

PHYSIOLOGY

Male/Female Reproductive Intro Quiz

Name: _____

Block: _____

MATCHING

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| _____ 1. Analogous to the penis, erectile tissue sensitive to stimulation. | A) Vestibule |
| _____ 2. Copulatory organ of the female, receives the penis during intercourse. | B) Vagina |
| _____ 3. Transports the egg from the ovary toward the uterus. | C) Labia minora |
| _____ 4. Female sex gland, produces hormones and sex cells. | D) Clitoris |
| _____ 5. Hood like covering around the clitoris, protects other external structures. | E) Ovaries |
| _____ 6. Receives the embryo, sustains the fetus, and is the site of menstrual flow. | F) Uterine tubes |
| _____ 7. Enclose and protect the external genitals, analogous to the scrotum. | G) Uterus |
| _____ 8. Enclosed by the labia minora, contains the openings of the vagina, urethra, and glands. | H) Labia Majora |

SHORT ANSWER

List the three glands that control the physiology of both the male and female reproductive systems.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

List the five functions of the female reproductive system.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Using your knowledge of feedback systems and the physiology of the male reproductive system, describe a negative feedback that would control the testosterone levels in males. Be sure to include the names of each part of a feedback system as well as all glands and hormones involved.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

MATCHING II

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------------------------|
| _____ | 1. Produces and releases alkaline fluid that enhances the motility of sperm | A) Penis |
| _____ | 2. Holds and regulates the temperature of the testicles | B) Epididymis |
| _____ | 3. Copulatory organ of the male, deposits sperm into the female reproductive tract | C) Bulbourethral glands |
| _____ | 4. Has both a spermatogenic and endocrinic function. | D) Prostate gland |
| _____ | 5. Tubular passage for sperm from the testicle to the urethra | E) Glans |
| _____ | 6. Produces an alkaline fluid and fructose to protect and nourish the sperm | F) Scrotum |
| _____ | 7. Produce mucus during sexual excitement that aids in lubricating the penis for intercourse | G) Vas deferens |
| _____ | 8. Stores and matures sperm, site where sperm become motile | H) Seminal vesicle |
| _____ | 9. Contains sensory receptors for sexual stimulation | I) Testes |

SHORT ANSWER II

Give the functions of each hormone that it has in either males/females or both.

Males

GnRH -

ICSH -

FSH -

Testosterone

1. 1.

2. 2.

3. 3.

4.

Females

GnRH -

LH -

FSH -

Estrogen

Progesterone

1.

2.

Choose either the male or female sexual response and briefly describe what happens during each phase.

Circle one: MALE FEMALE

Erection/excitement –

Plateau/lubrication –
(emission)

Orgasm –
(ejaculation)

Resolution -

Male Pathology

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| _____ 1. Inflammation of the skin covering the glans penis | A) Herpes genitalis |
| _____ 2. Inability to achieve and maintain sufficient erection to permit satisfactory intercourse. | B) Orchitis |
| _____ 3. Congenital absence of one or both testes | C) Hydrocele |
| _____ 4. Involuntary, prolonged, abnormal and painful erection not associated with sexual excitement | D) Epididymitis |
| _____ 5. Blood in the tunica vaginalis | E) Hematocele |
| _____ 6. Excess fluid between the layers of tunica vaginalis | F) Priapism |
| _____ 7. Inflammation of the urethra caused by various conditions, including STD's | G) Testicular cancer |
| _____ 8. Enlargement of the prostate gland, commonly seen in males over 50 | H) Balanitis |
| _____ 9. Inflammation of the testes | I) Anorchism |
| _____ 10. Stenosis of the preputial orifice so that the foreskin cannot be pulled back over the glans penis | J) BPH |
| _____ 11. Failure of the testicles to descend into the scrotum | K) Urethritis |
| _____ 12. Inflammation of the epididymis | L) Erectile dysfunction |
| _____ 13. Weakness, especially inability of a man to achieve or maintain erection | M) Gonorrhoea |
| _____ 14. Can be one of many inflammatory disorders of the prostate | N) Prostatitis |
| _____ 15. Infection of the genital and anorectal skin and mucosa with herpes simplex virus type II, usually sexually transmitted | O) Impotence |
| _____ 16. Most common male cancer. | P) Cryptorchidism |
| _____ 17. Contagious bacterial infection of the genital mucus membranes caused by the gonococcus bacteria | Q) Prostate cancer |
| | R) Phimosi |

Female Pathology

- _____ 1. Infestation with a parasite of genus *Trichomonas*
Often causes vaginitis, urethritis, or cystitis
- _____ 2. Vaginal fungal infection characterized by a curdy
Or cheeselike discharge and itching
- _____ 3. second most common female cancer, risk increases
With age
- _____ 4. Inflammation of the vagina, discharge, burning, itching
Redness, swelling, and painful urination
- _____ 5. Rare and sometimes fatal disease caused by bacterial toxins.
Usually associated with tampon use
- _____ 6. Most common bacterial STD. Causes cervicitis and pelvic
Infections
- _____ 7. Inflammation of the cervix. Causes a red irritated cervix
As infection can spread from vaginitis. Can also spread
To the uterine tubes
- _____ 8. Most common form of ovarian tumor, usually benign
- _____ 9. Inability of a woman to become pregnant or for a man to
Impregnate a woman
- _____ 10. endometrial tissue is found in various abnormal sites
Throughout the pelvis or in the abdominal wall
- _____ 11. Most common lesion in the cervix, soft velvety, red lesions
Usually asymptomatic
- _____ 12. A turning, or state of being turned back, especially an entire
Organ, such as the uterus, being tipped from its original
Position
- _____ 13. An uncommon infection of the endometrium due to the
Cervical barrier. Usually caused by abortion, IUD's
PID or other causes. Bleeding, tenderness, fever, and
Discharge.
- _____ 14. Inflammation of the upper reproductive tract, uterus, uterine
Tubes, or ovaries. Lower abdominal pain, cervical discharge,
Tenderness, fever.
- _____ 15. Pus in the uterine tube
- _____ 16. Benign uterine tumors
- _____ 17. STD, inflammation of the mucus membrane of either sex.
Can be transmitted to a fetus during delivery
- _____ 18. Usually a white or yellow mucus discharge from the cervical
Canal or the vagina
- _____ 19. Scanty or infrequent menstrual flow
- A) Candidiasis
B) Pyosalpinx
C) Vaginitis
D) Ovarian cancer
E) Retroversion
F) Trichomoniasis
G) Ovarian cysts
H) Cervicitis
I) Chlamydia
J) Toxic shock
syndrome
K) Polyps
L) Endometriosis
M) Sterility
N) Fibroids
O) Endometritis
P) Pelvic
inflammatory
disease
Q) Gonorrhea
R) Leukorrhea
S) Oligomenorrhea