

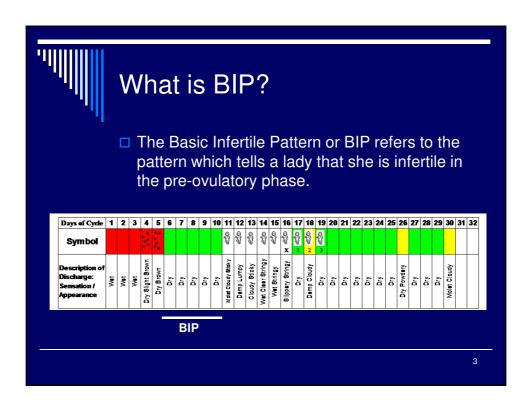


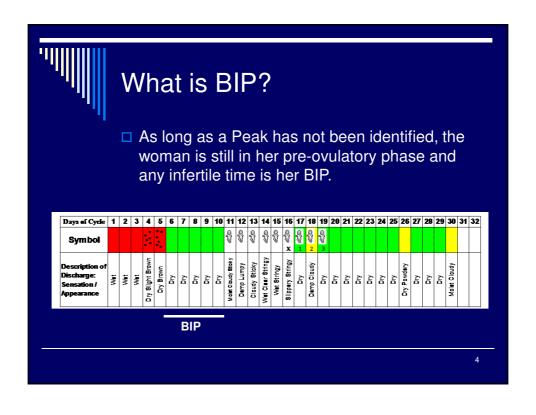
What is a cycle?

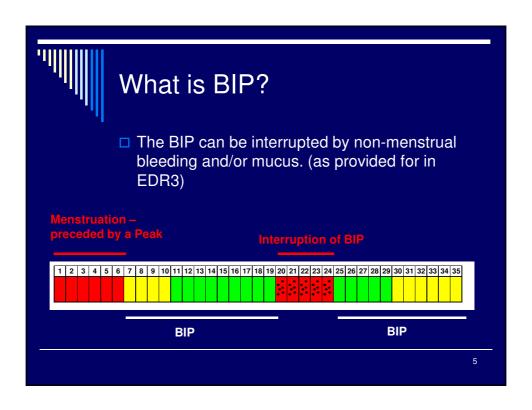


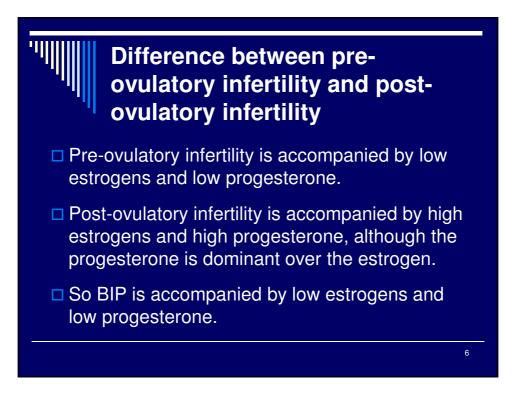
It should be emphasized that the BOM recognises only one type of cycle, that is the ovulatory cycle in which a Progesterone Change providing calculation of a Peak day is observed and which therefore ends with menstruation. This includes the fully fertile ovulatory cycle and the infertile ovulatory cycles with deficient or short luteal phases.

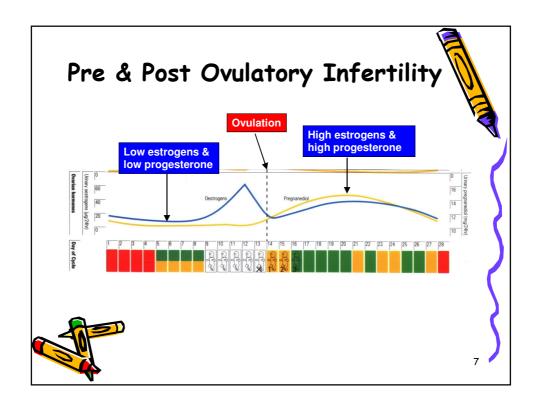
Prof J B Brown: "Studies on Human Reproduction"











Thinking in Patterns – a Key concept of the BOM

- □ Changing Pattern vs Unchanging Pattern
 - Not a certain type of sensation or discharge which by itself indicates fertility or infertility
 - Pattern formed by the daily observations and records would tell a lady whether she is in the fertile or infertile phases.



