TEST TUBE BABY DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH DURATION MEASUREMENTS TO USES CHEMICAL FOR ACEPTIC CONDITION AREA

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***Abstract*—**the test tube baby are growth and development for using aseptic area use to chemical cultural media are used for citric acid bicarbonate of soda A chemical reaction between these two basic chemicals produces carbon dioxide, which feeds the culture medium A nutrient substance used to cultivate organisms duration measurement to day by day development of growth embroyes and spermatogeneises test tube baby are in vitro process inside the body and drugs injection chemicals formulation is accurate basis The fertilized egg is cultured for 2-6 days and allowed to be divided 2-4 times inside a test tube**.**

KEYWORDS: test tube baby

I. INTRODUCTION

The test tube baby is in vitro process for the development, growth and accurate day by day information are monitored by aceptic area using the growth of test tube baby chemical used in aseptic condition are citric acid rcarbon dioxide feed the cultural medium. The cultivated by dose of development in embroyes transmission and spermatogeneises to healthy baby development process. Harmones are formed in test tube baby development Gonadotropins: An injectable hormone that stimulates the growth of eggs h the ovariesCnRHa: An injectable hormone that stimulates the growth of eggs in the warieshCG: An injectable hormone that triggers the final stage of egg maturation, Liquid

Used to preserve embryos until they are transferred to the mother's womb.liquid main use to emproyeslnjection process

Hormone injections: The female partner receives injections of gonadotropins and GnRHa to stimulate egg growth.

Trigger injection: A final injection of hCG is given to trigger ovulation.

Egg collection: The eggs are collected from the ovaries 36 hours after the hCG injection.

Sperm collection: A sperm sample is collected from the male partner.

Fertilization: The eggs and sperm are combined in a petri dish and fertilized.

Embryö transfer: The best quality étnbryö is transferred to the uterus using a catheter.

Pregnancy test: A pregnancy test is performed two weeks after the transfer to confirm implantation.

Fertilization takes place here, outside the body, hence the name •test tube baby' This procedure results in the creation of embryos. which are carefully watched for several days. After fertilization, the embryos are allowed to grow for 3-5 days in a controlled environment

The mold Aspergillus niger and yeasts like Candida spp. are used to ferment crude sugars like corn starch and molasses to produce citric acid test tube baby process 'CSI. in

ntracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI), a single healthy sperm is injected directly into each mature egg. ICSI often is used when semen quality or number is a problem or if fertilization attempts during prior in vitro fertilization cycles failed the evaluation and identify by the DNA transfer to the genetic combination, ICS' is a laboratory technique that involves injecting a single sperm into an egg.

it was developed to help couples who are unable to conceive due to male infertility or fertilization failure.

ICSI is a part of in vitro fertilization (IVF).

ICSI is a reliable treatment for couples who are unable to conceive.

II. IN VITRO FERTILIZATION (IVF) IS A PROCEDURE THAT INVOLVES FERTILIZING AN EGG WITH SPERM IN A LABORATORY AND THEN TRANSFERRING THE RESULTING EMBRYO BACK INTO THE WOMAN'S UTERUS. IT'S A FERTILITY TREATMENT THAT CAN HELP PEOPLE WHO HAVE DIFFICULTY CONCEIVING

During in vitro fertilization, mature eggs are collected from ovaries and fertilized by sperm in a lab. Then a procedure is done to place one or more of the fertilized eggs, called embryosr in a uterus, which is where babies develop

$$\alpha + \beta = \chi. \qquad (1)$$

In vitro fertilization (IVF) is a procedure that involves fertilizing an egg with sperm in a laboratory and then transferring the resulting embryo back into the woman's uterus. It's a
fertility treatment that can help people who have difficulty conceiving. Steps in the IVF process
Stimulate the ovaries: The woman takes fertility hormones to stimulate her ovaries to produce
eggs.
Collect the eggs: A needle is used to extract the eggs from the ovaries.
Fertilize the eggs: The eggs are mixed with sperm in a laboratory dish.
Develop the embryos: The fertilized eggs, called embryos, are allowed to develop in a laboratory for a few days,
Select the embryos: An embryologist chooses the strongest embryo to transfer to the uterus.
Transfer the embryos: The embryo is placed in the uterus using a thin tube.
Other considerations
IVF can be performed using the couple's own eggs and sperm, or eggs and sperm from donors.
IVF cycles can take two or more weeks.
Multiple cycles may be needed to increase the chances of pregnancy. Frozen embryos can bé used for future pregnancies.

CONCLUSION: The test tube baby process conducted by chemical uses on acseptie condition are Shows the Citric acid, they use acseptic medium for microorganisms control and they privent new growth ot baby and this process affected on body,
RESULT: the test tube baby are new invented process to growth of test baby for chemical studys.

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