

Urinary System and Reproduction Reviews

Reviews for lecture, Chapters
25,26,27, and 28

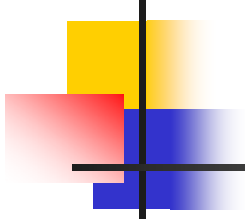
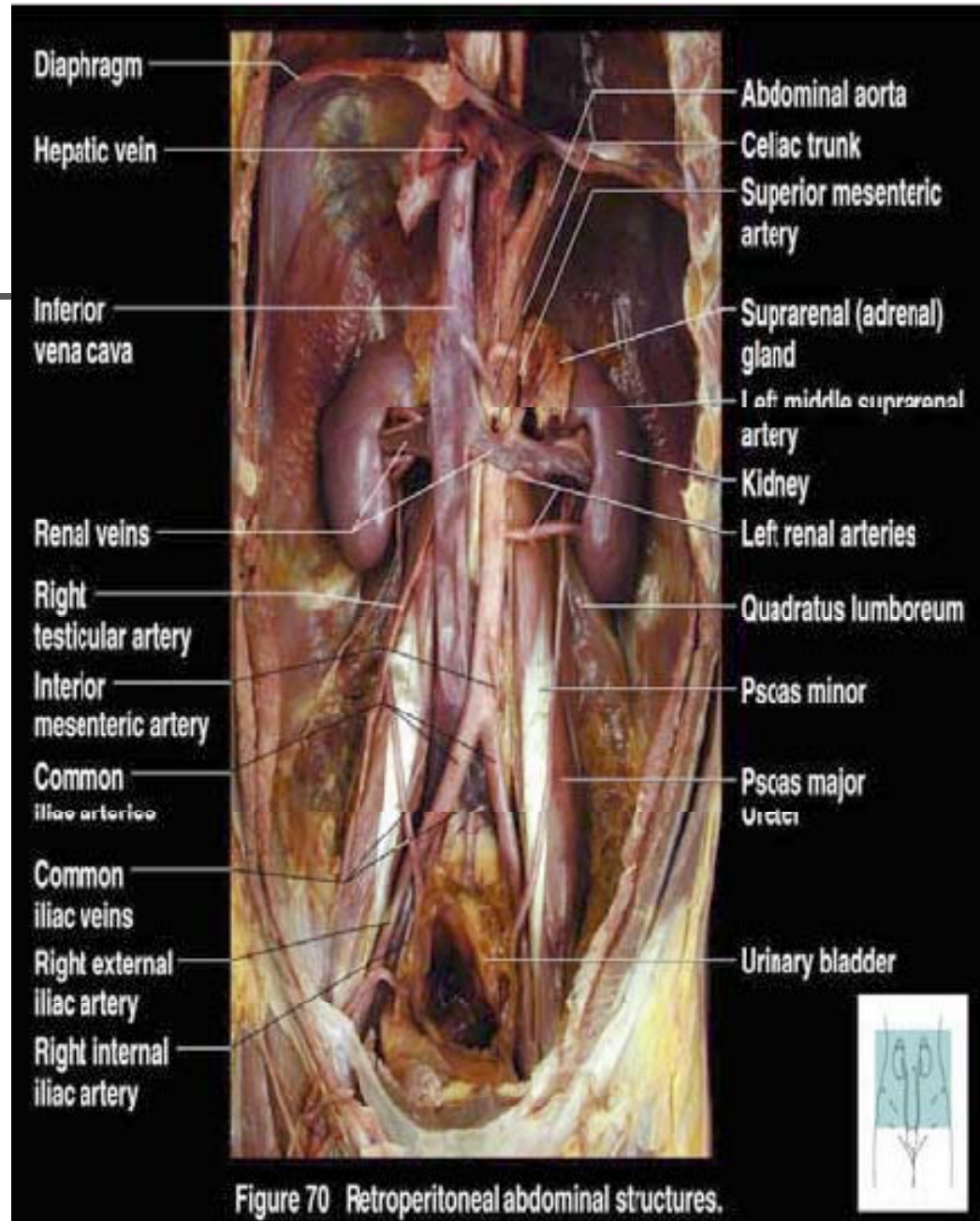
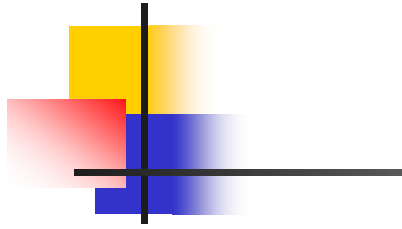
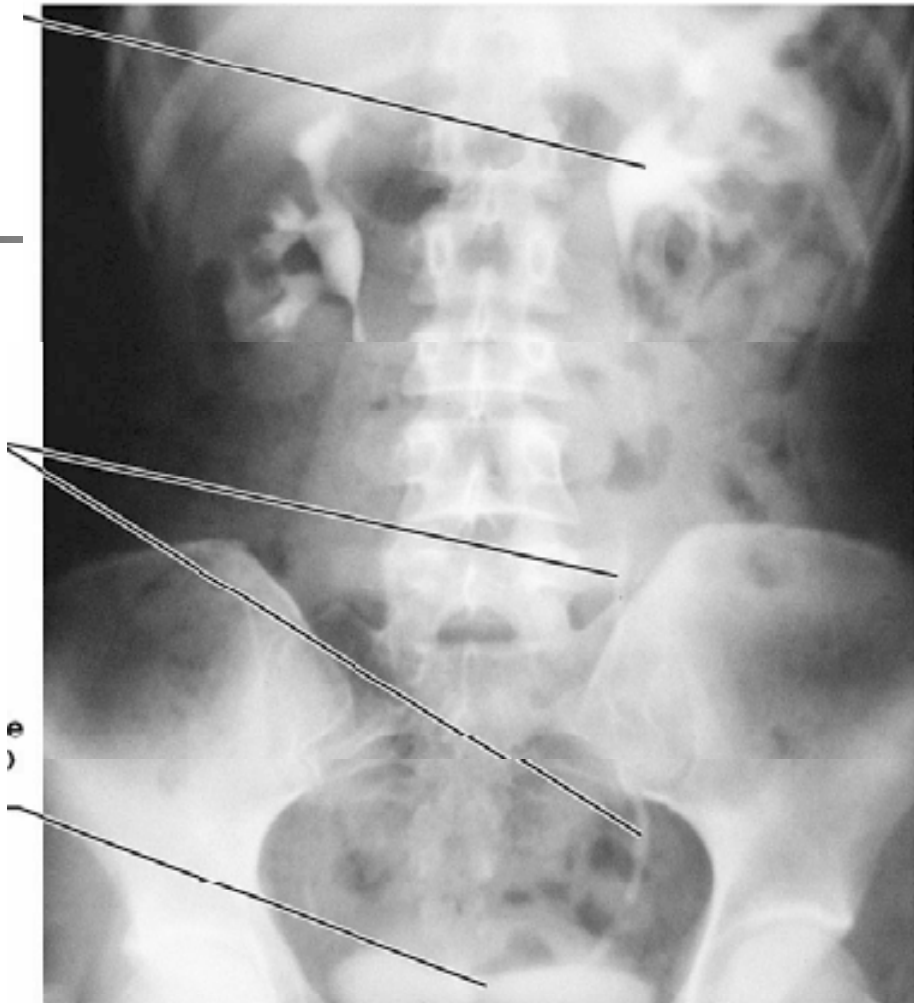
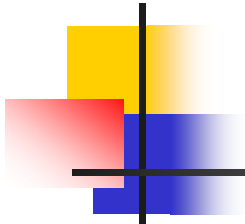


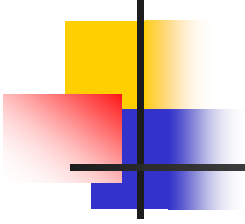
Figure 70 Retroperitoneal abdominal structures.

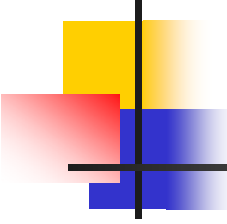




(b)

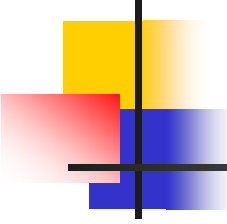
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The tube that carries urine from the kidney to the urinary bladder is the:

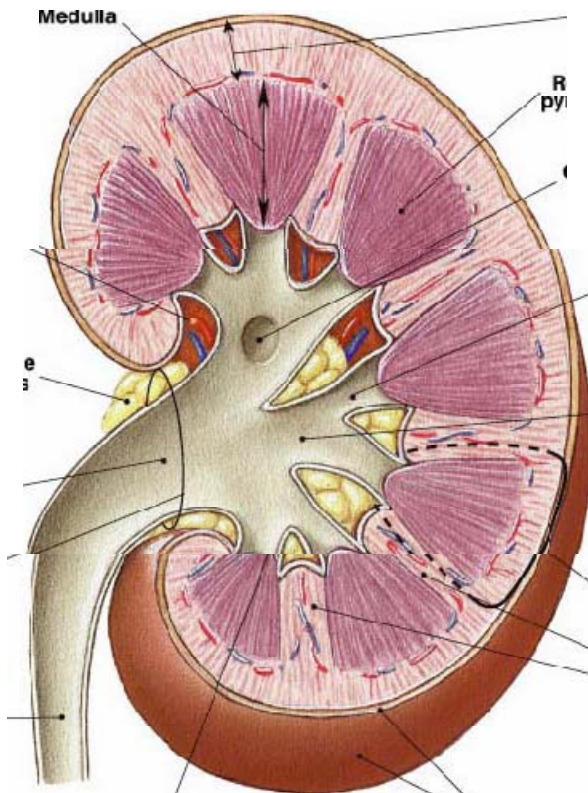
- a. urethra
- b. ureter
- c. collecting duct
- d. renal vein



The tube that carries urine from the kidney to the urinary bladder is the:

- b. ureter

Label the kidney





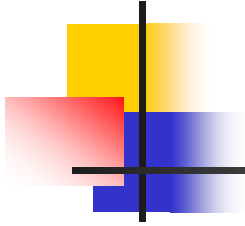
The renal medulla is also called the:

- a. renal papilla
- b. renal columns
- c. renal pyramids
- d. renal capsule

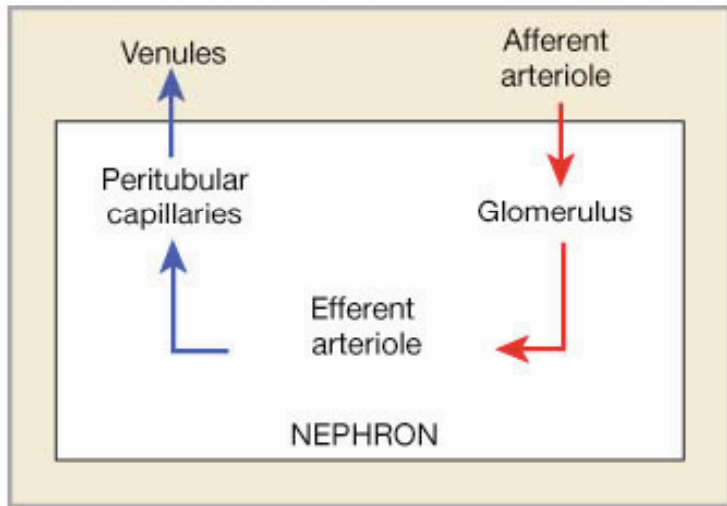
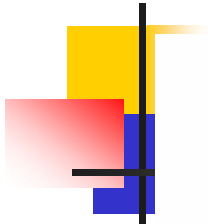


The renal medulla is also
called the:

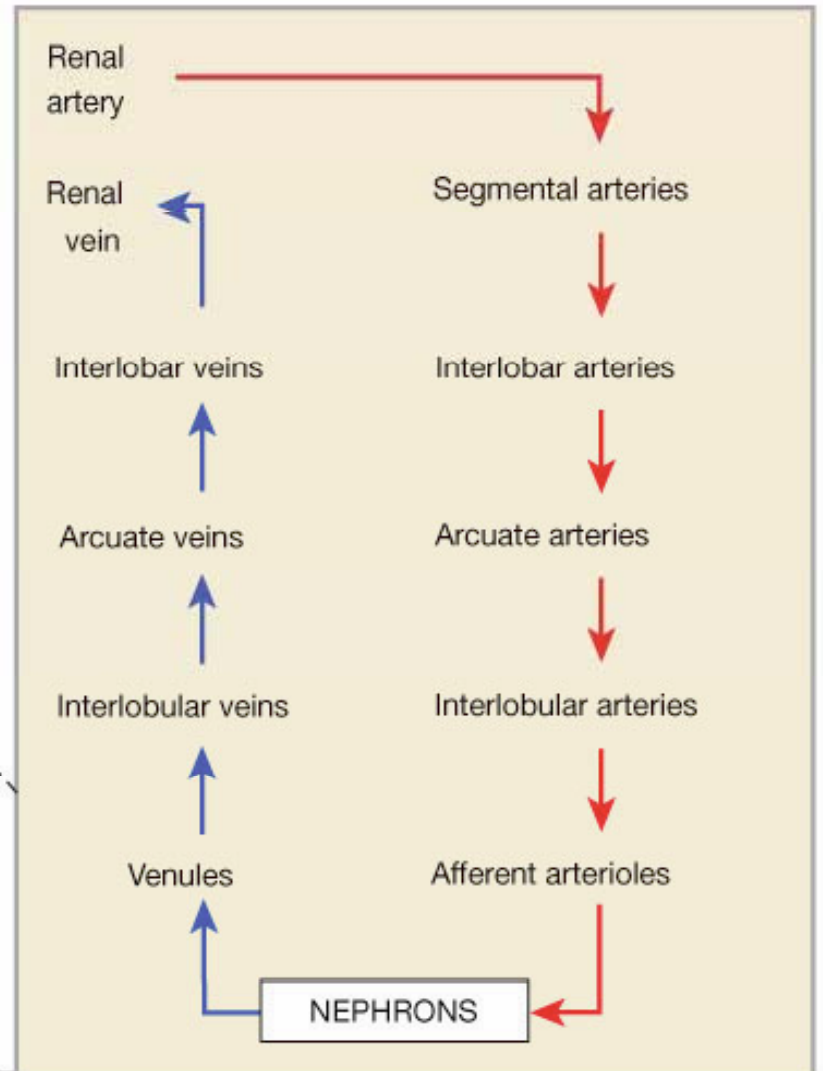
c. renal pyramids



What is the pathway of the blood supply to the kidney?



(d)



(c)



The space inside the kidney is
the:

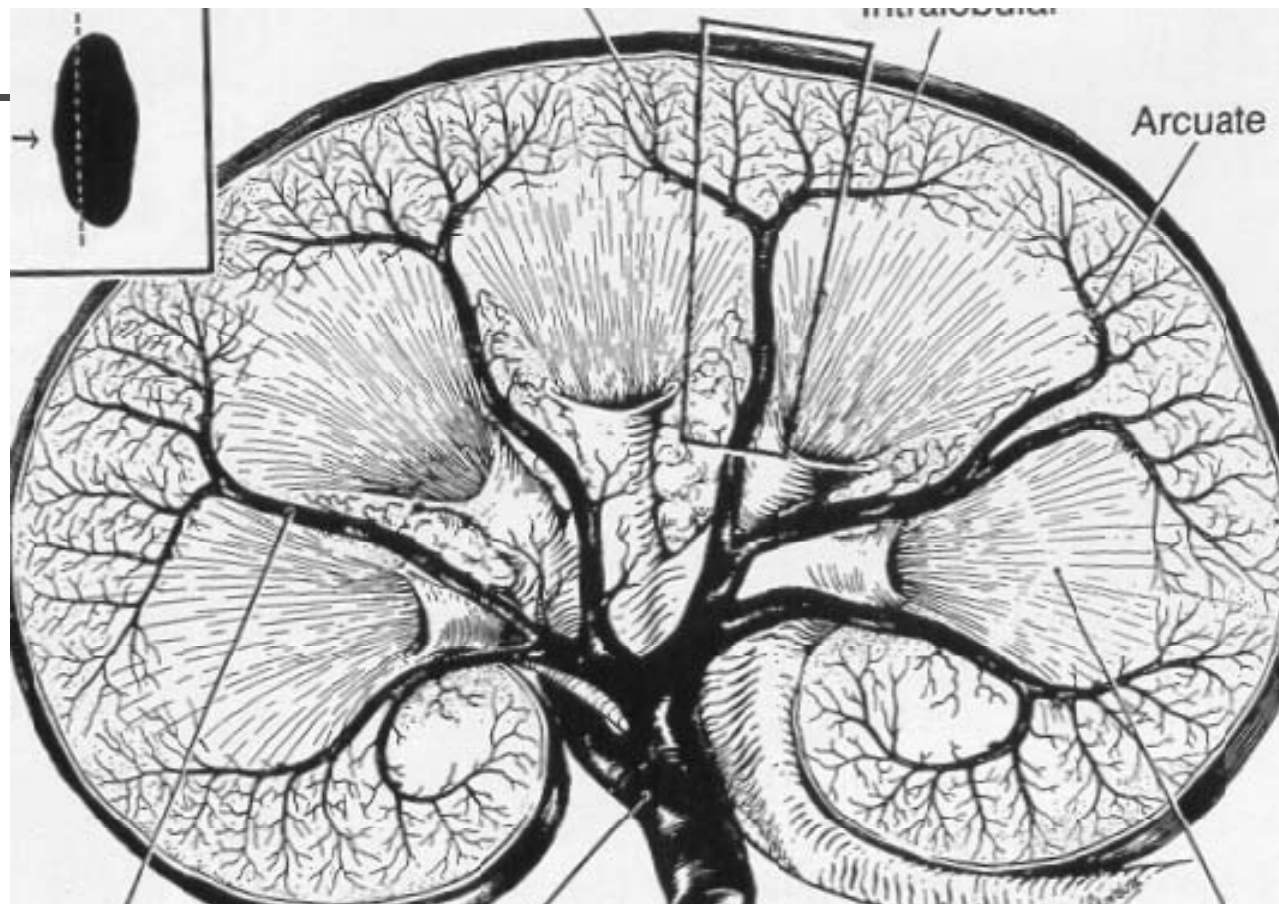
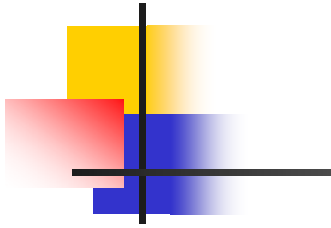
- a. renal hilum
- b. retroperitoneal space
- c. renal pelvis
- d. renal sinus

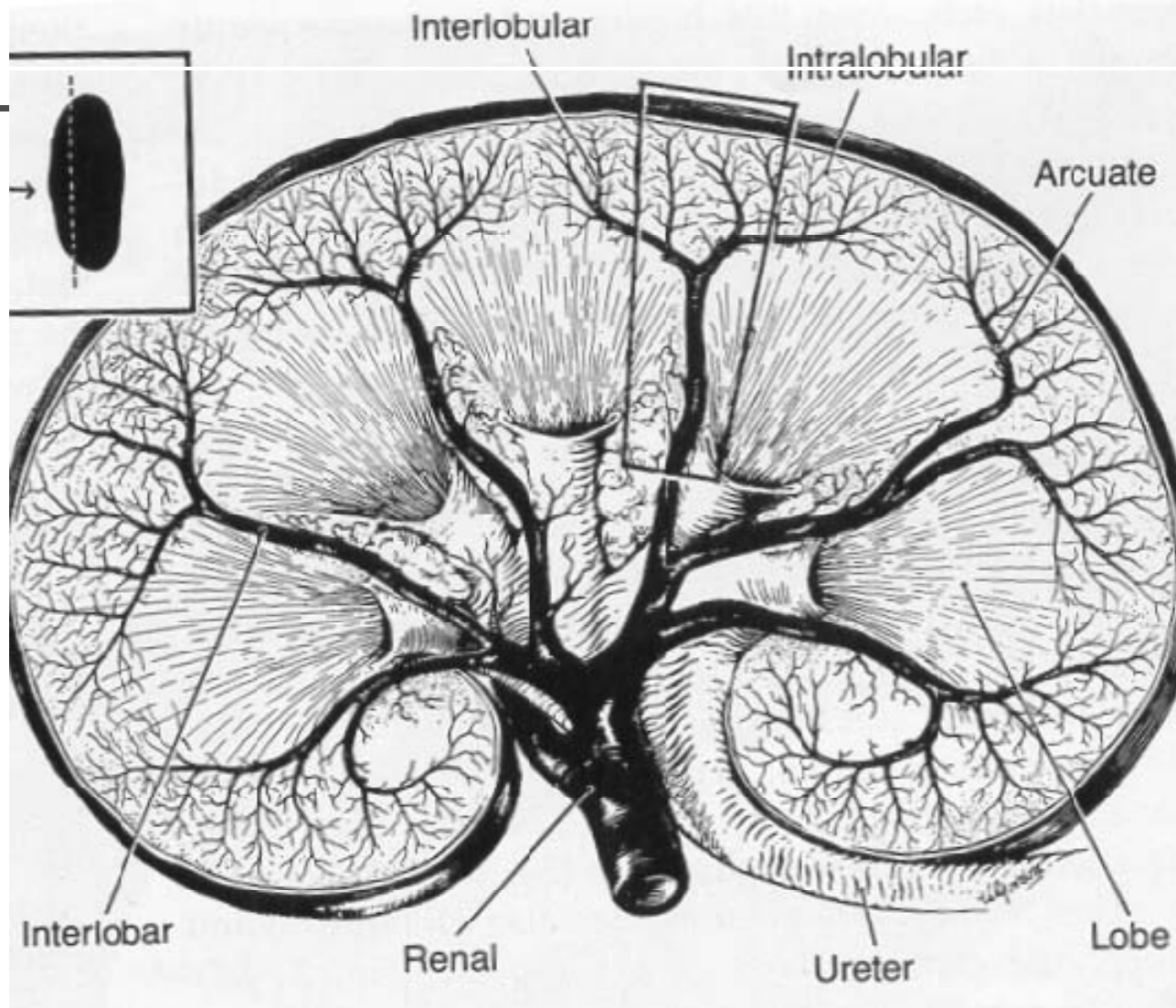


The space inside the kidney is
the:

- d. renal sinus

List the pathway of blood supply







Which of the following empties urine directly into the renal pelvis?

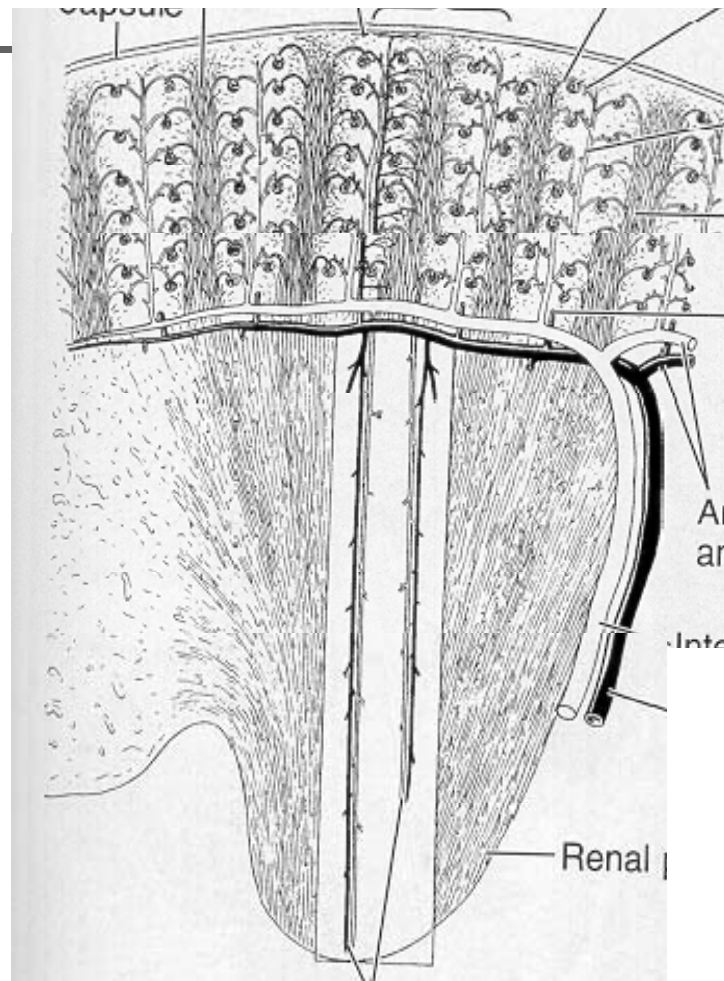
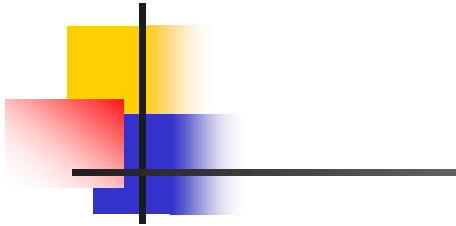
- a. ureter
- b. renal papilla
- c. major calyx
- d. minor calyx



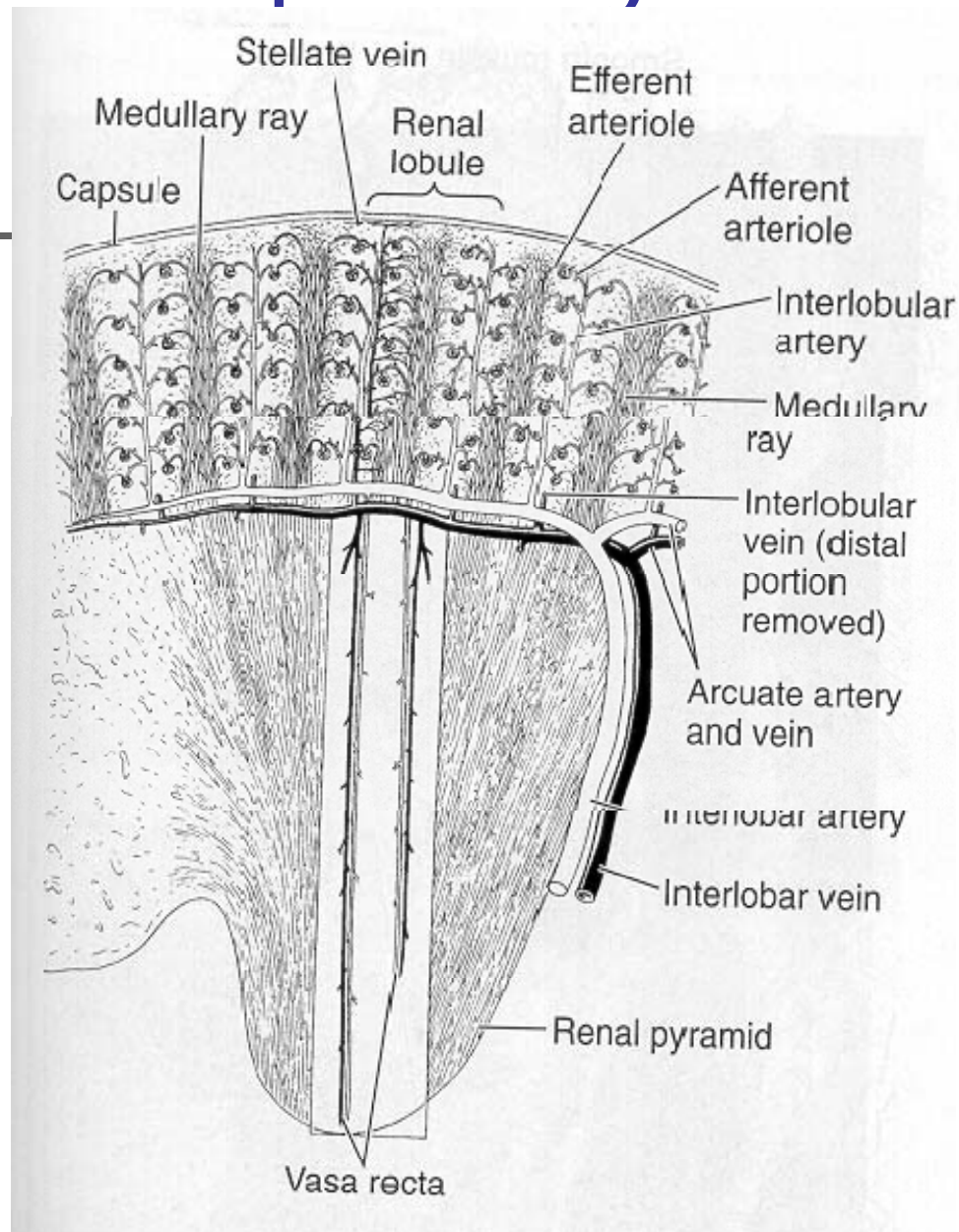
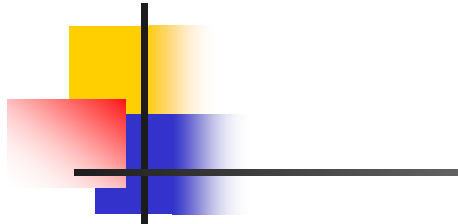
Which of the following empties urine directly into the renal pelvis?

c. major calyx

Trace the pathway of blood flow



Trace the pathway of blood flow



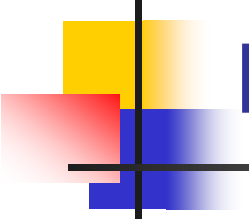


List two characteristics how the male and female urethras differ?



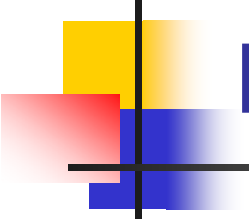
List two characteristics how the male and female urethras differ?

- Male
 - Conducts both urine and seminal fluid
 - Prostatic has transitional epithelium
 - Membranous has pseudostratified columnar
 - Spongy has stratified squamous
- Female
 - 4-5 cm long
 - Stratified squamous (with areas of pseudostratified columnar)
 - Passage of urine only



Which of the following vessels would be found in the renal columns?