Thinking in Patterns – a Key concept of the BOM

- ☐ So, pattern defines the fertile & infertile phases
 - An unchanging pattern indicates infertility because it reflects low estrogen level

Or

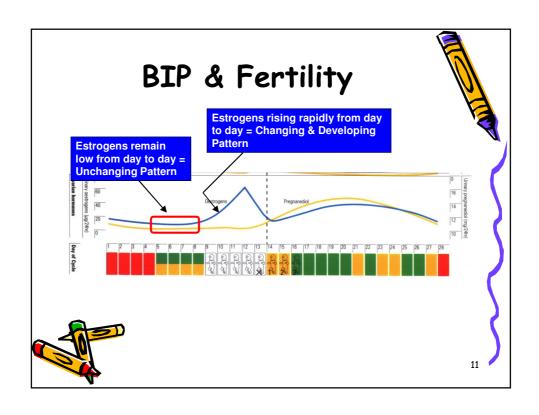
 In some cases, there is raised estrogen level but no cervical response, such as aging or damaged Cervix (No cervical response means no sperm survival & no fertility)

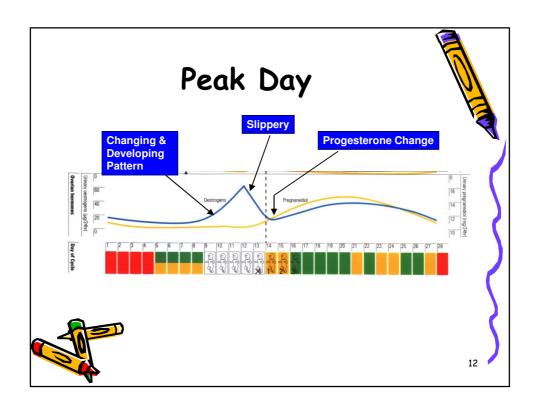
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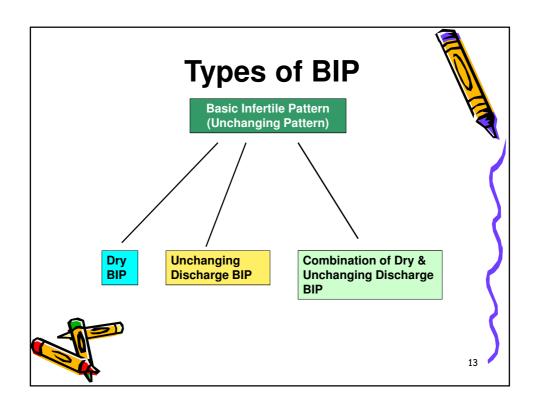


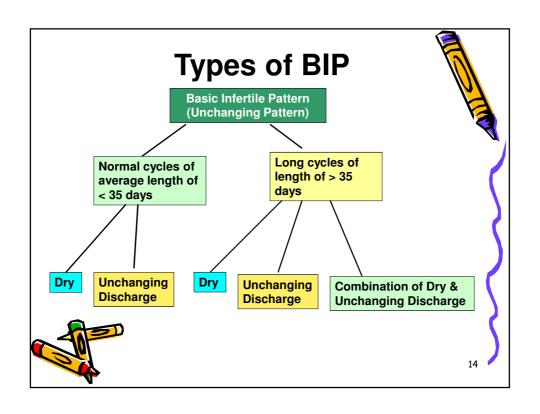
Thinking Patterns – a Key concept of the BOM

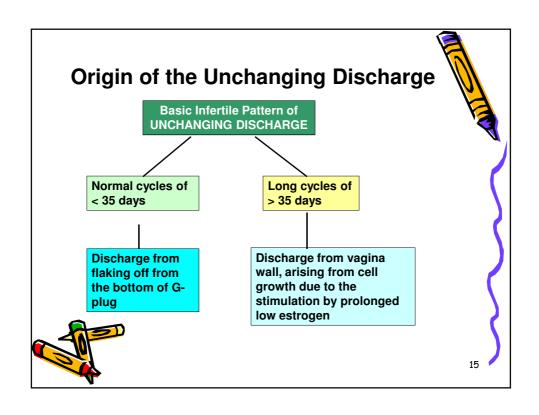
 But a changing pattern indicates fertility because it shows that the estrogen level is changing – there is ovarian activity.

