

# Study Guide Answers

1. Endometriosis
2. Fallopian tubes
3. Ovaries
4. Toxic shock syndrome
5. Fallopian tube
6. Testes
7. Urethra
8. Inguinal hernia
9. Premenstrual syndrome
10. Scrotum
11. Uterus
12. Testes, epididymis, vas deferens, urethra
13. Zygote
14. Amniotic sac
15. Approximately three
16. Second
17. 46 (23 pairs)
18. Menstruation
19. Testosterone
20. Apgar
21. Second
22. Prenatal care
23. Fraternal
24. XX, XY
25. Fungus
26. Prostate
27. Cervix
28. Uterus
29. Abstinence
30. Semen
31. Reproduce
32. Ovulation
33. Sperm, Ovum
34. Embryo
35. 23
36. Endometrium
37. Estrogen
38. Bacteria
39. Womb
40. Ova (eggs)
41. First
42. Third
43. Fetus
44. Blastocyst
45. Umbilical cord
46. Fraternal
47. Placenta
48. Dilation
49. Labor
50. Identical
51. Vas deferens
52. Cowper's
53. Epididymis
54. Scrotum
55. Prostate
56. The three stages of birth are
  - a. dilation- cervix dilates to 10cm and the uterus contracts (labor); usually the longest stage
  - b. expulsion- the head emerges and the baby is born
  - c. placental- the placenta, now called the afterbirth, is pushed out of the body; the remaining portion of the umbilical cord is attached to the afterbirth
57. Major events of the trimesters of pregnancy include:
  - a. first- organs and systems in place, umbilical cord forms, placenta forms, amniotic sac forms, morning sickness
  - b. second- gender can be determined, baby moves more, mom can feel baby kicking, baby recognizes voices
  - c. third- baby gains most of its weight, mom gains more weight, baby may dream, baby uses senses
58. The menstrual cycle- series of changes to prepare uterine lining for pregnancy
  - a. 28 days on average
  - b. ovulation, the release of a mature ovum, occurs in the middle of the cycle
  - c. menstruation, shedding the lining of the uterus, happens at the beginning of the cycle and lasts 3-7 days
59. Pick from any group of male or female organs and be able to describe them