, 398, 424
 misoprostol
 medical abortion, 279–80
 surgical abortion, 290
 missed abortion, 285–6
 molluscum contagiosum, 393–8
 aetiology, 393
 clinical features, 393–4
 dermatological
 conditions, 394
 diagnosis, 394
 infection mode, 393
 management, 394
 treatment, 394
 MToP. *See* medical termination of pregnancy (MToP)
 mucous patches, 349
 multiple disorders, 174
 multiple pregnancy, 286
 multiple sclerosis, 149
 MVA. *See* manual vacuum aspiration (MVA)
Mycoplasma genitalium, 388–92
 clinical features, 388–9
 diagnosis, 390
 epidemiology, 388

- NGU/NCNGU and, 391
 organism, 388
 regimes, 390–1
 risk-factors, 390
 specimen collection, 390
 testing, 389
 treatment, 390–1
 window period testing, 390
 myomas, 112
- natural family planning, 12,
 77–80. *See also* fertility
 awareness methods
 natural killer (NK) cells, 9
 natural skin condom, 69
Neisseria gonorrhoea,
 pregnancy and
 postpartum STI, 407–9
 neonatal herpes, pregnancy
 and postpartum STI,
 412–13
 Nestorone, 91
 nestorone-testosterone gel
 (NES/T), 23
 neural tube defects (NTD), 256
 neuroendocrine
 hormones, 2–3
 neurological disease,
 syphilis, 351
 neurological disorders, 145–9
 epilepsy, 147–8
 migraine, 145–7
 multiple sclerosis, 149
 Nexplanon, 52
 NGU. *See* non gonococcal
 urethritis (NGU)
 NIPT. *See* non invasive
 prenatal testing (NIPT)
 non gonococcal urethritis
 (NGU), 339
 non invasive prenatal testing
 (NIPT), 272–3
 non-albicans *Candida*, 312–13
 non-hormonal intrauterine
 devices (IUDs), 63–8
 benefits, 65–6
 components, 63
 composition, 63
 contraindications, 66
 efficacy, 63
 as emergency
 contraception, 64
 fitting of, 63–4
 mode of action, 63
 non visible/palpable
 threads, 67
- non-fundally placed, 67
 procedure-related health
 risks, 64–5
 removal of, 66–7
 risks of, 64–5
 safe prescribing of, 66
 shape of, 63
 side effects, 65
 side effects/emergencies,
 management of, 67–8
 tolerability of, 65
 nonobstructive
 azoospermia, 234
 norethisterone enanthate
 (NET-EN), 56
 Noristerat, 56
 normal menstruation, 1
 normogonadotrophic
 normoestrogenic
 anovulation, 249
 Norplant, 51
 Norplant II, 51
 NTD. *See* neural tube
 defects (NTD)
 nucleic acid amplification tests
 (NAATs), 339
- obesity, 133–5
 body mass index, 133
 comorbidity of, 133
 contraceptive methods,
 134–5
 contraceptive objectives, 134
 efficacy, 134
 evaluation, 133
 pregnancy risk, 133
 pre-pregnancy care, 257
 obstructive azoospermia, 234,
 235, 238
 ocular infection, 337–8
 oestrogen, 33, 198
 older age, 207
 oligo-astheno-
 teratozoospermia
 syndrome, 235
 oligospermia, 234
 oligozoospermia, 234
 ongoing pregnancy, 285
 oocytes, 4
 oral contraceptives, 33–41, 166
 organ transplant, 160–3
 contraceptive methods,
 161–3
 contraceptive objectives, 160
 counseling, 163
 pregnancy risk, 160
- subfertility, 160
 orgasmic disorder, 444
 osmotic dilators, 290
 ovarian aging, 10
 ovarian cancer, 106–7
 contraceptive methods, 107
 fertility on, impact of, 107
 prevalence of, 106–7
 risk, contraception and, 107
 ovarian cysts, 110–12
 ovarian disorders, 245–6
 ovarian follicle
 development, 3–6
 ovarian insufficiency, 10
 ovarian morphogenesis, 3–10
 ovary, 4, 101
