PLATE 1. A NORMAL FEMALE KARYOTYPE. (CONVENTIONALLY STAINED). [950 magnification]

PLATE 2. A NORMAL MALE KARYOTYPE. (CONVENTIONALLY STAINED). [950 magnification]
Illustrations of normal and abnormal division of chromosomes
(A) across their centromere producing regular division;
(B) across their centromere producing isochromosomes.
Fig No. 2.1 Population increase from 1901 to 1981
Fig. No. 3.2  Childless individuals

NAME OF THE WARDS

INDEX

MALE

FEMALE

MALE / FEMALE

CIVIL LINES
MADHUKAR SHAH
GOPAL GANJ
VRENDAWAN BHAG
KRISHNAGANJ
SANICHIARI
PERKOTA
SHUKARWARI
TILAK GANJ
BHAGWAN GANJ
SHUBHASH NAGAR
MOTINAGAR
Fig. No. 3.3 Distribution of infertile couples

INDEX

MALE
FEMALE

Nos of clinically diagnosed

CIVIL LINES
MADHUKAR SHAH
GOPAL GANJ
VRENDAWAN BHAG
KRISHNA GANJ
SANICHARI
PARKOTA
SHUKARWARI
NIL
TILAK GANJ
BHAGWAN GANJ
SHUBHASH NAGAR
MOTINAGAR

NAME OF THE WARD S
Fig.No. 3.4 Detection of chromosomal aberration in 112 couples and 8 female individuals.

INDEX

MALE
FEMALE

NAME OF THE WARDS

CIVIL LINES
MADHUKAR SHAH
GOPAL GANJ
VRENDAWAN BHAG
KRISHNA GANJ
SANICHHARI
PERKOTA
NIL
SHUKARWARI
TILAK GANJ
BHAGWANGANJ
SHUBHASH NAGAR
MOTINAGAR
Fig No. 3.5 Distribution of sample in various - ethnic stock.
Fig. No. 4.1 Age wise distribution of the individuals.

INDEX

○ ○ MALE

△ △ FEMALE

PERCENT

20-25 26-30 31-35 36-40 41 and above

AGE GROUP
Fig. No. 4.11 Percentage distribution amongst female individuals of different addiction.

LEGEND

- DRUGS
- SMOKING
- LIQUOR
- SNUFF
- CHEWING TOBACCO

AGE IN YEARS

PERCENT
Fig. No. 4.3 Duration of marriage

INDEX

MALE

FEMALE

DURATION OF MARRIAGE IN YEARS

NUMBERS

0 20 40 60 80 100 120

4 5 6 7 More than 7
Fig. No. 4.6 Numer and percentage of the individuals distributed educationally.

INDEX

- ILLITERATE
- PRIMARY
- SECONDARY
- COLLEGE
Fig. No. 4.7 Socio-economic status of the individuals

MALE

FEMALE

INDEX
LOW
MIDDLE
HIGH
UNEMPLOYED
Fig. No. 4.9 Dietary habits of the male and female individuals.
Fig. No. 4-10 Percentage distribution amongst male individuals of different addiction.
Fig. No. 6.1 Infertility in female individuals

INDEX
- Vaginal and cervical factors
- Uterine and Endometrial factors
- Ovarian factor
- Tubal factors
- Amenorrhea
- Abortion → (Secondary infertility)
- Not affected
- Total

AGE IN YEARS

PERCENT (%)
Fig. No. 6.2 Trimester abortion in the female individuals

INDEX

1st Trimester

2nd Trimester

3rd Trimester

Aborted

Not affected

Total

PERCENT (%)

0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56

20 to 25 26 to 30 31 to 35 36 to 40 41 & Above Not affected

AGE IN YEAR
Diagrammatic representation of factors determining sex in utero, showing operational indicative sites by arrows, denoting connections of one with other, (i) sex chromosomes; (ii) genes on autosomes; (iii) organizer influence of the gonad directly in ducts; and (iv) hormones of the fetus.
Non-disjunction of the sex chromosomes of the ovum at the time of reduction division. Possible combination of sex chromosomes after fertilization are XXX; XO; XXY and YO, which has never been found clinically.
PLATE 3. A NORMAL MALE KARYOTYPE. (CONVENTIONALLY STAINED). [950 magnification]
PLATE 6. TWO INCOMPLETE METAPHASE ARRESTED IN A FEMALE INDIVIDUAL (CONVENTIONALLY STAINED) [950 magnification]

PLATE 7. A NORMAL FEMALE KARYOTYPE. (CONVENTIONALLY STAINED). [950 magnification]
PLATE 8. FEMALE INDIVIDUAL SUFFERING FROM RECURRENT ABORTION DUE TO TRISOMY 16 (CONVENTIONALLY STAINED). [950 magnification]

PLATE 9. FEMALE INDIVIDUAL SUFFERING FROM SPONTANEOUS ABORTION DUE TO TRISOMY 18 (CONVENTIONALLY STAINED). [950 magnification]
PLATE 10. FEMALE INDIVIDUAL SUFFERING FROM SPONTANEOUS ABORTION DUE TO TRISOMY 21 (CONVENTIONALLY STAINED). [950 magnification]