

**Virginity
Abortion
Pregnancy
Delivery**

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Virginity (Virgo intacta) –

Inexperience of sexual intercourse

Defloration –

Loss of virginity

Features of virginity

Breast –

Firm, elastic, hemispherical undeveloped nipple with areola pink in fair complexioned women and dark brown in dark women. Nipple small.

Labia majora –

Two elongated folds - Downwards and backwards from mons venoris meet in front – Ant commissure and in back post-commissure. Thick, firm, elastic and rounded and closely apposed to each other to cover completely vaginal orifice.

Labia Minora –

Two thin folds of skin & pink, soft, elastic and sensitive covered by labia majora

Features of virginity

Fourchette – Lower portions of minora fused in midline and form a fold.

Posterior commissure – Intact

Fossa nevicuraris – The depress space between vaginal orifice and fourchette.

Vestibule - Triangular space

Clitoris – Small and unenlarged

Vagina –

Length – 7.5cm

Wide – 6cm

Deep – 9cm

It the narrow, tight, reddish, sensitive to touch, walls are approximated,

Irregular shape, **rugosity in mucosa**

Hymen

Thin fold of mucous membrane covering vaginal orifice. About 1mm thick.

Types:

Imperforate

Infantile

Annular

Semilunar (Crescentic)

Fimbriated

Cribriform

Septate

Fringe like or marginal

Ruptured – Carunculae myrtiformes



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The hymen



ANNULAR
HYMEN



SEPARATE
HYMEN



CRIBRIFORM
HYMEN



PAROUS
INTROITUS



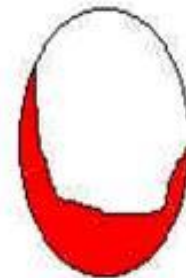
Annular



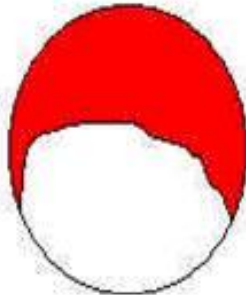
Dentate



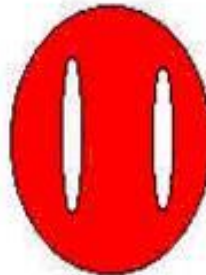
Fimbriated



Posterior Lunar



Anterior Lunar



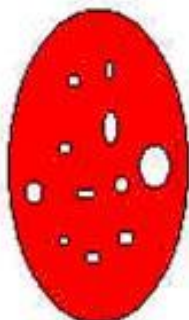
Bifenestrate



Septate



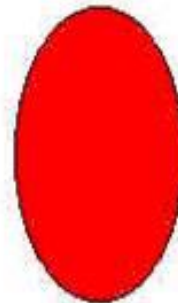
Subseptate



Cribriform



Microperforate



Imperforate



Hymen completely
absent

TYPES OF HYMEN

HYMEN Rupture

Causes

- ❖ Sexual intercourse
- ❖ Masturbation
- ❖ Accidents
- ❖ Medical interference
- ❖ Artificial manoeuvres – Sola pith
- ❖ Ulceration –
 - C. Diphtheriae
 - Fungal
 - S.T.D
- ❖ Irritaitaion
- ❖ Introduction of Sanitary tampons

Principal signs of virginity

- a. Intact hymen
- b. Normal cond. Of fourchette and post. Com
- c. Narrow tight vagina with rugosity

VIRGINITY

DEFLORATION

Breast – Hemispherical, firm elastic with small areola and non pointed nipple

Loose lax pendulous, enlarged areola with prominent nipple

Labia Majora – well developed apposed to each other, completely cover V. ORIFICE no gaping on full abduction of thigh

Not apposed to each other dialated and / Swollen gaping on abduction of thigh does not cover V.ORIFICE

Labia Minora – Thin firm elastic and completely covered by L. Majora

Thick, non elastic dialated and / swollen and not covered by L. Majora completely

