

**Topic: Family Planning**  
**Class: B.Sc Part –III (Hons.)**  
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**Group – A**

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## FEMALE CONDOM

- The female condom is a seven-inch polyurethane pouch that fits into the vagina.
- It collects semen before, during, and after ejaculation, keeping semen from entering the uterus through the cervix and thus protecting against pregnancy.
- In one year of use, it is 79 percent effective in preventing pregnancies

- It also reduces the risk of many STDs, including HIV.
- There is a flexible ring at the closed end of the thin, soft pouch of the female condom.
- A slightly larger ring is at the open end.
- The ring at the closed end holds the condom in place in the vagina.
- The ring at the open end rests outside the vagina.  
When the condom is in place during sexual intercourse,
- There is no contact of the vagina and cervix with the skin of the penis or with secretions from the penis.
- It can be inserted up to eight hours before sex.

# Precautions

- There are risks associated with some forms of birth control. Some of the risks of each method are:
- Birth control pills: The hormone (estrogen) in birth control pills can increase the risk of heart attack in women over forty who smoke.
- **IUD**: This device can increase the risk of serious pelvic infection.
- The IUD can also injure the uterus by poking into or through the uterine wall.
- Surgery might be needed to fix this injury.

- **Tubal sterilization:** "Tying the tubes" is a surgical procedure and has all the risks of any other surgery, including the risks of anesthesia, infection, and bleeding.
- **Condom:** The most common problems associated with condoms are breakage during use and improper technique in using condoms.
- These can lead to pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, especially HIV.