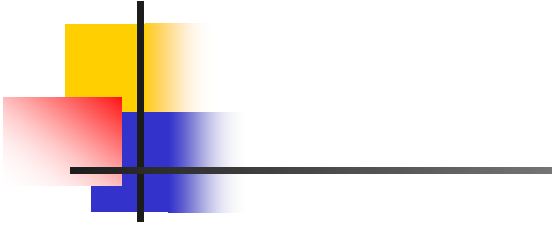
- a. segmental artery
- b. cortical radiate artery
- c. interlobar artery
- d. arcuate artery



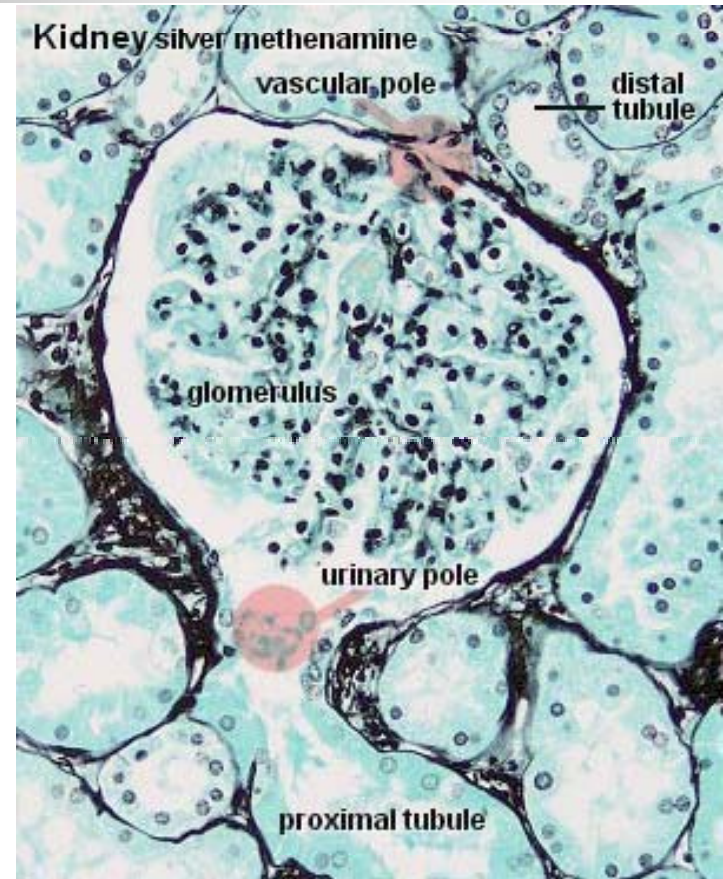
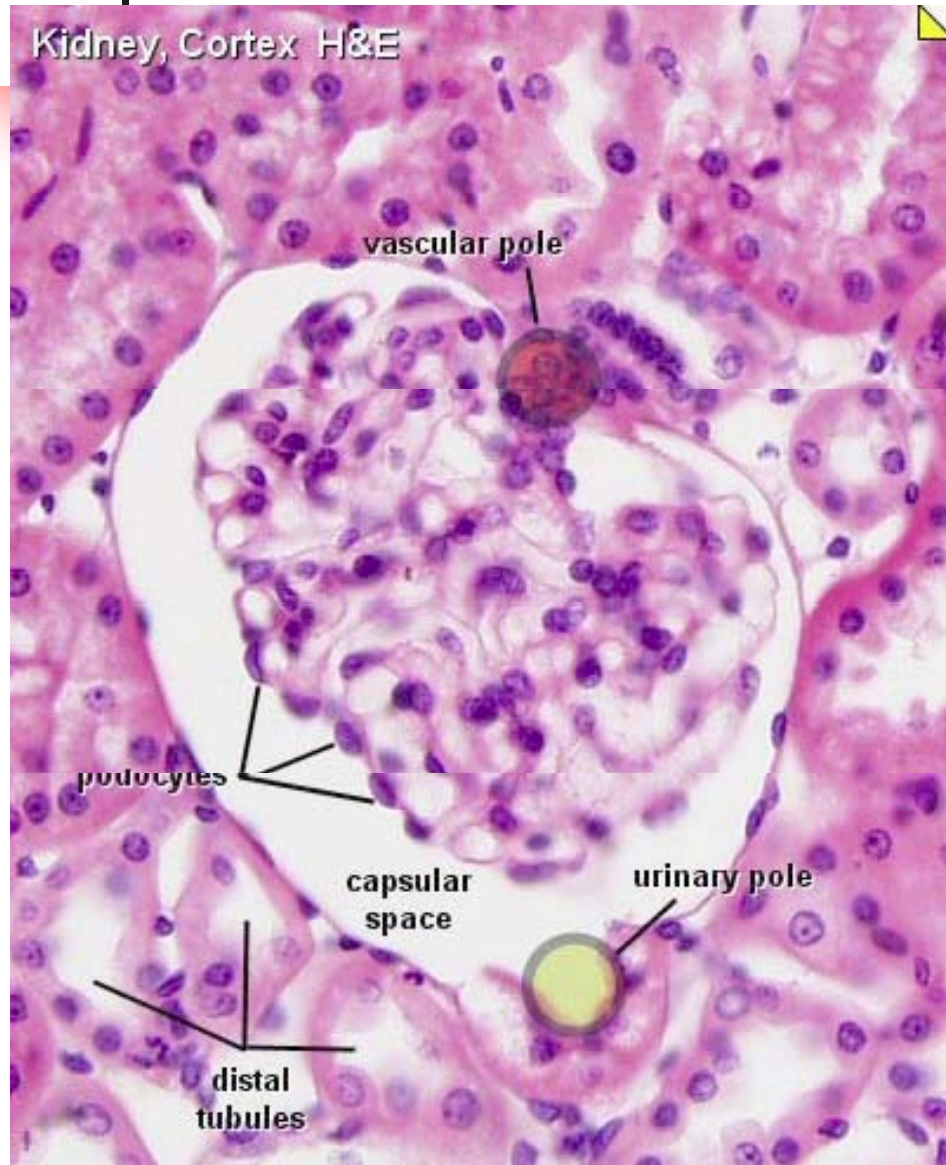
Which of the following vessels would be found in the renal columns?

c. interlobar artery

Differentiate between the cortex and the medulla



Kidney, Cortex H&E





Nephrons are found mostly in the:

- a. renal medulla
- b. renal cortex
- c. renal capsule
- d. renal sinus



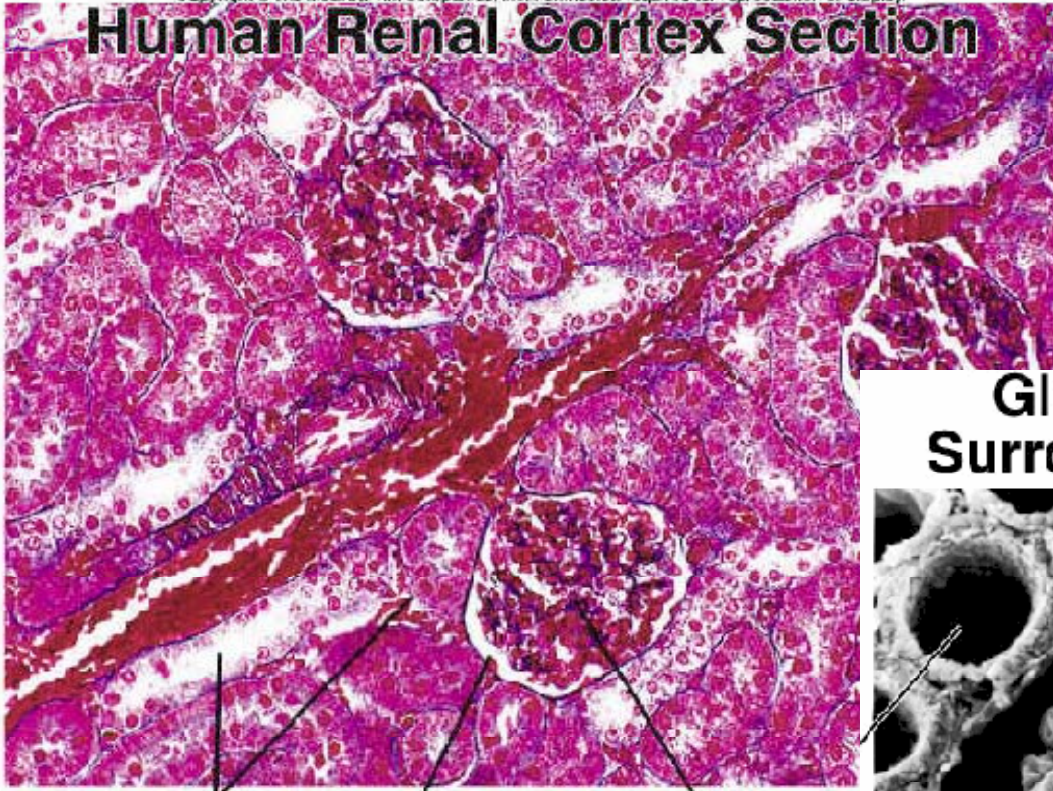
Nephrons are found mostly in
the:

b. renal cortex

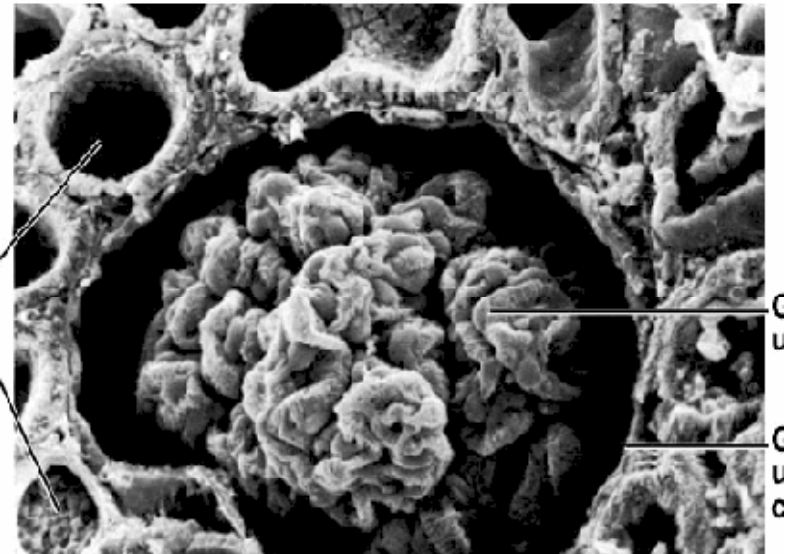
Label the renal tubes and glomerulus

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Human Renal Cortex Section



Glomerular Capsule Surrounding Glomerulus



Label the renal tubes and glomerulus

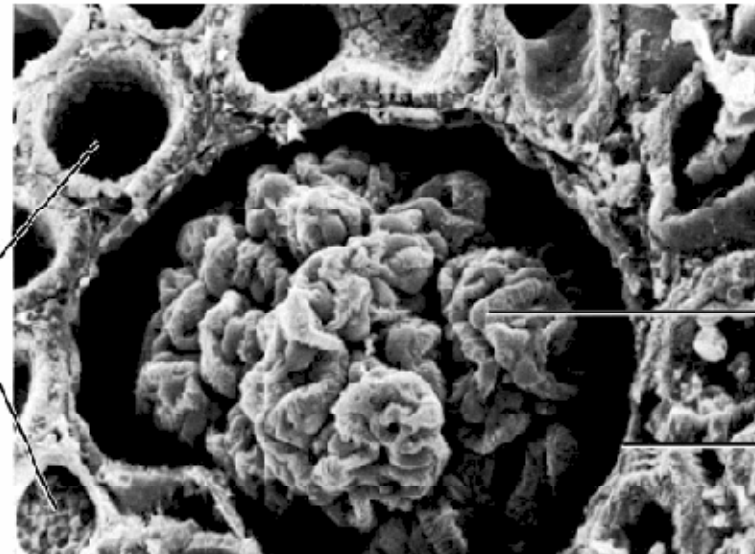


Renal tubules Glomerular capsule Glomerulus (a)

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Glomerular Capsule Surrounding Glomerulus



Renal
tu-
bules

Glomer-
ulus

Glomer-
ular
capsule

The renal corpuscle consists of:

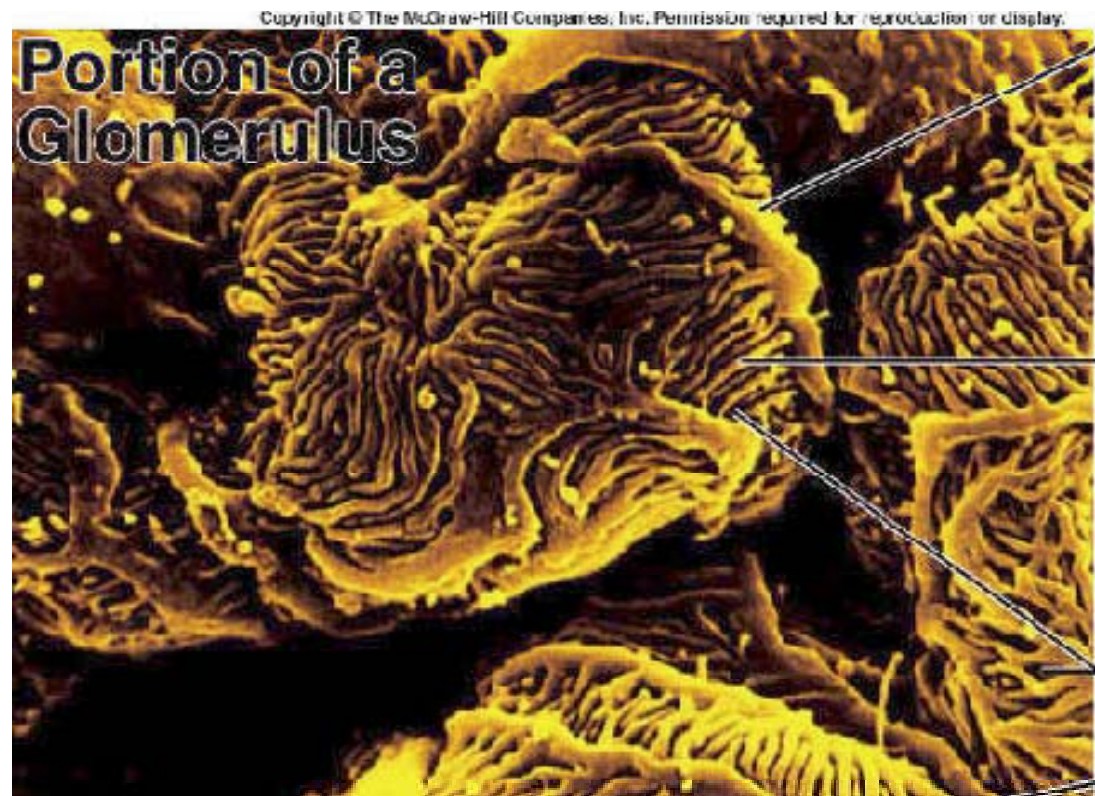


- a. renal tubules
- b. glomerulus
- c. glomerular capsule
- d. both b. and c.
are correct

The renal corpuscle consists of:

- d. both b. and c. are correct

What does this picture represent





Which of the following structures is not part of the nephron?

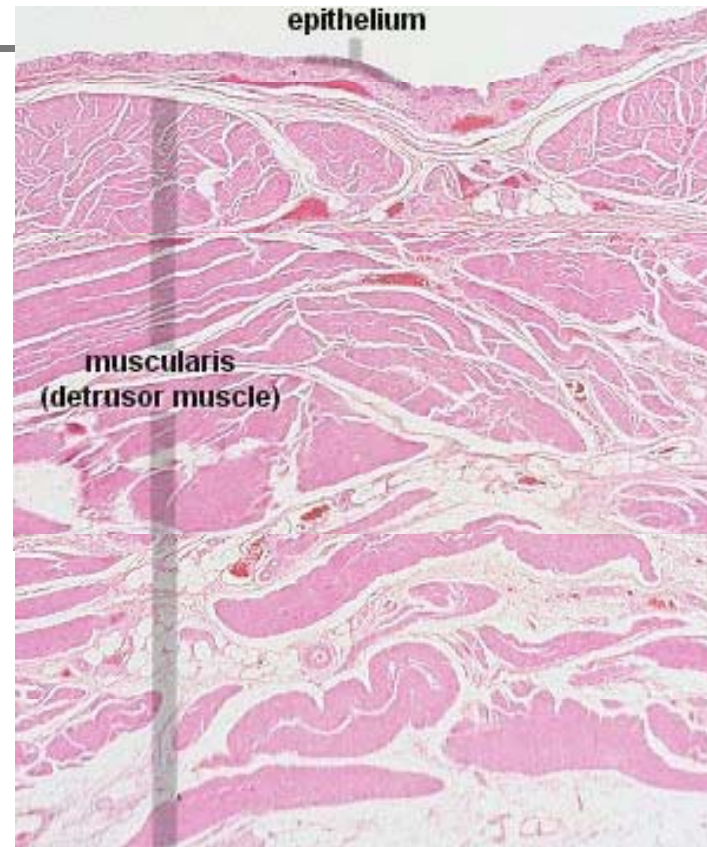
- a. distal convoluted tubule
- b. glomerulus
- c. loop of Henle
- d. collecting duct



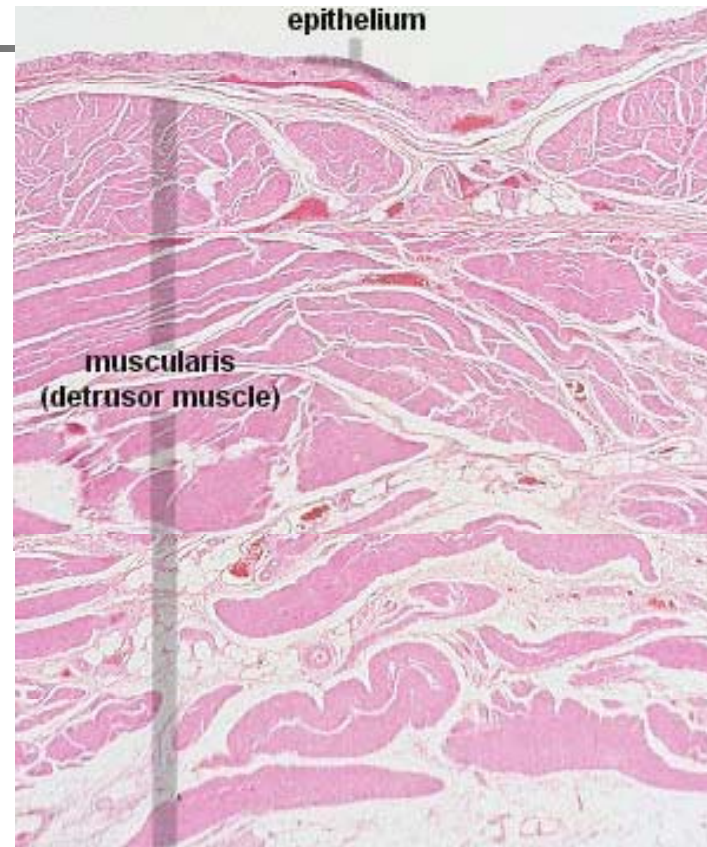
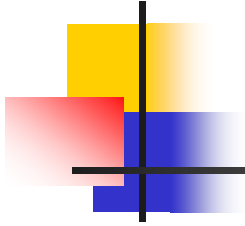
Which of the following structures
is not part of the nephron?

d. collecting duct

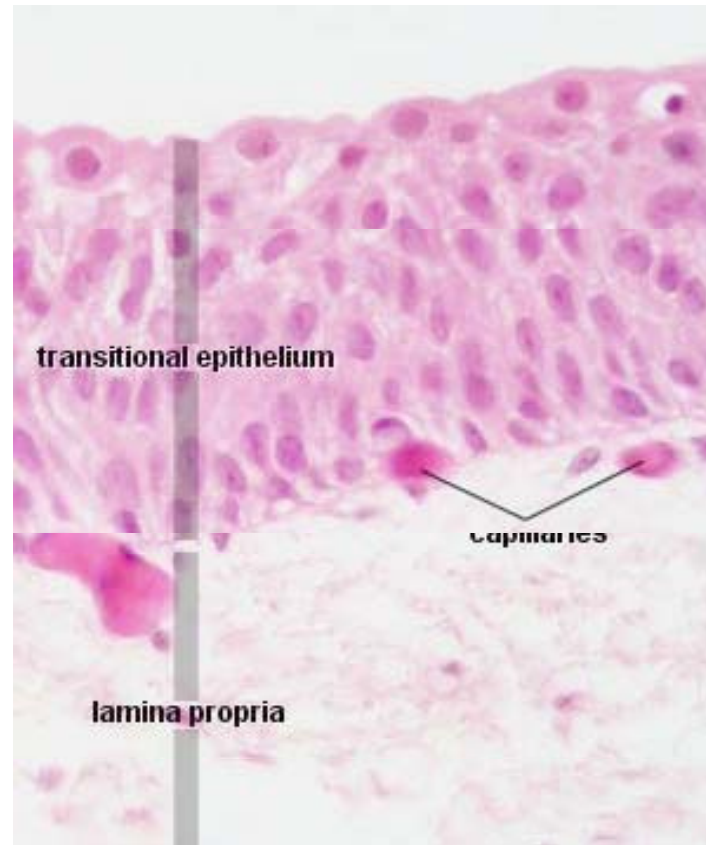
This picture represents which organ?



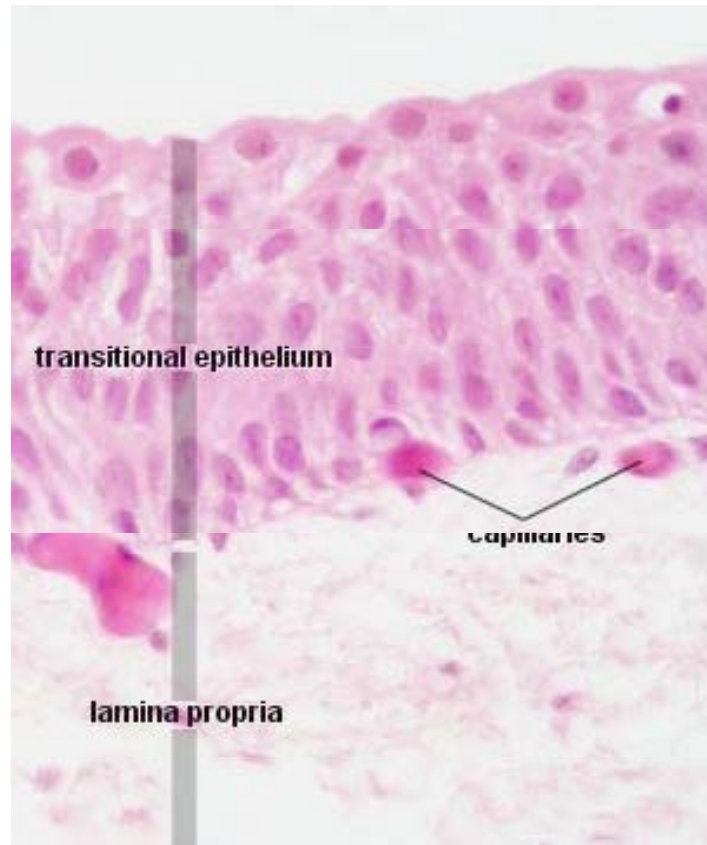
Bladder



This picture represents which organ?



ureter





Podocytes are part of the:

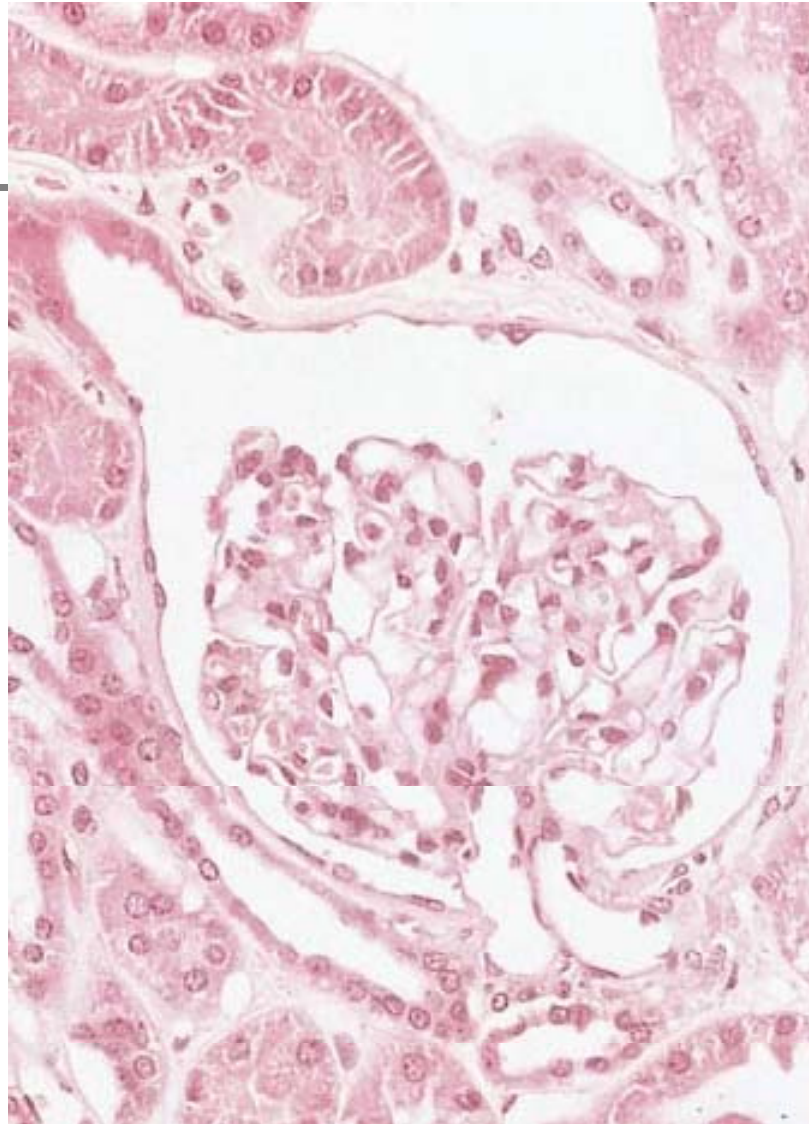
- a. filtration slits
- b. glomerular fenestrated epithelium
- c. glomerular capsule
- d. proximal convoluted tubule



Podocytes are part of the:

c. glomerular capsule

Differentiate between the afferent and efferent arterioles and the urinary pole.





The visceral layer of the glomerular capsule is part of the:

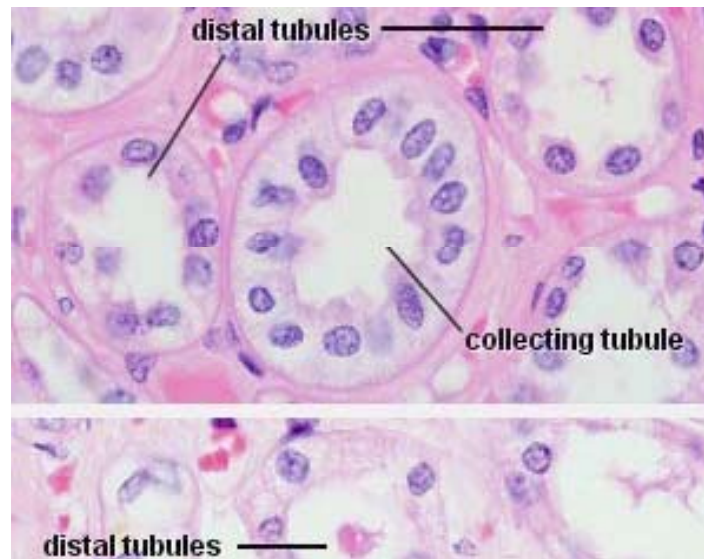
- a. juxtaglomerular apparatus
- b. loop of Henle
- c. filtration membrane
- d. renal tubules



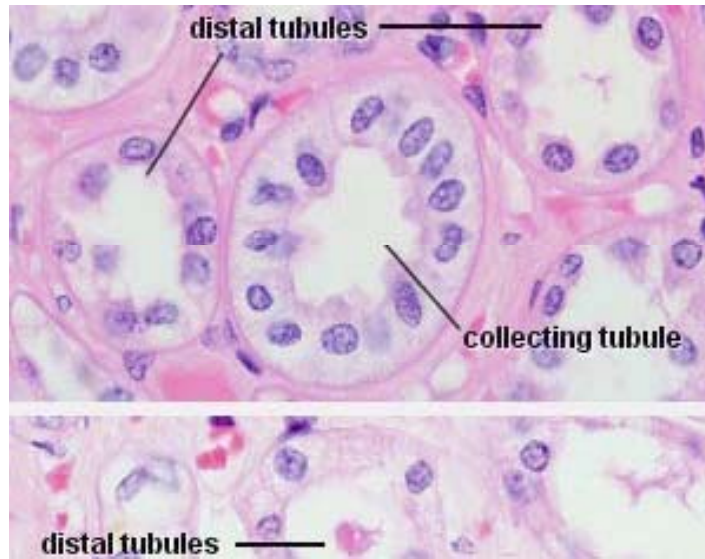
The visceral layer of the
glomerular capsule is part of the:

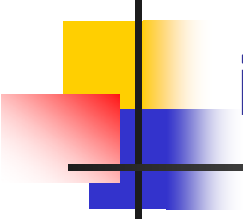
c. filtration membrane

Identify this organ?



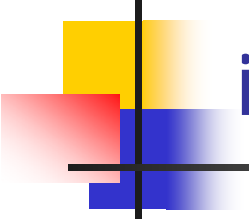
Kidney





Which of the following conditions would increase the glomerular filtration rate?

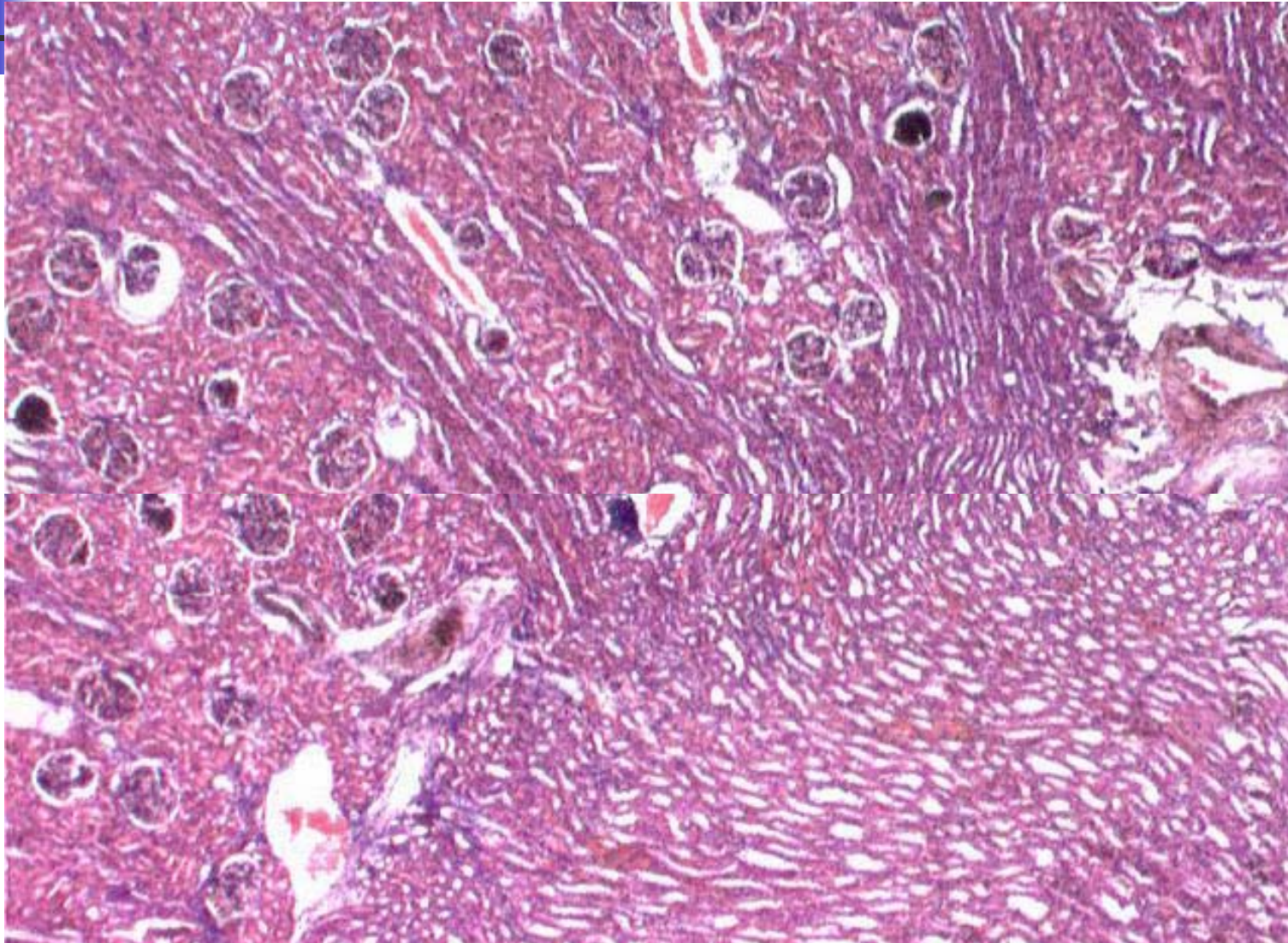
- a. an increase in colloid osmotic pressure
- b. an increase in glomerular hydrostatic pressure
- c. an increase in capsular hydrostatic pressure
- d. all of the above would increase GFR



Which of the following conditions would increase the glomerular filtration rate?

b. an increase in glomerular hydrostatic pressure

Differentiate medulla vs. cortex





Which of the following substances would not be found in normal filtrate?

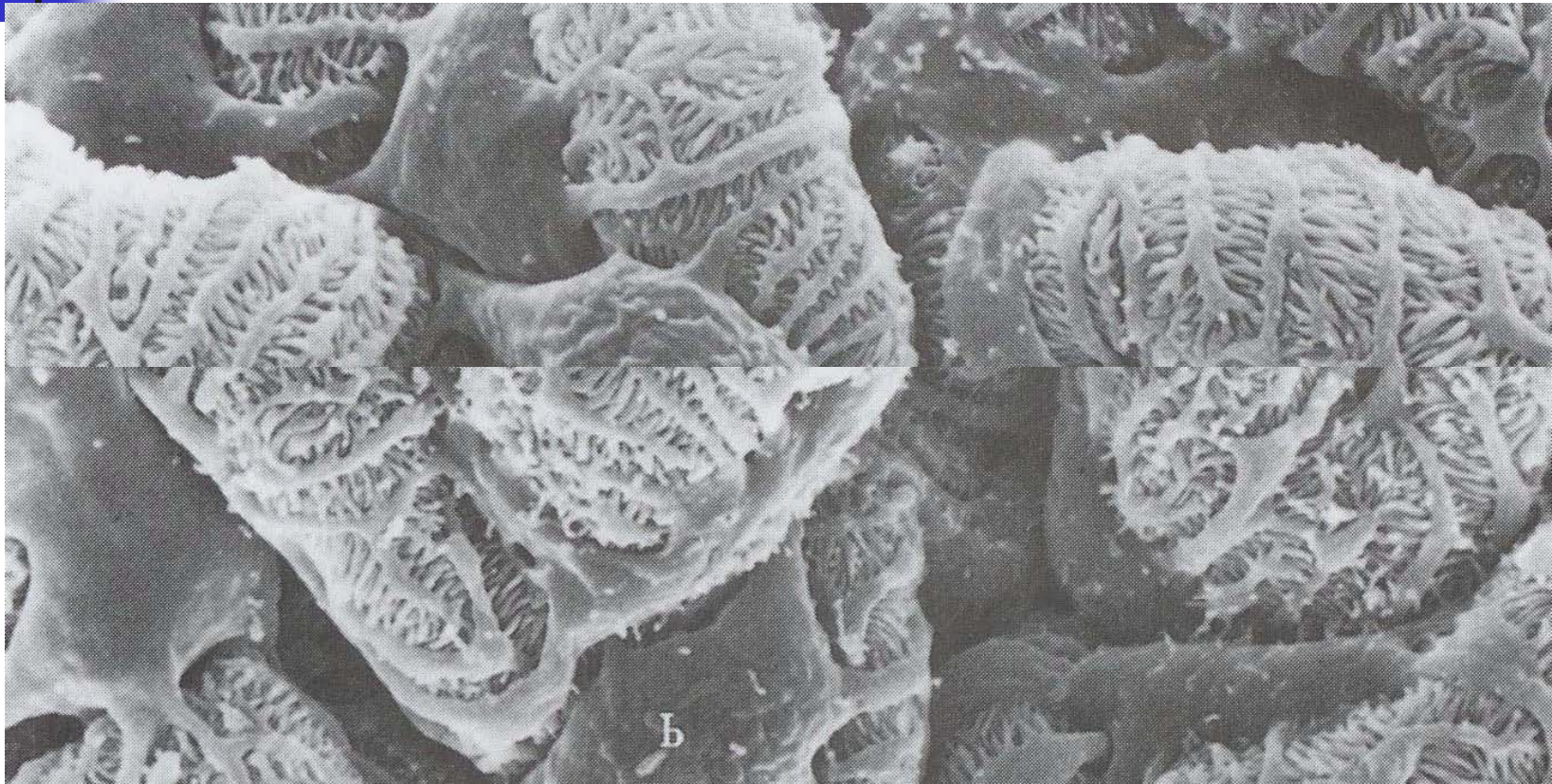
- a. albumin
- b. glucose
- c. potassium
- d. urea



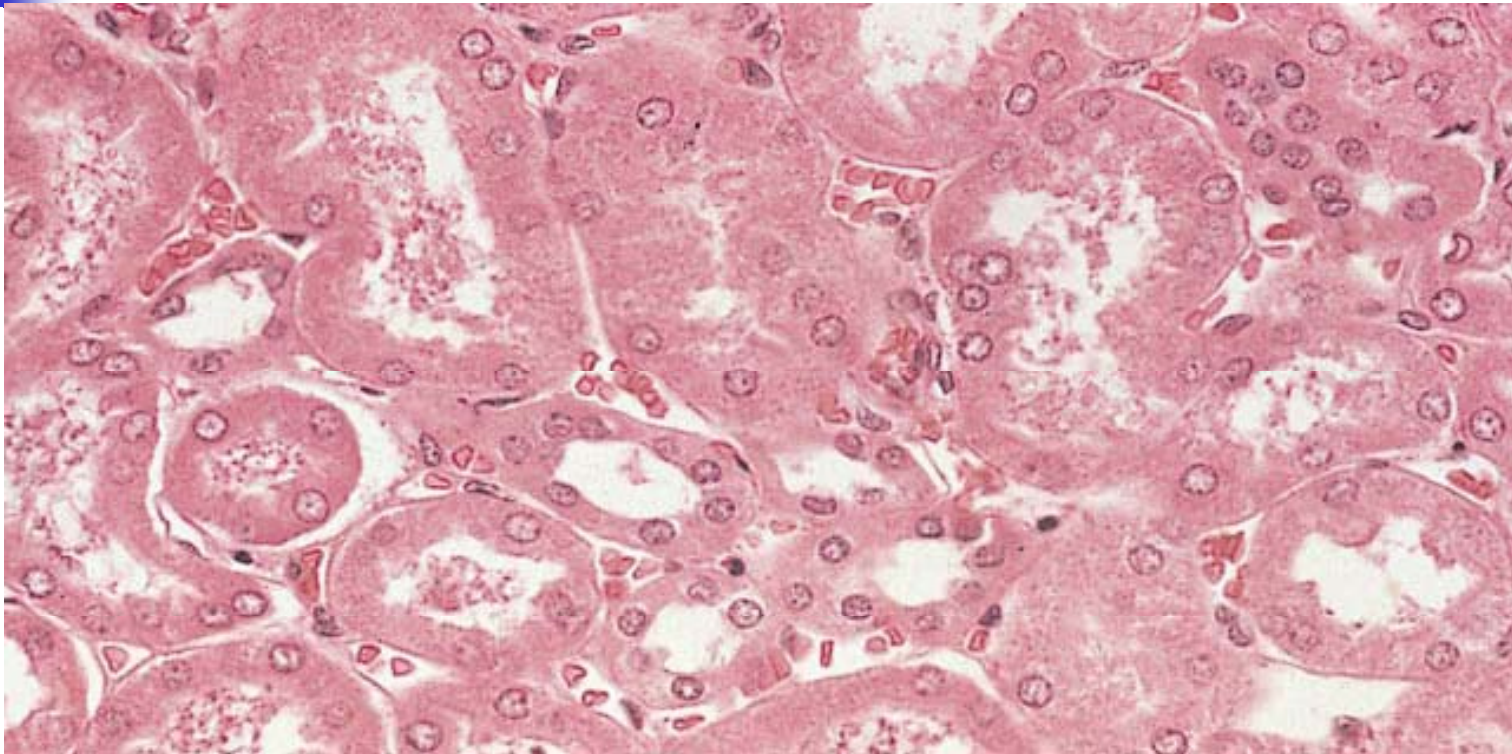
Which of the following substances
would not be found in normal
filtrate?

