Physiology
Pregnancy and development Quiz

Name: _____
Block: _____

MATCHING

Match the following structures with their role in embryonic and fetal development

_____1. Forms blood cells and gives rise to future sex cells

_____2. Filter that allows exchange of substances between mother and babies blood

_____3. Embryonic layer surrounding the trophoblast

_____4. Spaces between chorionic villi containing maternal blood.

_____5. Projections of chorion containing embryonic blood vessels.

_____6. Tube from the yolk sac into connecting stalk, gives rise to umbilical arteries and veins.

_____7. Develops around the embryo, fills with protective amniotic fluid.

_____8. Suspends embryo in amniotic cavity, consists of two arteries and one vein.

A) Umbilical cord
B) Placenta
C) Amnion
D) Chorion
E) Lacunae
F) Yolk sac
G) Allantois
H) Chorionic villi

SHORT ANSWER

Give the average volume and the number of sperm per millimeter in a male's ejaculate.

Volume: _____

Sperm/mm - _____

Sterility - _____

Why are so many sperm necessary for fertilization to occur? Give at least three reasons.

1.

2.

3.

Why is it necessary for several hundred sperm to reach the egg when only one can enter?

Describe what happens to the egg once a sperm enters to prevent other sperm from entering.

WHY is it important that only one sperm enter an egg?

What happens to sperm that do not enter an egg?

What is ovulation?

Describe what happens to the nuclei of both the sperm and egg when a sperm enter the egg.

An embryo of 16 cells is called a(n) _____, and reaches the uterus in approximately _____ days.

Describe a blastocyst and explain what happens to it when it enters the uterus.

Name the two layers of the blastocyst and tell what each becomes.

1.

2.

Distinguish between the embryonic and fetal stages of development.

Give the functions of the following hormones and their affects during pregnancy.

Hcg –

Placental progesterone and estrogen –

Lactogen –

Relaxin –

Aldosterone –

Parathyroid hormone -

Calculate the due date of a woman who started her last period on March 21st

Describe the positive feedback system that controls the events of labor, including the initiation and the release of oxytocin.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

List and describe the 3 stages of labor.

1.

2.

3.

DISORDERS OF PREGNANCY

_____Condition of having too little amniotic fluid.

_____Condition of having too much amniotic fluid.

_____Cause of early pregnancy loss - a fertilized egg develops a placenta but no embryo - usually due to chromosomal abnormalities - results in miscarriage.

_____Fertilized egg implants outside the uterus and cannot result in birth of the baby - can be a severe health threat to the mother.

_____Undetected non cancerous growths in the uterus - usually because of increased estrogen levels during pregnancy.

_____Nausea and vomiting during the first three months of pregnancy commonly known as morning sickness.

_____Cervix that dilates without contractions - usually in mid pregnancy and usually diagnosed after a miscarriage - between 18 and 24 weeks - without going into labor.

_____A baby that is smaller than normal during pregnancy - not growing at the normal rate – low birth weight and health problems.

_____Early placenta grows abnormally into a mass of cysts – embryo does not form at all or is malformed and cannot survive.

_____The practice of craving substances with little or no nutritional value – may have a connection to iron deficiency.

_____Partial or complete separation of the placenta from the wall of the uterus – may cause low fetal growth – bleeding – contractions – and abdominal pain.

_____Placenta that implants very low in the uterus – may cover all or part of the cervix.

_____Potentially serious illness marked by high blood pressure and excessive protein in the urine – can result in a very serious condition known as eclampsia.

_____A rare condition causing seizures – coma –and possible death in pregnant women.
Premature rupture of membranes (PROM) – Rupture of the amniotic sac before labor begins.

_____Parasitic infection that can threaten the health of the baby – parasite is carried by cats and eliminated in their feces – pregnant women should avoid cleaning the litter box.

_____Infection of the kidney's – bladder – ureters – and urethra – caused by bacteria.

_____Increased estrogen and progesterone during pregnancy can interfere with the bodies ability to produce insulin – causing diabetes.

A) Blighted ovum
B) Hyperemesis gravidarum
C) Fibroid tumors
D) Gestational diabetes mellitus
E) Toxoplasmosis
F) Urinary tract infection
G) Premature rupture of membranes
H) Molar pregnancy
I) Oligohydramnios
J) Intrauterine growth restriction
K) PICA
L) Eclampsia
M) Incompetent cervix
N) Polyhydramnios
O) Placental abruption
P) Pre eclampsia
Q) Placenta previa