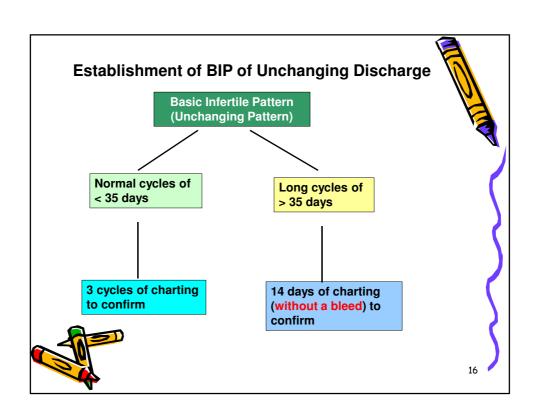


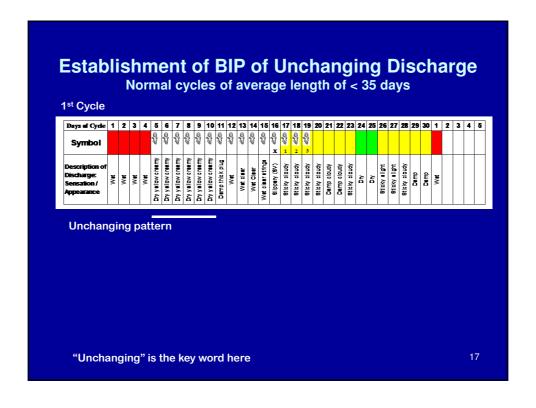


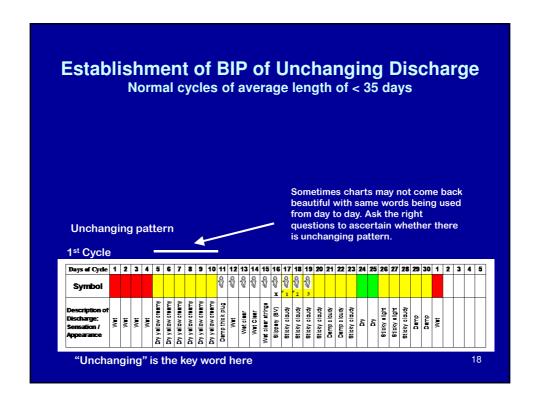


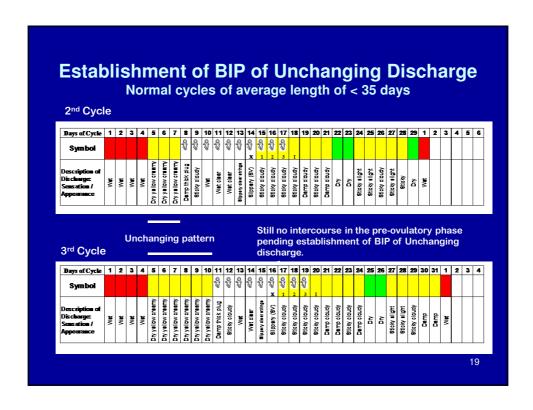


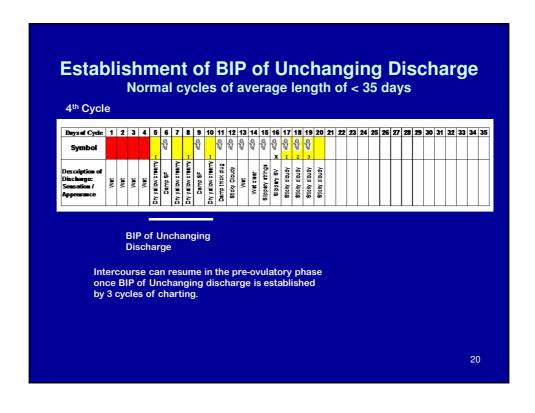


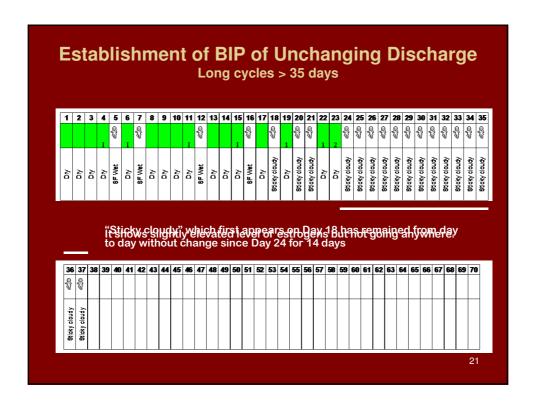


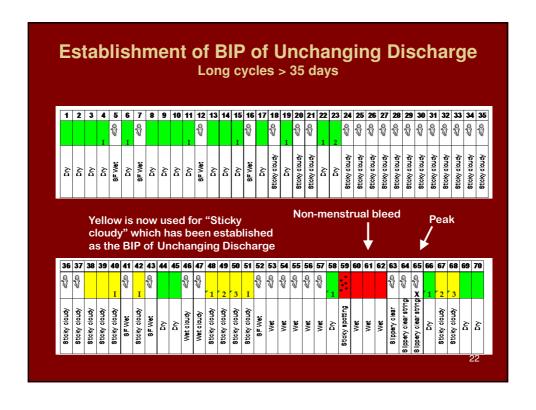


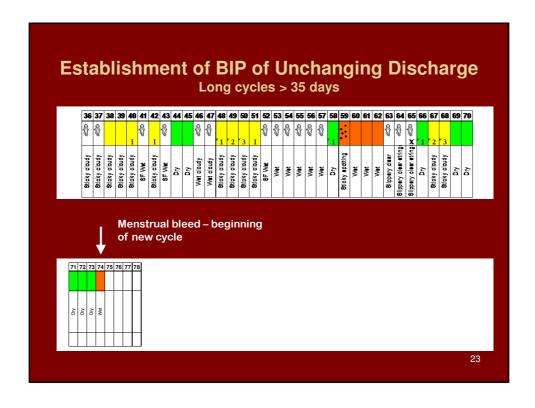