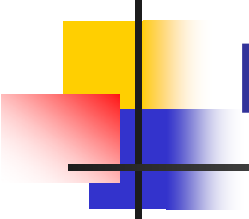
a. albumin

Where would you find this structure?



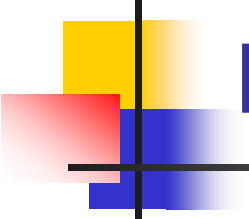
Differentiate between a proximal and distal tubule?





Which of the following would be a result of an increase in systemic blood pressure?

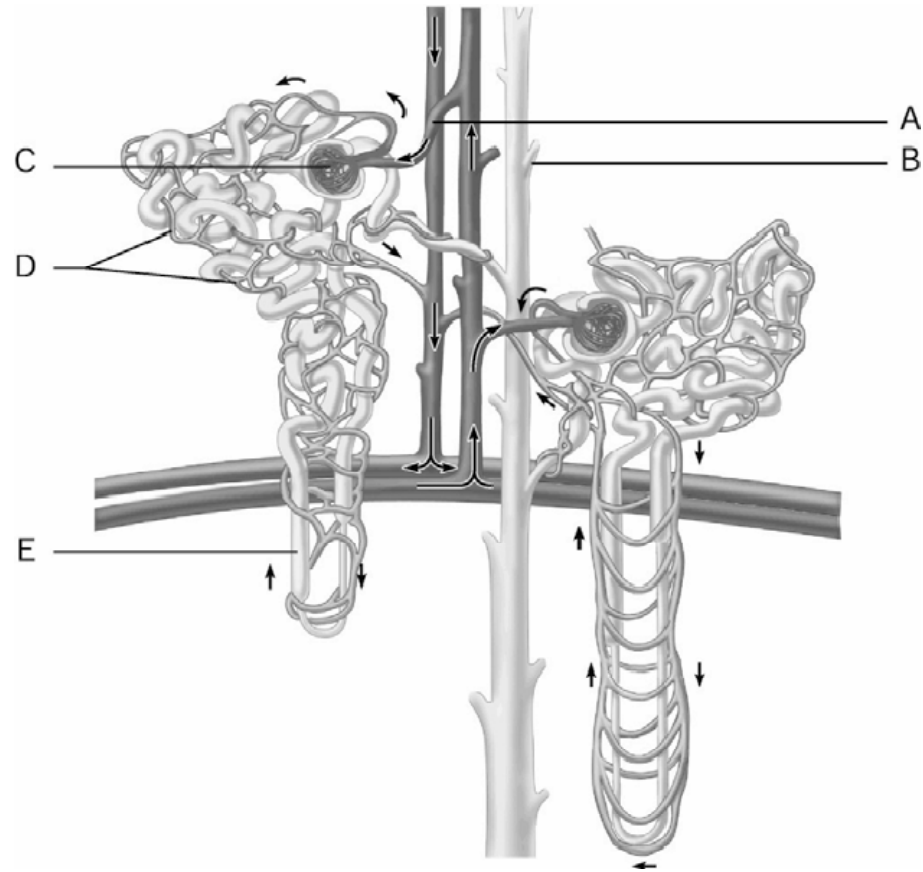
- a. afferent arterioles constrict
- b. efferent arterioles constrict
- c. afferent arterioles dilate
- d. GFR increases dramatically

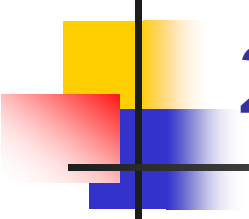


Which of the following would be a result of an increase in systemic blood pressure?

a. afferent arterioles constrict

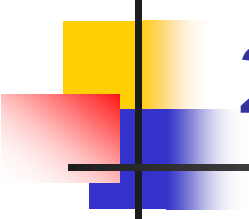
Label the following





What is the NFP if GHP is 60mmHg,
COP is 35mmHg and CHP is
25mmHg?

- a. 120mmHg
- b. 70mmHg
- c. 40mmHg
- d. 0mmHg



What is the NFP if GHP is 60mmHg,
COP is 35mmHg and CHP is
25mmHg?

d. 0mmHg



Which of the following will reduce the glomerular filtration pressure?

- a. angiotensin II
- b. increased GHP
- c. ADH
- d. aldosterone



Which of the following will reduce the glomerular filtration pressure?

a. angiotensin II



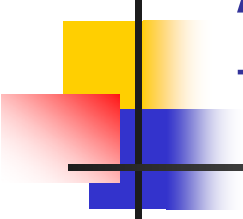
Most of the nutrients in the filtrate are reabsorbed from the:

- a. proximal convoluted tubule
- b. distal convoluted tubule
- c. loop of Henle
- d. glomerular capsule



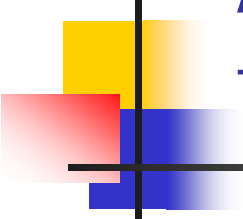
Most of the nutrients in the filtrate are reabsorbed from the:

a. proximal convoluted tubule



At the distal tubule a _____ is secreted for every sodium ion that is reabsorbed.

- a. chloride ion
- b. bicarbonate ion
- c. potassium ion
- d. calcium ion



At the distal tubule a _____ is secreted
for every sodium ion that is reabsorbed.

c. potassium ion



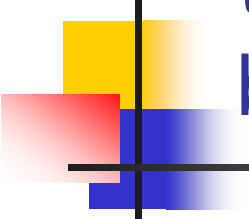
When glucose spills over into the urine it has:

- a. been secreted
- b. been filtered and secreted
- c. exceeded its transport maximum
- d. been completely cleared from the blood



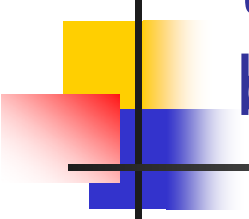
When glucose spills over into
the urine it has:

c. exceeded its transport maximum



If your urine contains less potassium ions than your filtrate then the potassium has been:

- a. filtered and secreted
- b. filtered and reabsorbed
- c. filtered only
- d. secreted only



If your urine contains less potassium ions than your filtrate then the potassium has been:

c. filtered only



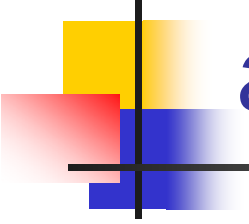
Which of the following is actively transported out of the renal tubules?

- a. chloride ion
- b. potassium ion
- c. sodium ion
- d. urea



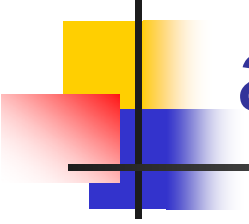
Which of the following is actively transported out of the renal tubules?

c. sodium ion



Which of the following would be an abnormal constituent of urine?

- a. sodium
- b. potassium
- c. albumin
- d. urea



Which of the following would be
an abnormal constituent of urine?

c. albumin



The collecting ducts are _____ to water
when the hormone _____ is present.

- a. permeable, ADH
- b. permeable, aldosterone
- c. impermeable, ADH
- d. impermeable, aldosterone



The collecting ducts are _____ to water
when the hormone _____ is present.

- c. impermeable, ADH



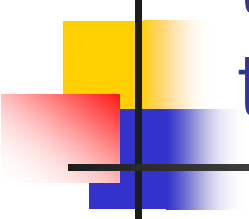
Which of the following would be an abnormal pH for urine?

- a. 5.0
- b. 6.0
- c. 8.0
- d. 11.0



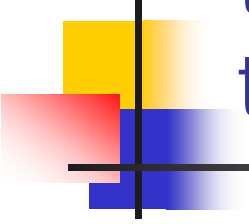
Which of the following would
be an abnormal pH for urine?

d. 11.0



The portion of the nephron that maintains the hypertonicity of the renal medulla is the:

- a. proximal convoluted tubule
- b. glomerulus
- c. loop of Henle
- d. distal convoluted tubule



The portion of the nephron that maintains the hypertonicity of the renal medulla is the:

c. loop of Henle



When urine enters the collecting duct it is _____ to the blood.

- a. hypotonic
- b. hypertonic
- c. isotonic
- d. isoosmotic



When urine enters the collecting duct it is _____ to the blood.

a. hypotonic



Which part of our urinary system employs a countercurrent mechanism?

- a. glomerulus
- b. loop of Henle
- c. ureter
- d. juxtaglomerular apparatus



Which part of our urinary system employs
a countercurrent mechanism?

b. loop of Henle



Which of the following is not considered part of the interstitial fluid?

- a. lymph
- b. plasma
- c. cerebrospinal fluid
- d. synovial fluid



Which of the following is not considered part of the interstitial fluid?

b. plasma



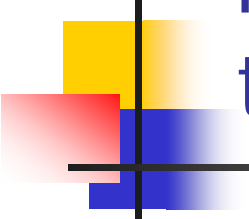
The main intracellular electrolyte is:

- a. sodium
- b. chloride
- c. potassium
- d. both sodium and chloride



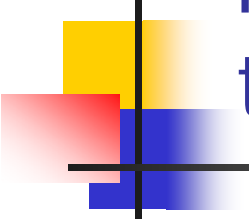
The main intracellular
electrolyte is:

c. potassium



Which of the following individuals would have the highest percentage of water in their body mass composition?

- a. infants
- b. teenagers
- c. young male adults
- d. young female adults



Which of the following individuals would have the highest percentage of water in their body mass composition?

a. infants



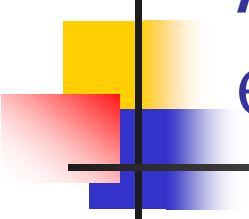
All of the following statements about electrolytes are true except:

- a. they conduct an electrical current
- b. they include acids, bases and salts
- c. they possess a greater osmotic power than non-electrolytes
- d. they form mainly covalent bonds



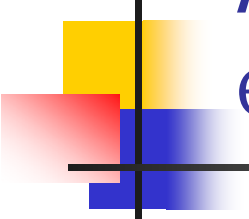
All of the following statements about electrolytes are true except:

- d. they form mainly covalent bonds



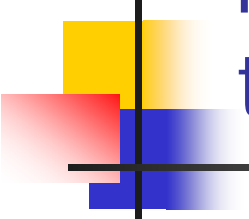
A decrease in the osmolarity of the extracellular fluid would cause water to:

- a. move into the cells
- b. move into the tissue fluid
- c. move into the blood
- d. move into the lymph system



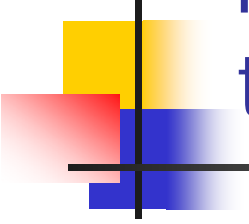
A decrease in the osmolarity of the extracellular fluid would cause water to:

a. move into the cells



The area of the brain that plays a major role in water and electrolyte balance is the:

- a. cerebral cortex
- b. medulla
- c. thalamus
- d. hypothalamus



The area of the brain that plays a major role in water and electrolyte balance is the:

- d. hypothalamus



The driving force of water intake is:

- a. ADH
- b. thirst
- c. decline in blood volume
- d. decrease in plasma osmolarity



The driving force of water
intake is:

b. thirst



Factors that trigger ADH release include all of the following except:

- a. fever
- b. burns
- c. edema
- d. vomiting



Factors that trigger ADH release include all of the following except:

c. edema



Which of our solutes plays the biggest role in water reabsorption?

- a. sodium ion
- b. potassium ion
- c. bicarbonate ion
- d. calcium ion



Which of our solutes plays the biggest role in water reabsorption?

a. sodium ion



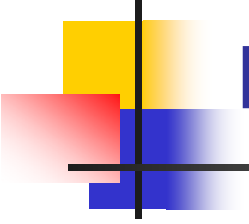
The hallmark symptom of hypotonic hydration is:

- a. hyponatremia
- b. oliguria
- c. hypoproteinemia
- d. all of the above



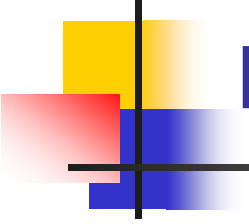
The hallmark symptom of
hypotonic hydration is:

a. hyponatremia



“Electrolyte balance” usually refers to the balance of:

- a. acids
- b. bases
- c. salts
- d. pH



“Electrolyte balance” usually
refers to the balance of:

c. salts



Aldosterone targets which part of the nephron?

- a. glomerulus
- b. proximal convoluted tubule
- c. distal convoluted tubule
- d. loop of Henle



Aldosterone targets which part of the nephron?

- c. distal convoluted tubule



The only electrolyte that exerts significant osmotic pressure is:

- a. chloride ion
- b. potassium ion
- c. calcium ion
- d. sodium ion



The only electrolyte that exerts significant osmotic pressure is:

d. sodium ion



The JG apparatus will respond to all of the following except:

- a. dehydration
- b. sympathetic nervous system
- c. hypertension
- d. decrease in NaCl concentration



The JG apparatus will respond to all of the following except:

c. hypertension



ANP promotes which of the following?

- a. ADH release
- b. Aldosterone release
- c. vasoconstriction
- d. sodium excretion



ANP promotes which of the following?

d. sodium excretion



Normal arterial pH is:

- a. 7.0
- b. 7.2
- c. 7.4
- d. 7.8



Normal arterial pH is:

c. 7.4



The most important buffer in our plasma is:

- a. bicarbonate
- b. phosphate
- c. protein
- d. all are equally important



The most important buffer in
our plasma is:

a. bicarbonate



Hydrogen ions are secreted
into the filtrate mainly by the:

- a. proximal convoluted tubule
- b. distal convoluted tubule
- c. loop of Henle
- d. glomerulus



Hydrogen ions are secreted
into the filtrate mainly by the:

a. proximal convoluted tubule



An effective urinary buffer is:

- a. bicarbonate
- b. phosphate
- c. protein
- d. urea



An effective urinary buffer is:

b. phosphate



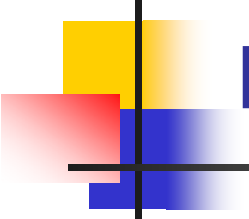
Which ion is reabsorbed when hydrogen ions are secreted?

- a. potassium
- b. sodium
- c. chloride
- d. calcium



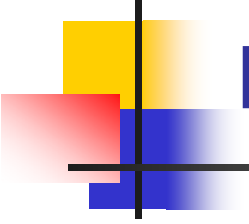
Which ion is reabsorbed when
hydrogen ions are secreted?

b. sodium



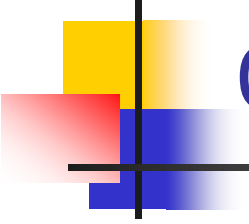
Parathormone enhances the reabsorption of _____ ions

- a. sodium
- b. potassium
- c. chloride
- d. calcium



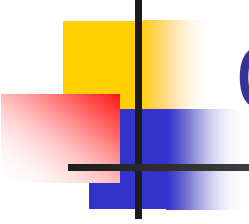
Parathormone enhances the
reabsorption of _____ ions

d. calcium



Hypoproteinemia can lead to a condition called:

- a. hypertension
- b. edema
- c. hypotonic hydration
- d. acidosis



Hypoproteinemia can lead to a
condition called:

b. edema



Which electrolyte is never secreted into the filtrate?

- a. chloride ion
- b. potassium ion
- c. calcium ion
- d. sodium ion



Which electrolyte is never secreted into the filtrate?

d. sodium ion



Amphoteric molecules are molecules that can:

- a. act as either an acid or a base
- b. stimulate water conservation
- c. stimulate the reabsorption of sodium
- d. stimulate the excretion of hydrogen ions



Amphoteric molecules are
molecules that can:

d. stimulate the excretion
of hydrogen ions



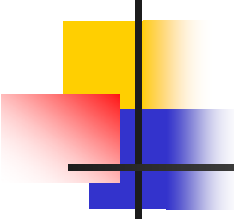
Hyperventilation leads to:

- a. respiratory acidosis
- b. respiratory alkadosis
- c. metabolic acidosis
- d. respiratory compensation



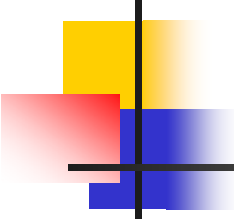
Hyperventilation leads to:

- b. respiratory alkalosis



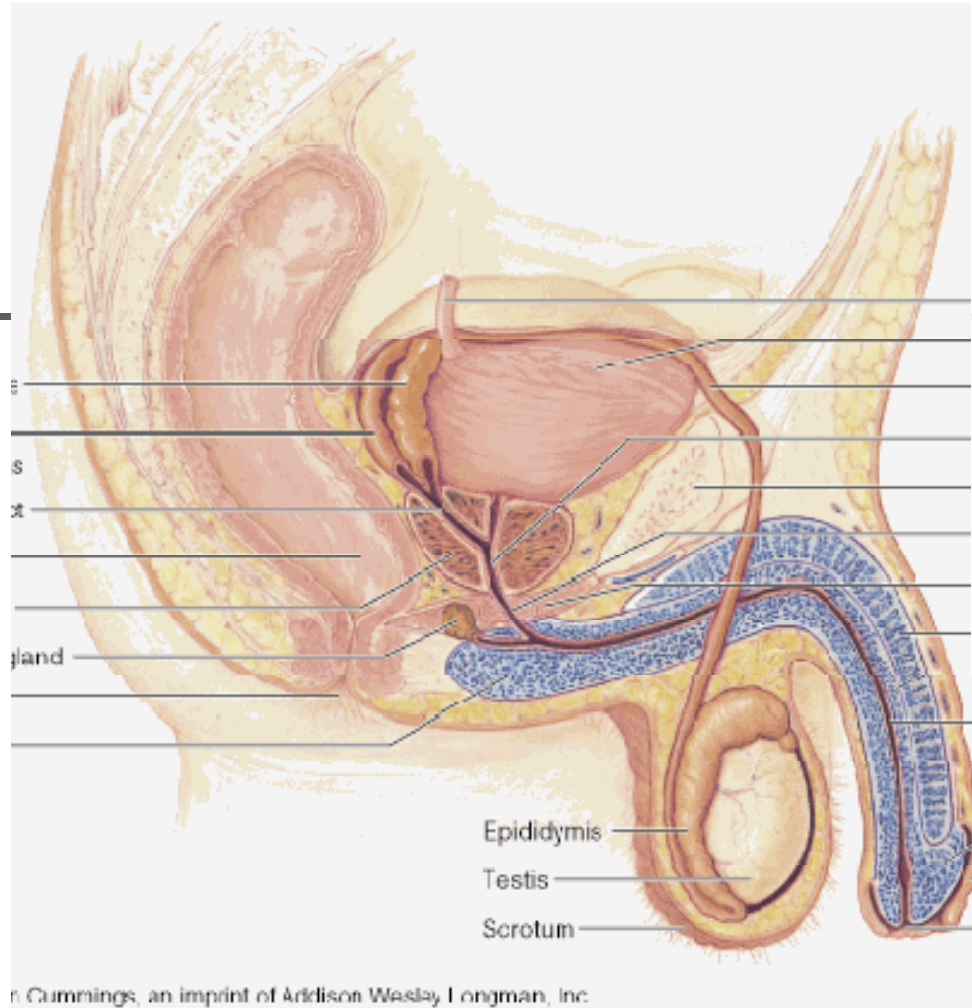
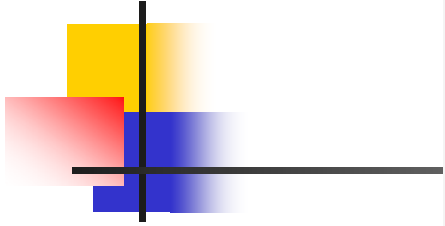
A mother brings her 10 year old daughter in for a clinical consultation because she has observed the daughter eating chalk and corn starch. You recognize the condition as pica and order blood tests. You suspect that the test will show that she is deficient in:

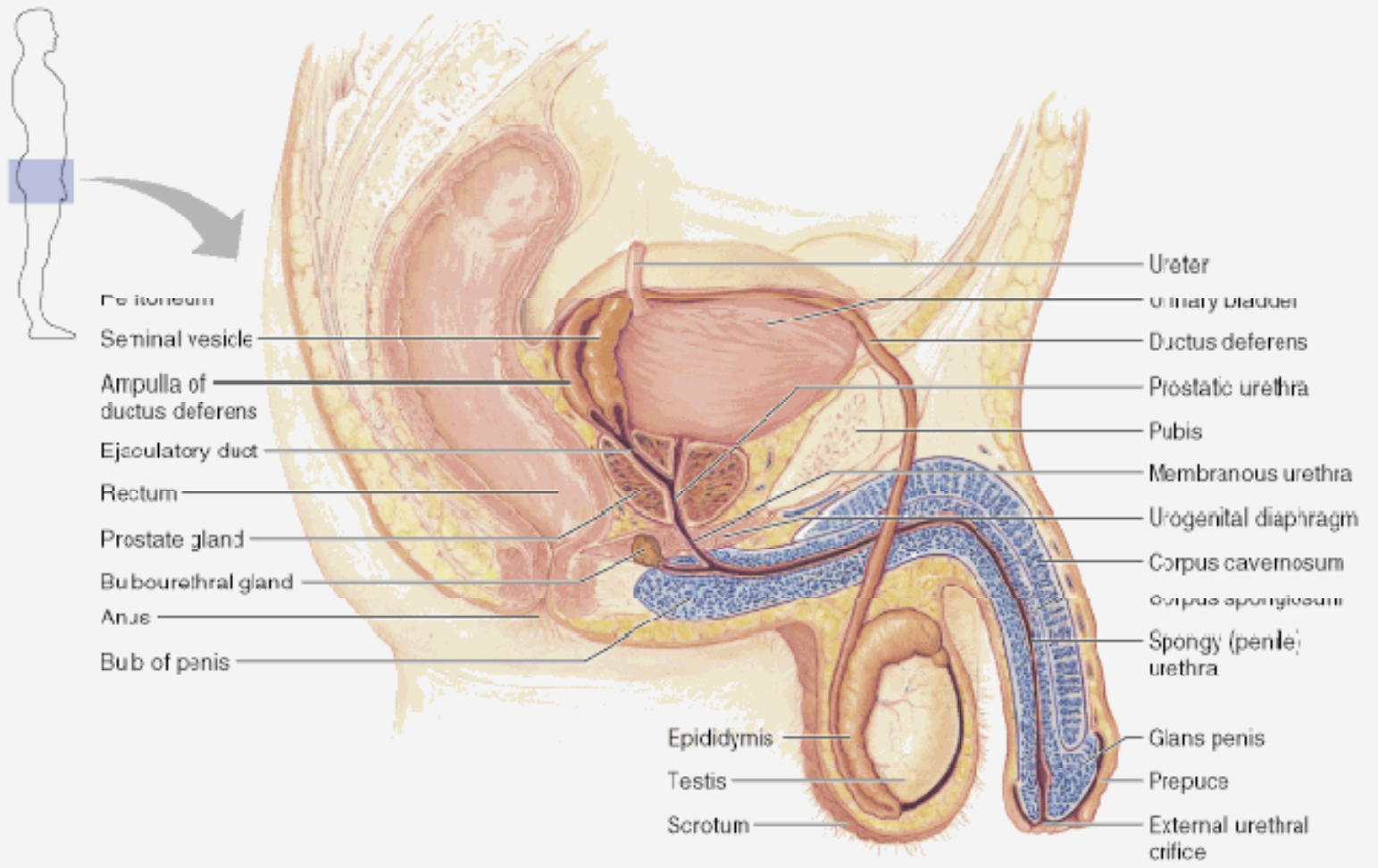
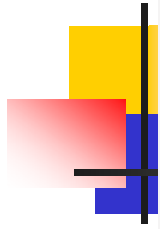
- a. protein
- b. sodium
- c. iron
- d. potassium



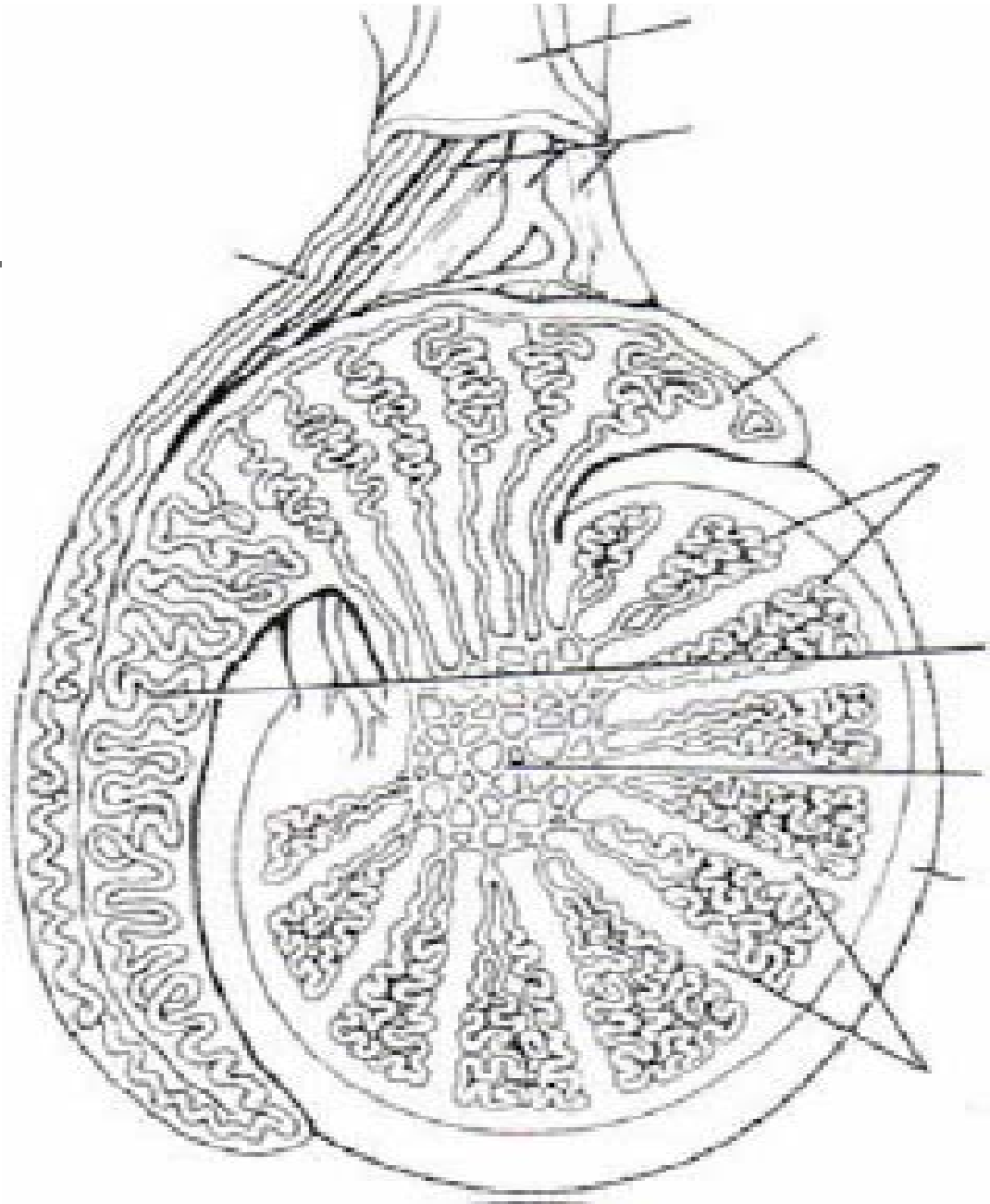
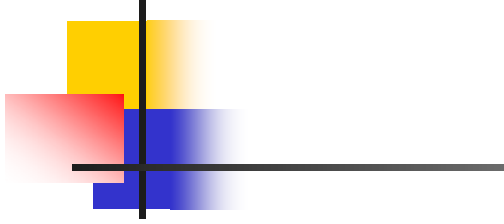
A mother brings her 10 year old daughter in for a clinical consultation because she has observed the daughter eating chalk and corn starch. You recognize the condition as pica and order blood tests. You suspect that the test will show that she is deficient in:

- c. iron

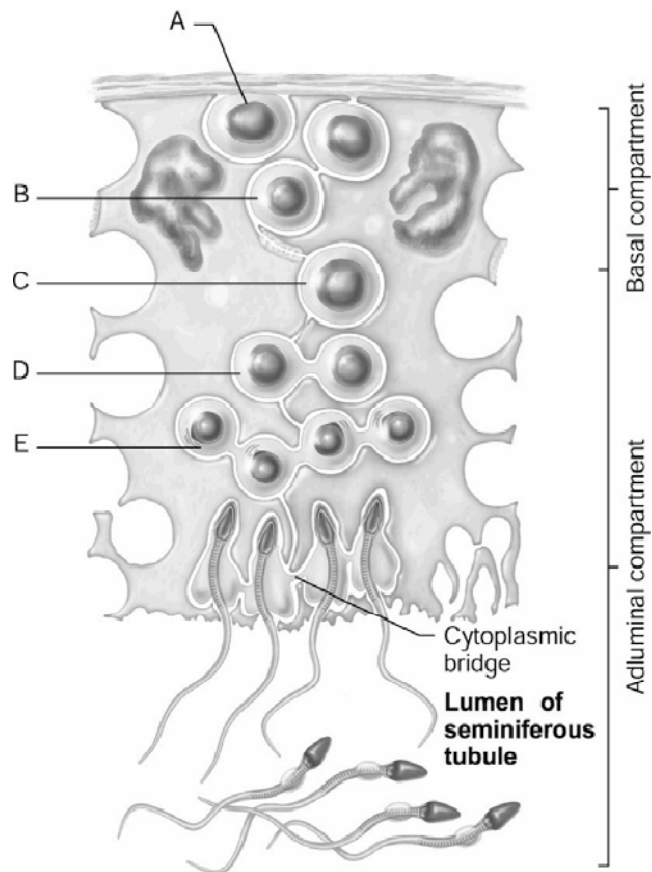




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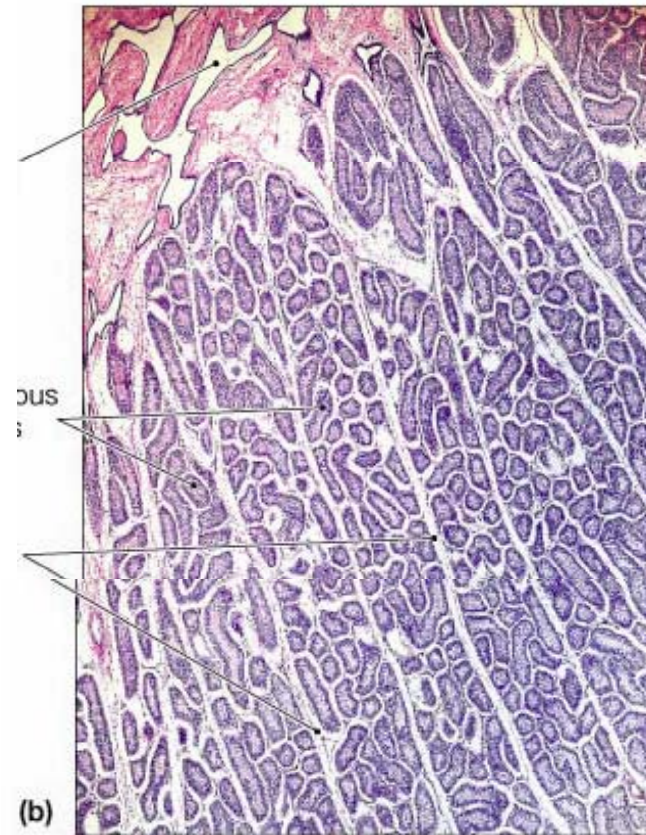