 ovulation, 3–6. *See also* fertility
 awareness methods
 disorders, 249
 ovulatory dysfunction, 241
- pain management, 281–2
 anaesthesia, 291
 surgical abortion, 290
pallidum. *See* syphilis
 PCOS. *See* polycystic ovary
 syndrome (PCOS)
 Pearl Index, 11, 34, 43
 combined hormonal
 contraception, 34
 progestogen-only pill, 44
 pelvic abnormalities, 247
 pelvic cramping pain, 281
 pelvic examination, 298
 pelvic inflammatory disease
 (PID), 316, 400
 combined hormonal
 contraception, protection
 by, 37
 copper TCu380A IUD
 and, 96
 intrauterine devices, 398
 levonorgestrel releasing
 intrauterine system
 and, 51
 perimenopause, 207
 periodic abstinence, 24
 person living with HIV
 (PLWHIV)
 hepatitis A, 371
 and herpes simplex virus,
 332–3
 pharyngeal infection, 337
 physical disabilities, 174
 PID. *See* pelvic inflammatory
 disease (PID)

- plasmin, 7
 plasminogen, 7
 PLISSIT, 440–1
 PLWHIV. *See* person living with HIV (PLWHIV)
 PMDD. *See* premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD)
 PMS. *See* premenstrual syndrome (PMS)
 point of care testing (POCT), 339
 polycystic ovarian disease, 185–7
 clinical manifestations, 185
 contraceptive methods, 186–7
 contraceptive objectives, 185–6
 definition, 185
 pathology of, 185
 polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), 37, 207, 246, 249
 polymerase chain reaction (PCR), 352
 polymorphonuclear leucocytes (PMNL), 339
 polyurethane condoms, 25, 69
 POP. *See* progestogen-only pill (POP)
 post miscarriage, 217–18
 post TOP, 217–18
 post vasectomy
 spermatogenesis, 20–1
 postpartum, 216–17
 premature ovarian insufficiency, 10
 premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD), 38
 premenstrual syndrome (PMS), 38
 preovulatory follicle, 6
 pre-pregnancy care, 255–74
 artificial heart valves, 265
 bleeding disorders, 270
 body mass index, 256–7
 cardiac disease, 264
 chromosomal abnormality, 271
 chronic hypertension, 265–6
 chronic medical condition counseling, 258–74
 consanguineous marriage, 273–4
 cystic fibrosis, 267
 diabetes, 259–61
 drugs usage, 256
 epilepsy, 263–4
 folic acid, 256
 genetic disorders, 273
 haemophilia A and B, 270
 hepatitis B vaccine, 258
 hyperthyroidism, 261
 hypothyroidism, 261
 immunisation, 258
 inflammatory bowel disease, 259
 lifestyle changes and healthy living, 255
 liver transplants, 259
 medicines in, 267–8
 mental health issues, 261–3
 metabolic/chromosomal disorders, 268
 neural tube defects, 256
 non invasive prenatal testing, 272–3
 obesity, 257
 overview, 255
 renal assessment, 261
 renal disease, 266
 respiratory disease, 267
 retinal assessment, 261
 risk factors, 255
 rubella, 258
 sickle-cell disease, 268
 thyroid disorder, 261
 varicella, 258
 venous thromboembolism, 270–1
 viral hepatitis B, 258–9
 primary follicle, 5
 primary ovarian insufficiency, 249
 primary spermatocytes, 18, 19
 primordial follicles, 3, 4
 developmental stages, 4
 preovulatory follicle, 6
 primary follicle, 5
 secondary follicles, 5–6
 progesterone, 3, 8, 9
 progesterone mucus (G mucus), 78
 progesterone-only methods, 398, 424
 progesterone receptor (PR), 7
 progestins, 33, 91, 137, 204
 progestogen implants, 51–4, 180