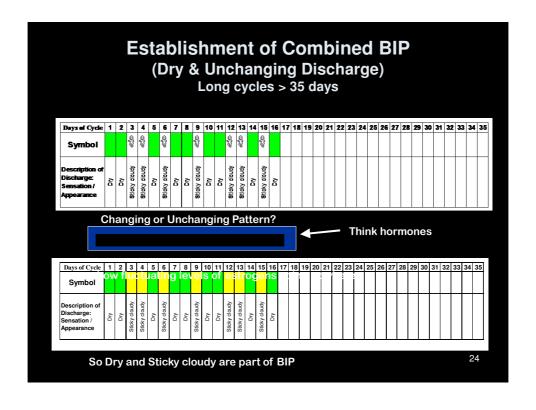


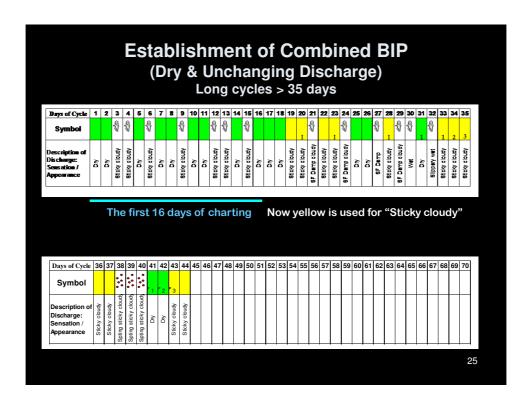


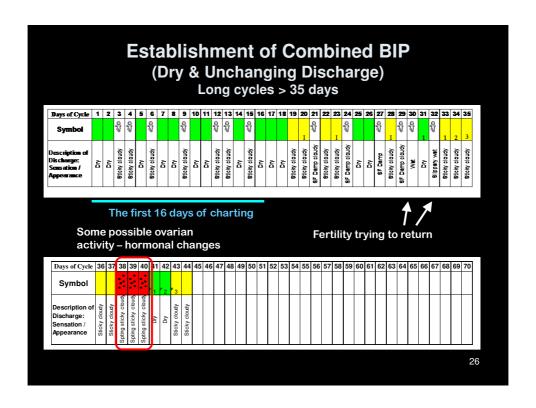


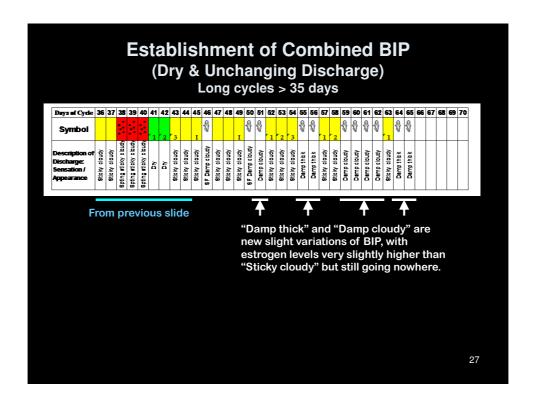


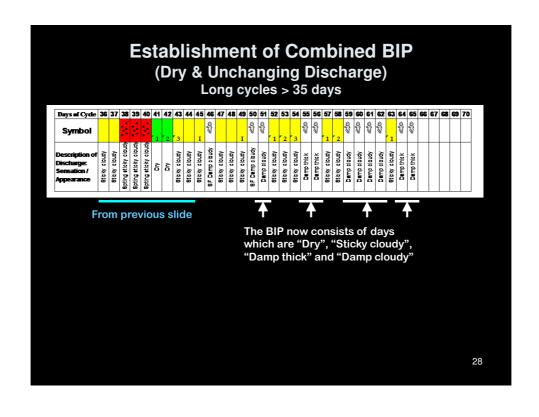


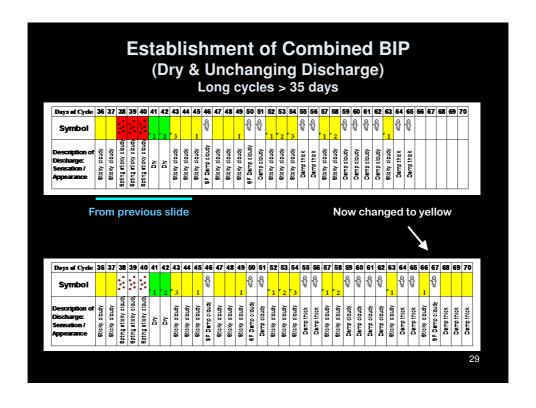


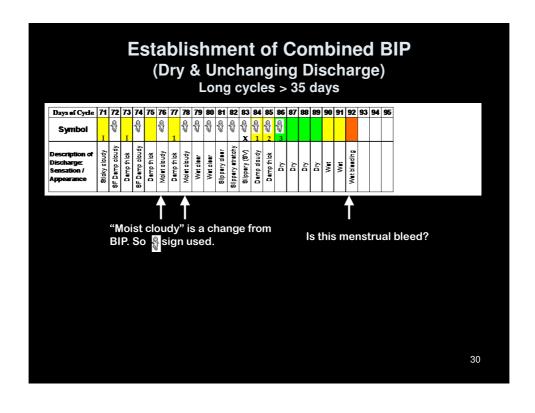


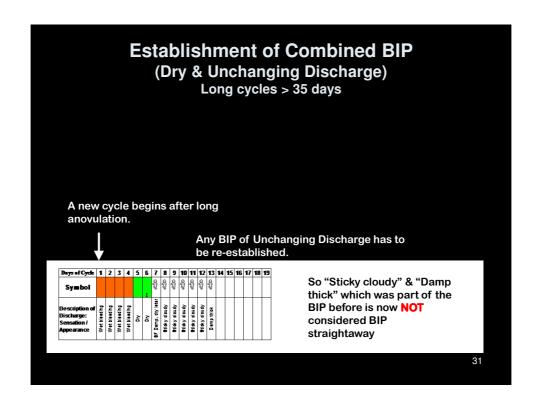