Match

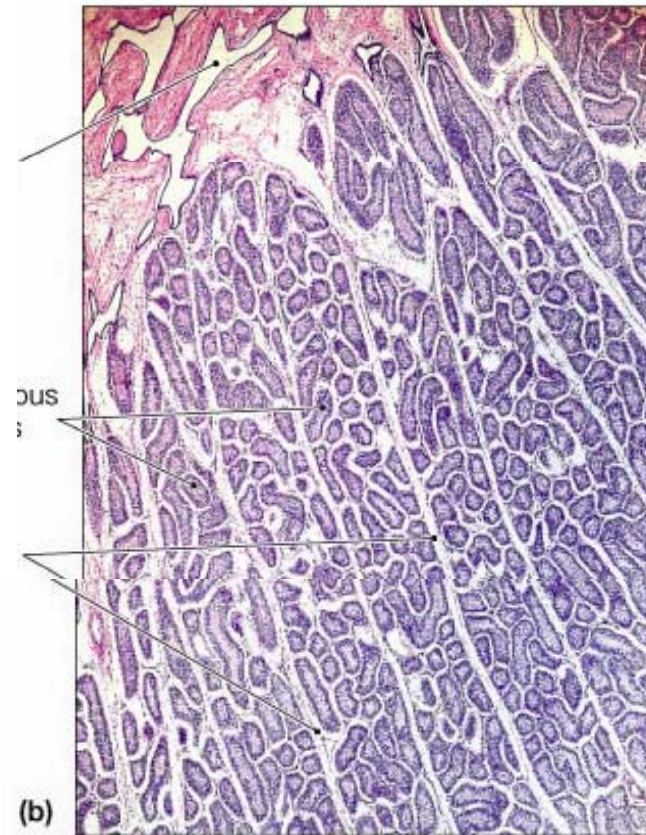


- 1. Stem Cell
- 2. 1st cells with n number chromosomes
- 3. Type B Spermatogonia
- 4. Early Spermatids
- 5. Primary Spermatocyte

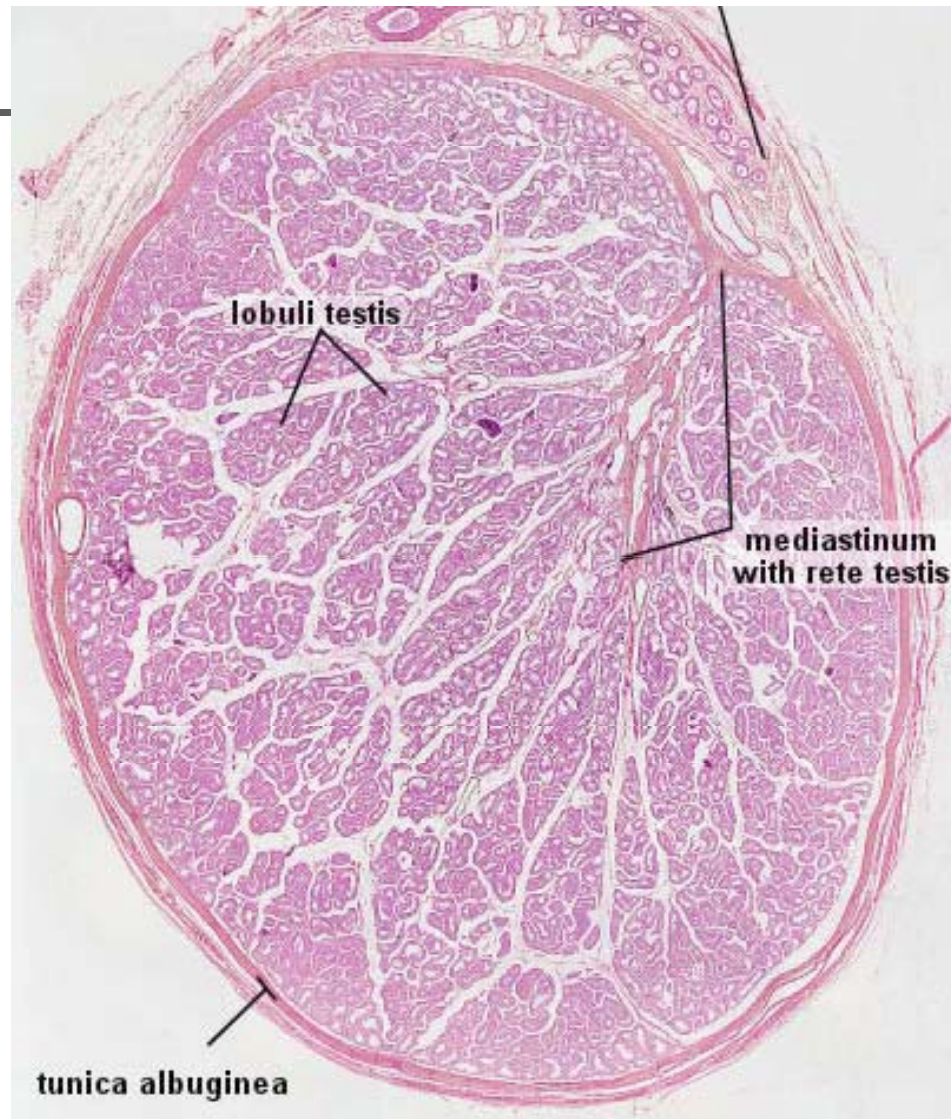
What does this picture represent?



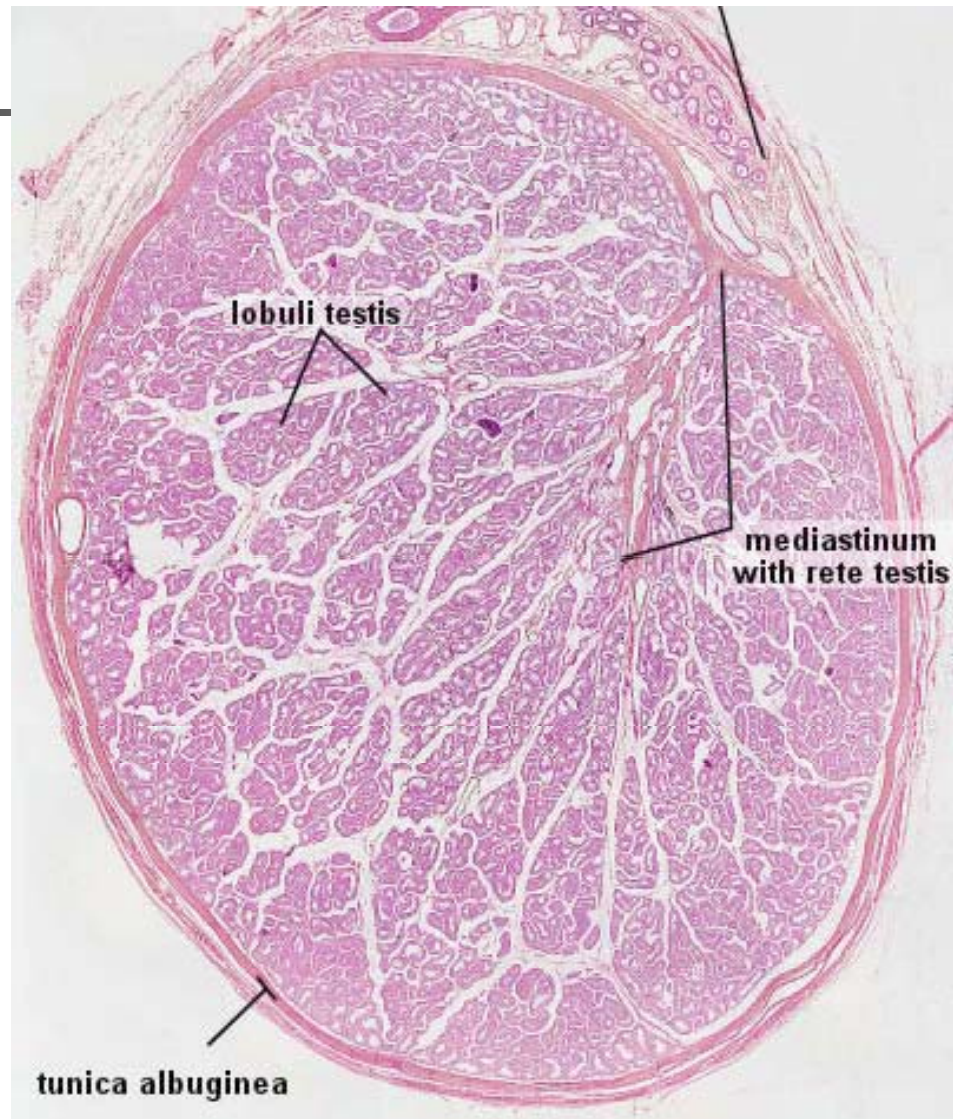
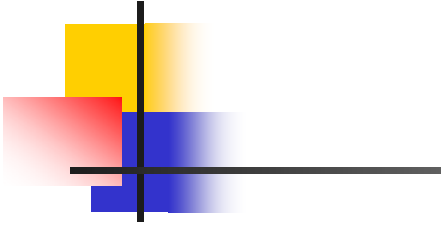
Testes

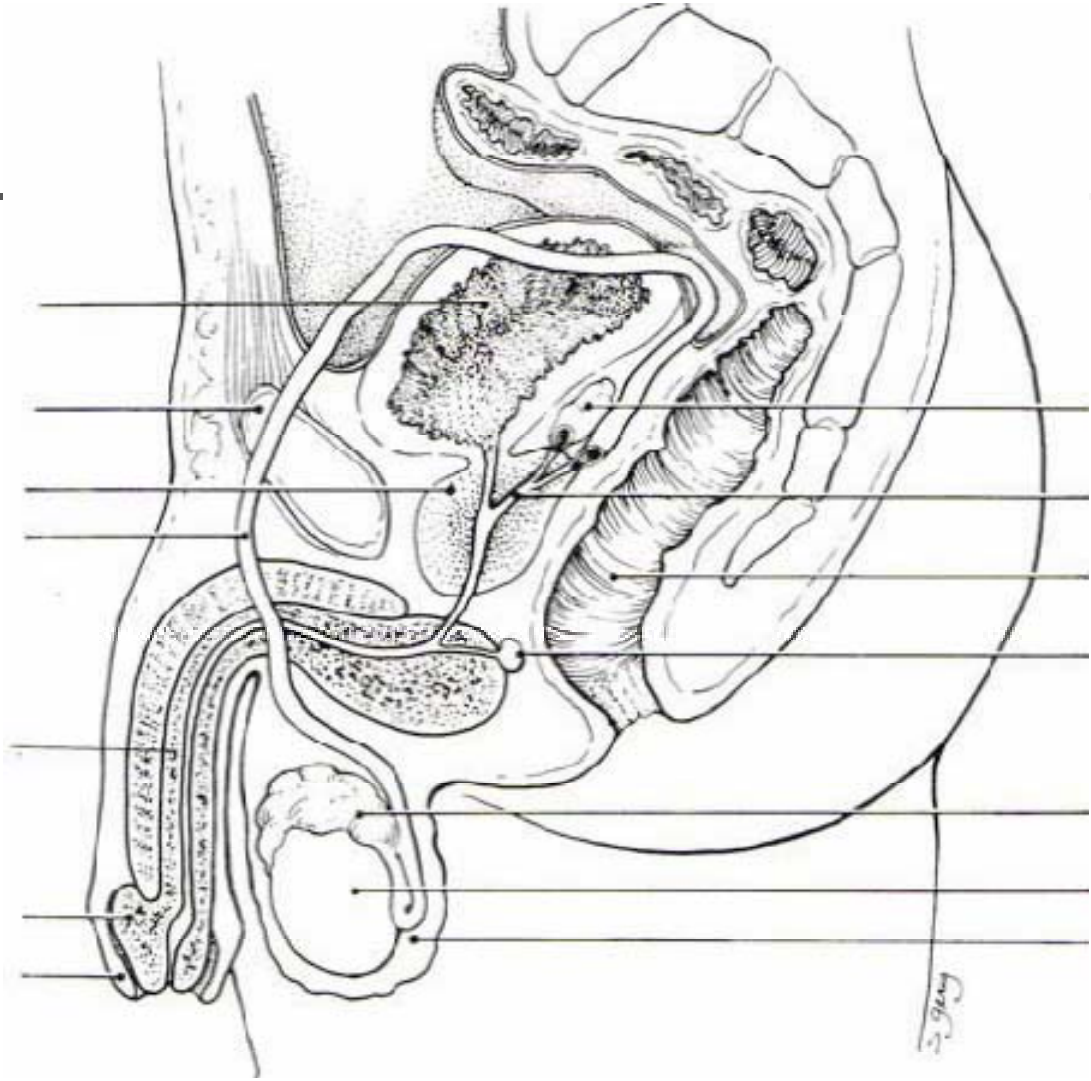
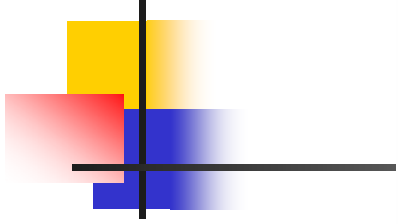


What does this picture represent?



Testes







Which tube carries sperm from the scrotum to the abdominal pelvic cavity?

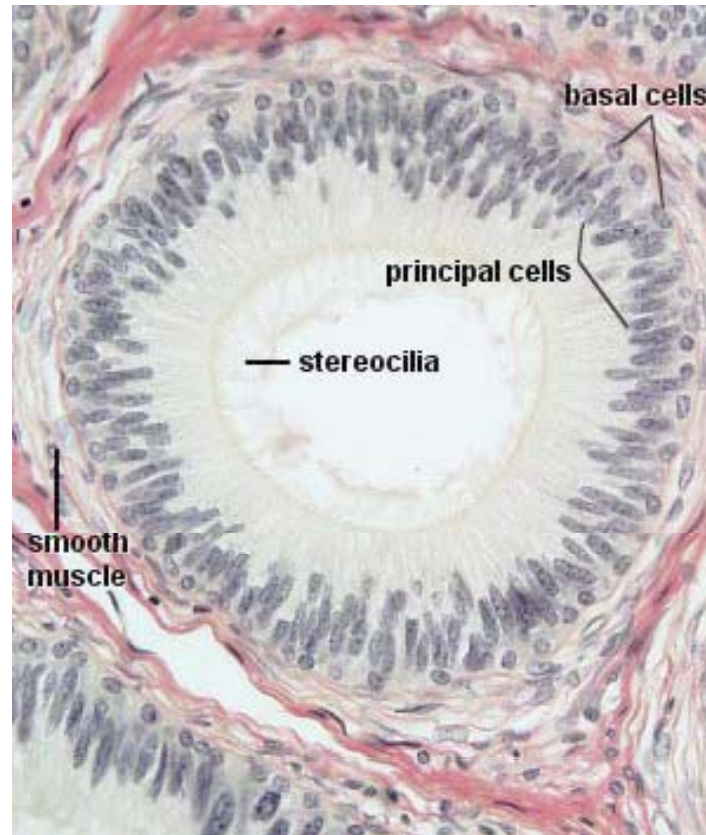
- a. epididymis
- b. ejaculatory duct
- c. ductus deferens
- d. urethra



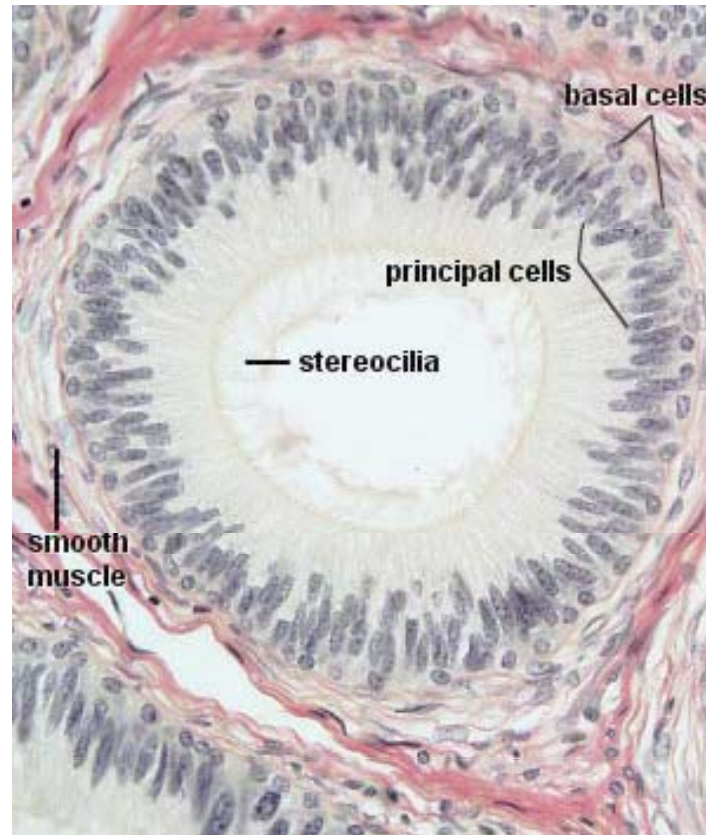
Which tube carries sperm from the scrotum to the abdominal pelvic cavity?

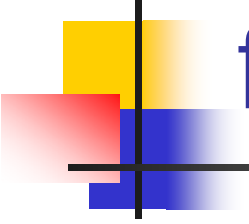
- c. ductus deferens

What is this picture?



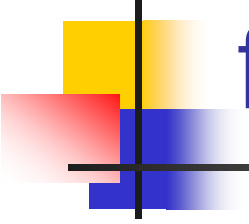
Epidydimus





Which of the following is found in the scrotum?

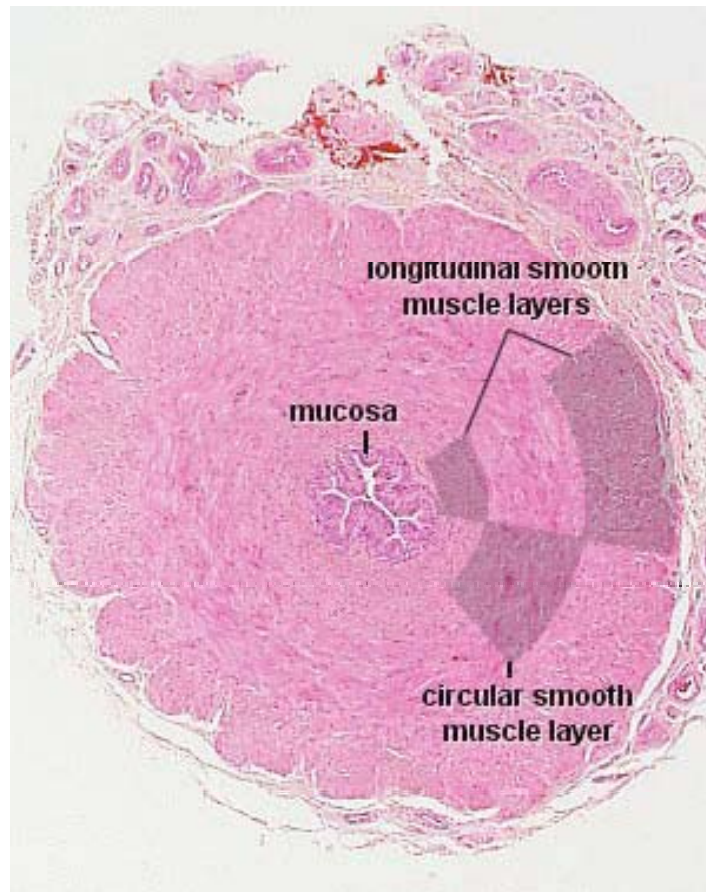
- a. epididymis
- b. ejaculatory duct
- c. seminal vesicles
- d. bulbourethral gland



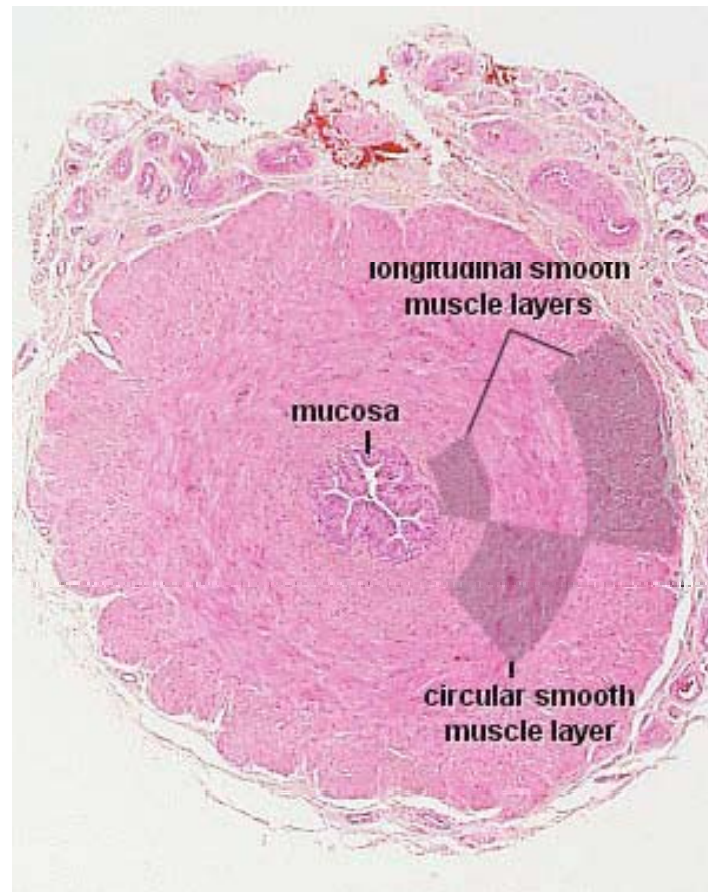
Which of the following is
found in the scrotum?

- a. epididymis

What is this?



Vas Deferens





This gland is located inferior to the urinary bladder:

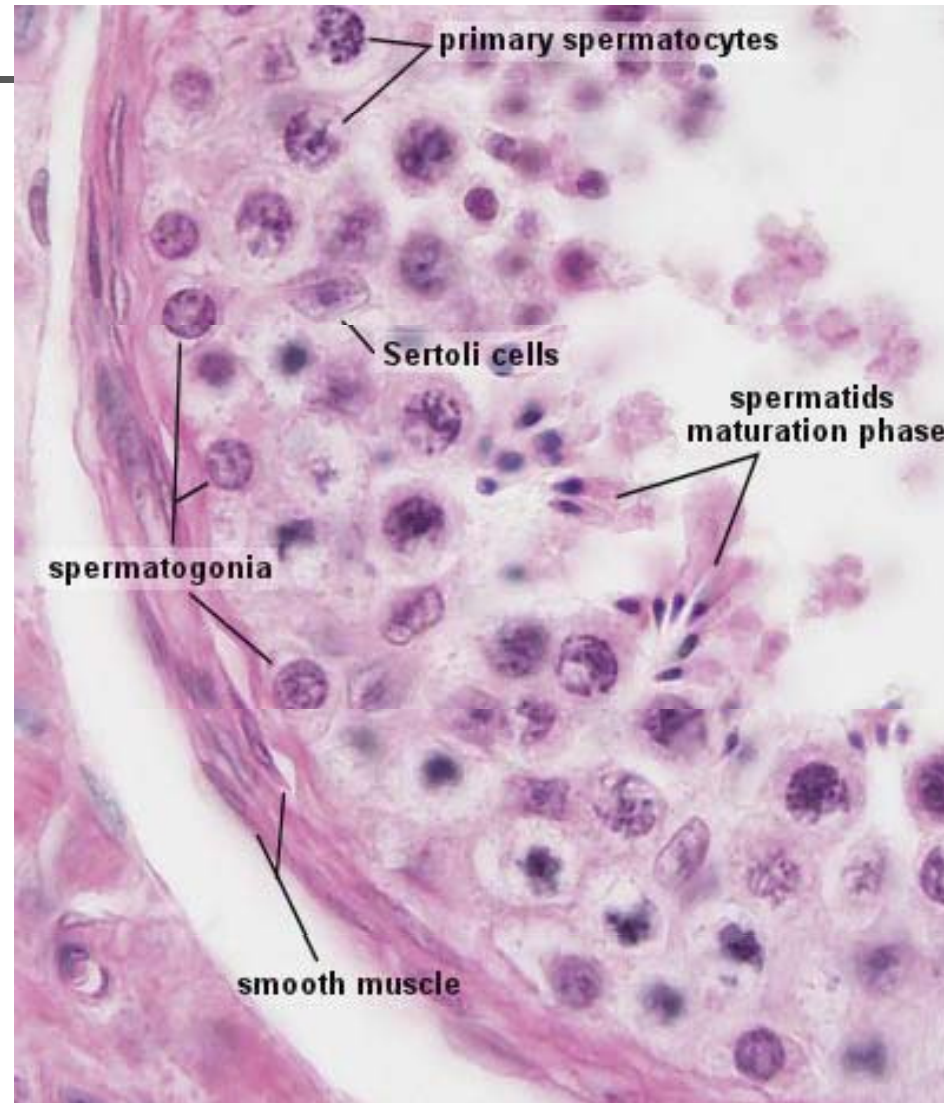
- a. bulbourethral
- b. prostate
- c. epididymis
- d. testis



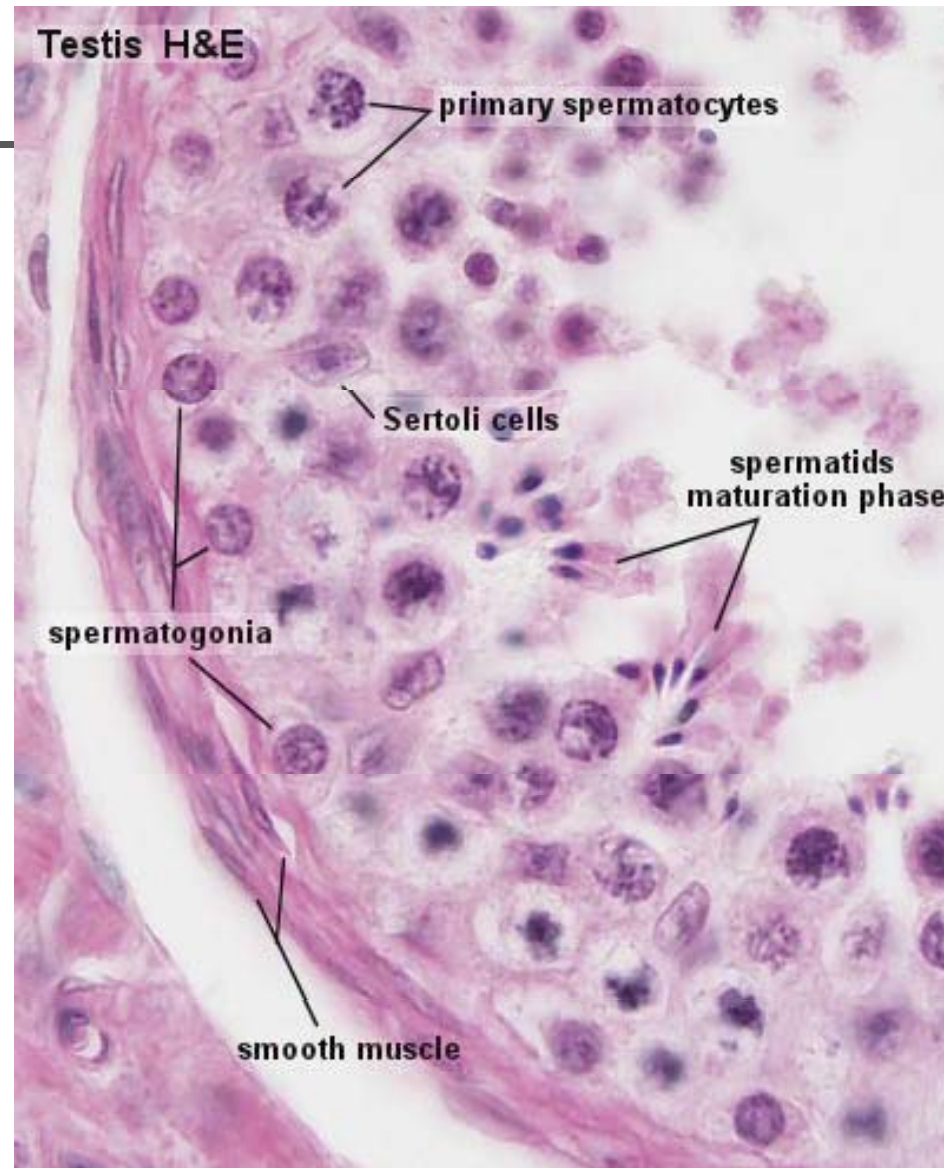
This gland is located inferior
to the urinary bladder:

- b. prostate

This picture represents?



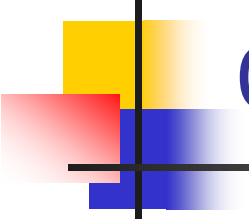
Testes





Which portion of the penis contains the urethra?

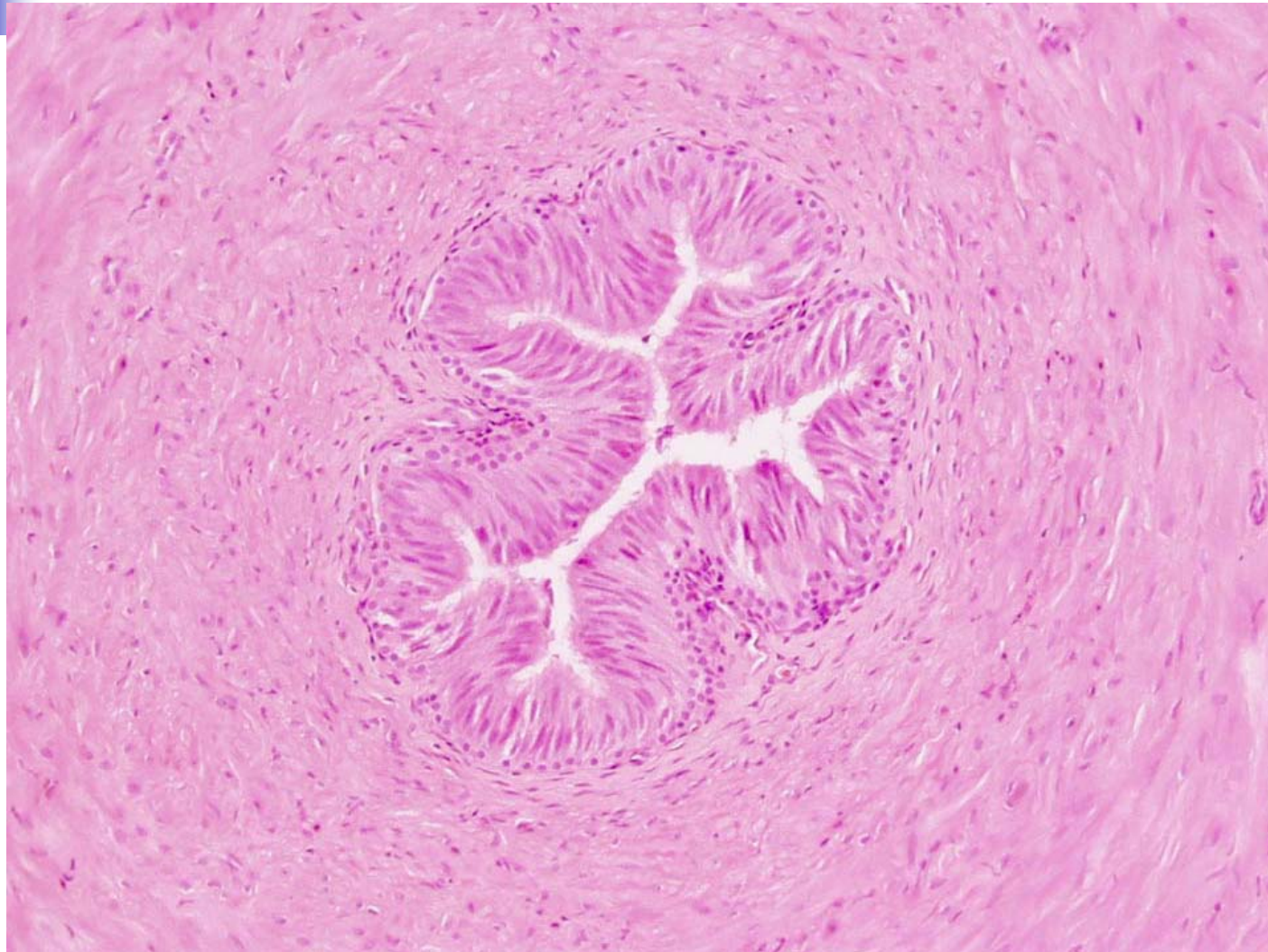
- a. corpora cavernosa
- b. corpus spongiosum
- c. prepuce
- d. crura



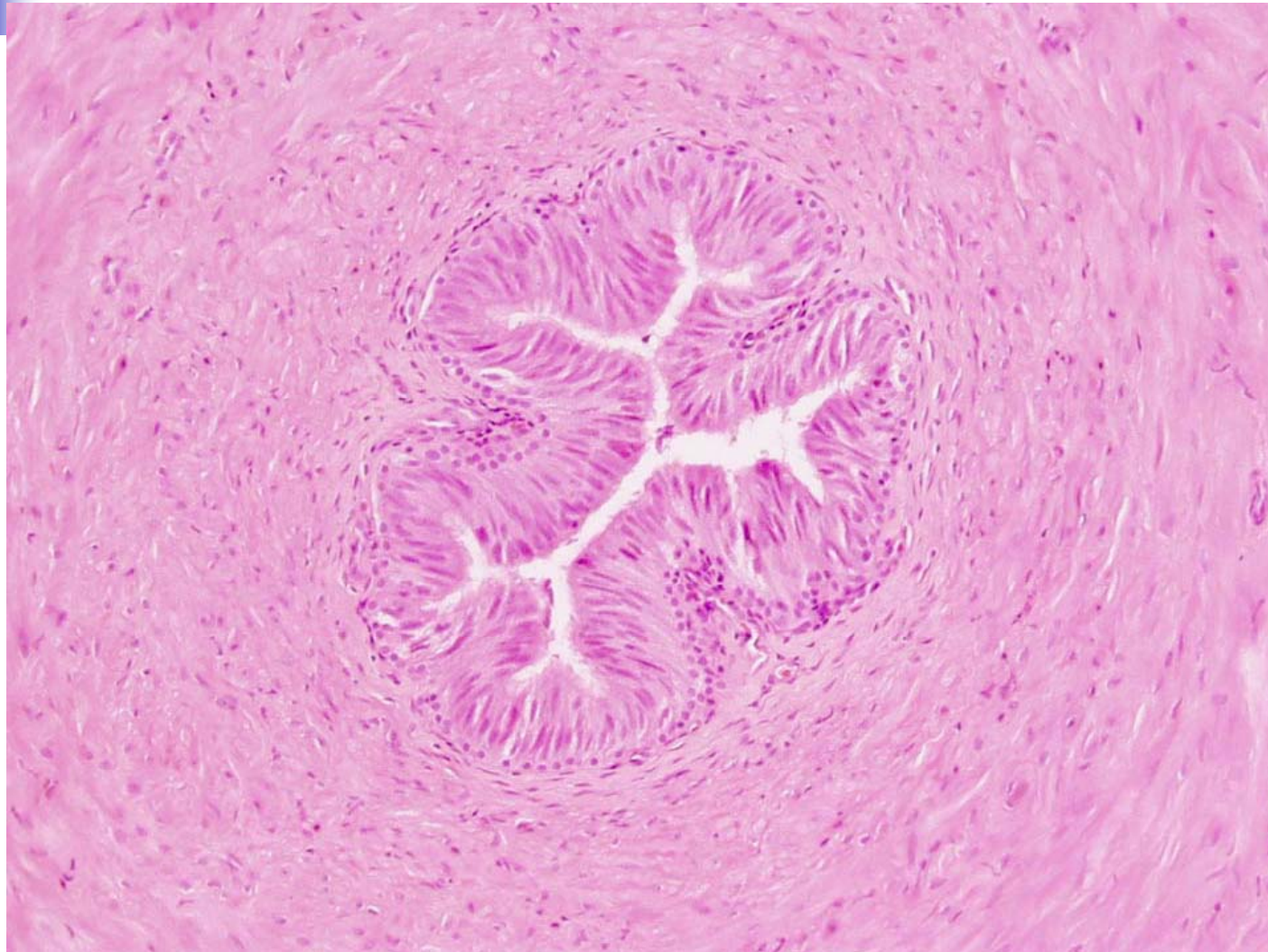
Which portion of the penis
contains the urethra?

