Foetal Ejection Reflex

Progesterone Released by Placenta- Maintains Pregnancy
- Inhibit GnRH
- Inhibit Uterine Contraction
- Stop Menstrual

↓

At the end of Gestation- Placenta becomes week results in **Low Progesterone Level**

↓

Placenta Release CRH (Corticotropic Releasing Hormone)

↓

Pituitary Release

↓

Adreno-Corticotropic Hormone (ACTH)

↓

Adrenal Cortex

↙ Cortisol → Prepare lungs of Foetus

↘ Androgen → Estrogen (Increase) → Prostaglandin (Increase in Uterine Muscles)

↓

Mild Contraction in Uterine Muscles due to which foetus head hit the cervix and Cervix Stretch Receptor of Mother Sends Neural Signal to Hypothalamus of Mother

Foetal Ejection Reflex

↓

Hypothalamus(Mother)

↓

Posterior pituitary (Mother)

↓

Oxytocin (Increase)

↙ Prostaglandin (Increase)

↘ Calcium Ions (Increase)

↓

Vigorous Contraction of Uterine Muscles- **Labour**
-Amnion Rupture & Amniotic Fluid comes Out of Vagina

↓

Foetus pushed out of uterus via cervix and vagina **Child Birth** (**Parturition)**

← Dilation of Cervix-(Relaxin released by placenta)

- Infants Lungs Expand and Breath for the First time.
- Circulation through Umbilical Cord ceases and switchover to Circulator system