 after bariatric surgery, 165–6
 benefits, 52
 for cancer, 102
 compositions, 51–2
 contraindications, 52–3
 efficacy and effectiveness, 52
 eligibility criteria for safe usage of, 52–3
 insertion of, 53–4
 menopausal transition, 215–16
 mode of action, 52
 for polycystic ovarian disease, 186
 post TOP/miscarriage, 218
 postpartum, 216–17
 preparation types, 51–2
 for psychiatric disorders, 151
 for renal diseases, 130
 risks of, 52
 safe prescribing of, 52–3
 side effects, 52
 side effects/complications, management of, 54
 use of, 53–4
 progestogen-only
 contraceptives, 43–54, 156, 157, 158, 401
 for benign ovarian cysts, 111
 for cancer, 104
 for cardiovascular disease, 117, 118–19, 120, 121
 for endometriosis, 115
 for fibroids, 113
 for human immunodeficiency virus, 137–44
 levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system, 13–14, 46–51
 for liver disease, 189
 for migraine, 146–7
 for polycystic ovarian disease, 186–7
 progestogen implants, 51–4
 progestogen-only pill, 13, 43–6
 for psychiatric disorders, 153
 progestogen-only pill (POP), 13, 43–6, 157, 180
 for adolescence, 209
 advantages, 45
 benefits, 44
 for cancer, 102, 105, 106
 contraindications, 44–5
 counseling, 45
 to depot hormonal contraceptive devices, 60
 disadvantages, 45

- drug interaction, 46
 efficacy and
 effectiveness, 43–4
 eligibility criteria for safe
 usage of, 44–5
 for inflammatory bowel
 disease, 195
 for inherited blood
 disorders, 199, 200
 menopausal transition,
 214–15
 for middle-aged woman, 211
 missed pills, 45–6
 mode of action, 43
 non ovulation inhibition
 of, 43
 for organ transplant, 163
 ovulation inhibition of, 43
 Pearl Index, 44
 post TOP/miscarriage, 218
 postpartum, 216–17
 for psychiatric disorders,
 151–2
 regimen, 43
 for renal diseases, 130
 risks of, 44
 safe prescribing of, 44–5
 side effects, 44, 46
 side effects/emergencies,
 management of, 46
 for systemic lupus
 erythematosus, 170,
 171, 172
 tolerability of, 44
 types and composition, 43
 use of, 45
 progestogen-only subdermal
 implant, 13
 progestogen-only injectable
 contraceptives, 13,
 166, 180
 progestogens
 in combined hormonal
 contraception, 33
 to testosterone, 91
 proliferative phase,
 menstruation, 8
 prophylactic antibiotics, 284
 proximal tubal
 obstruction, 250
 psychiatric disorders, 150–4
 bipolar disorder, 153–4
 depression and anxiety
 disorders, 150–2
 eating disorders, 152–3
 psychical disabilities, 174
 pulmonary embolism, 120–2
 contraceptive methods,
 120–1
 contraceptive objectives, 120
 counseling, 122
 pregnancy risk, 120
 pulsatile GnRH, 2, 236
 queer, 202
 rectal infection, 337
 recurrent vulvovaginitis
 (RVV), 428–34
 clinical management, 432–4
 clinical presentation, 431–2
 infections, 428–30
 inflammatory skin
 conditions, 430–1
 physiology of, 428
 symptoms, 434
 renal diseases, 129–31
 contraceptive methods,
 129–31
 contraceptive objectives, 129
 pre-pregnancy care, 266
 reproduction
 cycle, 1
 neuroendocrine control of, 2
 respiratory disease, 123–7
 asthma, 124
 chronic obstructive
 pulmonary disease, 125
 clinical manifestations, 123
 contraceptive objectives,
 123–4
 cystic fibrosis, 125–6
 lung cancer, 126–7
 pregnancy risk, 123