- b. corpus spongiosum

What does this represent?



Vas Deferens





Which of the following is not an accessory gland that contributes fluid to the semen?

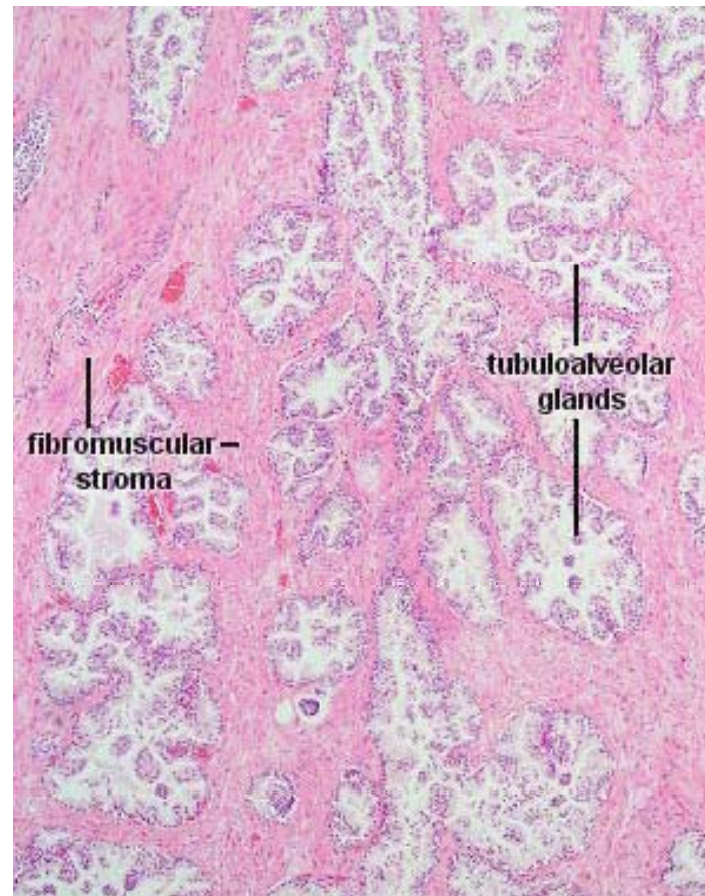
- a. bulbourethral gland
- b. prostate gland
- c. seminal vesicles
- d. epididymis



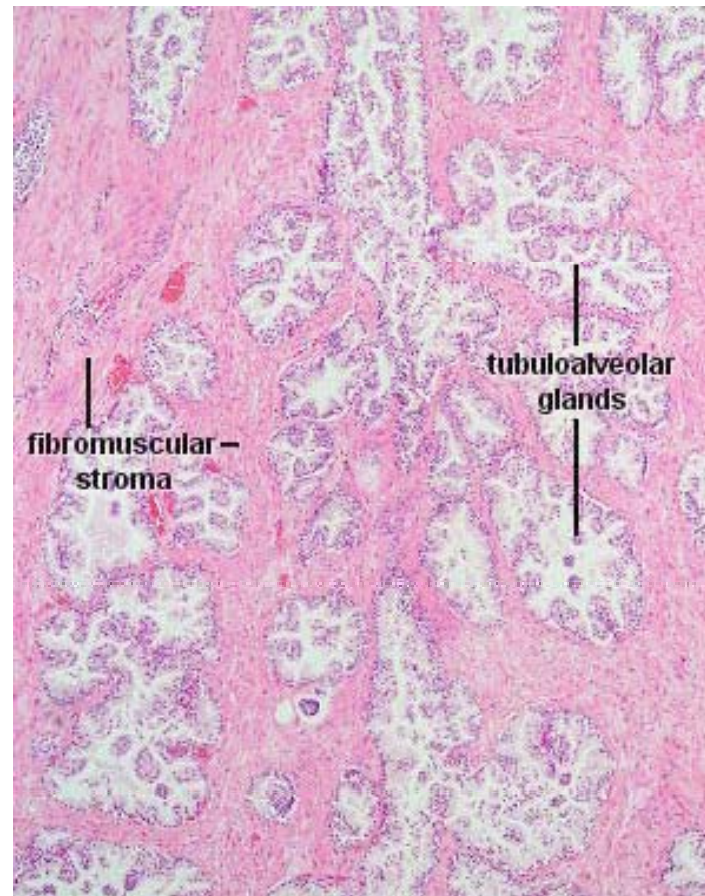
Which of the following is not an accessory gland that contributes fluid to the semen?

- d. epididymis

What organ does this represent?



Prostate





All of the following are secondary sex characteristics of the male except:

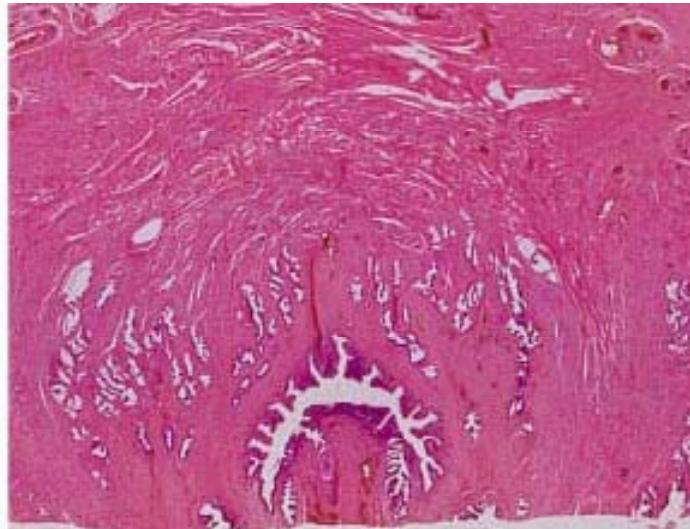
- a. facial hair
- b. enlargement of the larynx
- c. spermatogenesis
- d. all of the above are secondary sex characteristics of the male



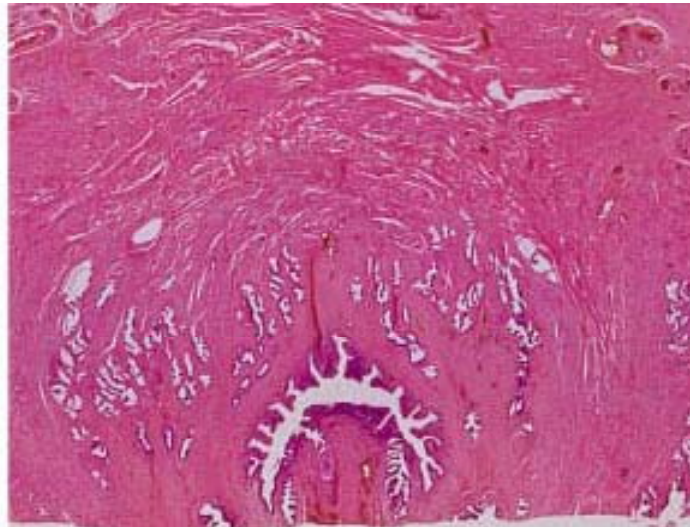
All of the following are secondary sex characteristics of the male except:

- c. spermatogenesis

What gland does this represent?



Prostate





Where in the body are sperm stored?

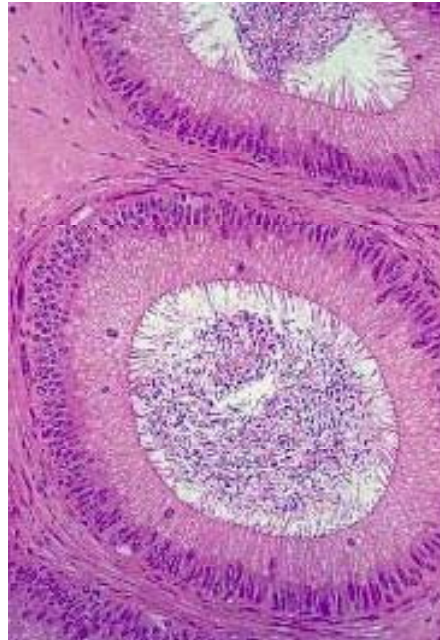
- a. testis
- b. epididymis
- c. prostate
- d. seminal vesicle



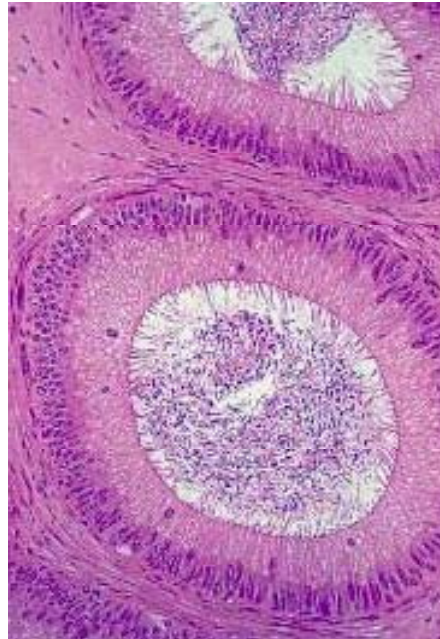
Where in the body are sperm stored?

- b. epididymis

What does this picture represent?



Epididymus





Where do sperm acquire their motility?

- a. testis
- b. vas deferens
- c. epididymis
- d. uterine tube



Where do sperm acquire their motility?

- c. epididymis



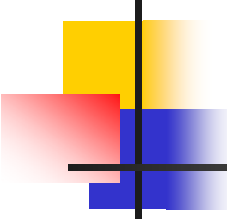
Spermatogenesis requires which of the following hormones?

- a. LH
- b. FSH
- c. testosterone
- d. all three are necessary for spermatogenesis



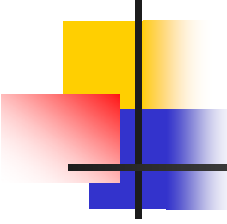
Spermatogenesis requires which of the following hormones?

- d. all three are necessary for spermatogenesis



Erection in the male is controlled by the _____ nervous system while ejaculation is controlled by the _____ nervous system.

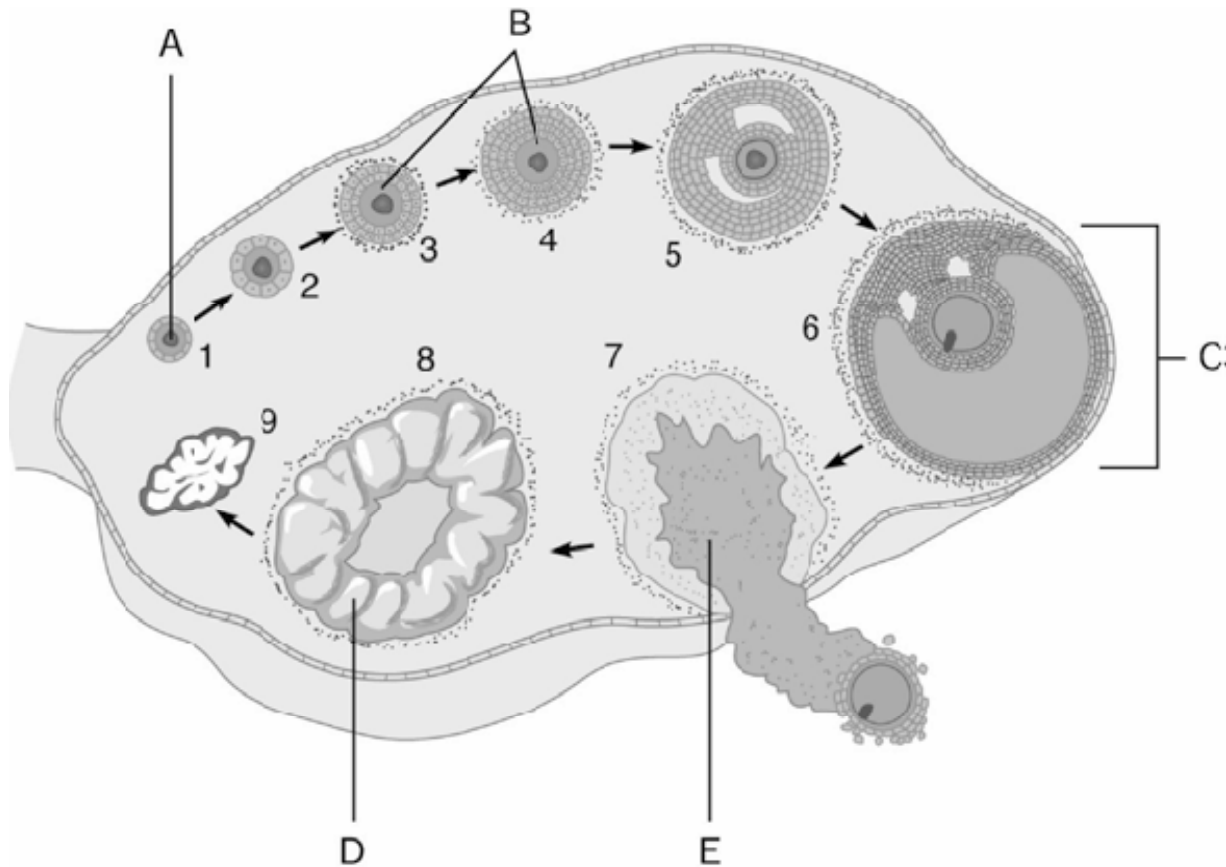
- a. voluntary, sympathetic
- b. voluntary, parasympathetic
- c. parasympathetic, sympathetic
- d. sympathetic, parasympathetic



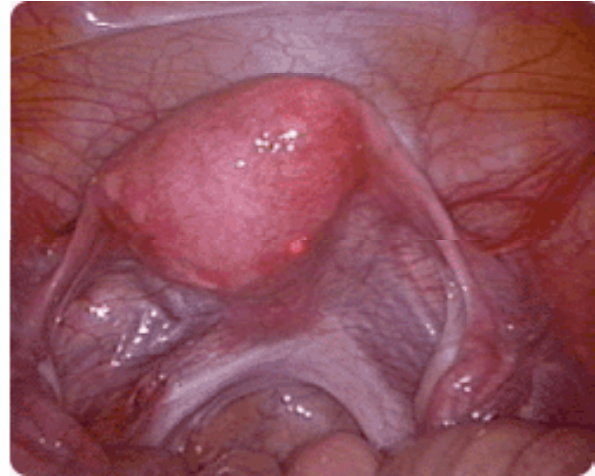
Erection in the male is controlled by the _____ nervous system while ejaculation is controlled by the _____ nervous system.

- c. parasympathetic, sympathetic

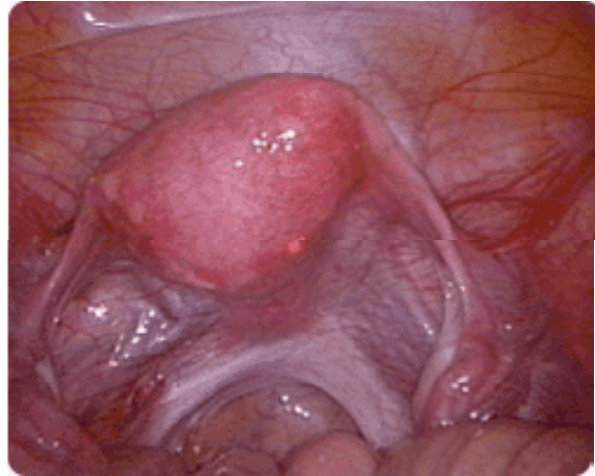
Label the letters



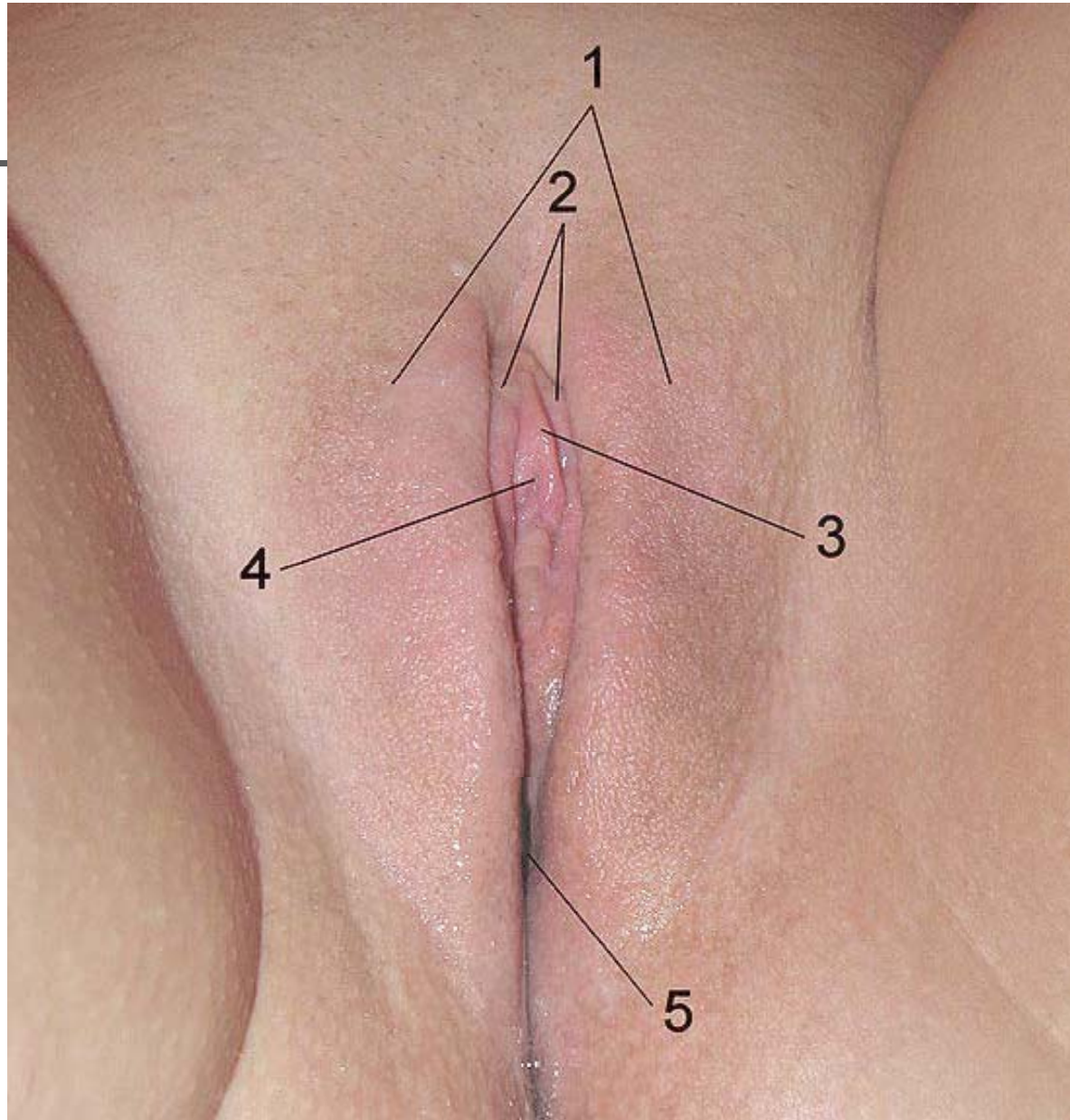
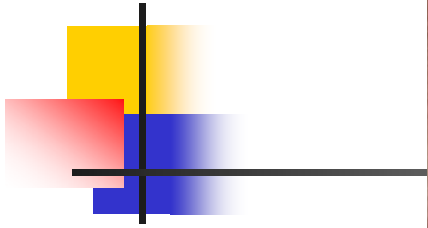
What organ is this?

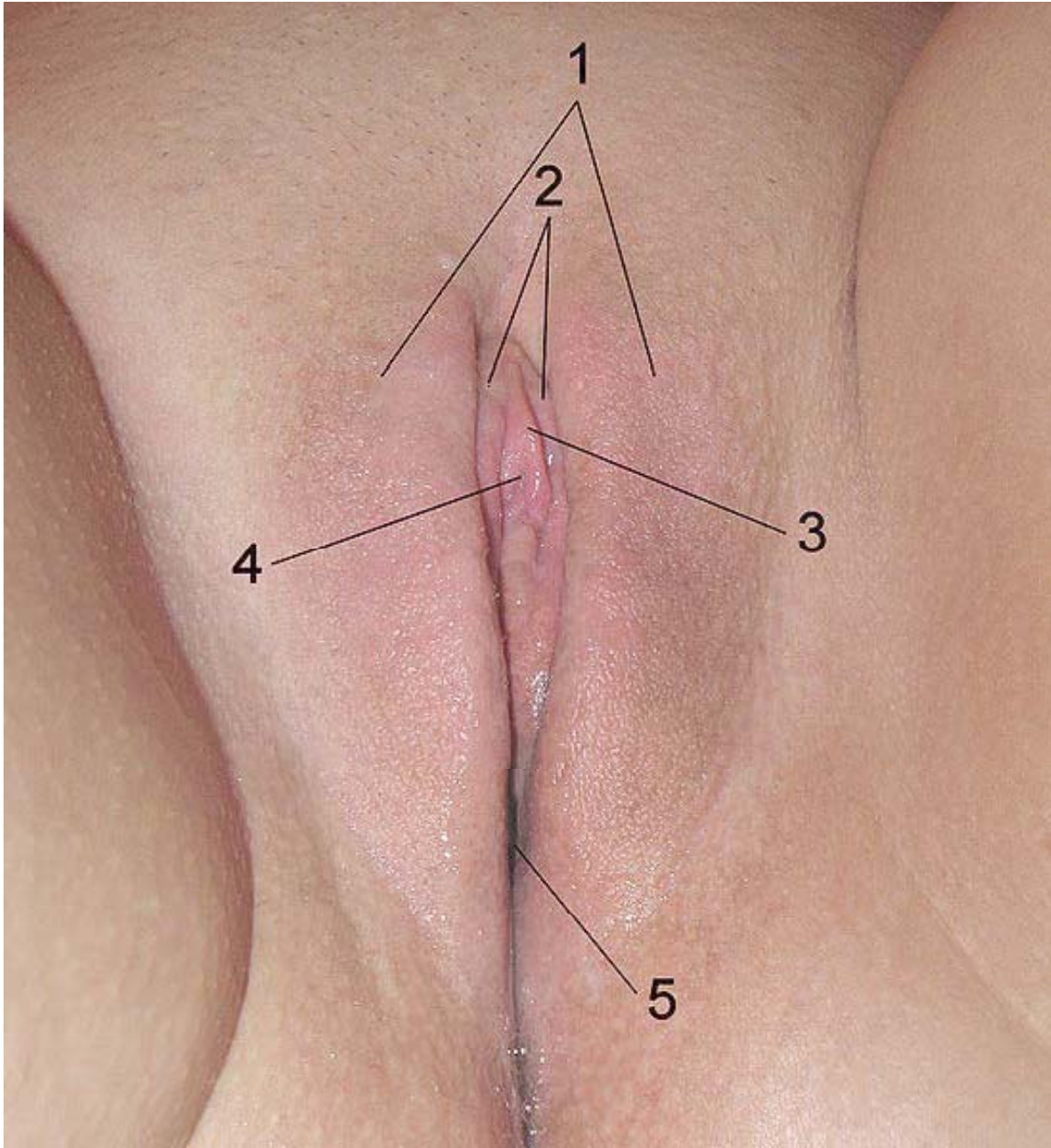


Uterus



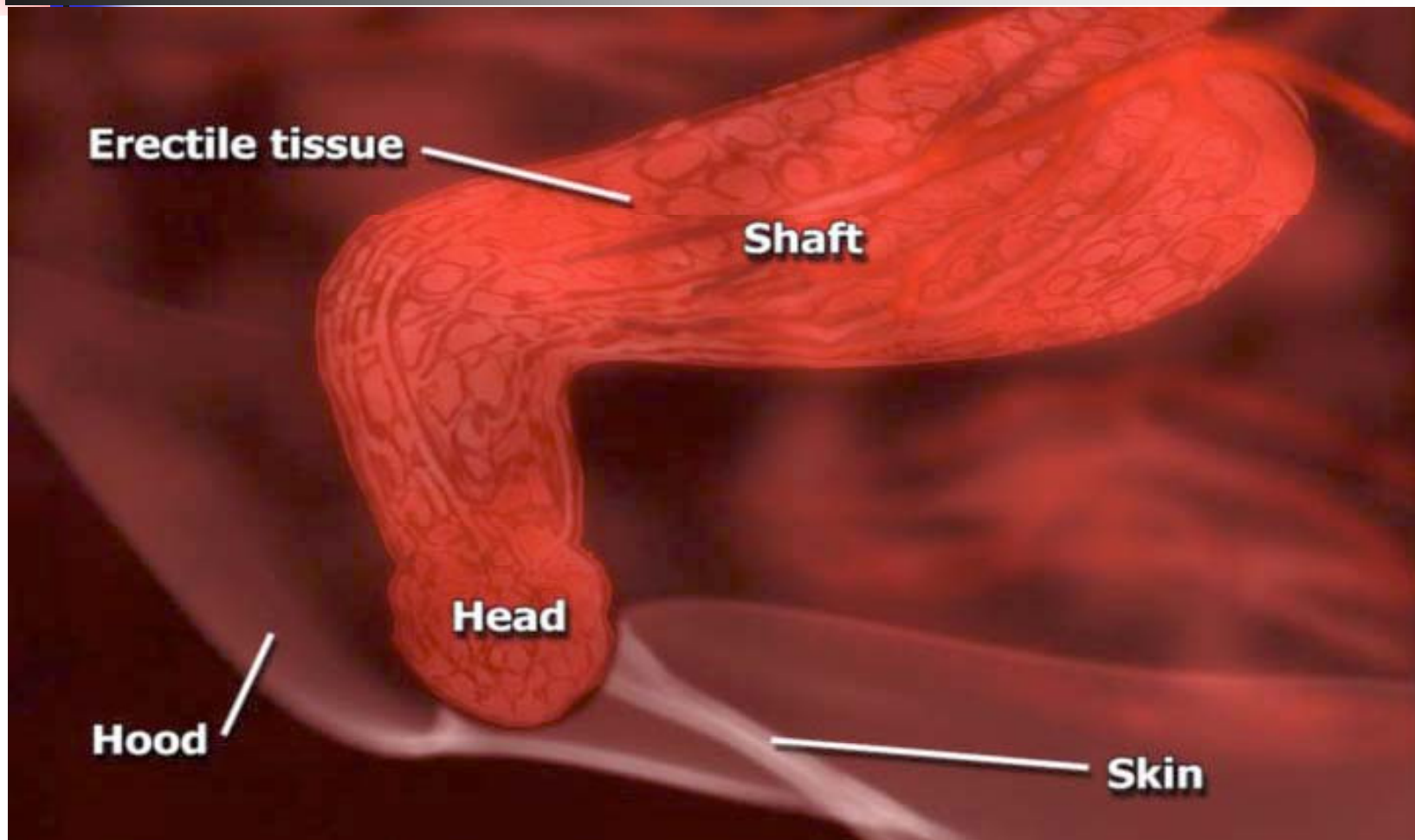
Label the picture



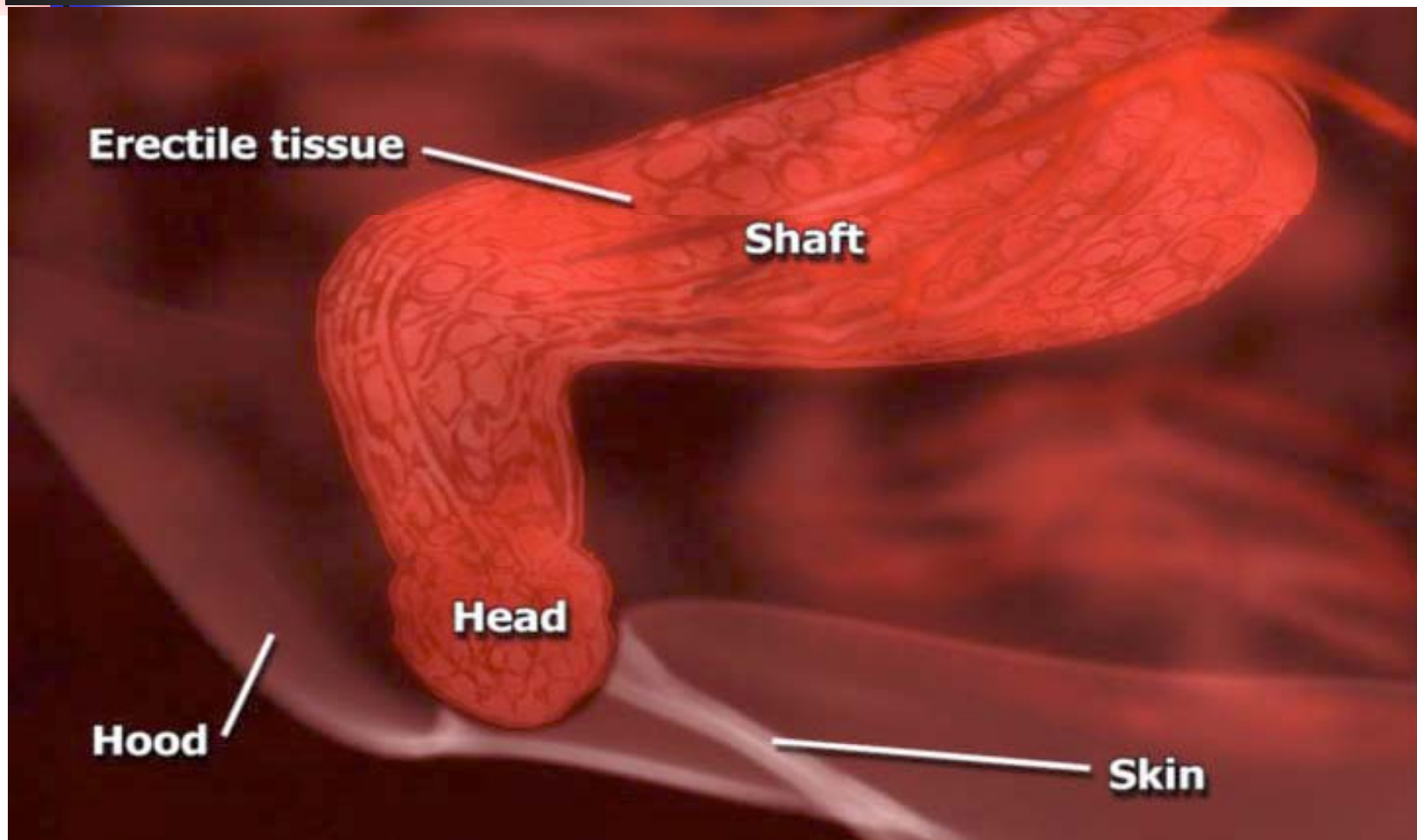


- 1 Labia minora
- 2 Labia majora
- 3 Clitoral Hood
- 4 Clitoris glans
- 5 Vagina

What does this picture represent?