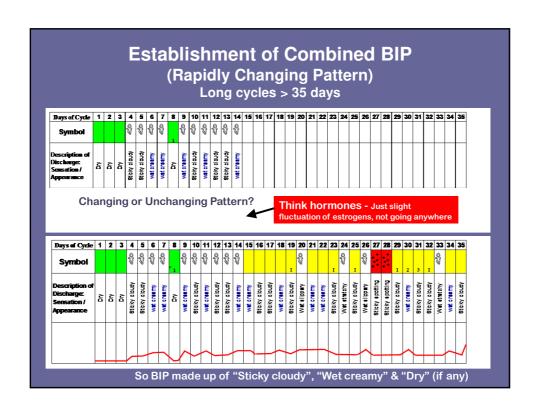


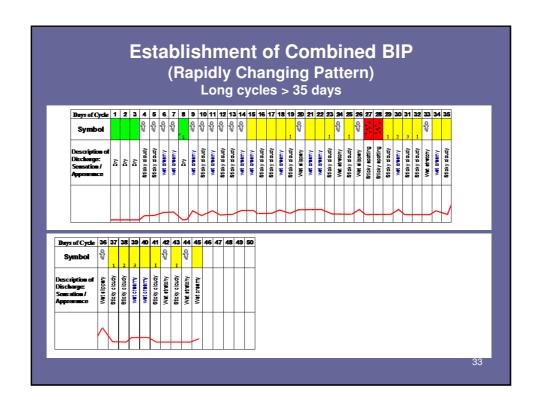


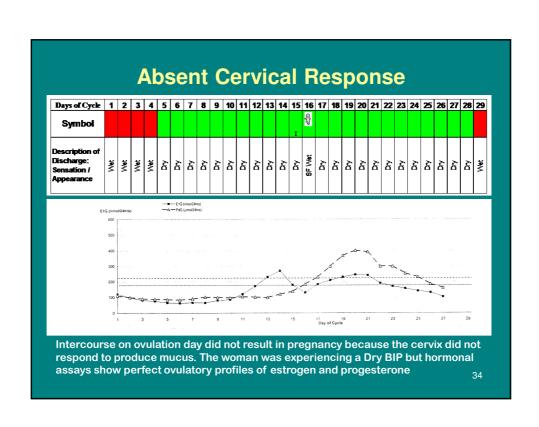






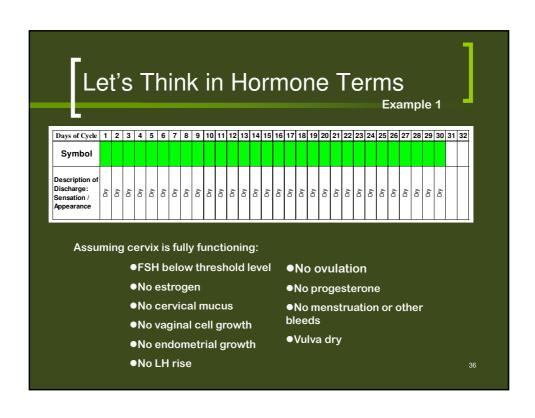


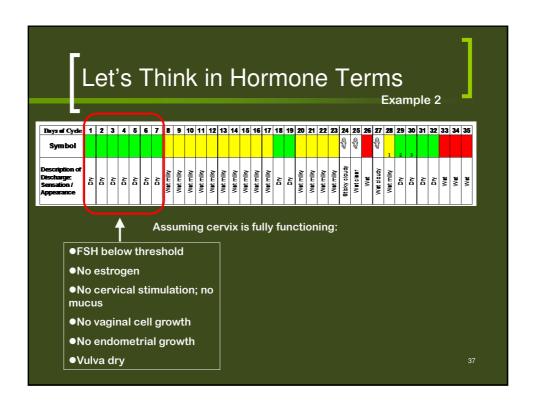


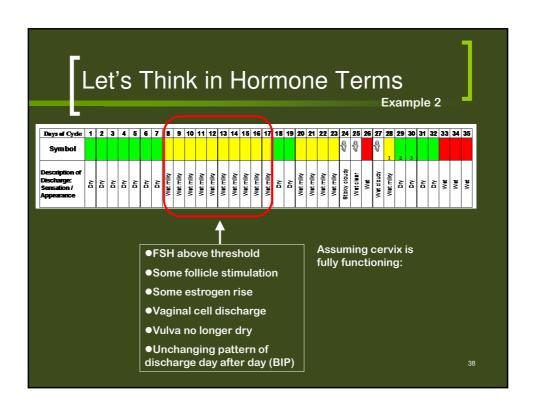


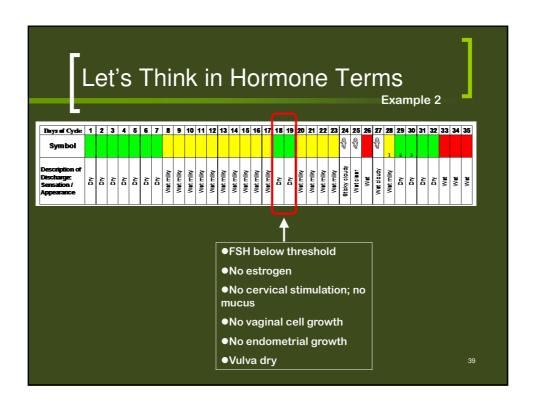
Recording Too Much Information

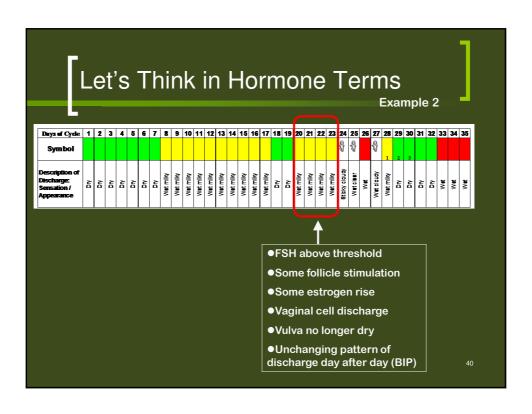
- Sometimes when a chart looks very complicated, it may be that the woman was trying to record too many details.
- By asking simple questions like when the first day of change is & which day stands out as being very slippery and next day there was abrupt change, the fertile phase and Peak can be easily identified

