FEMALE GENITAL SYSTEM

False or true:

1- Primordial follicles are characterized by a single layer of flattened follicular cells which surround the oocyte.

2- A distinct zona pellucida separates the oocyte and follicular cells of primordial follicles.

3- The infundibulum of the oviduct passes through the wall of the uterus.

4- Hormone production of the corpus luteum stops after the implantation of the embryo.

5- At birth, all germ cells present in the ovary are primary oocytes.

6- The antrum is a characteristic feature of primary follicles.

7- Atresia refers to the degeneration of ovarian follicles during their development and adult life.

8- Thecal cells surrounding 2ry follicle are derived from stromal cells.

9- A corpus luteum in the ovary develops from a ruptured Graafian follicle

10- A corpus luteum in the ovary secretes progesterone but not estrogens.

11- A corpus luteum in the ovary persists as a progesterone secreting source in the first months of pregnancy.

12- In the ovary the cortex consists mainly of ovarian follicles at various stages of development.

13- The placenta is a permanent organ found in some mammals.

14- During development of the placenta, the trophoblast cells give rise to an outer pale staining layer called syncytiotrophoblast and inner darker-staining layer called cytotrophoblast.

15- Cytotrophoblast of the placenta remains until the end of pregnancy.

16- The placenta act as an endocrine organ.

17- Nipple is covered by stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium.

18- In adult resting mammary gland, the epithelium changes to stratified columnar epithelium near the opening of lactiferous sinus.

19- During pregnancy, secretory alveoli bud from intralobular ducts expanding the lobules.

20- In lactating mammary gland, milk ejection reflex occur as a response to prolactin hormone.

Best wishes

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Complete:

1- The surface of the ovary is covered by a single layer of simple cubical epithelium called ……

2- The granulosa cells that form the first layer around the ovum in close contact with zona pellucisa is called……..

3- As regards corpus luteum, granulosa lutein cells mainly produce ……

4- Mucosa of Fallopian tube is lined by …….

5- The maternal part of placenta is called ……

6- The fetal part of placenta is called ……..

7- Fetal and maternal blood are separated by……

8- The functions of the placenta include:

a.----------

b.----------

9- The placental barrier function is----------

10- The secondry chorionic villi of the placenta consists of a core of connective tissue covered by an inner layer called----------and outer layer called----------

11- Under the skin of the areola, There are……called Montgomery glands.

12- In female, during puberty, the breasts increase in size as a result of:

a.----------

b.----------

c.----------

13- In adult resting mammary gland in female, the lactiferous duct and sinus are lined by-------

14- After menopause, involution of the mammary gland is caused by----------

Best wishes

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Choose the correct answer:

1-As regards primordial follicle in ovary, it:
- A- Consists of 1ry oocyte surrounded by single layer of flat follicular cells.
- B- Consists of 1ry oocyte surrounded by single layer of cuboidal follicular cells.
- C- Surrounded by theca interna and theca externa.
- D- Contain follicular fluid between the cells.

2-The oviduct is lined by:
- A-simple cubical epithelium.
- B-simple columnar ciliated epithelium.
- C- Simple columnar partially ciliated and partially secretory .
- D-stratified columnar epithelium.

3-Zona pellucida is:
- A-thick glycoprotein coat surrounding the oocyte.
- B-made of simple columnar cells present in the uterus.
- C-germinal layer surrounding the ovary.
- D- granulose cells that adhere the oocyte to the wall of the follicle.

4-The primary oocyte completes its first meiotic division:
- A- In 2 years after delivery of the fetus.
- B- Immediately before ovulation.
- C- Just after fertilization.
- D- In the intrauterine fetal life.

5-The differentiated theca interna cells have the ultrastructural characteristics of :
- A- Ion transporting cells.
- B- Steroid secreting cells.
- C- Protein secreting cells.
- D- Mucous secreting cells.

6-During atresia of the ovarian follicles:
- A- Cessation of mitosis in granulosa cells.
- B- The follicular cells die.
- C- The oocyte die.
- D- All of the above.

7-The germinal epithelium of the ovary is:
- A- stratified columnar epithelium.
- B- Pseudostratified columnar epithelium.
- C- Simple cuboidal epithelium.
- D- Transitional epithelium.

8-The only follicles that are present in the ovary before puberty are called:
- A- Primordial follicles.
- B- Mature Graafian follicles.
- C- Secondary follicles.
- D- Primary follicles.

9-The zona pellucida around the oocyte is formed by:
- A- The oocyte and granulosa cells.
- B- The oocyte only.
- C- The granulosa cells only.
- D- None of the above.

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10-The nucleus of primary oocyte:

A- Has large nucleus.

B- Has 46 d-chromosomes.

C- Is eccentric.

D- All of the above.

11-In absence of pregnancy, the corpus luteum is non-functional and changes into:

A- Corpus albicans.

B- Corpus cavernosum.

C- Corpus haemorrhagicum.

D- Corpus atriticum.

12-During first half of pregnancy, the secondary chorionic villi is covered by:

A- cytotrophoblast.

B- syncytiotrophoblast.

C-both of the above.

D-non of the above.

13- In the first half of pregnancy, the placental barrier is formed of:

a. Five layers. b. Six layers. c. Four layers. D. Seven layers.

14- In the second half of pregnancy, the first 3 layers of the placental barrier is formed of the following layers arranged from outside to inside:

a. Cytotrophoblast, syncytiotrophoblast, basement membrane of trophoblast.

b. Syncitiotrophoblast, basement membrane of trophoblast, foetal loose CT.

c. Syncytiotrophoblast, cytotrophoblast, basement membrane of trophoblast.

15- The chorionic villi of the fetal part of the placenta are:

a. Anchored to the deciduas basalis.

b. Free from the deciduas basalis.

c. May be either free or anchored to the deciduas basalis.

16- The placenta secretes the following:

a. Estrogen, progesterone and human chorionic sommatmammotropin (HCS).

b. Human chorionic somatomammotropin (HCS) and growth hormone.

c. Human chorionic gonadotropins, estrogen and steroids.

17- The milk is:

a. basophilic b. acidophilic.

c. neutrophilic

18- During lactation, the lipids are secreted by:

a. Merocrine mode. b. Apocrine mode. c. Holocrine mode.

19-In post-lactational regression of mammary gland:

a. The myoepithelial cells and basal laminae degenerate.

b. The myoepithelial cells and basal laminae persist.

c. The myoepithelial cells and basal laminae proliferate.

20-Each mammary gland consists of 15-25 lobes of:

a. Tubulo-alveolar type.

b. Compound tubular type

c. Compound alveolar type.

Best wishes

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Answer

True or False

1	**T**	**6**	**F**	**11**	**T**	**16**	**T**
2	**F**	**7**	**T**	**12**	**T**	**17**	**F**
3	**F**	**8**	**T**	**13**	**F**	**18**	**F**
4	**F**	**9**	**T**	**14**	**F**	**19**	**T**
5	**T**	**10**	**F**	**15**	**F**	**20**	**F**

Choose the correct answer:

1	**a**	**6**	**d**	**11**	**a**	**16**	**T**
2	**c**	**7**	**c**	**12**	**c**	**17**	**F**
3	**a**	**8**	**a**	**13**	**F**	**18**	**F**
4	**b**	**9**	**a**	**14**	**F**	**19**	**T**
5	**b**	**10**	**b**	**15**	**F**	**20**	**F**

Best wishes

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