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## **Reproductive System**

The process of producing young ones of their own kinds is called reproduction.

### **Purpose of reproduction**

Reproduction is done to maintain the continuity of their races.

### **Sexual Characteristic of Human**

- Human beings are unisexual.
- The other term for unisexual is dioecious.
  - Male and Female reproductive systems are found in separate individuals.

### **Primary sex organs**

- The primary sex organs are
  - gonads

## **Male Reproductive System**

The parts of male reproductive system are

- Scrotum
- Testes
  - The number of testes is two.
- Epididymis
  - The number of epididymis is two.
- Vasa deferentia,
  - The number of vasa deferentia is two.
- Ejaculatory ducts,
  - The number of ejaculatory ducts is two.



- 
- Urethra
  - Penis and
  - Accessory sex glands.

## **Scrotum**

Scrotum is a pouch of pigmented skin.

### **Division of scrotum**

- Scrotum has internal division.
- Scrotum is divided internally into
  - Right scrotal sac
  - Left scrotal sac
- The partition is a muscular partition.
- The name for the partition for scrotum is
  - Septum scroti.

### **Type of muscle in scrotum**

Scrotum contains dartos muscles.

### **Temperature in scrotum**

- The temperature of scrotum is lower than the normal body temperature.
- The temperature of scrotum is
  - Normal Temperature -  $2^{\circ}\text{C}$
- The temperature of scrotum is congenial for sperm production.

## **Testes**

Testes are primary sex organs in humans.

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## **Anatomy of Testes**

- The size of testis is small.
- The colour of testes is pink.
- The shape of testes is
  - oval

## **Location of testes**

- Testes are located in scrotal sac.
- The supporting structure of testes is
  - spermatic cord.

## **Covering of testes**

- The testis is covered by three coats.
- The three coverings of testis are
  - tunica vaginalis
  - tunica albugenia
  - tunica vasculosa
- The outer covering of testes is
  - Tunica vaginalis
- The middle covering of testes is
  - Tunica albuginea
  - Tunica albugenia is a fibrous covering.
- The inner covering of testes is
  - Tunica vasculosa.

## **Histology of Testes**

### **Lobules**

- The number of lobules in a testes is
  - 200-300

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### **Quantity of lobules**

Testis consists - 200-300 lobules.

### **Contents of testicular lobules**

The contents of testicular lobules are

- Seminiferous tubules
  - The quantity of seminiferous tubules is
    - \* 1-4
- Blood vessels
- Nerves

The contents of testicular lobules are embedded in

- loose connective tissue

### **Lining of seminiferous tubules**

- The seminiferous tubule is lined by
  - germinal epithelium.

### **Number of types germinal epithelium**

- The number of types of germinal epithelium are 2

### **Types of germinal epithelium**

- The types of germinal epithelium cells are
  - Sertoli cells
  - Spermatogenic cells

### **Functions of spermatogenic cells**

- Spermatogenic cells produce spermatozoa.

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### **Functions of sertoli cells**

- Sertoli cells nourish the developing spermatogenic cells.

### **Location of Leydig cells**

- Leydig cells are located in between seminiferous tubules.

### **Term for leydig cells**

- The other term for leydig cells is interstitial cells.

### **Functions of leydig cells**

- Leydig cells secrete testosterone.

### **Structure of Epididymis**

The epididymis is a mass of highly coiled tubes.

### **Term for highly coiled tubes of epididymis**

The other term for highly coiled tubes of epididymis is vasa recta.

### **Location of epididymis**

Epididymis lies outside and partially encircling the testis.

### **Function of epididymis**

Epididymis is a reservoir of spermatozoa.

### **Number of division of epididymis**

The number of division of epididymis is 3.

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## **Region of Division of epididymis**

The regions of division of epididymis are

- caput epididymis
- corpus epididymis
- cauda epididymis

### **Location of caput epididymis**

Caput epididymis is present at the upper part of epididymis.

### **Structure of caput epididymis**

Caput epididymis is wider.