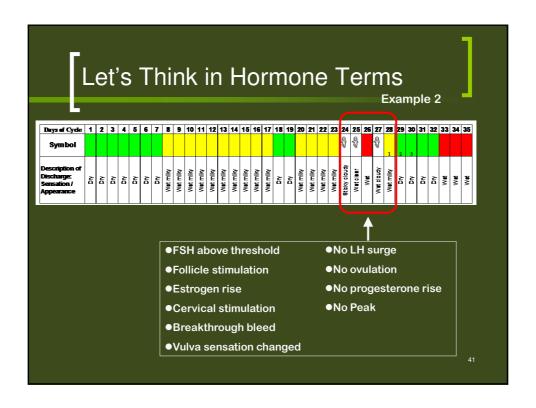


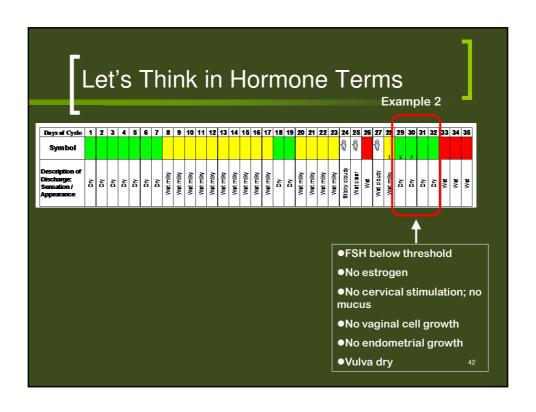


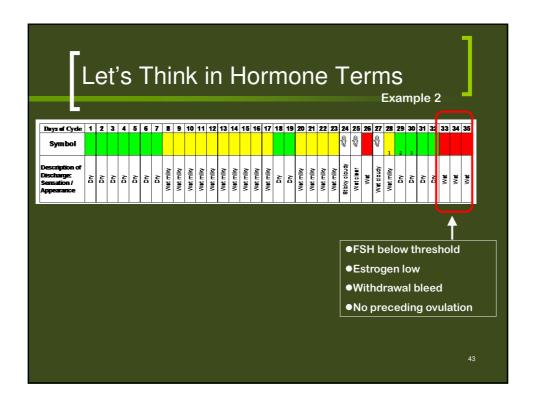


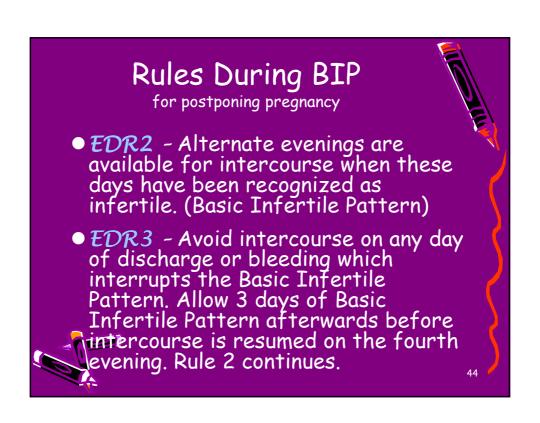


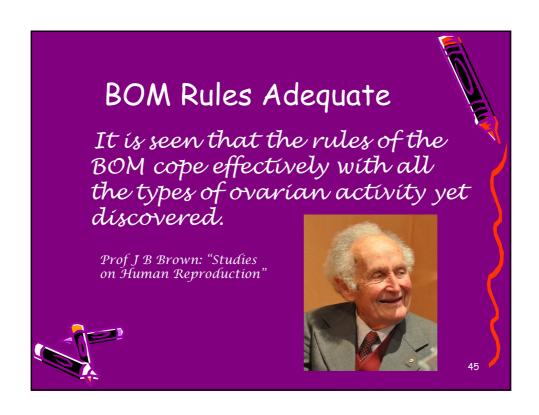


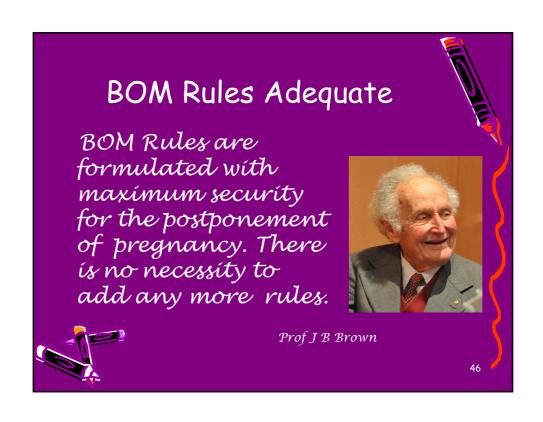


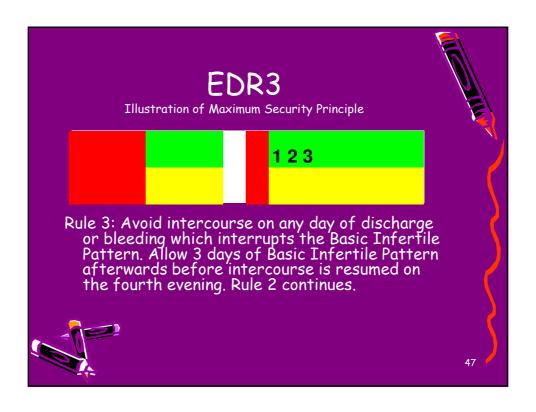


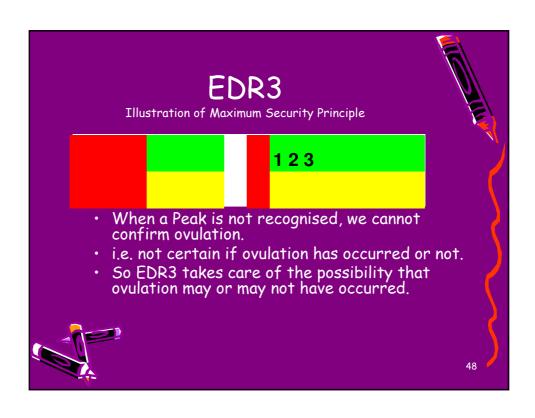


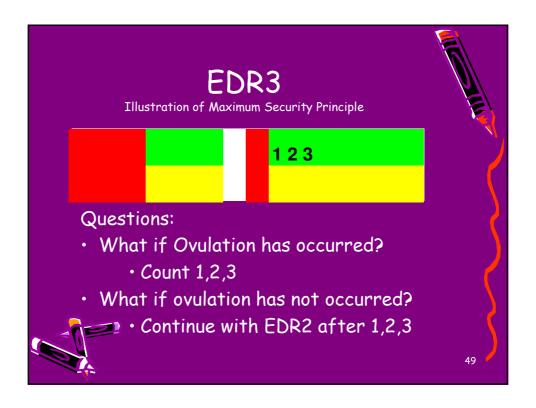


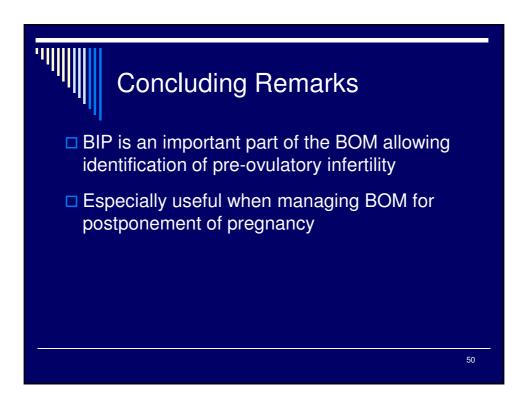














Concluding Remarks

- ☐ "Unchanging" is the key word when recognizing BIP
 - due to low estrogens, or
 - absent cervical response to raised estrogens
- □ Changing pattern = Fertility

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Concluding Remarks

- □ Normal Average length cycles either dry or unchanging discharge
- ☐ Long cycles either dry, unchanging discharge or combination
- □ Normal Average length cycles unchanging discharge from bottom of G-plug
- □ Long cycles unchanging discharge from vaginal wall



Concluding Remarks

- □ Normal Average length cycles 3 cycles of observation to confirm the BIP of unchanging discharge
- □ Long cycles 14 days without a bleed to confirm BIP of unchanging discharge or combination

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Concluding Remarks

- ☐ As long as a BIP is recognized, there is infertility, although hormonal assays may show ovulation
- ☐ Cervix that is not responding means sperm survival is at stake