Clitoris





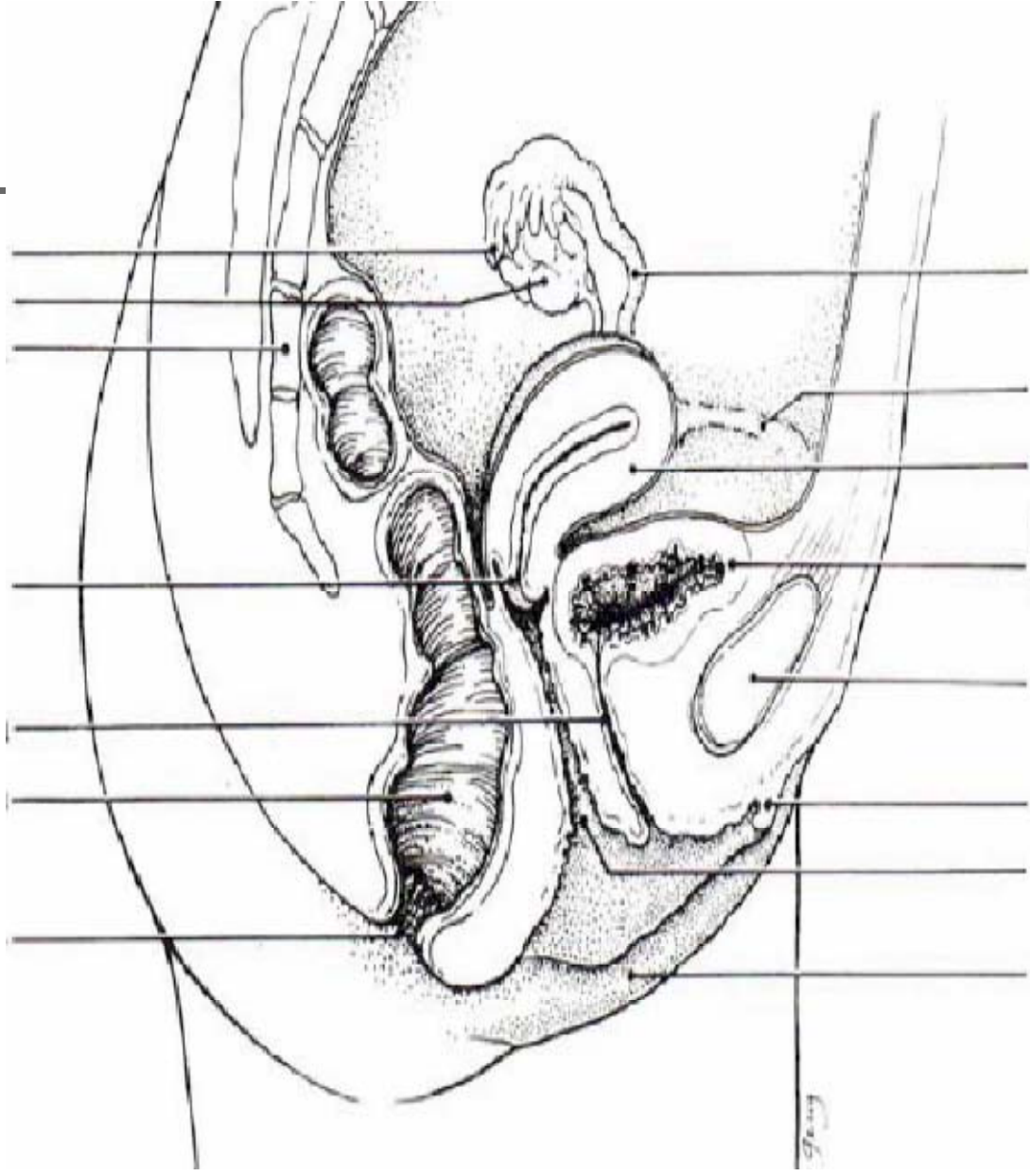
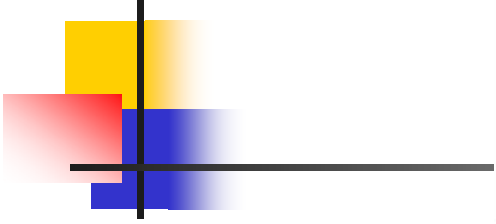
The superior portion of the uterus is called the:

- a. isthmus
- b. cervix
- c. ampulla
- d. fundus

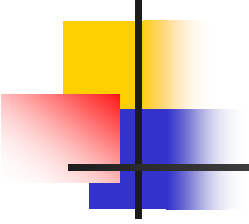


The superior portion of the
uterus is called the:

- d. fundus

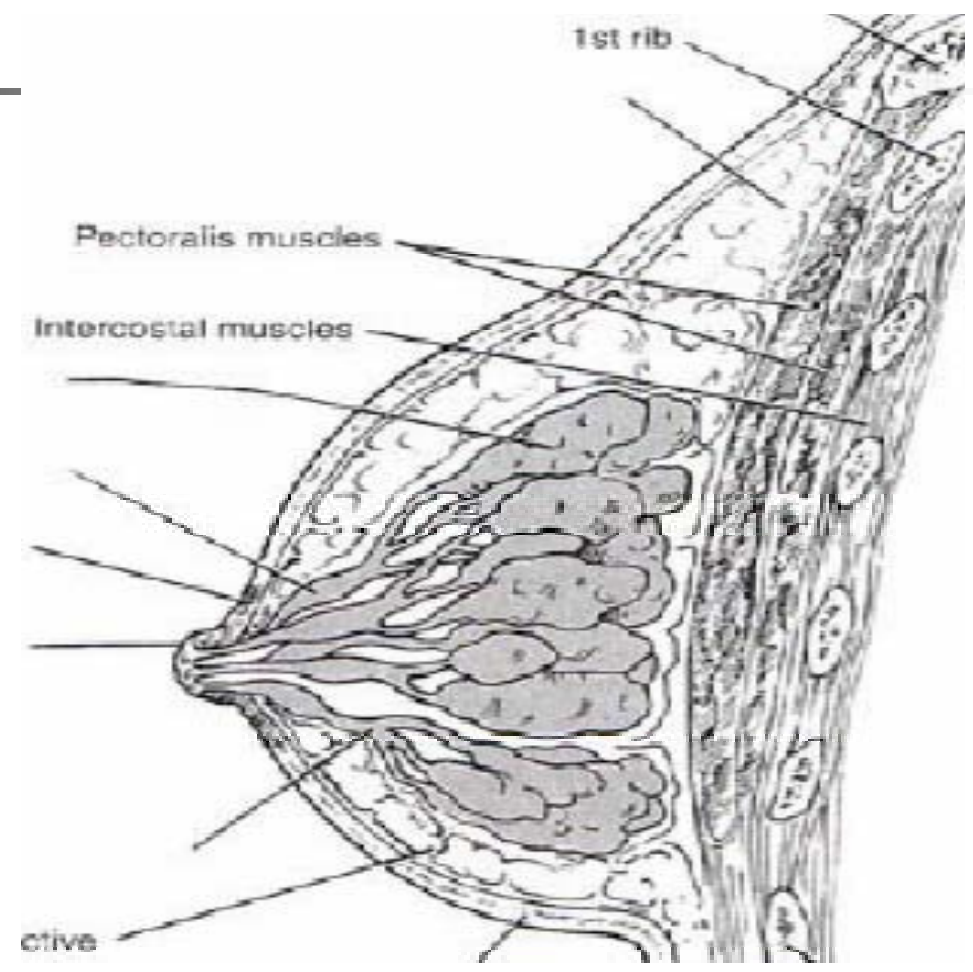
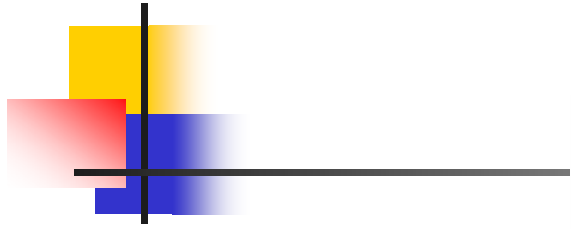


Where are fimbriae found?

- 
-
- a. uterus
 - b. ovary
 - c. uterine tubes
 - d. vulva

Where are fimbriae found?

- 
-
- c. uterine tubes





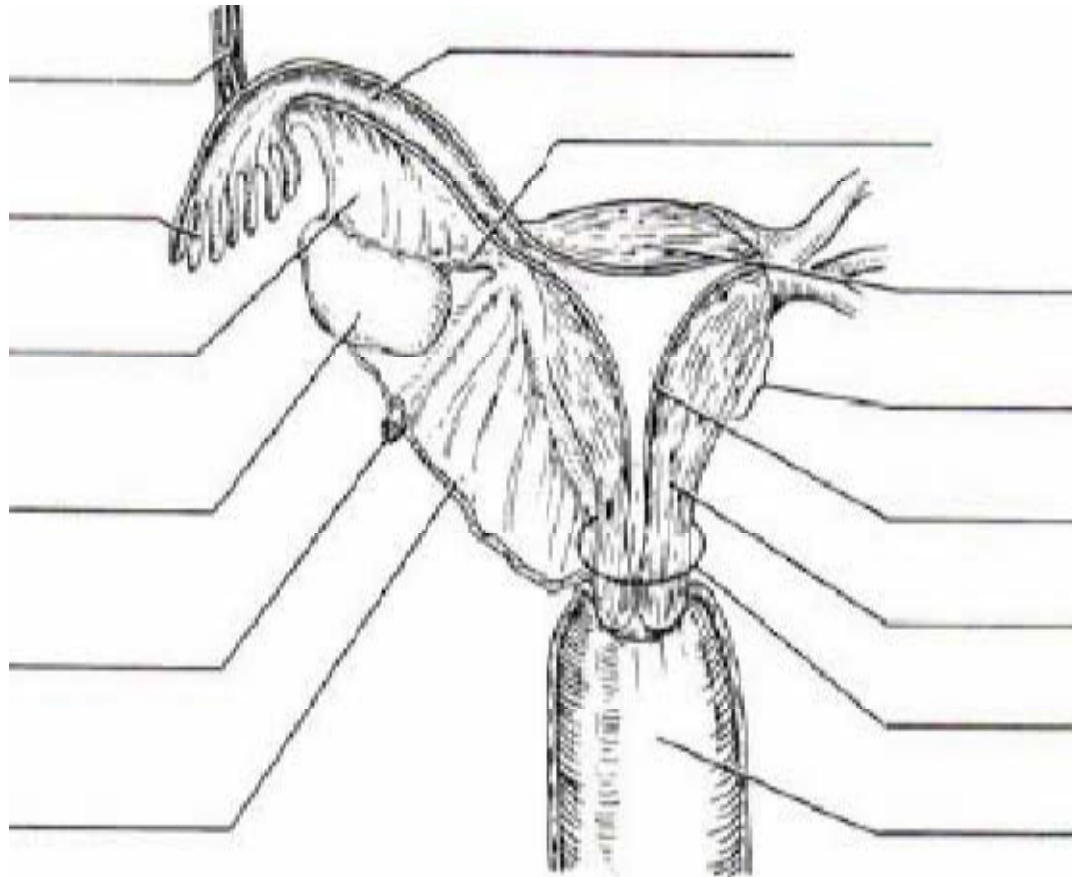
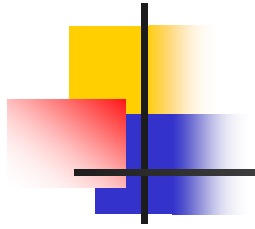
The labia minora are part of
the:

- a. internal genitalia
- b. mons pubis
- c. vulva
- d. all of the above

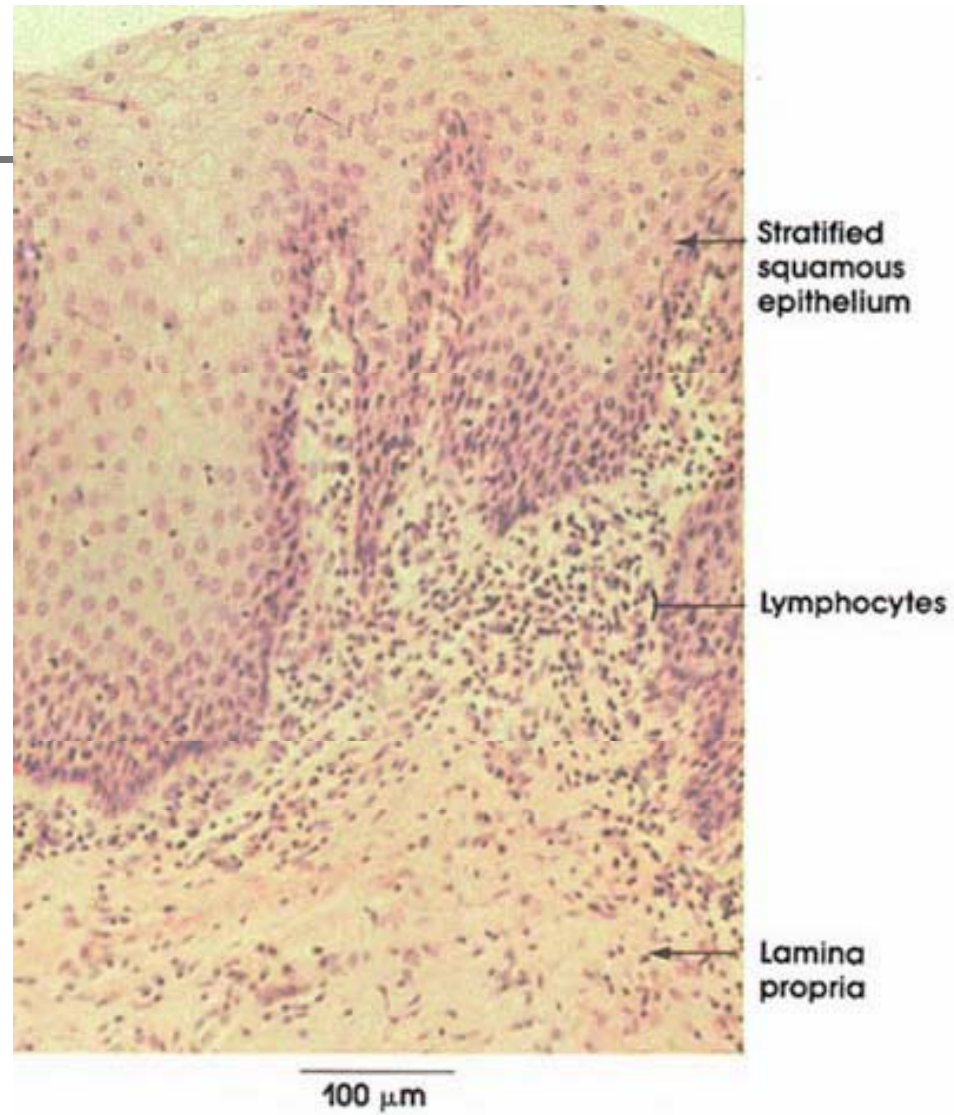


The labia minora are part of
the:

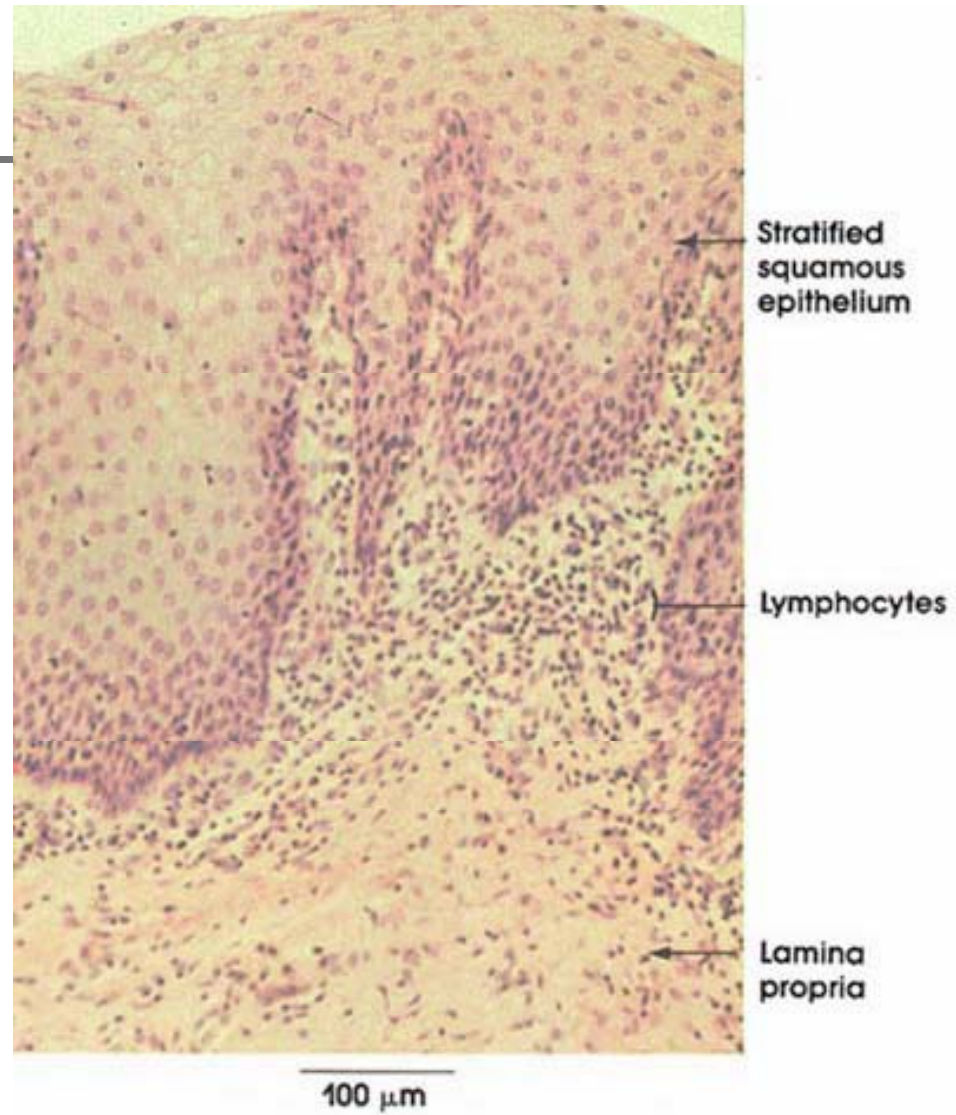
- *c. vulva*

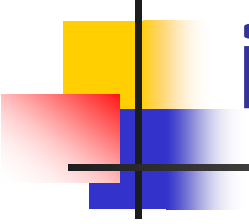


What does this represent?



Vagina





In a nursing mother the milk
is stored in the:

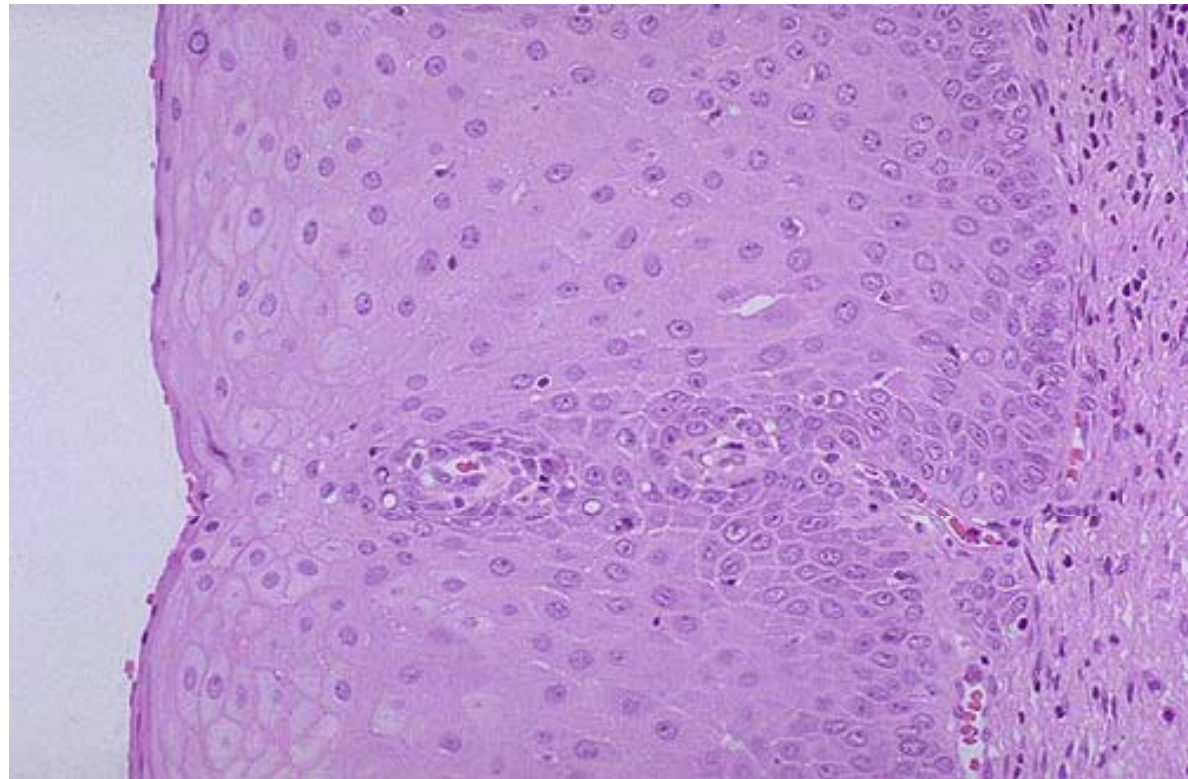
- a. areola
- b. alveolar glands
- c. lactiferous ducts
- d. lactiferous sinus



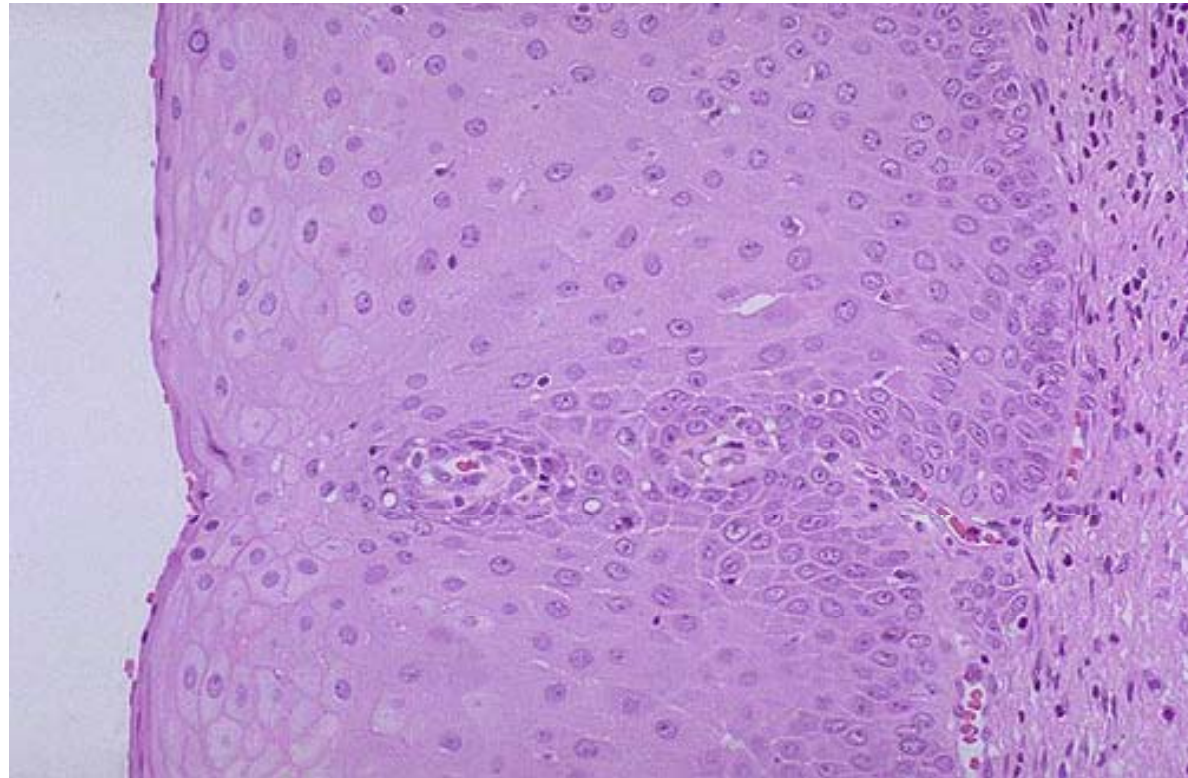
In a nursing mother the milk
is stored in the:

- d. lactiferous sinus

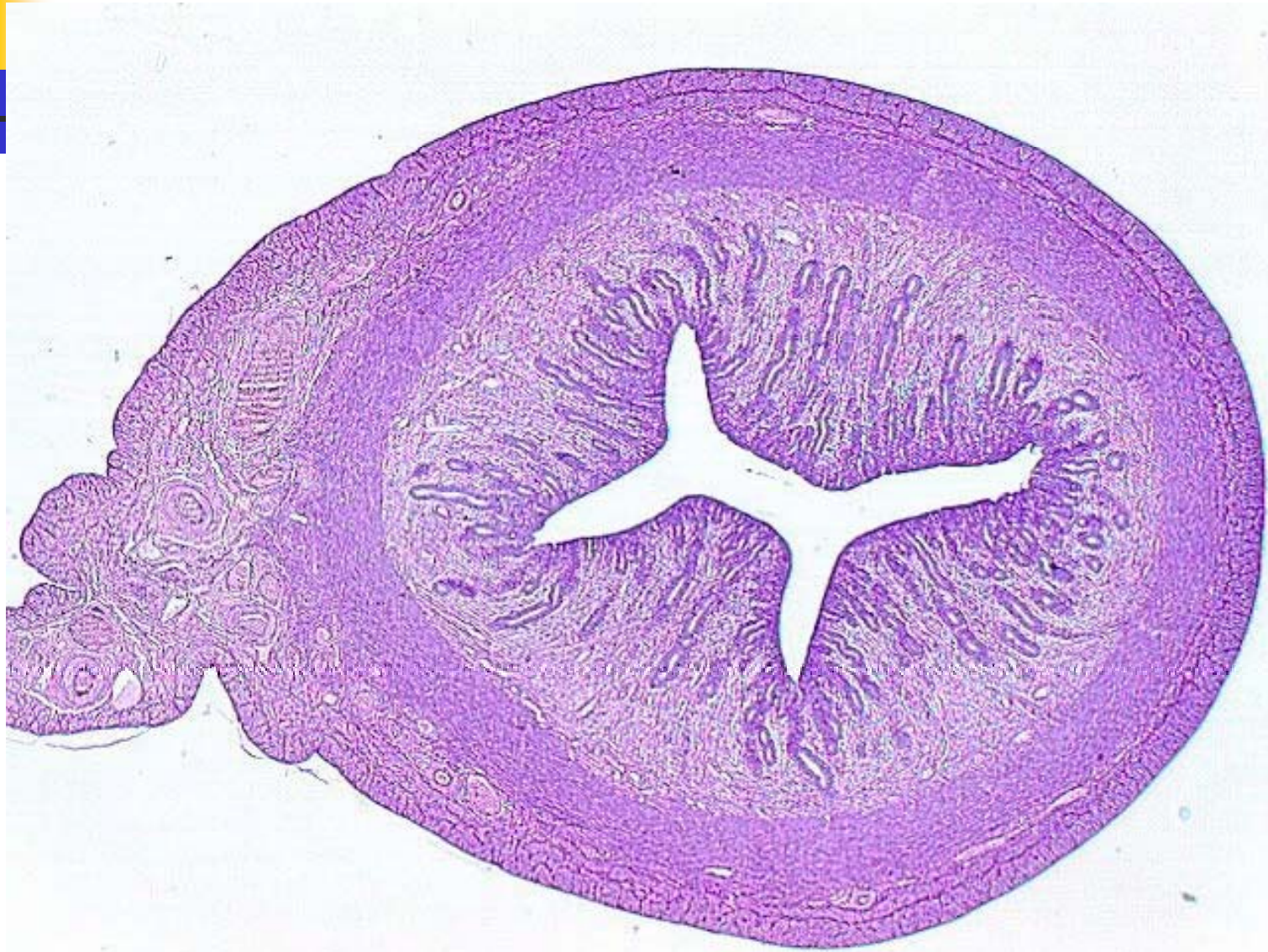
Name epithelium and what organ it belongs to?



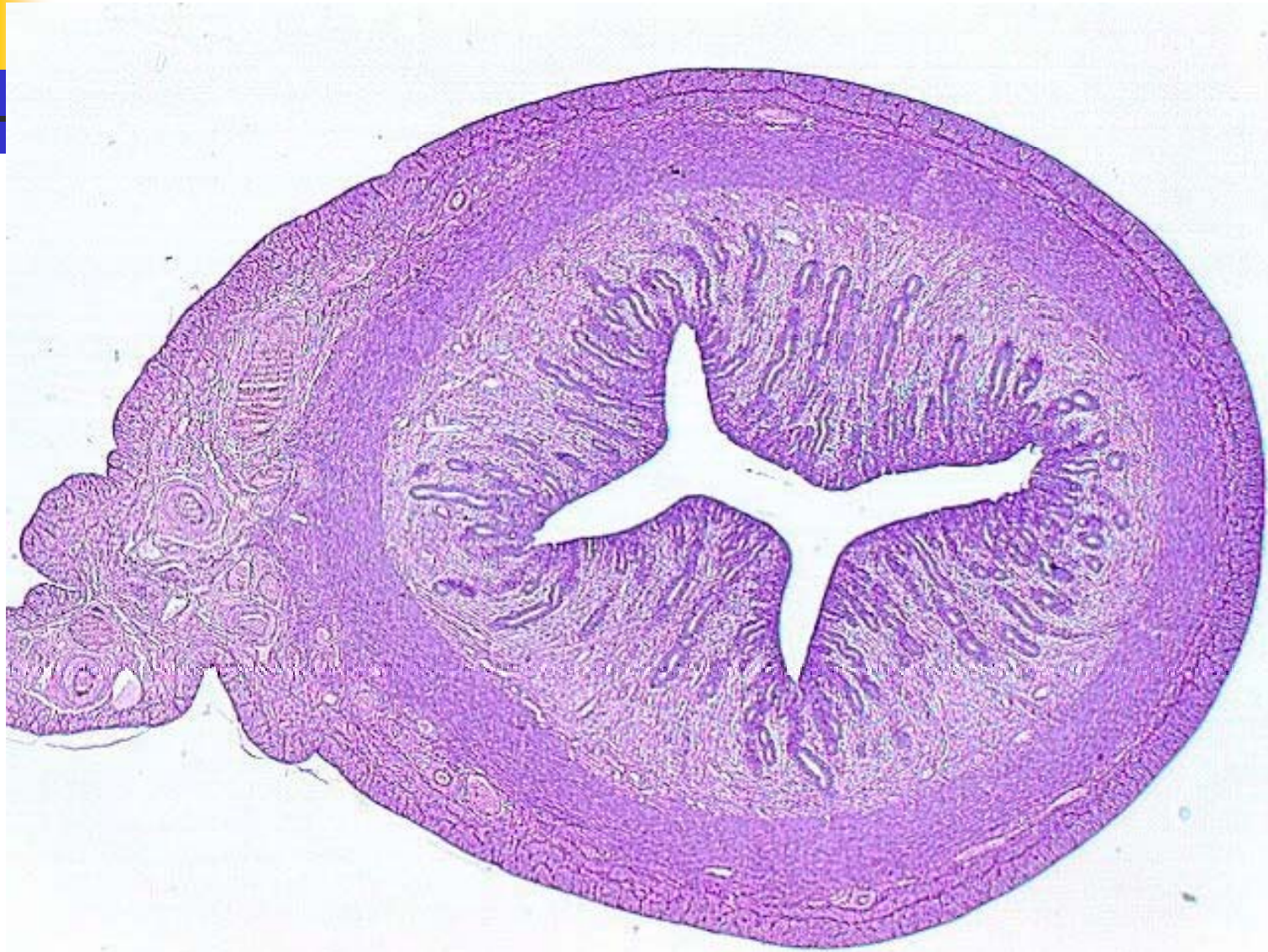
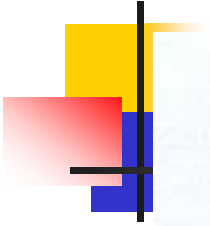
Non-keratinized squamous epithelium of the cervix



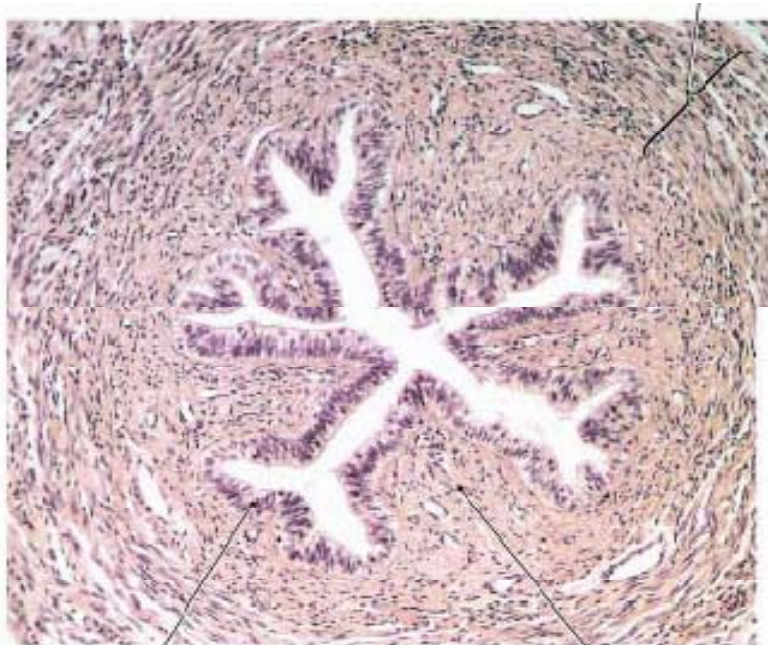
What does this represent?



Uterus



What do these pictures represent?