Lactation Mechanism

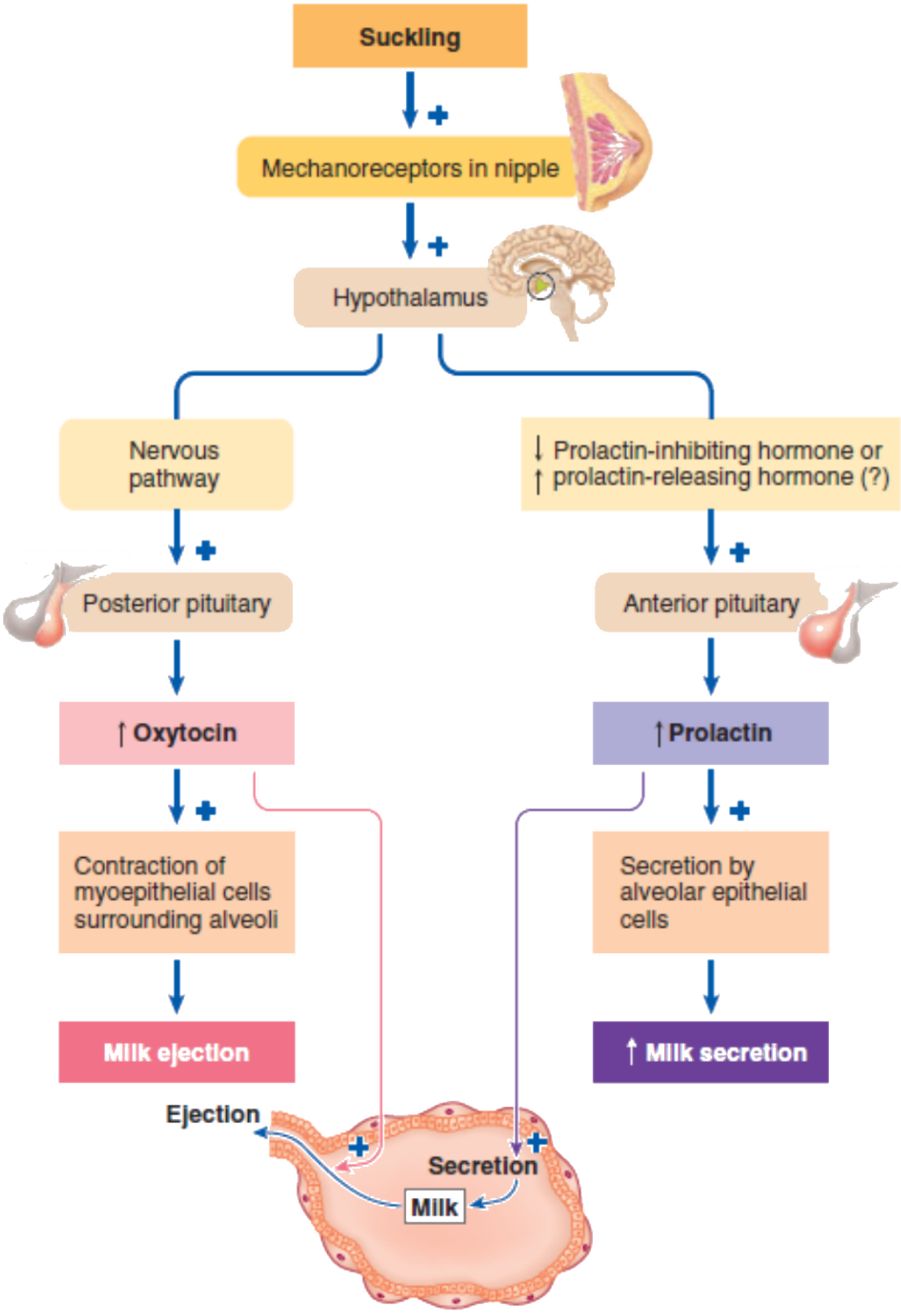
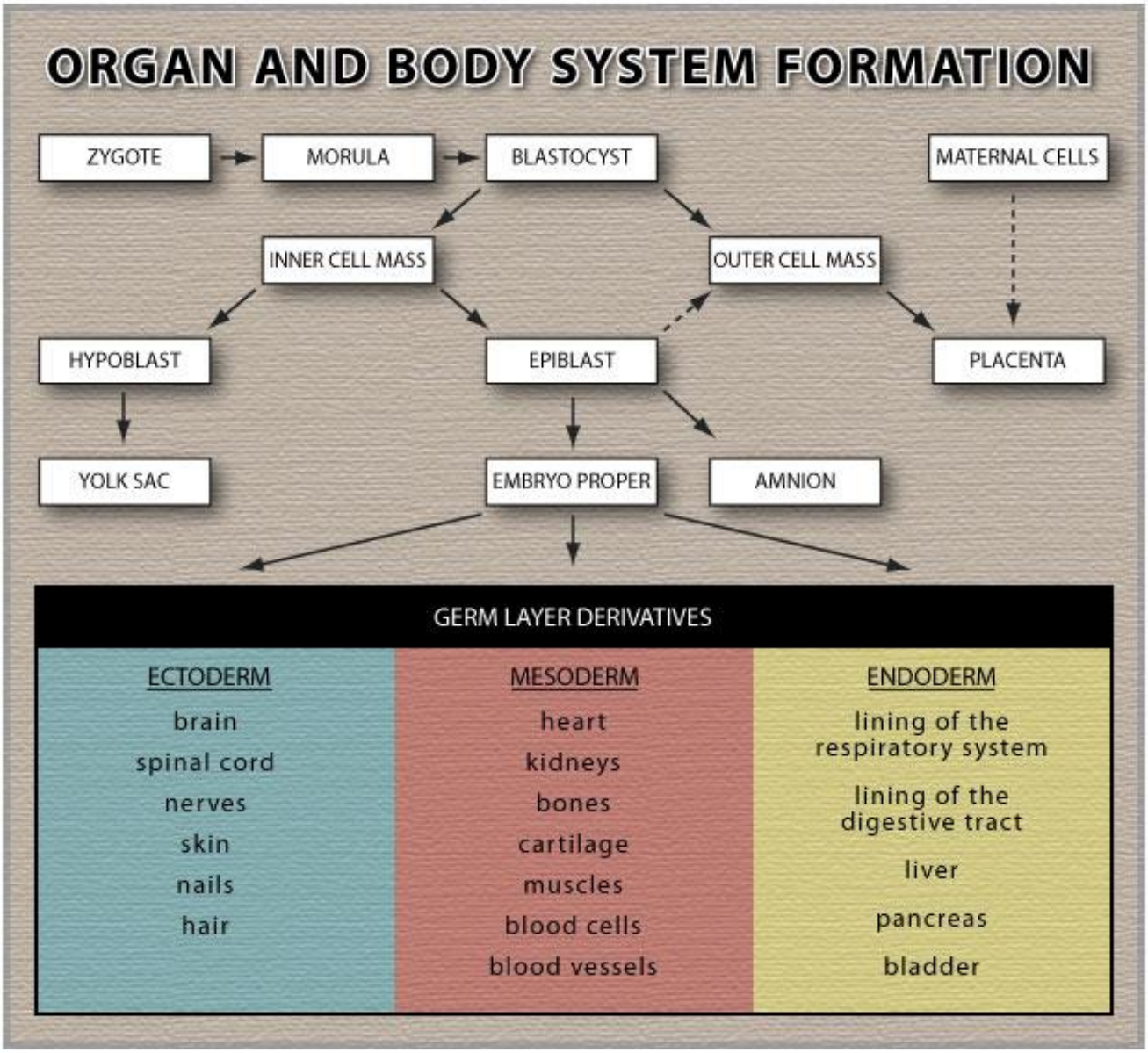


FIGURE Suckling reflexes.


ORGAN AND BODY SYSTEM FORMATION
ZYGOTE
MORULA
BLASTOCYST
MATERNAL CELLS
INNER CELL MASS
OUTER CELL MASS
HYPOBLAST
EPIBLAST
PLACENTA
YOLK SAC
EMBRYO PROPER
AMNION
GERM LAYER DERIVATIVES
ECTODERM
brain
spinal cord
nerves
skin
nails
hair
MESODERM
heart
kidneys
bones
cartilage
muscles
blood cells
blood vessels
ENDODERM
lining of the respiratory system
lining of the digestive tract
liver
pancreas
bladder