Checklist for Reproductive cycles, fertilization, STI’s and contraception test

Describe the function of the urethra (in the reproductive cycle)

Describe fertilisation

Describe what makes up semen

Describe human secondary sexual characteristics

Fertilisation produces what?

What organs do the follicle stimulating hormone target and what does it produce? (name both male and female)

What part of the ovulation cycle coincides with the softening of the endometrium?

Describe the characteristics of sperm

Describe the vas deferens

Describe the process of fertilisation and what happens at implantation

Secretion of FSH from the pituitary gland is reduced in response to what?

What do luteinising hormones stimulate?

Name the STIs that are caused by bacteria

Name the STIs that cannot be cleared from the body once infected

Name the STIs caused by viruses

Why are STIs spread?

Syphilis is on the rise in developing countries because?

List in order, from least to most effective, various forms of contraceptives?

Describe how the **hormonal** intrauterine devices work.

How can women detect the timing of ovulation?

Where are the following hormones secreted? FSH, Prolactin, Luteinising, Oestrogen and Progesterone

Put the following events in order

The endometrium begins to thicken; formation of the corpus luteum; a follicle begins to

develop; uterine bleeding; egg travels down the uterine tube; follicle approaches maturity;

degeneration of the corpus luteum; ovulation; breakdown of unfertilised egg; development of the mature

follicle; deterioration of the endometrium.

Contraception methods can be broadly categorised into 6 groups:

* Natural methods …including detection of ovulation
* Steroid hormones
* Mechanical…barrier methods
* Chemical methods – other than hormones
* Sterilisation
* And there are also those methods which function after coitus.

Be able to describe one example from each method. Include how the method works, its limitations, risks and benefits.