 pre-pregnancy care, 267
 risk factors, 123
 Rh negative women, anti-D
 prophylaxis to, 303–4
 rheumatoid arthritis, 158
 rubella, 258
 rubella testing, 247
 RVV. *See* recurrent
 vulvovaginitis (RVV)
 Sayana Press, 56
 scrotal ultrasound, 232
 secondary follicles, 5–6
 secondary spermatocytes, 19
 secretory phase,
 menstruation, 8–9
 sedation, 291
 semen, 20
 seminiferous epithelium, 16
 seminiferous tubules, 16–17
 sensor disabilities, 174
 serology, 328
 hepatitis B, 373
 negative, 353
 positive, 353–4
 syphilis, 352–3
 Sertoli cells, 16, 17, 19
 severe thrombocytopenia,
 157–8
 sexual aversion disorder, 444
 sexual dysfunction, 443
 adolescence, 437
 arousal disorder, 444
 aversion disorder, 444
 biological contributing
 factors, 444–5
 biopsychosocial model of,
 444–6
 counseling, 437, 446–7
 human sexual response,
 438–40
 hypoactive sexual desire
 disorder, 443
 menopausal and aging
 patient, 437
 orgasmic disorder, 444
 PLISSIT, 440–1
 postpartum period, 437
 pregnant woman, 437
 psychological factors, 445
 psychotherapeutic,
 psychosexual
 interventions, 447–8
 relationship factors, 445–6
 sexual pain disorders, 444
 sociocultural and economic
 factors, 446
 treatment of, 446–8
 sexual health
 definition of, 443
 disorders, 443
 sexual violence, 450–4
 causes and contributing
 factors, 453
 children, abuse of, 451
 cohabitation, 451
 definition, 450
 forced marriage, 451
 healthcare professionals,
 tasks and role, 453–4
 health consequences, 452
 manifestations of, 450–2
 of mentally/physically
 disabled people, 451

- sexual violence (cont.)
 prevalence, 450
 preventive measures, 454
 prostitution and trafficking
 of people, 452
 rape, 450
 sexual integrity of
 women, 451
 unwanted sexual advances or
 sexual harassment, 451
 sexually transmitted diseases
 (STI), 247, 400–1
 barrier contraception, 400
 chlamydia and
 gonorrhoea, 400
 human immunodeficiency
 virus, 401
 IUCD uses, 400–1
 pelvic inflammatory
 disease, 400
 progesterone-only
 contraception, 401
Trichomonas vaginalis, HSV
 and bacterial vaginosis,
 400–1
 sexually transmitted infections,
 newborns, 426–7
 genital herpes, 427
 genital warts, 427
 syphilis, 426
 sexually transmitted infections,
 pregnancy and
 postpartum, 404–25
 acute and chronic pelvic
 inflammatory disease,
 422–4
 bacterial vaginosis, 414–15
 chlamydia trachomatis,
 404–6
 contraceptives, 424–5
 genital herpes, 411–12
 genital warts, 413–14
 hepatitis, 420
 hepatitis B, 420–1
 hepatitis C, 421–2
 human immunodeficiency
 virus, 417–20
Neisseria gonorrhoea, 407–9
 neonatal herpes, 412–13
 syphilis, 409–11
trichomonas vaginalis, 414
 vulvovaginal candidiasis,
 415–17
 sickle cell disease, 197–9
 contraceptive methods,
 198–9
 contraceptive objectives, 198
 pathophysiology, 197
 pregnancy risk, 198
 pre-pregnancy care, 268
 signs and symptoms, 198
 types, 197
 silicon rubber condoms, 69
 simple goitre, 182, 183
 SLE. *See* systemic lupus
 erythematosus (SLE)
 sperm, 17–18
 retrieval/extraction, 238
 washing, 238
 spermatogenesis, 90, 231
 basic physiology of, 16–21
 interstitial/Leydig cells, 17
 post vasectomy, 20–1
 process, 18–19
 seminiferous tubules, 16–17
 Sertoli cells, 17
