

CHAPTER 10

REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

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MEDIA LIBRARY

Student DVD-ROM

- Twelve different interactive learning games
- Flash card generator
- Audio Glossary
- Professional Profile video—Emergency Medical Service
- Body Rhythms
- Terminology Translator

- Additional Professional Profile information
- *New York Times* link for research into specific pathologies
- Web Destination activities
- Audio Glossary
- Link to VangoNotes
- Link to drug updates

Companion Website

- Multiple Choice, True/False, and Fill-in-the-Blank practice questions
- Labeling exercises
- Case study

IRDVD

- Animations
 - 3D interactive animation of female reproductive organs
 - 3D interactive animation of male reproductive organs

- Drag-and-drop labeling activity for:
 - Female reproductive organs
 - Male reproductive organs
- Videos
 - First stage of labor – Part I
 - First stage of labor – Part II
 - Second stage of labor
 - Third stage of labor – Part I
 - Third stage of labor – Part II
 - Third stage of labor – Part III
 - Delivery of an infant
 - Breast cancer
 - Preeclampsia
- Apgar scoring
- Measuring fetal heart rate
- Cesarean delivery
- Erectile dysfunction
- Vasectomy
- Digital library of all figures from text chapter, labeled and unlabeled
- Test bank with 200 objective questions per chapter plus two short answer questions
- 20 classroom response questions
- PowerPoint presentation for classroom or online utilization

OBJECTIVE 1

Identify and define the combining forms and suffixes introduced in this chapter.

Text pages: 312; 331; PowerPoint slides: 6–9; 111–113

LECTURE NOTES

Female Reproductive Combining Forms

amni/o	amnion
cervic/o	neck, cervix
chori/o	chorion
colp/o	vagina
culd/o	cul-de-sac
embry/o	embryo
episi/o	vulva
fet/o	fetus
gynec/o	woman, female
hymen/o	hymen
hyster/o	uterus
lact/o	milk
mamm/o	breast
mast/o	breast
men/o	menses, menstruation
metr/o	uterus
nat/o	birth
oophor/o	ovary
ov/o	egg
ovari/o	ovary
perine/o	perineum
salping/o	fallopian tubes, uterine tubes
uter/o	uterus
vagin/o	vagina
vulv/o	vulva

TEACHING STRATEGIES

- Encourage/remind students to add new word parts to their flash cards.

Medical Terminology Bee

- Create PowerPoint flash cards of new combining forms and suffixes presented in this chapter; have all students stand and then define word part; if student is correct, he or she remains standing; if student is wrong, he or she sits down; continue until only one student is standing.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Worksheet 10A

- New Word Parts handout

Worksheet 10B

- Medical Term Analysis

Quiz 10A

- May be used as a worksheet

Text

- Practice Exercises

Student DVD-ROM

- Learning games
- Make flash cards

CW

- Practice questions

Female Reproductive Suffixes

-arche	beginning
-cyesis	state of pregnancy
-gravida	pregnancy
-para	to bear (offspring)
-partum	childbirth
-salpinx	fallopian tube
-tocia	labor, childbirth

Male Reproductive Combining Forms

andr/o	male
balan/o	glans penis
crypt/o	hidden
epididym/o	epididymis
orch/o	testes
orchi/o	testes
orchid/o	testes
prostat/o	prostate
spermat/o	sperm
testicul/o	testes
varic/o	varicose veins
vas/o	vas deferens
vesicul/o	seminal vesicle

Male Reproductive Suffix

-spermia	condition of sperm
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ASSESSMENTS

Quiz 10A—New Word Parts Quiz

Test Bank—Fill-in-the-Blank questions

OBJECTIVE 2

Correctly spell and pronounce medical terms and major anatomical structures relating to the reproductive systems.

LECTURE NOTES

Pronunciation for medical terms in this chapter can be found:

- In parentheses following key terms
- In the Audio Glossary on Student DVD-ROM
- In the Audio Glossary at Companion Website

TEACHING STRATEGIES

Emphasize to students:

- Importance of correctly spelling terms
- How sounding out terms can assist in learning how to spell terms

Say each new term in class and have students repeat it.

