

Asssignment 1

Strongest sperm cell or chosen by the egg cell.

When a woman's egg is ready for fertilization, it doesn't choose the "strongest" sperm cell in the way we might imagine. Instead, it's more of a chemical process. Sperm cells race to reach the egg, and the first one to penetrate its protective layers gets the job done. This sperm cell carries the genetic material needed for fertilization. It's not necessarily the strongest, but the fastest and most fortunate one in the race. Once the sperm enters the egg, they combine their genetic information, creating a unique set of genes for the future baby. So, it's not about strength, but about timing and chance in this natural process.

Identical twins and fraternal twins.

Identical Twins: Identical twins are like "genetic clones." They come from one fertilized egg that splits into two. This means they have the exact same DNA and are always the same gender. Identical twins often look very much alike and share the same birthday because they start from the same egg.

Fraternal Twins: Fraternal twins are more like "regular siblings, but at the same time." They develop when two separate eggs are fertilized by two separate sperm cells during the same pregnancy. Because of this, they can be the same gender or different genders, and they share about as much DNA as typical siblings born at different times.

Identical twins are incredibly alike genetically, while fraternal twins are as genetically similar as any other siblings, just born at the same time.

Ectopic Pregnancy.

An ectopic pregnancy, also known as an extrauterine pregnancy, is a pregnancy that occurs outside of the womb, usually in the fallopian tubes. It is a rare and potentially fatal condition that requires prompt medical attention and treatment, which may include surgery or medication. The symptoms of an ectopic pregnancy can vary, but may include abdominal pain, irregular vaginal bleeding, and even shock. Early detection and treatment can help prevent complications and improve outcomes for both the mother and the fetus. The causes of an ectopic pregnancy are not fully understood, but risk factors include previous ectopic pregnancy, ovulation disorders, and chronic pelvic diseases.

C-section vs. Normal Delivery.

A **C-section**, also known as a cesarean section, is a surgical procedure used to deliver a baby through a cut in the abdomen and uterus. It is generally performed when there are complications during delivery or when the baby is in distress. During a c-section, the doctor makes an incision in the abdomen and removes the baby through the uterus. The baby is then cleaned and the cord is clamped and cut.

Normal delivery, also known as vaginal birth, is the natural process of delivering a baby through the vagina. During a normal delivery, the baby comes out of the mother's birth canal, typically assisted by contractions of the womb. It is the most common way of delivering a baby and is generally considered a safe and natural way of giving birth.