Female Repro

1. Vulva includes all the following structures except:

a) Labia majora
b) Labia minora
c) vagina
d) Clitoris

2. Not true regarding labia majora:

a) the counterparts of the male scrotum
b) approximately 7-8 cm in width
c) contain many sebaceous glands and sweat glands
d) The superficial tissue of labia majors is called Colles's fascia

3. Greater vestibular glands: (not true)

a) Secrete a colorless mucoid secretion mainly in response to sexual excitation
b) Bartholin's cyst is treated by marsupialization
c) It is opening at 3 and 8 o'clock at the junction of upper and middle third
d) The ducts are 1.5-2 cm long

4. Remnants of the hymen are called:

a) carunculae myrtiformes
b) Cribriform
c) Microperforate
d) Septate

5. Regarding the vagina:

a) The vaginal vault is the upper end of the vagina
b) Pouch of Douglas is anterior to the vagina
c) The vaginal tube is opened normally
d) many glands are present in the vagina

6. The uterus: (not true)

a) Uterus is divided into fundus, the body, and the cervix
b) The isthmus is the part between the body of the uterus and the cervix
c) After menopause the uterus atrophies in both size and weight.
d) The main walls have thick voluntary muscles (myometrium)

7. True statement about uterine cervix:

a) At birth the cervix is the same length of the uterine body.
b) The external os is wider and gaping in nulliparous women
c) The cervical canal opens into the vagina at the internal os of the cervix
d) The substance of the cervical wall consists of dense fibrous connective tissue with only some smooth muscles

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8. Regarding fallopian tube: (not true)

a) It consists of interstitial part, isthmus, ampulla and fimbria
b) Ampulla is the widest part of fallopian tube
c) Fertilization occurs in fimbria
d) Isthmus is the narrowest part

9. Not part of levator ani muscle:

a) Pubo-coccygeus
b) bulbospongiosus
c) Ilio-coccygeus
d) Pubo-rectalis

10. The perineum:

a) The perineal body is located between the anus and the anterior walls of the vagina
b) It supports upper part of vagina.
c) The perineal membrane had previously been called the urogenital diaphragm.
d) The deep perineal compartment is composed of the superficial transverse perineus muscle

11. Which is not true regarding pelvic organ support?

a) Cardinal ligaments support the vaginal vault and prevent uterine prolapse
b) Cardinal ligaments are also called Mackenrodt"s ligaments.
c) Uterosacral ligaments help to keep the uterus in the anteverted position
d) Uterosacral ligaments extend from the posterior aspect of the supravaginal part of the cervix to the ischial spines.

12. Which hormone is required for the late-stage development of antral follicles?

a) Estradiol
b) Androstenedione
c) Luteinizing hormone
d) Follicle-stimulating hormone

13. Which of the following is false about Gonadotopin releasing hormone (GnRH)?

a) Stimulates secretion of LH and FSH
b) Circhoral secretion
c) The frequency decreases late in the follicular phase
d) GnRH-secreting neurons are found predominantly in the arcuate nucleus of the hypothalamus.

14. Not true regarding Estrogens

a) Alter hepatic production of clotting factors.
b) Produce vasodilation and inhibit vascular smooth muscle proliferation
c) Have a significant plasma cholesterol-lowering action
d) Make sebaceous gland secretions more fluid and increase formation of comedones

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15. Regarding ovulation what is not correct?

a) Followed by a rise in the basal body temperature.
b) Preceded by a rise in urinary LH
c) Normally occurs about 36 hours after the peak of the LH surge at midcycle.
d) Fern test is positive before ovulation

16. Spinnbarkheit is a term which means:

a) Crystallization of the cervical mucous.
b) Mucous secretion of the cervix.
c) Threading of the cervical mucous.
d) Thinning of the cervical mucous.

17. The midcycle LH surge:

a) Luteinizes granulose cells.
b) Initiates resumption of meiosis.
c) Facilitates oocyte expulsion.
d) All the above.

18. Corpus luteum: which is not true?

a) The lifespan of the corpus luteum is fixed at approximately 14 days
b) The life cycle is divided into four stages
c) On the day 22-23 of cycle, retrogression starts
d) With pregnancy the lutein cells atrophy and the corpus luteum becomes corpus albicans

19. Four stages of implantation:

a) apposition, adhesion, penetration and invasion
b) adhesion, penetration, invasion and apposition
c) apposition, adhesion, invasion, and penetration
d) apposition, penetration, invasion and adhesion

20. Not a component of decidua:

a) Compact layer
b) Basal layer
c) Parietal layer
d) Spongy layer

21. After implantation: (not true)

a) Decidua becomes differentiated into decidua basalis, capsularis and parietalis
b) Decidua capsularis fuses with the decidua parietalis at 20 weeks of pregnancy
c) Decidua shares in the formation of the placenta
d) Decidua resists more invasion of the trophoblast

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22. The structure dividing the cloaca into two parts is the:

a) Cloacal membrane
b) Transverse septum
c) Urogenital sinus
d) Urorectal septum

23. The embryonic origin of the labia minora is:

a) Urethral folds
b) Genital tubercle
c) Genital swellings
d) Sinivagimal bulbs

24. The one most closely associated with the vestibule in female is:

a) Mesonephric duct
b) Paramesonephric duct
c) Genital swellings
d) Urogenital sinus

25. In the development of the oocyte, when does the second meiotic division occur?

a) At birth
b) At fertilization
c) At menarche
d) At ovulation

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