### **Function of caput epididymis**

Caput epididymis receives vasa efferentia.

### **Location of corpus epididymis**

Corpus epididymis is present at the middle part of epididymis.

### **Structure of corpus epididymis**

Corpus epididymis is narrow.

### **Location of cauda epididymis**

Cauda epididymis is present at the lower part of epididymis.

### **Functions of cauda epididymis**

Cauda epididymis opens into the vas deferens.

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## **Location of vasa differtia**

- Vasa differentia ascends into abdominal cavity.
- Vasa differentia forms a loop around the urinary bladder.

## **Inguinal canal**

Inguinal canal is the canal through which vasa differentia ascends to the abdominal canal..

## **Anatomy Vasa Deferentia**

Vasa differentia is a tube.

## **Histology of vasa deferentia**

Vasa differentia contains thick walled muscles.

## **Length of vasa differentia**

The length of vasa differentia is 40cm.

## **Function of vasa differentia**

Vasa differentia transmits sperms from epididymis to ejaculatory duct.

## **Length of Ejaculatory Ducts**

The length of ejaculatory ducts is 2cm.

## **Anatomy of ejaculatory ducts**

Ejaculatory ducts are thin walled tubes.

## **Formation of ejaculatory ducts**

Ejaculatory ducts are formed by the union of seminal vesicle and a vas deferens.

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### **Function of ejaculatory ducts.**

- Ejaculatory ducts carries sperm.
- Ejaculatory ducts carries the secretion of seminal vesicles.

### **Length of urethra**

The length of male urethra is 18-20cm.

### **Location of urethra**

Urethra arises from the neck of urinary bladder.

### **Function of urethra**

Urethra is a discharge tube of urine and semen.

### **Number of regions of urethra**

The number of regions of urethra is 3.

### **Regions of the urethra**

The regions of urethra are

- Prostatic urethra
- Membranous urethra
- Penile urethra.

### **Penis**

Penis is an erectile copulatory organ.

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## **Contents of penis**

The contents of penis are

- The long shaft
- The glans penis.

## **Location of prepuce**

Prepuce covers the glans penis.

## **Prepuce**

Prepuce is a fold of skin.

## **Contents of penis**

The contents of penis are

- Erectile tissues
- Corpora cavernosa
- Corpus spongiosum.

## **Number of erectile tissues**

The number of erectile tissues is

- 3 column

## **Number of corpora cavernosa**

The number of corpora cavernosa is

- 2

## **Number of corpus spongiosum**

The number of corpus spongiosum is - 1



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### **Cause Erection of penis**

The erection of penis is due to the rush of arterial blood.

### **Destination of arterial blood in erection of penis**

The arterial blood rushes into

- sinuses of erectile tissues of penis

### **Function of penis**

The function of penis is to deposit semen into vagina.

### **Number of Accessory sex glands in males**

The number of accessory sex glands is 3.

### **Types of accessory glands in males**

The accessory sex glands are

- Seminal vesicles
- Prostrate gland
- Cowper's gland

### **Number of Seminal Vesicles**

The number of seminal vesicles present is

- a pair.

### **Structure of seminal vesicle**

- Seminal vesicle is lobulated
- Seminal vesicle is elongated.

---

## **Anatomy of a seminal vesicle**

Seminal vesicle is a sac.

## **Location of seminal vesicle**

The seminal vesicle is located

- near the base of urinary bladder.

## **Functions of seminal vesicles**

The seminal vesicles secrete seminal fluid.

## **Colour of seminal fluid**

The colour of seminal fluid is yellowish.

## **Chemical property of seminal fluid**

The seminal fluid is alkaline.

## **Contents of seminal fluid**

The contents of seminal fluid are

- Fructose
- Citrate
- Proteins
- Prostaglandins

## **Prostate gland**

Prostrate gland is the largest accessory gland of male reproductive system.

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### **Location of prostrate gland**

The prostrate gland lies below the neck of urinary bladder.