 sperm production and
 hormonal control, 17–18
 spermatozoon, 19–20
 testes, 16
 spermatogonia, 17
 spermatozoa, 90
 spermatozoon, 19–20
 spermiation, 19
 spermicides, 72, 130
 advantages, 75
 squamous cervical
 carcinoma, 104
 SRH services, 465–72
 accessibility, 470
 auditable indicators, 472
 clinical guidelines, 465
 clinical indicator
 assesses, 465
 communication, 469
 contraception and sexual
 health, 468
 environments, 470
 patient confidentiality,
 469–70
 patient focus, 468–9
 patient information, 469
 process, 466–7, 470–1
 professional standards, 465
 quality improvement in
 patient journey, 466
 rationale for, 468–72
 risk management strategy,
 471–2
 service standards, 465
 staffing and competence, 471
 standards of care, 465
 structure of service, 466–8
 training standards, 465
 sterilization
 female, 81–5
 male, 86–7
 for renal diseases, 131
 SToP. *See* surgical termination
 of pregnancy (SToP)
 stromal cells, 5, 9
 subcutaneous route (SC)
 DMPA, 60
 subfertility. *See also* fertility
 definition, 241
 female, 241–50
 male, 225–39
 organ transplant and, 160
 submucosal myomas, 112
 subserosal myomas, 112
 suppressive therapy, 331
 surgical abortion, 278, *See also*
 surgical termination of
 pregnancy (SToP)
 surgical termination of
 pregnancy (SToP), 289–95
 anaesthesia, 291
 antibiotic prophylaxis, 304
 anti-D prophylaxis to Rh
 negative women, 303–4
 c- section/multiple
 pregnancy, 305
 cervical preparation, 289–90
 clinical
 recommendations, 289
 complications, 294–5
 counseling after abortion,
 301–2
 discharge instructions,
 301–2
 efficacy of, 294
 failure method, 305
 feticide, 304
 follow up visit, 295
 follow-up care, 301
 gestational age, 299–301
 haemorrhage, 294
 infection, 294–5
 methods for, 291–4
 no-touch technique, 294
 overview, 278
 paracervical block, 290–1
 sedation, 291
 side effects and
 complications, 305
 steps on, 294
 very early medical abortion,
 302–3

- synthetic androgen-
 progestogen
 compounds, 23–4
 synthetic androgens, 91–2
 syphilis, 347–61
 cardiovascular disease, 351
 confirmatory tests, 354
 disease, classification and
 stages of, 347
 follow-up, 360–1
 gummatous disease, 350–1
 infection modes, 347
 laboratory diagnosis, 352–3
 late (tertiary) disease, 350
 management, 357
 meningovascular, 351
 negative serology, 353
 neurological disease, 351
 neurosyphilis diagnosis,
 356–7
 newborns, STI, 426
pallidum
 paresis, 351
 PLWHIV management,
 357–8
 polymerase chain
 reaction, 352
 positive serology, 353–4
 pregnancy and postpartum
 STI, 409–11
 primary syphilis, 348
 regimens, 358–9
 screening tests, 353
 secondary syphilis, 349–50
 serological activity test,
 354–5
 serological response, 355–61
 serology, 352–3
 tabes dorsalis, 351
 testing, 348–50
 treatment, 359–60
 treatment monitoring
 test, 355
 systemic lupus erythematosus
 (SLE), 157, 169–72
 biochemical changes, 170
 contraceptive methods,
 170–2
 contraceptive objectives, 170
 diagnosis criterion, 169
 overview, 169
 pregnancy risk, 169–70
 risk of, 169
 tabes dorsalis, 351
 teratozoospermia, 234
 termination of
 pregnancy (TOP)
 clinical history, 296–7
 decision-making
 process, 296
 gestational age, 296, 297–9
