Urinary System and Reproduction Reviews

Reviews for lecture, Chapters 25, 26, 27, and 28
Figure 70 Retroperitoneal abdominal structures.
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?
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
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
Label the renal tubes and glomerulus
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

transitional epithelium

lamina propria
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

distal tubules

collecting tubule

distal tubules
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 J G 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 alkadosis
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
Match

- 1. Stem Cell
- 2. 1\textsuperscript{st} 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

lobuli testis

mediastinum with rete testis

tunica albuginea
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?
Epididymus
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

- primary spermatocytes
- Sertoli cells
- spermatogonia
- smooth muscle
- spermatids maturation phase
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?
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?
Label the picture
1 Labia minora
2 Labia majora
3 Clitoral Hood
4 Clitoris glans
5 Vagina
What does this picture represent?
Clitoris

- Erectile tissue
- Shaft
- Head
- Hood
- Skin
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?

- Stratified squamous epithelium
- Lymphocytes
- Lamina propria

Scale: 100 μm
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-keratonized squamous epithelium of the cervix
What does this represent?
Uterus
What do these pictures represent?

- Columnar epithelium
- Lamina propria

- Cilia
- Microvilli of mucin-secreting cells
Uterine Tube

- Columnar epithelium
- Lamina propria
- Cilia
- Microvilli of mucin-secreting cells

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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

- Suspensory ligament
- Follicle
- BV
- Medulla
- Cortex
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)
Primordial follicles
Germinal epithelium
Tunica albuginea
Ovarian cortex

Theca folliculi
Zona pellucida
Primary oocyte
Primary follicle granulosa cells

(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 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)
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

Pharynx

Connection to yolk sac

Umbilical cord

A

B

C

D

E

5-week embryo
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. cytотrophoblast
- 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%