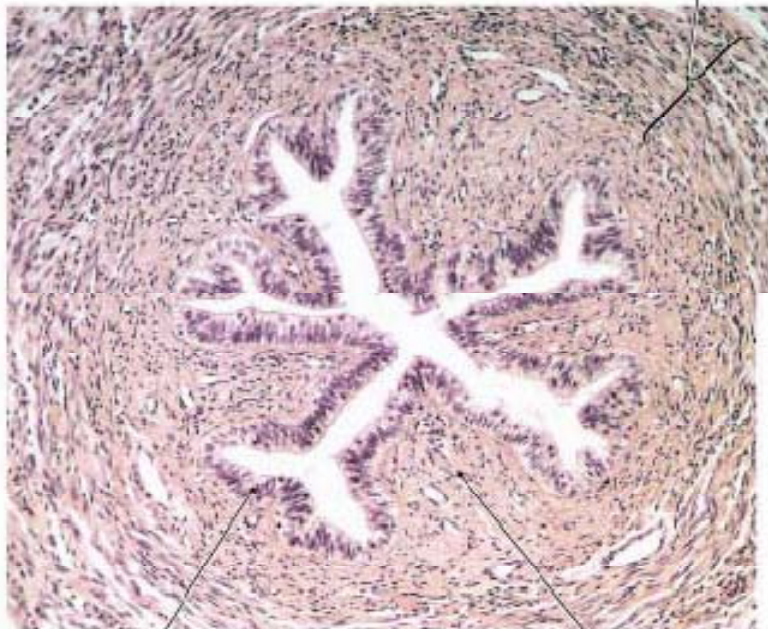
Columnar epithelium (b) Lamina propria



Cilia Microvilli of mucin-secreting cells

(c)

Uterine Tube



Columnar epithelium (b) Lamina propria



Cilia Microvilli of mucin-secreting cells

(c)



The uterus is anchored to the anterior body wall by the:

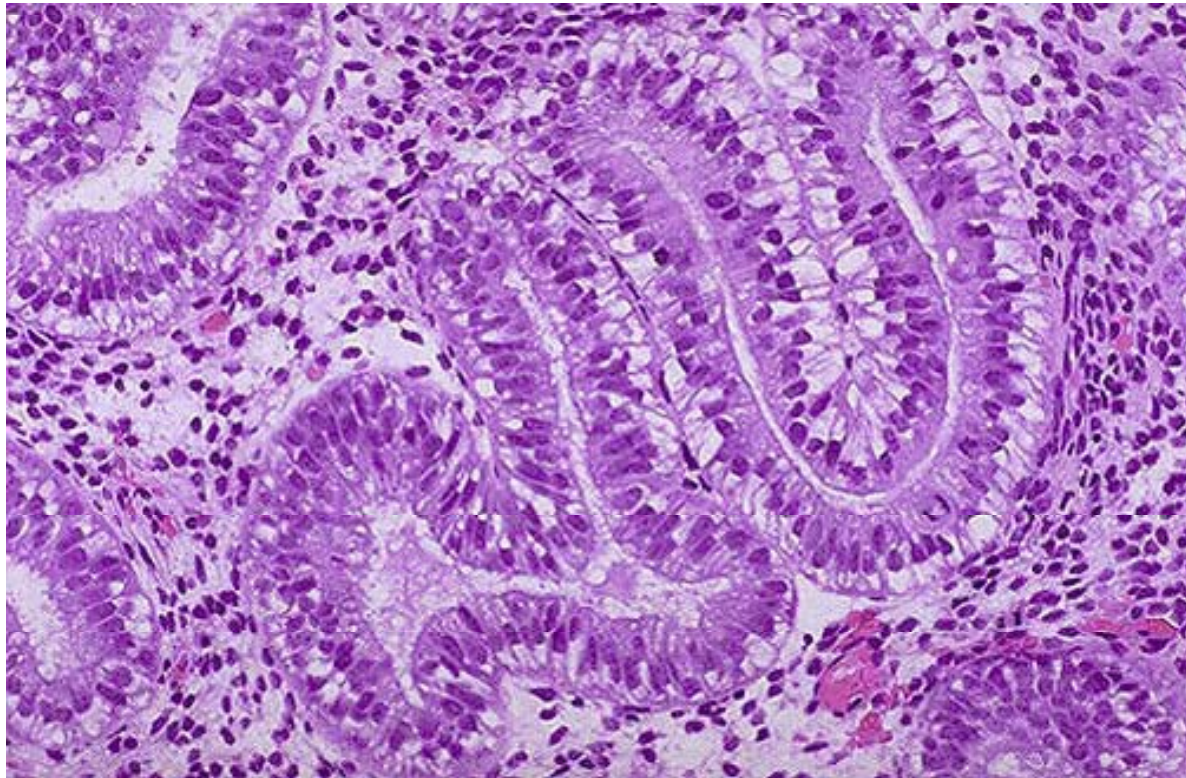
- a. broad ligament
- b. suspensory ligament
- c. mesometrium
- d. round ligament



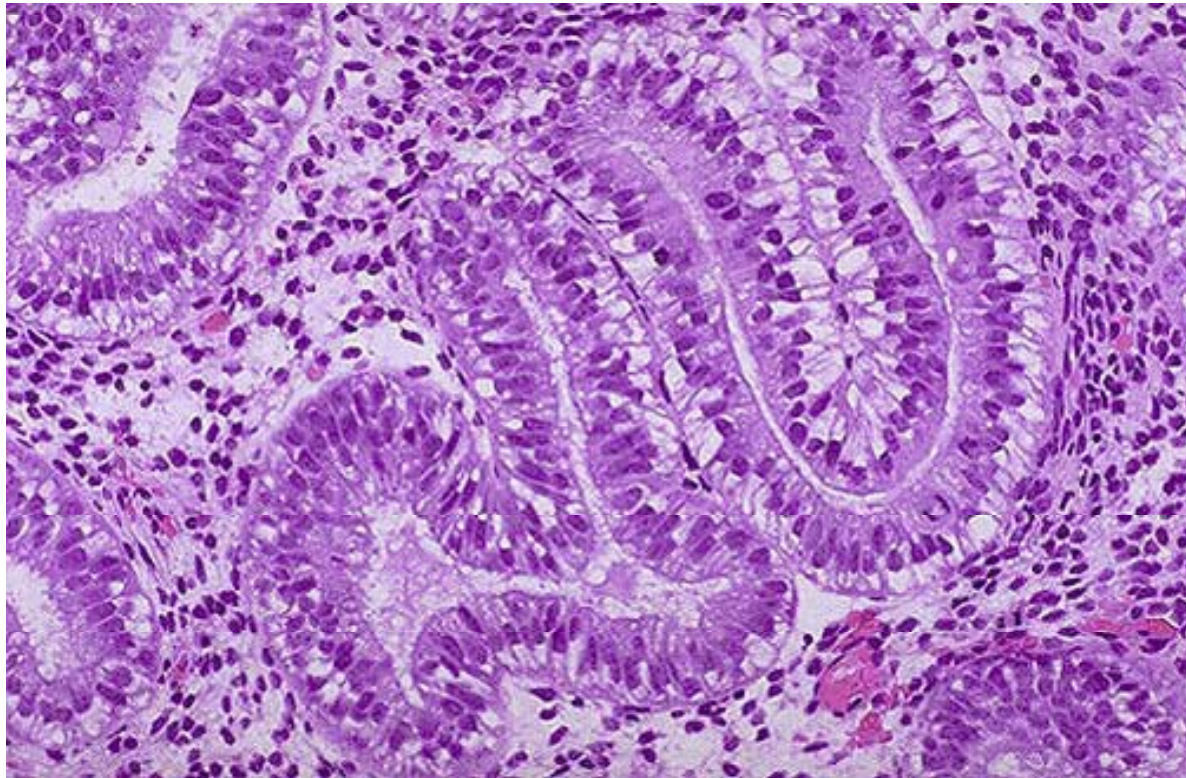
The uterus is anchored to the anterior body wall by the:

- d. round ligament

Identify the type of endometrium



Secretory Endometrium





Ovulation is stimulated by which hormone?

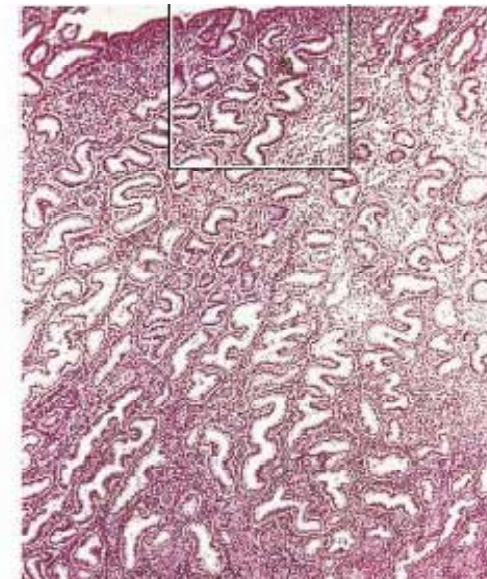
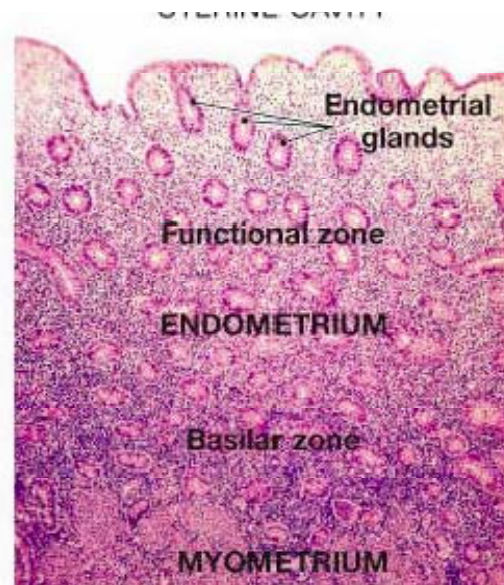
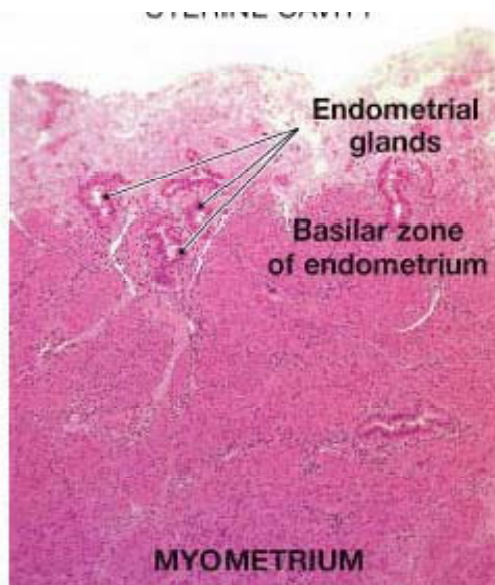
- a. FSH
- **b. LH**
- c. estrogen
- d. progesterone

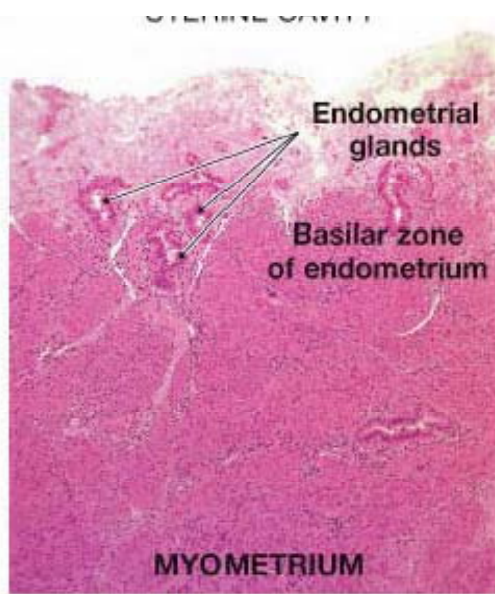
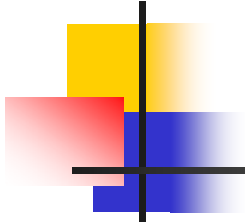


Ovulation is stimulated by which hormone?

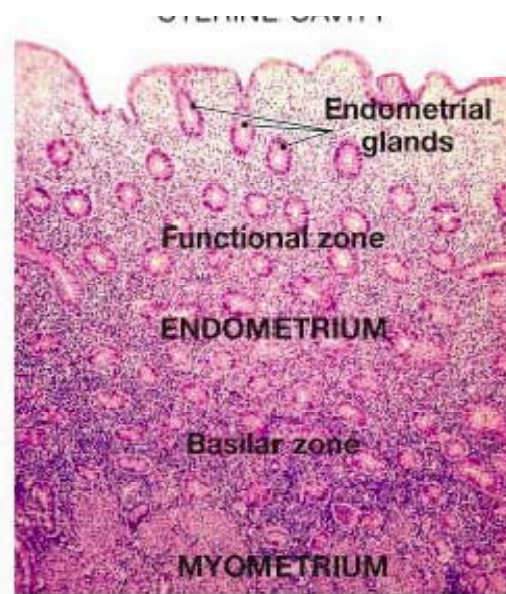
- b. LH

List in which phase the uterus is in?

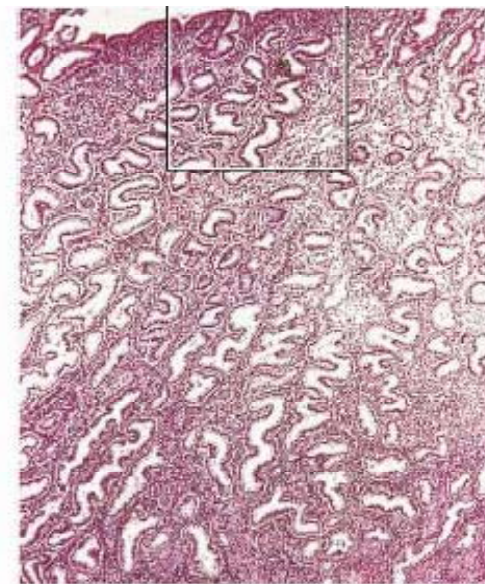




(a) Menses

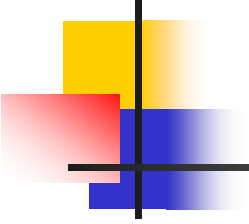


(b) Proliferative phase



(c) Secretory phase

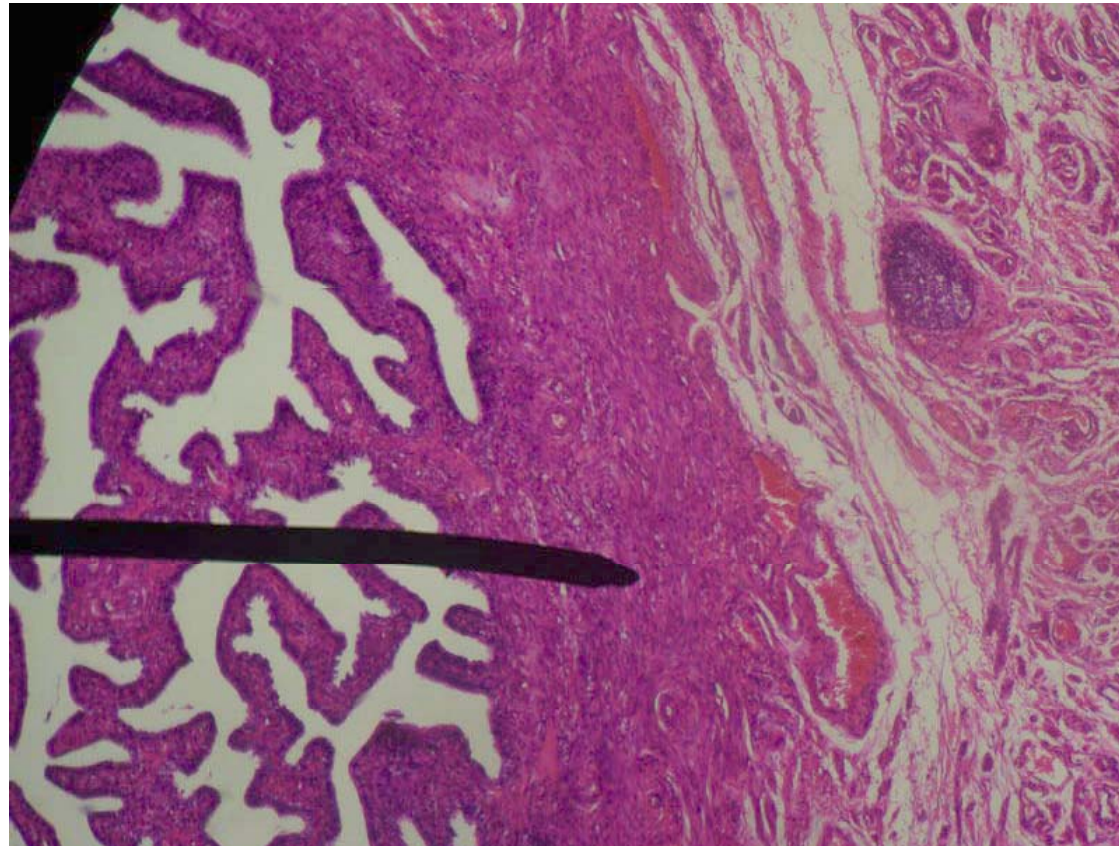
Fertilization occurs in the:

- 
-
- a. ovary
 - b. uterine tube
 - c. uterus
 - d. vagina

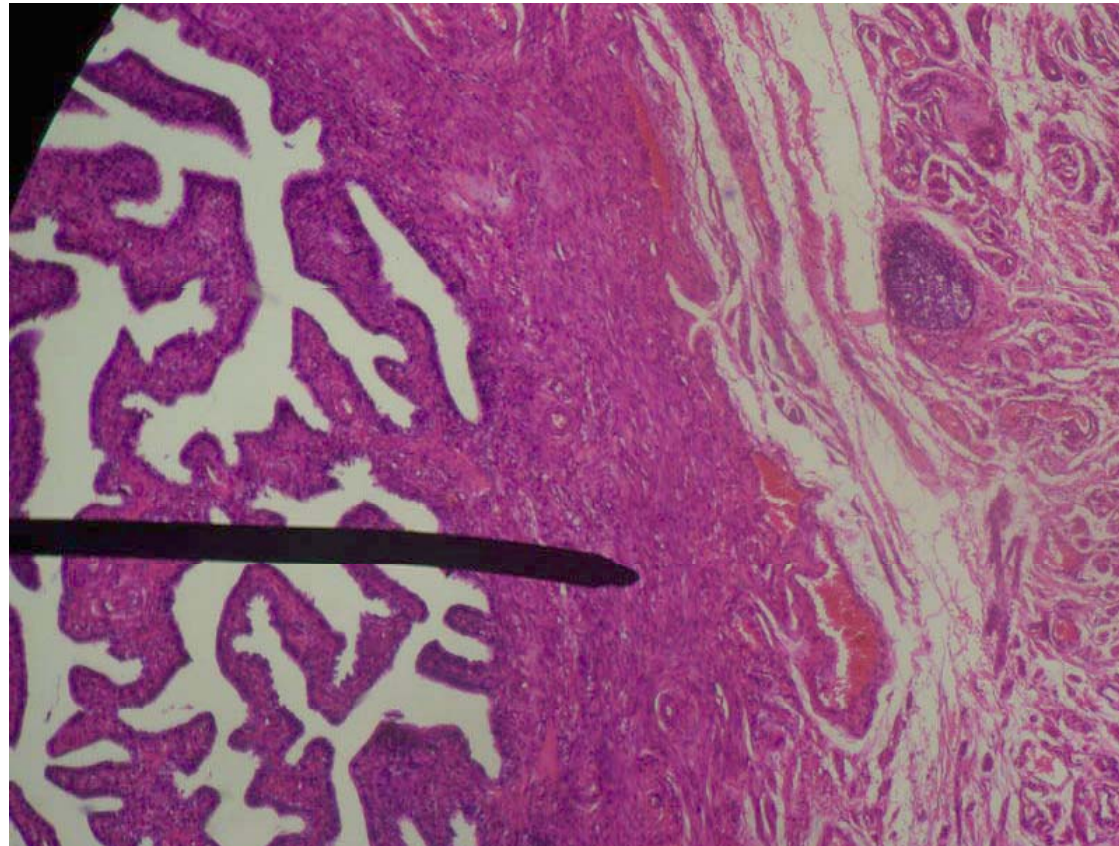
Fertilization occurs in the:

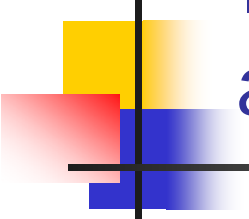
- 
-
- b. uterine tube

What does this image represent?



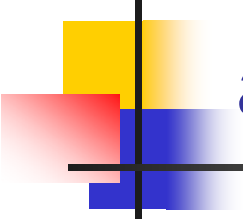
Fallopian Tube





Immediately after ovulation the estrogen and progesterone are secreted by the:

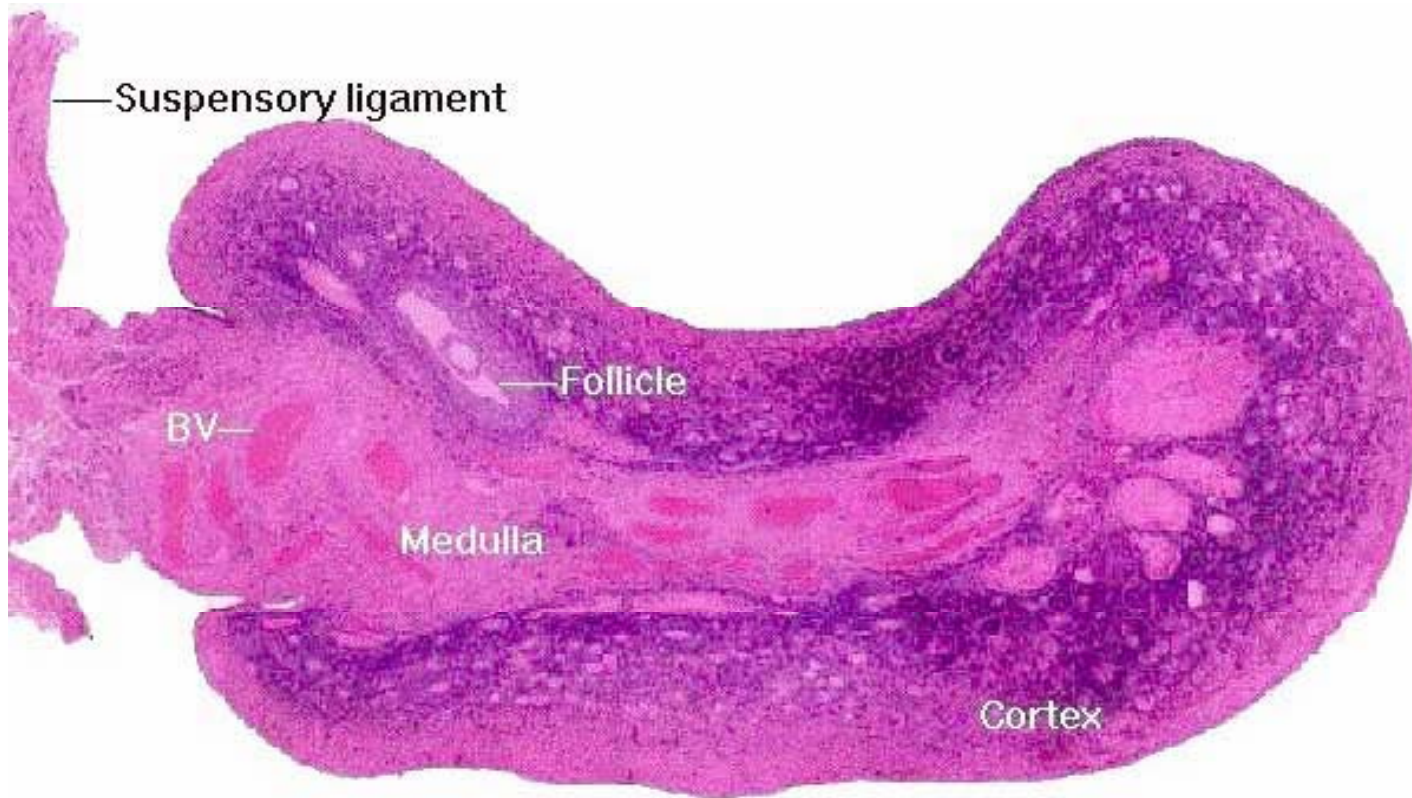
- a. developing follicle
- b. corpus albicans
- c. corpus luteum
- d. endometrium



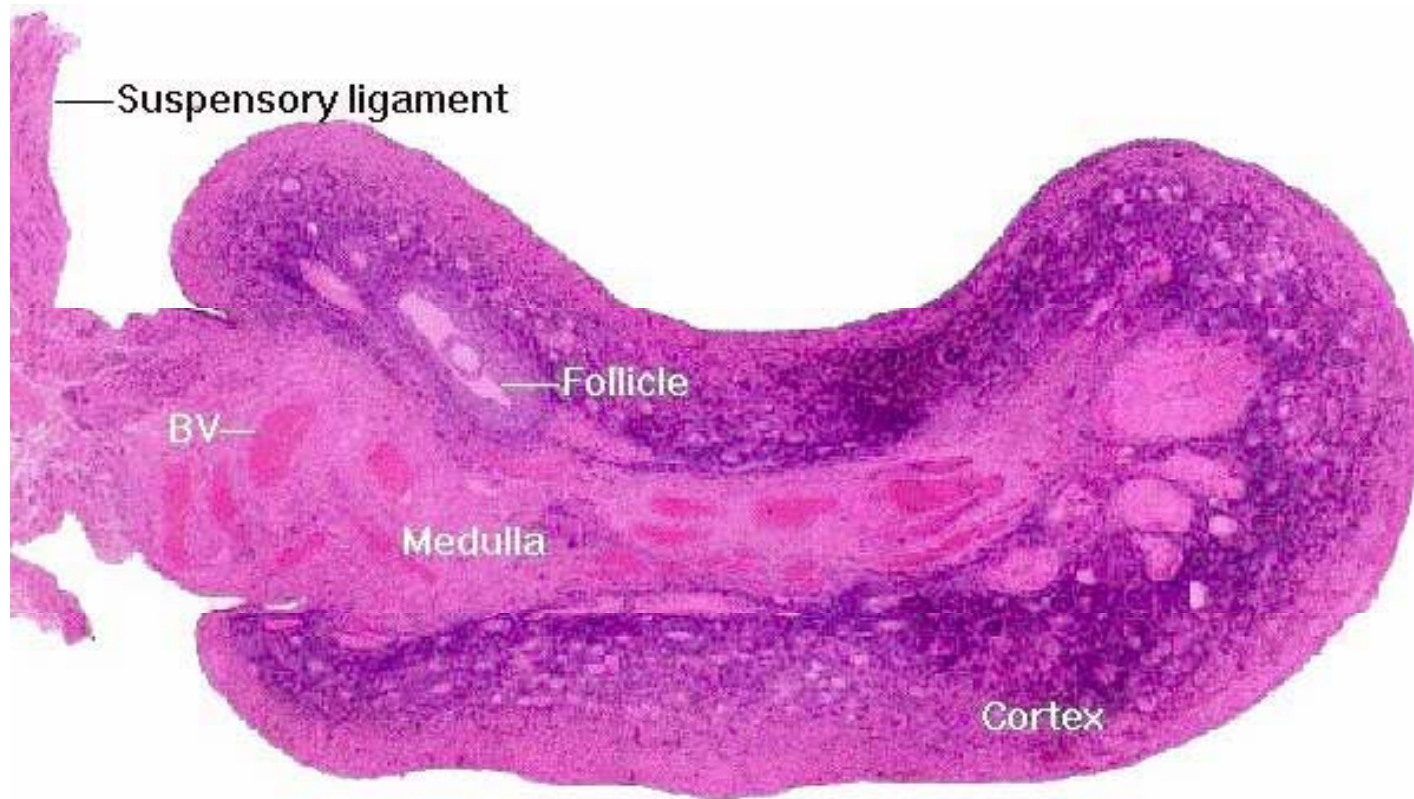
Immediately after ovulation the estrogen and progesterone are secreted by the:

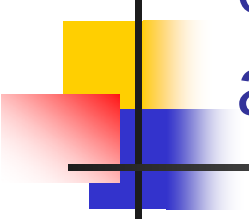
- c. corpus luteum

What organ is this?



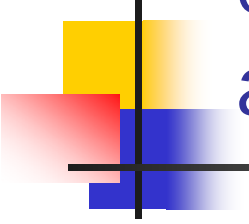
Ovary





During part of the normal menstrual cycle, when the levels of progesterone and estrogen decrease, what will occur?

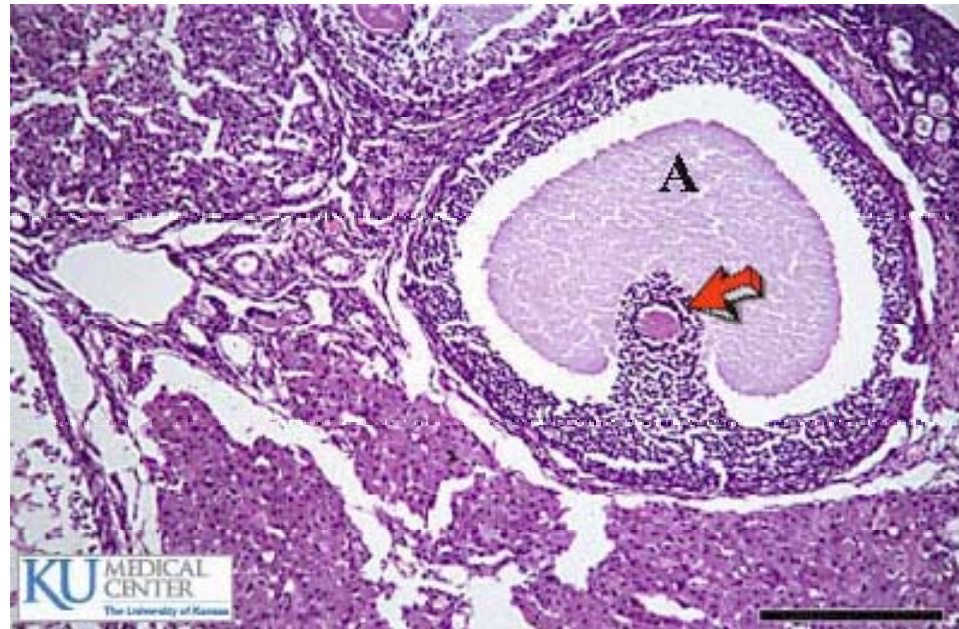
- a. fertilization
- b. menstruation
- c. amenorrhea
- d. ovulation



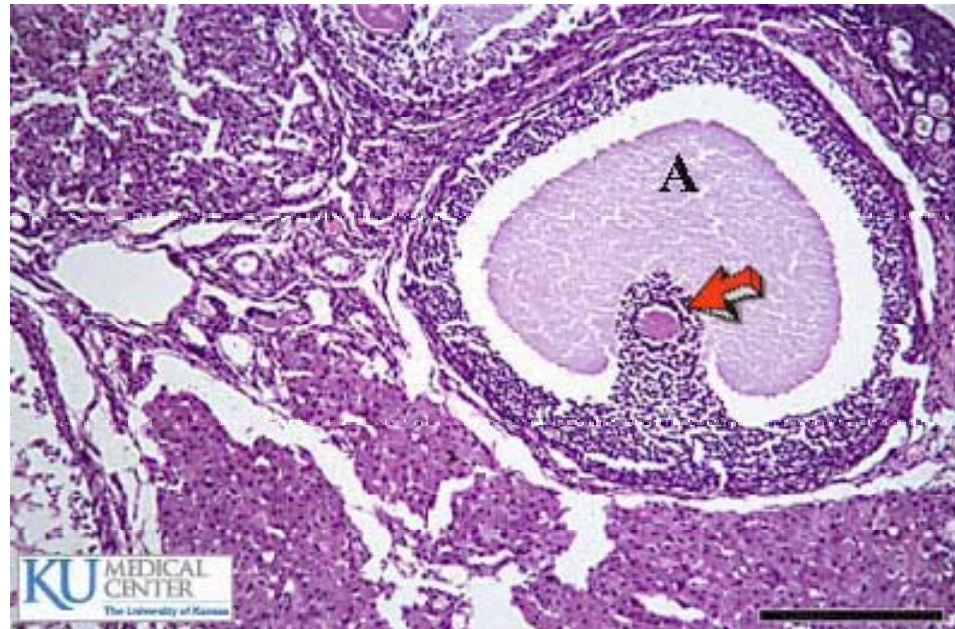
During part of the normal menstrual cycle, when the levels of progesterone and estrogen decrease, what will occur?

- **b. menstruation**

Name the follicle



Graafian follicle





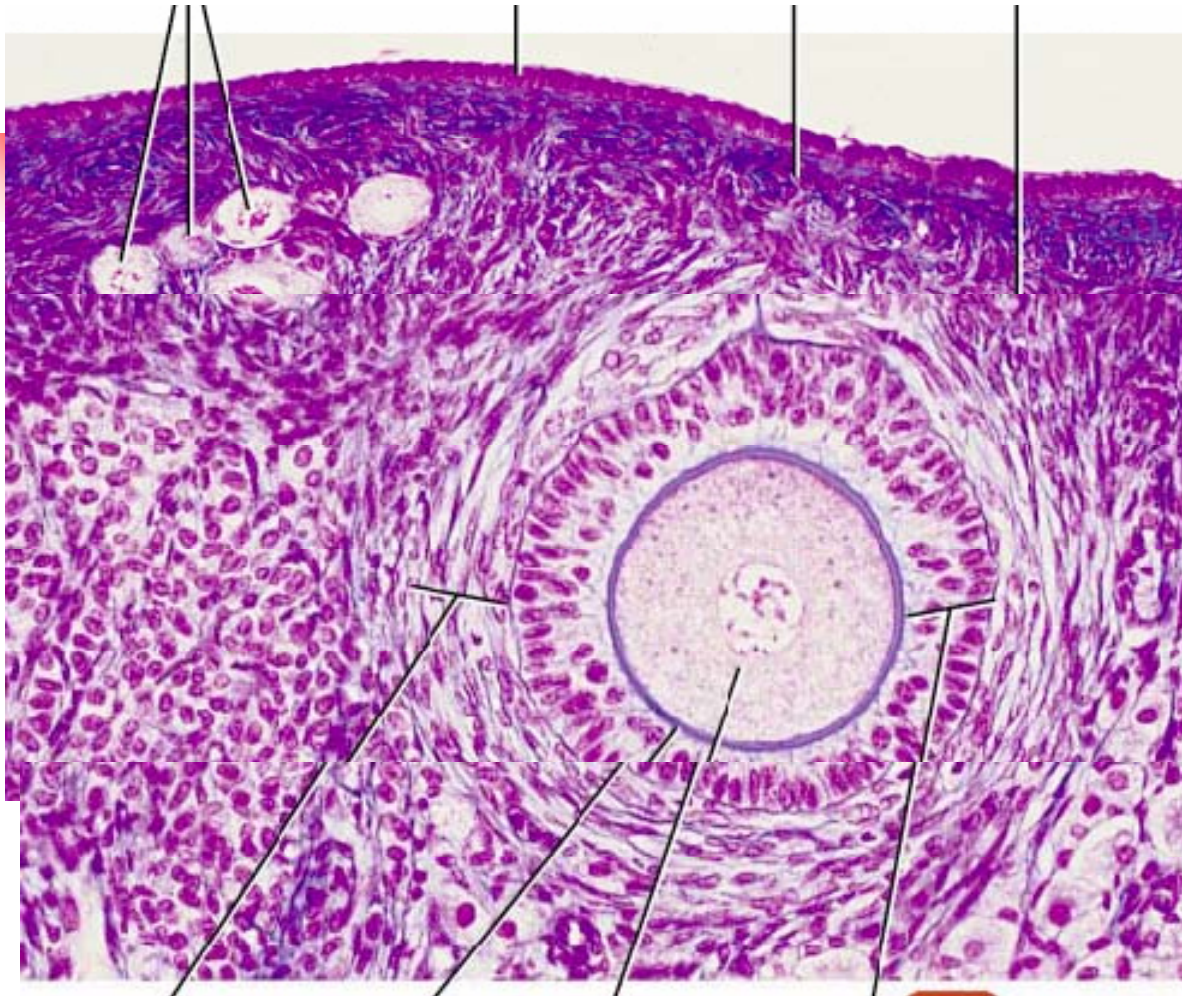
When in the uterine cycle are progesterone levels the highest?