 laboratory testing, 296–7
 medical abortion, 297–9
 methods for, 278
 physical examination, 298
 TESE. *See* testicular sperm
 extraction (TESE)
 test of cure (ToC), 346
 testes, 16
 testicular biopsy, 233
 testicular deficiency, 225
 testicular dysgenesis, 232
 testicular sperm extraction
 (TESE), 238
 testosterone, 17, 22, 90
 and Nestorone transdermal
 gel, 91
 progestogens to, addition
 of, 91
 testosterone enanthate (TE), 22
 testosterone undecanoate
 (TU), 90–1
 thalassemia, 197, 199–200
 contraceptive methods, 200
 contraceptive objectives, 200
 fertility counseling, 200
 overview, 199
 pathophysiology and
 manifestations, 199–200
 pregnancy risk, 200
 thecal cells, 5
 thrombocytopenia, 171
 thyroid disorder, 261
 thyroid dysfunction, 182–4
 counseling, 184
 hyperthyroidism, 183
 hypothyroidism, 182–3
 risk factors, 182
 simple goitre, 183
 symptoms, 182
 types, 182
 TOP. *See* termination of
 pregnancy (TOP)
 traditional male contraceptive
 methods
 condoms, 24–5, 69–70
 periodic abstinence, 24
 vasectomy, 25
 withdrawal ejaculation, 24
 transgender, 202, *See also*
 LGBT
 transrectal ultrasound
 (TRUS), 232
Treponema pallidum. *See*
 syphilis
Trichomonas vaginalis (TV),
 323–5
 aetiology, 323
 diagnosis, 324
 female symptoms, 323
 infection mode, 323
 male symptoms, 323
 management, 324
 pregnancy and postpartum
 STI, 414
 signs, 323–4
 testing, 324
 treatment, 325
 tubal abnormalities, 246–7,
 249–50
 tunica vaginalis, 16
 ulcerative colitis, 193
 ulipristal acetate (UPA), 14,
 97–8, 124
 uncontrolled
 hyperthyroidism, 182
 UPA. *See* ulipristal
 acetate (UPA)
 urogenital tract infections, 227
 uterine abnormalities, 247,
 249–50
 uterine aspiration, 299
 uterine leiomyomas, 112
 uterine natural killer cells
 (uNK), 9
 uterine perforation, 295
 uterine rupture, 286
 vacuum aspiration, 291–4
 vaginal bleeding, 281
 vaginal ring, 33–41
 valvular heart disease, 119–20
 contraceptive methods,
 119–20
 contraceptive objectives, 119
 counseling, 120
 pregnancy risk, 119
 varicella, 258
 varicella testing, 247
 varicocele, 225
 varicocele repair, 237–8
 varicocelelectomy, 237–8
 vas deferens, 16, 86,
 231, 233
 vascular smooth muscle
 cell, 9

488	Index
vasectomy, 20, 25, 86, 89 <ul style="list-style-type: none">benefits, 87chronic post vasectomy pain, 87early failure, 86efficacy, 86failure rate, 86late failure, 86reversal of, 86–7, 238risks of, 86tolerability of, 86–7	viral hepatitis, 188, 189–90 viral hepatitis B, 258–9 virologic testing, 231 vulvovaginal candidiasis (VVC), 307–14 <ul style="list-style-type: none">acute, 307, 310aetiology and pathogenesis, 307chronic, 311clinical feature, 308–9diagnosis, 309follow-up care, 314 human immunodeficiency virus, 313–14 management, 310–14 pregnancy and breastfeeding, 341
venous thromboembolism, 217, 270–1 <ul style="list-style-type: none">combined hormonal contraception and, 34–5	pregnancy and postpartum STI, 415–17 recurrent, 307–8, 310, 311 signs, 308–9 symptoms, 308 treatments, 310–12 vulvovaginal malignancies, 109
very early medical abortion (VEMA), 302–3	western blot test, 329 withdrawal ejaculation, 24 Y-chromosome microdeletion testing, 231 zona pellucida, 19