Vestibule
Hymen
Fossa Nevicuraris
Fourchette

Intact

Wide, evidence of rupture sometimes disappeared and torned

Hymenal Opening – Small edges are distinct, dose not allow more than tip of little finger

Loose, elastic, allows 2 -3 fingers

Vagina –
Narrow
Tight
Rugosity

Wide
Deep Reduction of Rugosity
Capacious

Pseudo virgin :

- a) Hymen not ruptured since it is thick, fleshy, cartilaginous, even after sexual intercourse other signs will confirm non virginity

- b) Free margin of hymen sometimes fimbriated and shows numerous notches round the clock

	TRUE VIRGIN	FALSE VIRGIN
1. Breast	Elastic, hemispherical, unenlarged nipple with brown areola	Loose, Lax, flabby
2. Labia Majora	Firm, well apposed and <u>does not gap</u> on abduction of thigh	Flabby, <u>may gap on</u> abduction of thigh
3. Clitoris and Labia Minora	Unenlarged clitoris, narrow vestibule, Labia minora is elastic and pink, do not protrude out of vulva	Clitoris enlarged, vestibule gaping, L.minora loose, blackish-brown, cutaneous,
4. Hymen	Intact hymen, free regular margin, opening allowing tip of little finger	Intact but thick, elastic distensible allowing 2 to 3 fingers easily, Evidence of C. mytiformis
5. Vagina	Narrow, conical, vaginal mucosa rugosed	Deep, roomy, dilated and capacious with less rugosed wall
6. Fourchette	Normal, intact	Normal and intact

➤ **Medicolegal Importance - Virginity**

- _ Nullity of Marriage
- Divorce
- Sex offences
- Defamation

- **Nullity of marriage** –

Marriage never existed as per law.

- a. Impotent
- b. Lunatic
- c. Pregnant
- d. Underage
- e. Already married

Abortion

Definition:

Legally....

“ Expulsion of the products of conception at any time during pregnancy prior to reaching full term ”

Abortion

Definition: Obs & Gyn....

Abortion:

Expulsion of product of conception within 12 wks

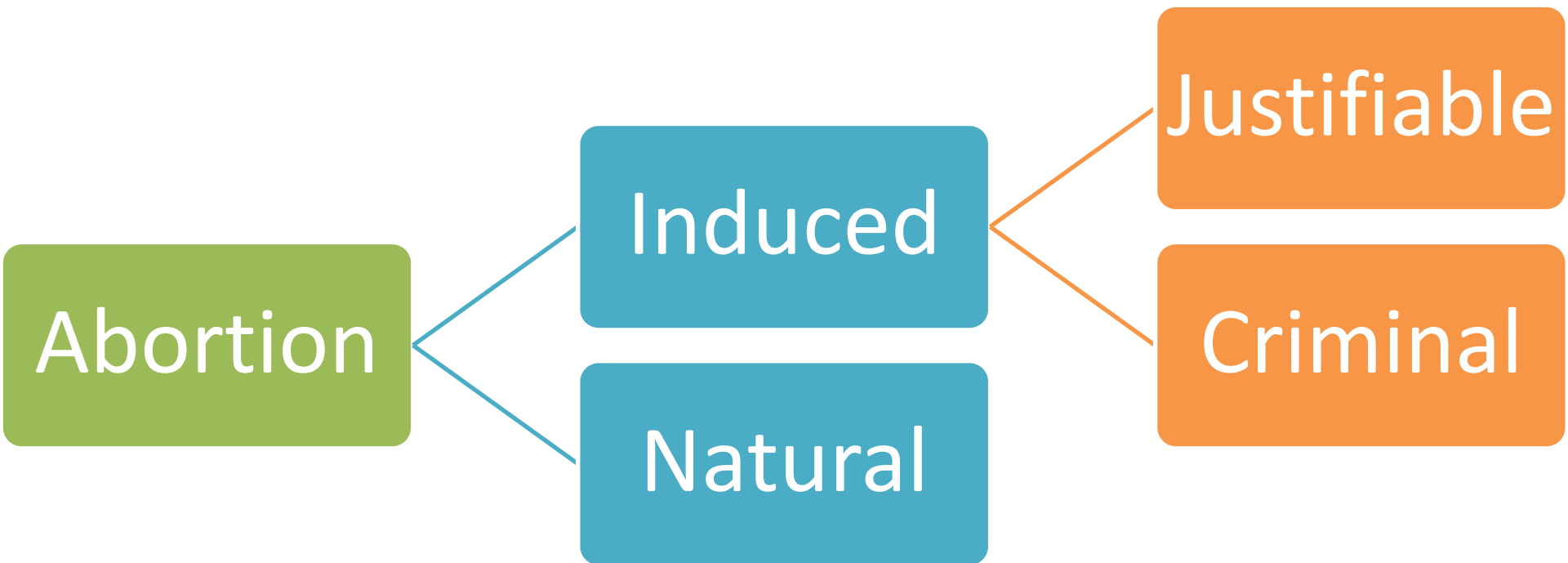
Miscarriage :