### **Structure of secretion of prostrate gland**

The secretion of prostrate gland is

- Thin
- Milky

### **Chemical calssificaion of secretion of prostrate gland**

The secretion of prostrate gland is

- slightly acidic

### **Function of secretion of prostrate gland**

- The secretion of prostrate glands makes sperm mobile.
- The secretion of prostrate gland nourishes sperms.

### **Number of Cowper's glands**

The number of copwer's gland is a pair.

### **Term for cowpers gland**

The other term for cowper's gland is bulbourethral gland.

### **Size of Cowper's gland**

The size of cowper's gland is pea sized.

---

## **Location of cowper's gland**

The cowper's gland is located

- Below the prostate gland
- At the base of penis.

## **Function of cowper's gland**

Cowper's gland secrete mucus like fluid.

## **Function of mucus like fluid of cowper's gland**

The mucus like secretion of cowper's gland acts as lubricant for vagina.

## **Semen**

Semen is the collective composition of fluids.

## **Contents in the fluid of semen**

The contents in the fluid of semen are

- Products of the testes
- Products of the prostate gland
- Fluid from seminal vesicles

## **pH of Semen**

The value of pH of Semen is

- 7.35-7.5

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## **Organs of female reproductive system**

The organs of female reproductive system are

- Ovaries
- Fallopian tube
- Uterus
- Vagina
- External genitalia
- Accessory genital glands
- Mammary glands

## **Number of ovaries**

The number of ovaries in female reproductive system is

- a pair

## **Primary sex organ of female**

The are primary sex organ of female is

- ovary

## **Colour of ovary**

The colour of ovary is

- greyish-pink

## **Shape of ovary**

The shape of ovary is

- almond

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## **Location of ovary**

- The ovary is located in the posterior abdominal cavity.
- The ovary is located on either side of vertebral column
- The ovary is located behind the kidney.

## **Mesovarium**

Mesovarium is a fold of peritoneum.

## **Function of mesovarium**

Mesovarium attaches ovaries to the dorsal body wall.

## **Number of histological structure of ovary**

The number of histological structure of ovary is

- 3

## **Histological layers of the ovary**

The histological layers of the ovary are

- Germinal epithelium
- Cortex
- Medulla

## **Location of tunica albugenia**

Tunica albugenia is present in between the germinal epithelium and cortex.

## **Structure if tunica albugenia**

Tunica albugenia is a thickened stomal layer.

---

## **Contents of cortex**

The cortex contains ovarian follicles of different stages of development.

## **Graafian follicle**

Graafian follicle is a fully matured ovarian follicle.

## **Membrana granulosa**

Membrana granulosa is the outer covering sheath of graffian follicle.

## **Function of membrana granulosa**

Membrana granulosa encloses follicular cavity.

## **Contents of membrana granulosa**

The contents of membrana granulosa are

- Colorless fluid
- Ovum

## **Membranes surrounding ovum**

The membranes that surround ovum are

- Zona pellucida
- Zona radiata

## **Corpus luteum**

Corpus luteum is the structure of follicular cavity after ovulation.

## **Function of corpus luteum**

Corpus luteum secretes progesterone.

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## **Corpus albicans**

Corpus albicans is a structure formed by corpus luteum.

## **Term for Fallopian tubes**

The term for fallopian tubes is oviducts.

## **Number of fallopian tubes**

The number of fallopian tubes is

- a pair

## **Anatomy of fallopian tube**

- Fallopian tube is a tube.

## **Histology of fallopian tube**

The fallopian tube is

- Muscular
- Ciliated

## **Length of fallopian tube**

The length of fallopian tube is

- 10-12 cm

## **Location of fallopian tube**

Fallopian tube arise near ovary and extends up to uterus .