- a. during the menstrual phase
- b. at ovulation
- c. during the proliferative phase
- d. during the secretory phase

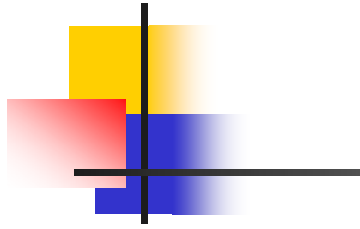


When in the uterine cycle are progesterone levels the highest?

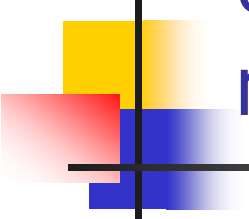
- d. during the secretory phase



- Name all the important structures (those with arrows)

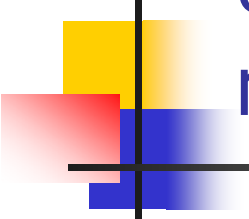


(a) Ovarian cortex



Which of the following statements is true of both the male and the female reproductive systems?

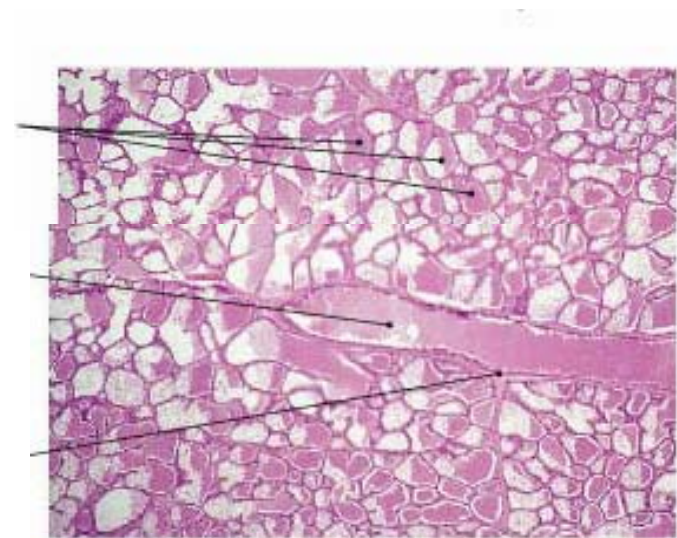
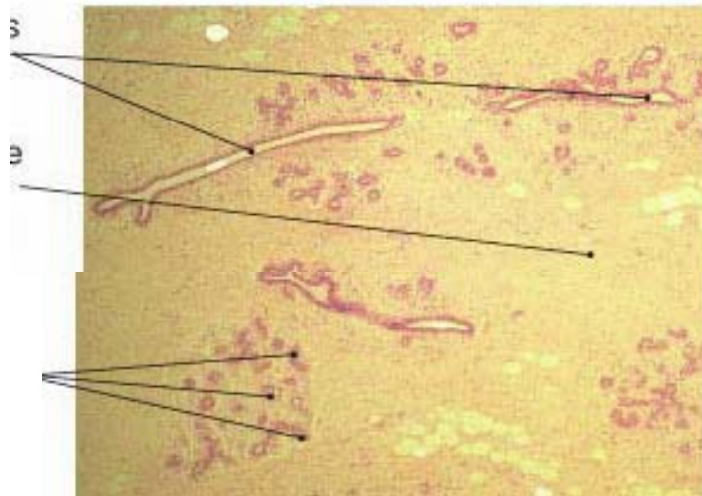
- a. the primary sex organs are found in the abdominal pelvic cavity
- b. the urethra is part of the reproductive system
- c. the gametes are formed by meiosis
- d. production of gametes begins during fetal life



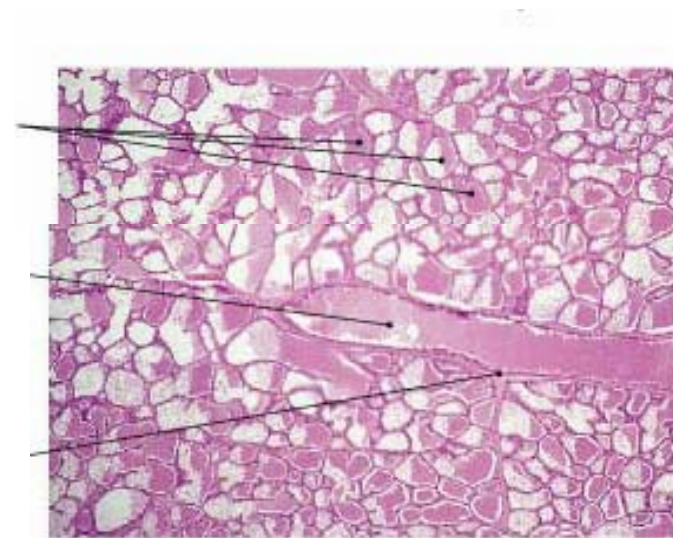
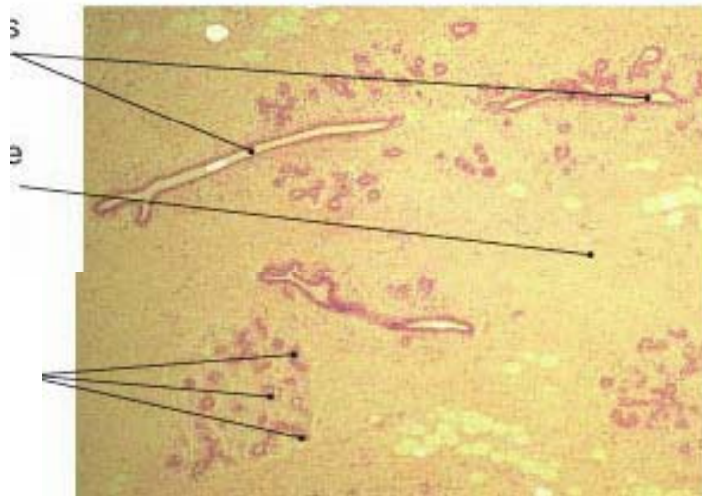
Which of the following statements is true of both the male and the female reproductive systems?

- d. production of gametes begins during fetal life

What gland do the pictures represent and what is the difference?



Inactive Mammary gland and Active Mammary Gland





The areola is an area found in
the

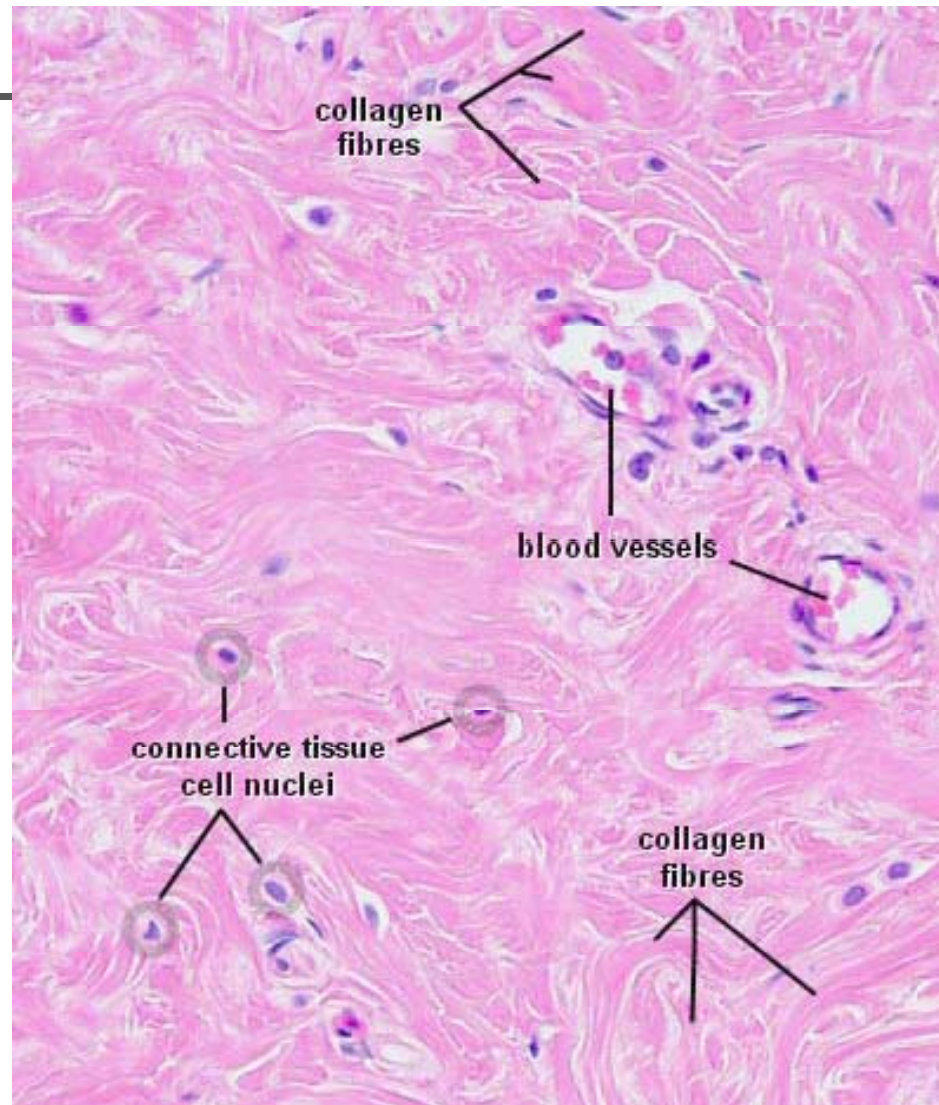
- a. ovary
- b. testis
- c. breast
- d. penis



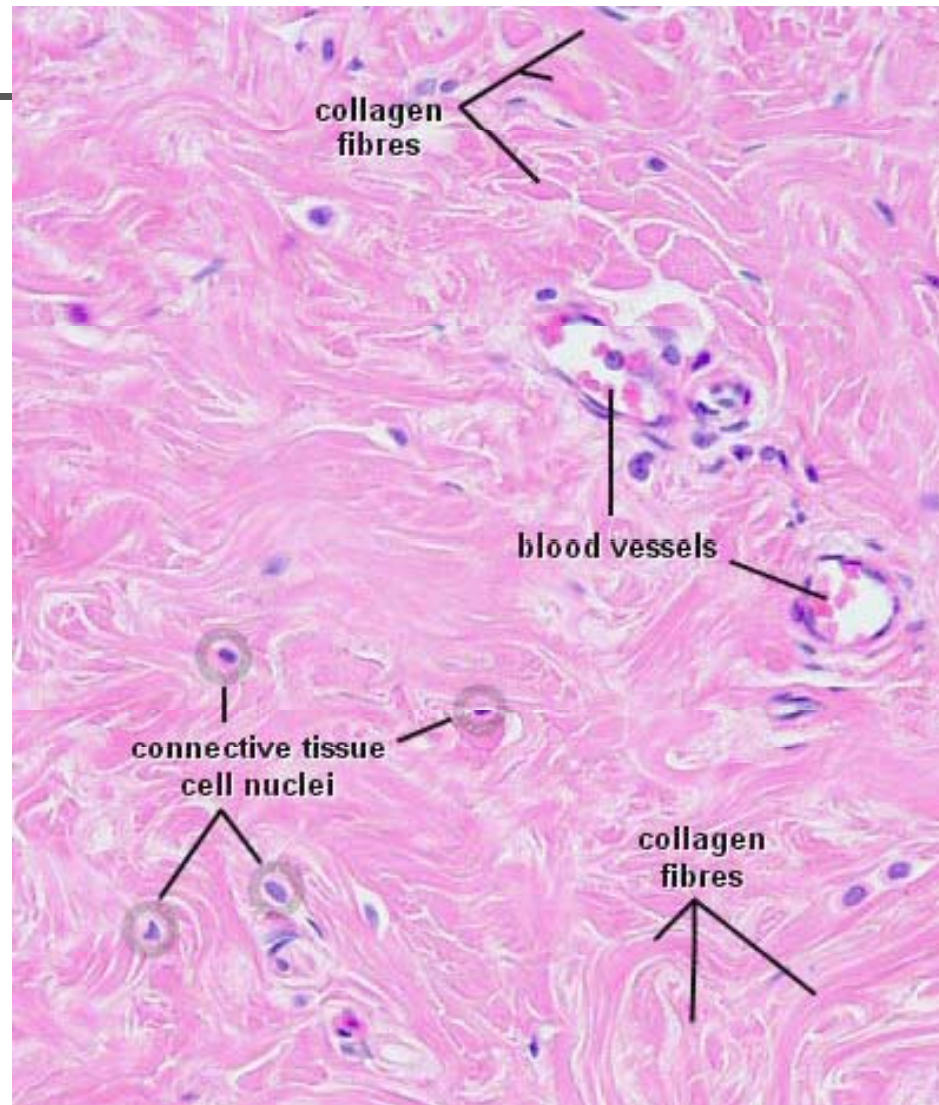
The areola is an area found in
the

- c. breast

What does this picture represent?



Non-lactating Breast



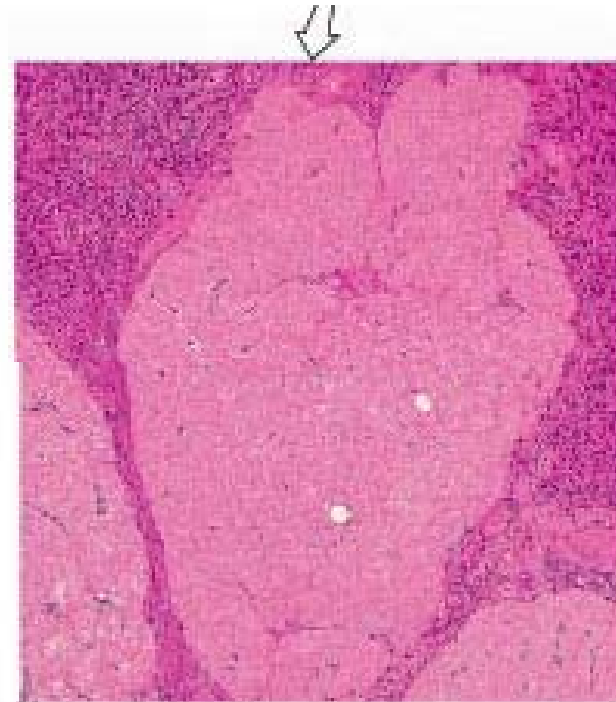
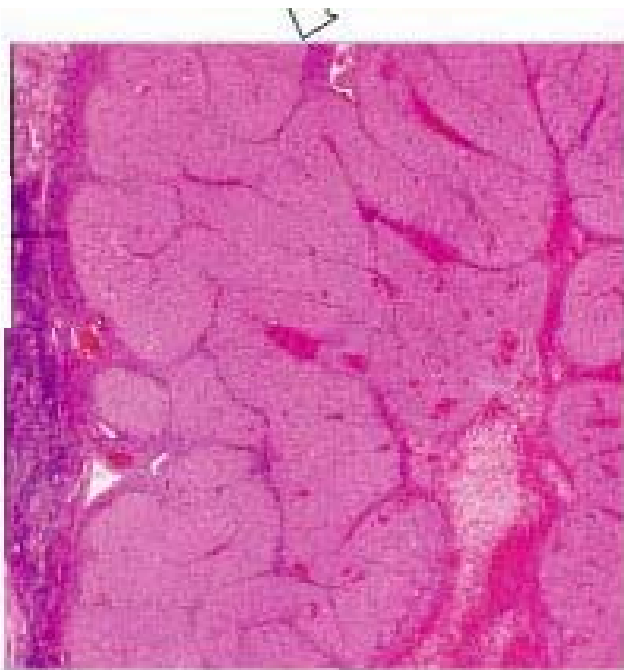
A corpus albicans can be found:

- a. covering the testis
- b. in the ovary
- c. in the prostate gland
- d. in the breast

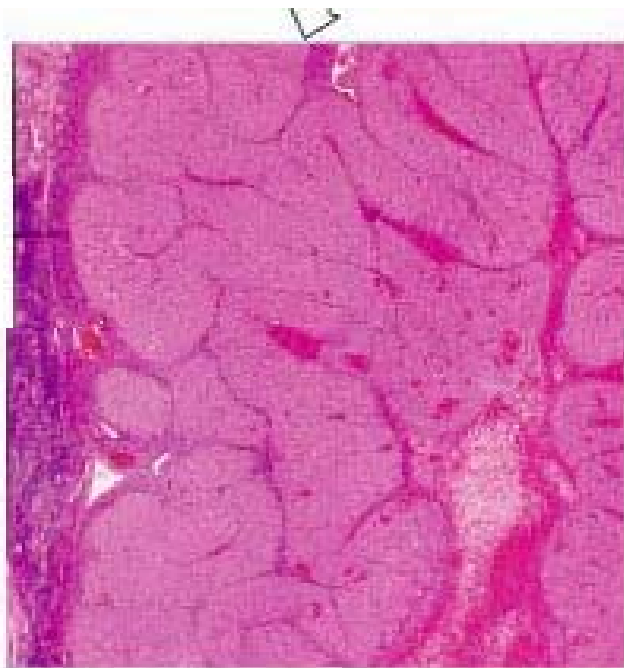
A corpus albicans can be found:

- 
-
- b. in the ovary

Identify the structures below and tell their functional difference

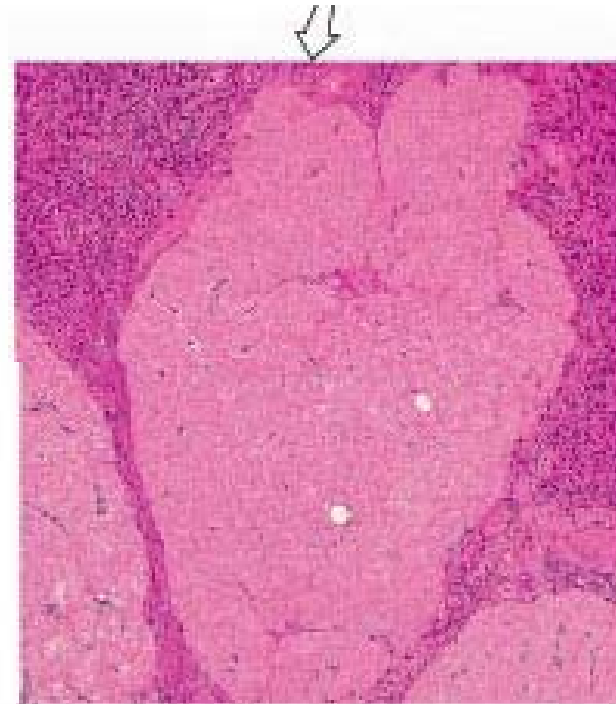


Corpus luteum produces estrogen and the corpus albicans is just recycled (serves no function in reproduction)



Corpus luteum

STEP



Corpus albicans





Which of the following has a very acidic pH?

- a. testis
- b. vagina
- c. uterus
- d. ejaculatory duct



Which of the following has a
very acidic pH?

- *b. vagina*



Cryptorchidism is a condition where:

- a. testis fail to descend
- b. testis are removed before puberty
- c. cysts form in the ovaries
- d. sperm fail to gain motility



Cryptorchidism is a condition
where:

- a. testis fail to descend



Which of the following structures in the female are homologous to the scrotum?

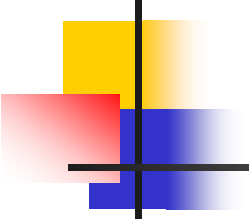
- a. vagina
- b. labia minora
- c. labia majora
- d. mons pubis



Which of the following structures in the female are homologous to the scrotum?

- c. labia majora

A fertilized egg is also called:

- 
-
- a. gamete
 - b. gastrula
 - c. oocyte
 - d. zygote

A fertilized egg is also called:

- 
-
- d. zygote



When, in the female, is meiosis II completed?

- a. at birth
- b. during embryonic development
- c. at fertilization
- d. at puberty



When, in the female, is
meiosis II completed?

- c. at fertilization

Capacitation refers to:



- a. changes occurring in sperm before fertilization
- b. changes occurring in sperm during fertilization
- c. changes occurring in oocytes before fertilization
- d. changes occurring in oocytes after fertilization

Capacitation refers to:

- 
-
- a. changes occurring in sperm before fertilization



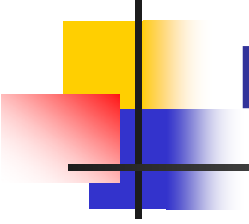
The ovulated oocyte is surrounded by an outer capsule called the:

- a. acrosome
- **b. corona radiata**
- c. morula
- d. alpha protein



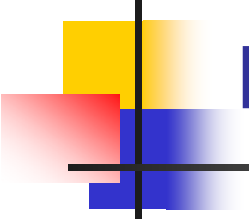
The ovulated oocyte is surrounded by an outer capsule called the:

- **b. corona radiata**



Monospermy is assured by the release of:

- a. beta proteins
- b. calcium
- c. iron
- d. alpha proteins



Monospermy is assured by the
release of:

- b. calcium



Which of the following is in the correct chronological order?

- a. zygote, morula, blastocyst
- b. zygote, blastocyst, morula
- c. blastocyst, morula, zygote
- d. morula, zygote, blastocyst



Which of the following is in the correct chronological order?

- a. zygote, morula, blastocyst



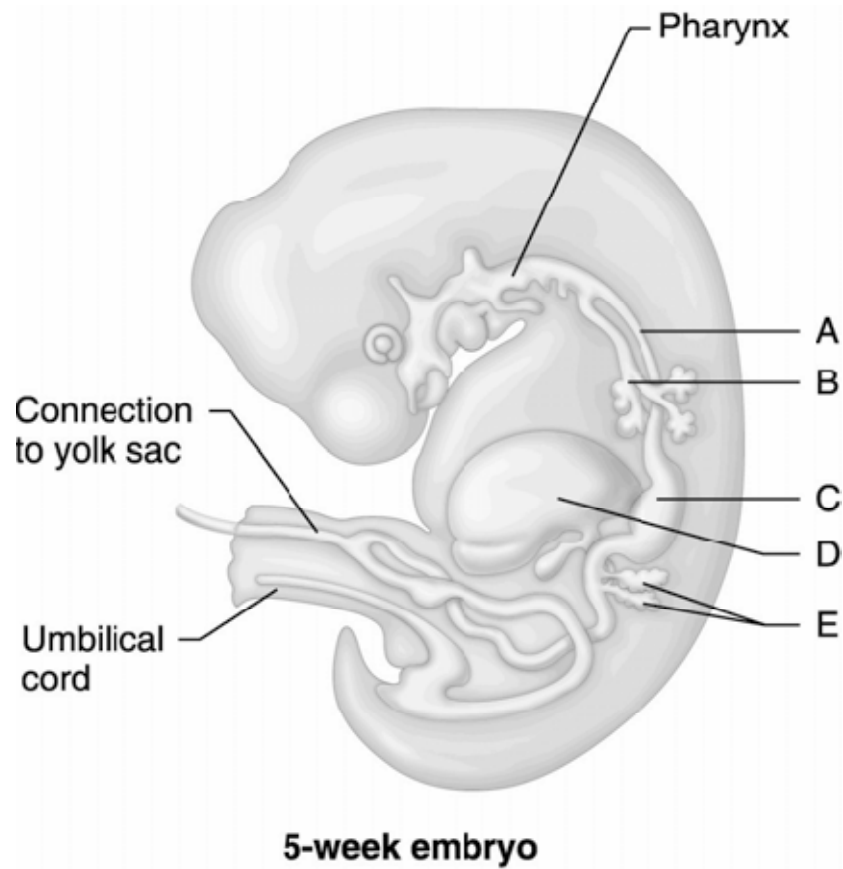
The end result of cleavage is a:

- a. blastomere
- b. blastocyst
- c. morula
- d. gastrula

The end result of cleavage is a:

- 
-
- b. blastocyst

Label the letters





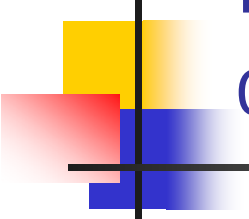
The embryo implants in the uterus as a:

- a. zygote
- b. blastocyst
- c. morula
- d. gastrula



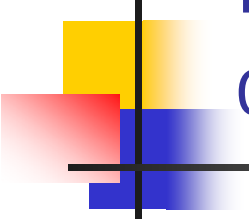
The embryo implants in the
uterus as a:

- b. blastocyst



After fertilization a loose collection of cells form in the uterine tube. This cluster of cells is called a:

- a. blastomere
- b. blastocyst
- c. morula
- d. trophoblast



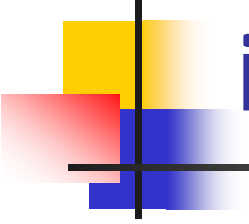
After fertilization a loose collection of cells form in the uterine tube. This cluster of cells is called a:

- c. morula



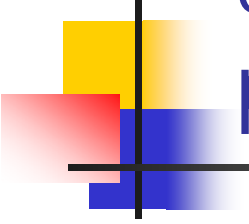
Which of the following develops into the embryonic disc?

- a. cytotrophoblast
- b. syncytiotrophoblast
- c. inner cell mass
- d. zona pellucida



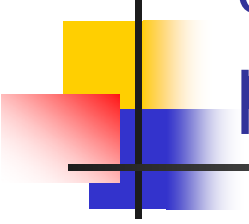
Which of the following develops
into the embryonic disc?

- c. inner cell mass



Which extraembryonic membrane contributes to the formation of the placenta?

- a. allantois
- b. amnion
- c. chorion
- d. yolk sac



Which extraembryonic membrane contributes to the formation of the placenta?

- c. chorion



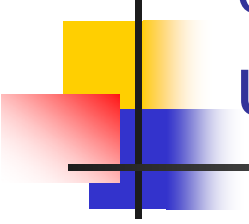
The notochord develops from the:

- a. endoderm
- b. mesoderm
- c. ectoderm
- d. chorion



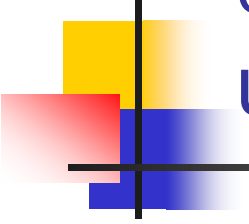
The notochord develops from
the:

- b. mesoderm



Which extraembryonic membrane contributes to the formation of the umbilical cord?

- a. allantois
- b. amnion
- c. chorion
- d. yolk sac



Which extraembryonic membrane contributes to the formation of the umbilical cord?

- a. allantois



The neural tube and neural crest cells develop from the:

- a. endoderm
- b. mesoderm
- c. ectoderm
- d. milkman



The neural tube and neural crest cells develop from the:

- c. ectoderm



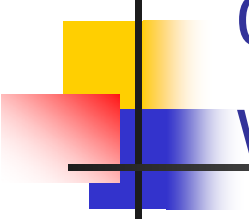
All of the following develop from somites except:

- a. vertebrae
- b. skeletal muscles
- c. dermis
- d. heart



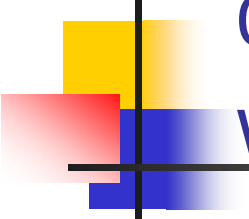
All of the following develop
from somites except:

- d. heart



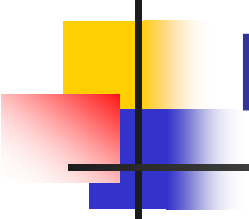
All of the following are metabolic changes that occur in pregnant women except:

- a. increase in metabolic rate
- b. negative calcium balance
- c. metabolize more fatty acids
- d. hPL helps breast maturation for lactation



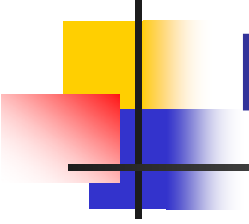
All of the following are metabolic changes that occur in pregnant women except:

- b. negative calcium balance



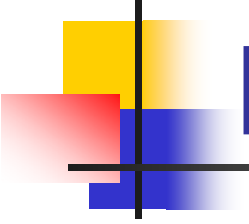
At the time of birth the uterus
has enlarged to the level of the:

- a. diaphragm
- b. kidneys
- c. xiphoid process
- d. 12th rib



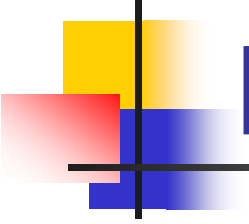
At the time of birth the uterus
has enlarged to the level of the:

- c. xiphoid process



Nutrients are carried from the
placenta to the fetus by the:

- a. umbilical artery
- b. umbilical vein
- c. ductus arteriosus
- d. ductus venosus



Nutrients are carried from the
placenta to the fetus by the:

- b. umbilical vein



Chadwick's sign refers to what changes during pregnancy?

- a. increased pigmentation of facial skin
- b. darkening of the areola
- c. purplish hue of the vagina
- d. lordosis and flaring of the ribs



Chadwick's sign refers to what changes during pregnancy?

- c. purplish hue of the vagina



In the developing fetus all
body systems are present by:

- a. 8 weeks
- b. 12 weeks
- c. 20 weeks
- d. 40 weeks



In the developing fetus all
body systems are present by:

- a. 8 weeks



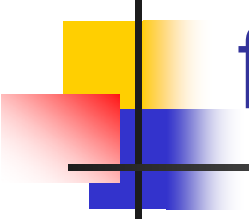
During late pregnancy and during labor
the release of oxytocin is regulated by:

- a. negative feedback
- b. positive feedback
- c. the sympathetic nervous system
- d. the parasympathetic nervous system



During late pregnancy and during labor
the release of oxytocin is regulated by:

- **b. positive feedback**



Which hormone is responsible for the milk let-down reflex?

- a. prolactin
- b. oxytocin
- c. relaxin
- d. progesterone



Which hormone is responsible
for the milk let-down reflex?

- b. oxytocin



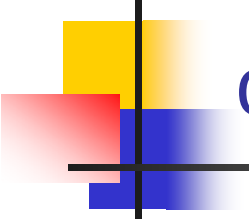
The infant's head enters the true pelvis during this stage of labor.

- a. crowning
- b. effaces
- c. engagement
- d. presentation



The infant's head enters the true pelvis during this stage of labor.

- c. engagement



Which hormone stimulates the formation of oxytocin receptors on the uterus?

- a. relaxin
- b. progesterone
- c. estrogen
- d. prostaglandins



Which hormone stimulates the formation of oxytocin receptors on the uterus?

- c. estrogen



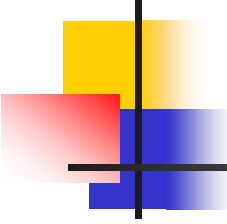
The ligamentum teres is the remnant of the:

- a. umbilical arteries
- b. umbilical vein
- c. ductus venosus
- d. ductus arteriosus



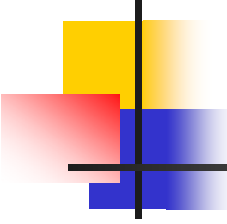
The ligamentum teres is the remnant of the:

- b. umbilical vein



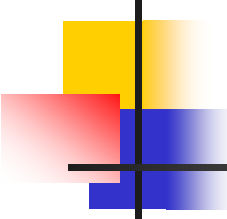
After successful implantation has occurred, the corpus luteum is maintained by a hormone that is secreted by the trophoblast cells called:

- a. FSH
- b. hCG
- c. hCT
- d. hPL



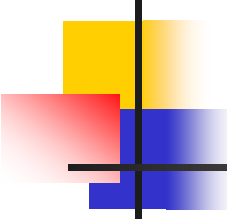
After successful implantation has occurred, the corpus luteum is maintained by a hormone that is secreted by the trophoblast cells called:

- b. hCG



A 28-year-old woman, gravida 2, para 1, ectopic 1, presents to your clinic for an annual examination. She and her partner would like to try to have another child. Her menstrual cycles are regular, occurring every 28 days. You tell her that it is very important for her to give you a call or to come back to the clinic if she misses her period. The reason for this advice is:

- A. Given her history, she has a 33% chance of delivering a live infant
- B. She needs a urine pregnancy test to rule out another ectopic
- C. Her risk of a recurrent ectopic is approximately 15%
- D. Her risk of a recurrent ectopic is approximately 30%
- E. She is at increased risk for pelvic inflammatory disease



A 28-year-old woman, gravida 2, para 1, ectopic 1, presents to your clinic for an annual examination. She and her partner would like to try to have another child. Her menstrual cycles are regular, occurring every 28 days. You tell her that it is very important for her to give you a call or to come back to the clinic if she misses her period. The reason for this advice is:

D. Her risk of a recurrent ectopic is approximately 30%