

Follicles:

What do Granulosa Cells secrete and what kind of receptors do they have?

- Produce Estrogen from testosterone, have FSH receptors

What do Theca Cells secrete and what kind of receptors do they have?

- Produce testosterone, have LH receptors

What is the function of the Corona Radiata?

- Attaches cumulus oophorus cells to zona pellucida, directly communicates with oocyte

What happens before and after ovulation?

- Before: basement membrane begins to degenerate, separation between theca and granulosa cells is incomplete
- After: blood clot forms, follicle walls collapse, theca and granulosa cells mix, only ovarian source of progesterone

What is known as the “bloody body”?

Corpus hemorrhagicum

What is known as the “yellow body”?

Corpus luteum

What is known as the “white body”?

Corpus albicans

What are the major functions of progesterone?

- Inhibits estrus and parturition
- Blocks myometrial contractions
- Stimulates endometrial secretions of nutrients for embryo
- Regresses CL if no embryo present

- Decrease basal GnRH amplitude and frequency

Tubular Structures:

Lumen	Inner open cavity of tubular organ
Mucosa	Epithelium(continuous with the lumen) layer of loose connective tissue, band of smooth muscle
Submucosa	Consists of moderately dense CT, contains blood, lymph, and nerves
Circular Smooth Muscle	Contraction results in constriction of lumen
Longitudinal Smooth Muscle	Contractions result in the shortening of tube and propels the contents
Serosa	Thin layer of cells enclosing body cavities, prevents adhesion

What does the broad ligament do?

- Supports and suspends FRT
- Hold vascular supply, lymphatic drainage, and nerves

What are the three areas of the broad ligament and what do they do?

- Mesovarium: supports ovaries
- Mesosalpinx: supports oviducts
- Mesometrium: supports uterus

What is the site of fertilization?

Ampullary-isthmic junction

Layers of the Uterus:

Perimetrium:

Outer layer continuous with the peritoneum, blocks adhesions

Myometrium:

Inner circle of smooth muscle, outer longitudinal layer, expulsion of fetus and sperm transportation

Endometrium:

Mucosa and submucosa, provides point of placental attachment, uterine glands produce secretions for embryo development

What are the different types of uterus?

Bicornuate, 2 uterine horns and small uterine body

Simplex, no uterine horns and one uterine body

What are the functions of the cervix?

1. Barrier to sperm
2. Transport sperm(prevents polyspermy)
3. Produces long strand of mucus (lubrication)
4. Reservoir for sperm
5. Blocking bacterial invasion during pregnancy
6. Birth canal

What is the difference in cervical mucus under estrogen and progesterone?

Estrogen- thin and watery, SIALOMUCIN “privileged pathway”

Progesterone- thick and viscous, SULFOMUCIN