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## **Number of layers of fallopian tube**

The number of layers of fallopian tubes is - 3

## **Layers of fallopian tube**

The layers of fallopian tube are

- Serosa
- Muscularis
- Mucosa

## **Types of cells of epithelial mucosa**

The types of cells of epithelial mucosa is

- Simple columnar cells
- Secretory cells

## **Number of division of oviduct**

The number of division of oviduct is

- 3

## **Division of oviducts**

The parts of oviducts are

- Infundibulum
- Ampulla
- Isthmus
- Uterine

## **Shape of infundibulum**

The infundibulum is funnel shaped.

---

## **Ostium**

Ostium is an aperture opened by infundibulum.

## **Fimbriae**

Fimbriae are the finger like processes of infundibulum.

## **Function of fimbriae**

Fimbriae collect ovum.

## **Function of ampulla**

Fertilization takes place in ampulla.

## **Anatomy of ampulla**

Ampulla is dilated.

## **Histology of ampulla**

Ampulla is thin walled .

## **Location of ampulla**

The location of ampulla is

- next to infundibulum

## **Anatomy of isthmus**

Isthmus is

- narrow
- short

---

### **Location of isthmus**

The location of isthmus is

- next to ampulla

### **Histology of isthmus**

Isthmus is thick walled.

### **Location of uterine**

Uterine is located near the uterus.

### **Function of oviducts**

Oviducts carry ovum from. The ovum is carried from ovary to uterus.

## **Uterus**

### **Shape of uterus**

The shape of uterus is

- Pear

### **Anatomy of uterus**

Uterus is hollow.

### **Compositional histology of uterus**

- The uterus is muscular.
- The uterus is thick walled.

---

## **Divisional histology of uterus**

The uterus is divided into

- Perimetrium
- Myometrium
- Endometrium

### **Location of perimetrium**

The location of perimetrium is outside the uterus.

### **Location of myometrium**

The location of myometrium is in between perimetrium and endometrium

### **Location of endometrium**

The location of endometrium is inside the uterus.

### **Anatomy of endometrium**

Endometrium contains tubular glands.

### **Histology of endometrium**

The cells of endometrium are

- simple columnar epithelium

### **Mesometrium**

Mesometrium is a double fold of peritoneum.

### **Function of mesometrium**

Mesometrium attaches uterus to the body wall.

---

## **Parts of uterus**

The parts of uterus are

- Fundus
- Body
- Cervix

### **Location of fundus**

The fundus lies at the upper part.

### **Size of fundus**

The size of fundus is wide.

### **Shape of fundus**

The shape of fundus is

- dome

### **Location of body**

The location of body is

- at the middle

### **Size of body**

- The body is large.

### **Location of cervix**

- The location of cervix is the lower part of the uterus.

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### **Size of cervix**

- The size of cervix is narrow.

### **Function of cervix**

- Cervix projects into vagina

### **Structure for communication of cervix with uterus**

The communication of cervix with uterus is done through

- Internal orifice

### **Structure for communication of cervix with vagina**

The communication of cervix with vagina is done through

- External orifice

iv.Vagina: It is fibro-muscular and tubular female copulatory organ.

### **Location of vagina**

The vagina is located at

- From cervix to uterus
- Outside the body

### **Location of hyman in anatomical strtuture**

The anatomical structure for the location of hyman is

- The opening of vagina

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### **Location of hyman in social class of structure**

The presence of hyman in social classs of structure is

- Virgins

### **Function of hyman**

Hyman covers the vagina.

### **Size of hyman**

The size of hyman is

- Thin

### **Shape of Hyman**

The shape of hyman is

- Ring

### **Function of vagina**

The functions of vagina are

- Vagina serves as birth canal.
- Vagina recieves penis.
  - The penis is recieved by vagina during copulation.
- Vagina allows menstrual flow.

### **Term for external genitalia**

The other term for external genitalia is

- Vulva

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## **Parts of external genitalia**

The parts of external genitalia are

- Mons Pubis
- Labia Majora
- Labia Minora
- Clitoris

## **Location of mons pubis**

The location of mons pubis is

- Above labia majora

## **Histology of mons pubis**

- Mons pubis is fleshy

## **Contents of mons pubis**

The contents of mons pubis are

- Pubic hair

## **Number of labia majora**

The number of labia majora is

- 2

## **Size of labia majora**

The labia majora is

- thick
- large



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### **Anatomy of labia majora**

The anatomy of labia majora is

- Folds of skin

### **Functions of labia majora**

Labia majora forms the boundary of vulva.