Expulsion of product of conception after 12 wks but within 28 wks

Premature Delivery :

Expulsion of product of conception after 28 wks but before reaching full term

Types of Abortion



Types of Abortion

1. Natural Abortion

Causes : -

- Abortion may occur any time due to natural causes.
- Abortion occurs in 10 to 15% of all pregnancies
- It is occurs most common about 2nd or 3rd month.
- Within the first few weeks ovum may be passed off without being recognized.

- 1) Defect in the ova.
- 2) Developmental defect of the fetus.
- 3) Hypertension.
- 4) Retro vented uterus
- 5) Malformed uterus.

Types of Abortion

Justifiable Abortion

- Conduction of abortion on the justified ground.
- MTP
- Therapeutic Abortion

Criminal Abortion

Which is done illegally without any justifiable ground.

Methods of Criminal Abortion

1. Local Violence

- ✓ Syringing ,
- ✓ Dilatation & Curette,
- ✓ Low rupture of membrane,
- ✓ Application of paste,
- ✓ Using of Abortion stick,
- ✓ Laminaria tent ,
- ✓ Cupping

2. General Violence

- ✓ Heavy Exercise
- ✓ Application of Pressure / Blow
- ✓ Alternate Hot/ cold bath
- ✓ Cupping

Methods of Criminal Abortion

Ecobolics:

Ergot,
Lead oleate
Quinine,
Pituitary
Extract.

Emmenagogues:

- Cantharid
- Estrogen.
- Borax, Oil of savin

GIT Irritant :

- Tartar emetics
- Drastic purgatives
- Plant irritant

GUT IRRITANT

Arsenic
Mercury
Turpentine

Methods of Criminal Abortion

Abortion stick:

Untrained dais

Thin stick

Abt. 12 inch long with wrapped in gauze and cotton wool

Dipped into irritant solution like

Juice of marking nut

Cal tropics

Paste of metallic salts

K Mno₄

Causes of death in case of criminal abortion

Early Causes:

Hemorrhage, Shock, Vagal inhibition

Fat embolism, Air embolism

Perforation of uterus, cervix, vagina

Delayed Causes:

General peritonitis, Septicemia.

Pelvis pyaemia, Tetanus

Secondary hemorrhage

Late causes

Hepatitis, Meningitis, Pulmonary embolism

Pneumonitis, Endocarditis, Systemic poisoning

Duty of doctor in case of criminal abortion

1. History taking
2. If Require, Arrange of dying declaration
3. Consult his senior doctor
4. Maintain secrecy of the fact
5. Will try to best of his ability
6. In case of death , inform to police .

