

# Study Specifics

## Male Reproductive System

Locations of:

- Vas Deference
- Urethra
- Seminal Vesicle
- Ejaculatory Duct
- Prostate Gland
- Cowpers Gland
- Epididymis
- Testis
- Scrotum

Function / Role of:

- Epididymis
- Vas Deference
- Ejaculatory Duct
- Prostate Gland
- Cowpers Gland
- Epididymis

How does an erection happen?

Point and shoot camera – parasympathetic and sympathetic systems.

What is seminal fluid / semen?

3 glands that add fluids to make semen

- Seminal Vesicles – what do they provide
- Prostate gland – what does it provide
- Cowpers gland – what does it provide

Testes:

- Sertoli cells: what do they do...what hormone influence them
- Interstitial cells : what do they do...what hormone influences them

How are sperm formed in seminal vesicle?...seminiferous tubule

Spermatogenesis...start from follicle (46chromosomes then to spermatocyte then to spermatid then to sperm which are 23 chromosomes)

Sperm acrosome

Pathway sperm takes to exit male reproductive system STEVEU

What is GnRH and what does it tell the pituitary to release

What are the 2 gonadotropins

Testosterone...what does it stimulate and responsible for?

## Female Reproductive System

Parts location and function of?

- Ovary
- Uterus
- Fimbriae
- Cervix
- Vagina

What is oogenesis?...

Ovulation?

Endometrium

Pathway of sperm in female to fertilize

Where does fertilization occur?

GnRH effect on females...2 hormones it activates by pituitary?

Estrogen effects on body

“FELP” – 4 hormones and their order (some from pituitary some from ovary)

what is the female follicle turn into?...what hormone influences it?

When the corpus luteum start to come into effect?

What is the corpus luteum's role or function?

# chromosomes in ova

what are the two gonadotrophins(Gn)?

Role of FSH and LH on menstrual cycle

Progesterone and Estrogen...effect on menstruation

4 phases of menstrual cycle...what happens in each...major hormones involved?

When does menstruation occur / why? Trigger?

Menopause

# Fetal Development

What is morphogenesis?

When about does the embryo turn into the fetal stage?

Compare the embryonic stage and fetal stage in regards to organ development.

**Know what is happening in each trimester...**

**1<sup>st</sup> trimester...**

What is organogenesis?

Sex develops

Most susceptible to teratogens...what are they? Provide examples.

What part is secreting hCG at this time?

What does the undifferentiated stage of sex development mean?

Where do sex organs originate in?

What happens by about the third month in regards to gonad tissue?

What chromosome makes a boy, a boy?

What is an androgen?...what does it do in regard to sex organs?

**2<sup>nd</sup> trimester**

Growth / mitosis is happening during this time period

What happens to cartilage in this trimester?

What does the placenta secrete at this time? (which hormones)

When can a fetus survive outside the womb? (which month?)

**3<sup>rd</sup> trimester**

The fetus is growing rapidly

What happens to the organs during this time?

What happens to testes during this time?

What is happening to the respiratory and circulatory systems?

**Parturition (Birth)**

What major hormone is involved in uterine contractions?

Other hormones along with the above one... what are their roles?

**Prostaglandins**

**Relaxin**

**Prolactin**

What is the feedback loop of oxytocin look like? How is this loop different than most feedback loops of the endocrine system?

What are the 3 stages of birth? (what happens in each?)

What are the two delivery methods?

What is an advantage and disadvantage of an epidural? What is an epidural?

Prolactin. What does it do?

What does the suckling of a baby on its mothers breast do to milk production?

What does a crying baby do to oxytocin levels?

What does oxytocin do in regards to mothers milk ?

Two ways doctors can screen for genetic abnormalities in a fetus? What are they and how do they work?

A way of viewing a fetus externally can be done with what or how?