### **Contents of labia majora**

The contents of labia majora are

- Pubic Hair
- Sebaceous Glands

### **Number of labia minora**

The number of labia minora is

- 2

### **Size of labia minora**

The size of labia minora is

- Small

### **Anatomy of labia minora**

The structure of labia minora is

- Folds of skin
- Thin

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### **Material structure of labia minora**

The material structure of labia minora is

- moist

### **Histology of labia minora**

Labia minora is

- Fleshy

### **Location of labia minora**

The location of labia minora is - Between labia majora

### **Vestibule**

Vestibule is the space between labia minora.

### **Size of clitoris**

Clitoris is small.

### **Function of clitoris**

Clitoris is erectile organ.

### **Location of clitoris**

The location of clitoris is

- Anterior junction of labia minora

### **Homologousness of clitoris**

The clitoris is homologous to

- Penis

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## **Accessory genital gland**

The accessory genital gland in female reproductive system is

- Bartholin's gland

## **Term for bartholin's gland**

The other term for bartholin's gland is

- Vestibular gland

## **Location of bartholin's gland**

They occur one on each side of vaginal orifice.

## **Nature of secretion of bartholin's gland**

The secretion of bartholin's gland is - viscid

## **Function of secretion of bartholin's gland**

- The secretion of bartholin's gland lubricates the vulva.
- The lubrication of vulva by bartholin's gland occurs on sexual excitement.

## **Breasts**

### **Term for breasts**

The other term for breasts is

- Mammary glands

### **Number of mammary glands in female reproductive system**

The number of mammary glands in female reproductive system is

- Pair

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### **Shape of mammary glands**

The shape of mammary glands is

- Rounded
- Swollen

### **Material nature of mammary glands**

The material nature of mammary glands is

- Spongy
- Tender
- Smooth

### **Function of mammary glands in female**

- Mammary glands produce milk.

### **Location of nipple**

The nipple is located at

- Middle of breasts

Each breast has a nipple in its middle

### **Areola**

Areola is a pigmented area.

### **Shape of areola**

The shape of areola is

- Circular

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### **Modification of sweat glands**

The structure present in female reproductive system as modification of sweat glands is

- Mammary gland

### **Number of lobes of lactiferous tubules in mammary glands**

The number of lobes of lactiferous tubules in mammary glands is

- 15 – 20

### **Histology of mammary glands**

- Mammary glands contain lobes.
- The lobes which are contained in mammary glands is lactiferous tubules.

### **Location of lactiferous tubules in mammary glands**

The location of lactiferous tubules mammary glands is

- Fatty tissue

### **Time of development of mammary glands**

They are developed in girls at the onset of puberty by the activity of

### **Role of hormones in the development of mammary glands**

The hormones having the role in development of mammary glands are

- Oestrogen
- Pituitary Gland

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## **Menstrual Cycle**

- The other term for menstrual cycle is
  - ovarian cycle.
- Menstrual cycle is a series of cyclic changes.

## **Location of menstrual cycle**

- Menstrual cycle occurs in the
  - reproductive tract of human female.

## **Time of menstrual cycle**

- Menstrual cycle is periodic .
- Menstrual cycle occurs with a periodicity of
  - 28 days
- Menstrual cycle starts from
  - 13 years
- Menstrual cycle ends on
  - 40-50 years

## **Characteristics of menstrual cycle**

- There is loss of blood in menstrual cycle.
- The blood lost on menstrual cycle is vaginal."