Medical Evidence

- Living victim:

- ✓ Breasts changes
- ✓ Pigmentation
- ✓ Labia congestion
- ✓ Ulceration
- ✓ Blood & Urine for HCG
- ✓ USG

- Dead victim :

- ✓ Clothes
- ✓ External genitalia
- ✓ Perforation of pelvis organ
- ✓ Internal examination of gut
- ✓ Chemical analysis of vaginal fluid

Laws for Abortion in India

S.312 IPC:

- **Abortion induced not for the purpose of saving life or good of the woman , be punished with imprisonment for 3 yrs**
- **If the woman is “ Quick with child ” the period extend up to 7 yrs .**

S. 313 IPC:

Abortion done without consent of woman punishment is life imprisonment

Laws for Abortion in India

S.314 IPC:

If the woman dies after an abortion, which is done with her consent , punishment is life imprisonment

S. 315 IPC:

Preventing a child born alive or cause it to die after birth is also punishable.

PREGNANCY

- Physiological condition of having a developing embryo or fetus in the body from the time of fertilization of ovum by a spermatozoon until the birth of a child.
- **Naegele`s rule**

PREGNANCY

Presumptive signs :

1. Secondary amenorrhea
2. Mammary changes
3. Changes in vagina : Jacquemir`s / Chadwick
4. Morning sickness
5. Disturbances in micturition
6. Easy fatigability, hyper salivation, Pica

Diagnosis of pregnancy

- PROBABLE SIGNS OF PREGNANCY:

- **Abdominal wall signs:**

- Pigmentation**

- **Uterine signs**

- Mucus**

- Goodell`s**

- Hegar`s**

- Braxton Hicks sign**

- Ballottement**

Diagnosis of pregnancy

- **SURE SIGNS OF PREGNANCY:**

- 1- Inspection of fetal movements after the 4th month.
- 2- Palpation of fetal parts and fetal movements after the 4-month.
- 3- Auscultation of the fetal heart beats between the 4th and 5th month.
- 4- Radiography of the fetus after the 5th month.
- 5- UltraSonography.
- 6- The immunological test.

MLI of PREGNANCY

- **Opinion on pregnancy may be required in:**
 - 1- In cases of rape.
 - 2- When a woman is committed to death
 - 3- In cases of divorce.
 - 4- A widow may allege to be pregnant to inherit her husband.
 - 5- Married women living apart from their husbands when they are accused of having illegal pregnancy.

DELIVERY

“Complete evacuation of a fetus and other product of conception from within the uterus and genital passage into the external environment.”

Signs of recent delivery are:

Extra Genital

- **General signs of exhaustion:**
Pallor, rapid weak pulse, etc
- **Breasts:**
Firm full breasts containing colostrums.
- **Abdominal wall:**
lax, wrinkled and flabby with linea albicantes

Signs of recent delivery are:

Genital

There may be vulva or perinea bruises or tears.

The labia are swollen with recent rupture of the fourchette.

Lochia: The lochial discharge is bloody for the first 5 days after delivery; its color becomes pale yellow for another 5 days.

External cervical os: It admits 2 fingers immediately after delivery, one finger a weeks after delivery and is closed two weeks after delivery

Signs of recent delivery are:

Genital

Ovaries: A large corpus luteum may be present

Uterus:

- a) **Immediately after delivery:** The uterus is felt as a **hard globe** with the fundus at a level 2 fingers below the umbilicus.
- b) **One week after delivery:** The fundus is felt **midway** between the umbilicus and Symphysis pubis (it reaches the Symphysis 10 days after delivery).
- c) **Two weeks after delivery:** most of the signs of recent delivery disappear in **2W.**
- d) **Six weeks after delivery:** uterus regains its original size as in any parous women

Signs of remote delivery

1. Signs of remote delivery in the living are:

❖ Breasts:

Breasts are soft, pendulous with enlarged nipples & dark areola.

❖ Abdominal wall:

Lax abdominal wall with linea albicantes.

❖ Perineum:

Scars of old perineal tears.

❖ Vagina:

Smooth, dilated and patulous vagina.

❖ Cervix:

External cervical os is transverse (slit-shaped)

Signs of remote delivery

2. Signs of remote delivery in the dead bodies are:

UTERUS

length:

Parous uterus usually more than 3 inches long; the body is more than double the cervix in length.

Cavity

Its mucosa: A raised blood-tinged area is shown at the placental site up to 6 months after delivery.

Thank you