## **Hormones of menstrual cycle**

- Menstrual cycle is influenced by hormones from
  - pituitary gland
  - ovary

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## Phases of menstrual cycle

The phases of menstrual cycle are

- Menstrual phase
- Proliferative phase
- Ovulatory phase
- Luteal phase

### Menstrual phase

- The other name for menstrual phase is
  - weeping of uterus

### Time for menstrual phase

- Menstrual phase occurs for
  - 3-5 days

### Process of menstrual phase

- The mucosal lining of endometrium sheds.
- The shedding passes along with the blood.
- The shedding passes along with the connective tissue.

### Conditions for menstrual phase

- The amount of progesterone in blood is very low.
- The amount of oestrogen in blood is very low.
- The ovum is unfertilized.

### Amount of blood loss in menstrual phase

The amount of blood lost in menstrual phase is

- 50-100 ml

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## **Proliferative phase**

- The other name for proliferative phase is
  - follicular phase
- The other name for proliferative phase is
  - oestrogenic phase

### **Activities in proliferative phase**

The activities in proliferative phase are

- Secretion of follicle stimulating hormone.
- Secretion of oestrogen.

### **Secretion of follicle stimulating hormone**

The follicle stimulating hormone is secreted by

- Anterior pituitary gland

### **Function of follicle stimulating hormone in proliferative phase**

Follicle stimulating hormone develops primordial follicle into mature follicle

### **Term for mature follicle**

The other term for mature follicle is

- Graafian follicle

### **Function of graafian follicle**

Graafian follicle secretes oestrogen.



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### **Function of oestrogen in proliferative phase of menstrual cycle**

- Oestrogen stimulates the proliferation of endometrial epithelium.

### **Function of proliferation of endometrial epithelium**

The function of proliferation of endometrial epithelium is

- To receive fertilized ovum

### **Time period for proliferative phase in menstrual cycle in range**

The time period for proliferative phase in menstrual cycle in range is

- End of menstruation to ovulation

### **Time period for proliferative phase in number of days**

The time period for proliferative phase in number of days is

- 10

## **Ovulatory phase**

In about middle of the menstrual cycle, usually in the 14th day of 28 day cycle,

### **Activities in ovulatory phase**

The activities in ovulatory phase are

- Secretion of luteinizing hormone

### **Secretion of luteinizing hormone**

The secretion of luteinizing hormone is done by

- Anterior region of pituitary gland

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### **Function of luteinizing hormone in ovulatory phase of menstrual cycle**

Luteinizing hormone releases ovum. - The ovum released by luteinizing hormone is from graafian follicle.

**Term for luteal phase** The other term for luteal phase is

- Progestational phase

### **Function of corpus luteum in luteal phase of menstrual cycle**

The function of corpus luteum in luteal phase of menstrual cycle is

- Secretion of progesterone
- Secretion of oestrogen

### **Time of formation of corpus luteum**

The formation of corpus luteum occurs

- After ovulation

### **Composition for the formation of corpus luteum**

The composition for the formation of corpus luteum is

- Cells of ruptured follicle.

### **Function of progesterone**

The functions of corpus luteum are

- Corpus luteum prevents the maturation of follicles.
- Corpus luteum increases vascularity of endometrium.

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## **Activities in unfertilization**

The activities in menstrual phase in unfertilization

- Degeneration of corpus luteum
- Fall of oestrogen and progesterone in blood.
- Shedding of endometrial epithelium

## **Corpus albicans in luteal phase of menstrual cycle**

- Corpus albicans is degenerated structure of corpus luteum.

## **Condition for formation of corpus albicans**

Corpus albicans forms in

- unfertilization

## **Cause of rupturing of blood vessels of endometrium**

The cause of rupturing of blood vessels of endometrium is

- Fall of oestrogen in blood
- Fall of progesterone in blood

## **Cause of shedding of endometrial epithelium in luteal phase of menstrual cycle**

The cause of shedding of endometrial epithelium in luteal phase of menstrual cycle is

- Rupturing of blood vessels of endometrium

## **Cause of menstruation**

The cause of menstruation in menstrual cycle is

- Shedding of endometrial epithelium