Pop Questions

- Use Clicker questions as either pretest or posttest quiz to gauge student comprehension of spelling strategies.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Worksheet 10B

- Medical Term Analysis

Terminology Checklist

- Can be used to practice pronunciation using the Audio Glossary as reference

Text

- Practice Exercises

Flash cards

- Look at definition and write out/pronounce terms

Student DVD-ROM

- Audio Glossary
- Spelling Challenge game
- Crossword and Word Search puzzles

ASSESSMENTS**Quiz 10B—Spelling Quiz**

Suggested terms:

1. epispadias
2. progesterone
3. fimbriae
4. menstruation
5. trichomoniasis
6. hysterorrhexis
7. colostrum
8. intrauterine
9. menometrorrhagia
10. candidiasis
11. endometriosis
12. preeclampsia
13. hysterosalpingography
14. cesarean
15. abortifacient
16. epididymis
17. genitourinary
18. spermatogenesis
19. circumcision
20. cryptorchidism

Test Bank—questions

OBJECTIVE 3

Locate and describe the major organs of the reproductive systems and their functions.

Text pages: 314–318; 333–335; PowerPoint slides: 10–34; 114–141

LECTURE NOTES

Female Reproductive System

- Plays vital functions that ensure continuation of human race
- Produces **ova**, female reproductive cells
- Provides place for **fertilization** to occur and for baby to grow during **pregnancy**
- **Breasts** provide nourishment for newborn
- Secretes female **sex hormones**
- System consists of both internal and external **genitalia** or reproductive organs (see ■ Figure 10.1)

TEACHING STRATEGIES

Visual Aids

- Use full-size anatomical charts and models to illustrate different organs in these two systems.

IRDVD

- See PowerPoint presentation on the Instructor's Resource DVD for a drag-and-drop anatomy activity for both female and male reproductive systems; display on screen and have students discuss and place labels during class.

- Internal genitalia are located in pelvic cavity and consist of **uterus**, two **ovaries**, two **fallopian tubes**, and **vagina**, which extends to external surface of body
- External genitalia are collectively referred to as **vulva**

Ovaries

- Two ovaries, one on each side of uterus within pelvic cavity (see ■ Figure 10.1)
- Small almond-shaped glands that produce ova (singular is *ovum*) and female sex hormones (see ■ Figure 10.2)
- Approximately every 28 days, hormones from anterior pituitary, **follicle stimulating hormone** (FSH) and **luteinizing hormone** (LH), stimulate maturation of ovum and trigger **ovulation**, the process by which one ovary releases ovum (see ■ Figure 10.3)
- Principal female sex hormones produced by ovaries, **estrogen** and **progesterone**, stimulate lining of uterus to be prepared to receive fertilized ovum; hormones are also responsible for female secondary sexual characteristics

Fallopian Tubes

- Also called **uterine tubes** or **oviducts**
- Approximately 5 1/2 inches long and run from area around each ovary to either side of upper portion of uterus (see ■ Figures 10.4 and 10.5)
- Unattached ends of these two tubes expand into finger-like projections called **fimbriae**; fimbriae catch ovum after ovulation and direct it into fallopian tube
- Tube propel ovum from ovary to uterus so that it can implant
- Meeting of egg and sperm, called fertilization or **conception**, normally takes place within upper one-half of fallopian tubes

Uterus

- Hollow, pear-shaped organ that contains thick muscular wall, mucous membrane lining, and rich supply of blood (see ■ Figure 10.5)
- Lies in center of pelvic cavity between bladder and rectum
- Normally bent slightly forward, called **anteflexion**; held in position by strong fibrous ligaments anchored in outer layer of uterus, called **perimetrium** (see ■ Figure 10.1)
- Uterus has three sections: the **fundus** or upper portion, between where fallopian tubes connect to uterus; **corpus** or body, which is central portion; and **cervix** (Cx), or lower portion, also called neck of uterus, which opens into vagina
- Inner layer, or **endometrium**, of uterine wall contains rich blood supply; reacts to hormonal changes every month that prepare it to receive fertilized ovum; in normal pregnancy fertilized ovum implants in endometrium, which then provides nourishment and protection for developing baby
- Contractions of thick muscular walls of uterus, called **myometrium**, assist in propelling fetus through birth canal at delivery
- If pregnancy is not established, endometrium is sloughed off, resulting in **menstruation** or the **menstrual period**
- During pregnancy, lining of uterus remains to nourish unborn child; first menstrual period (usually during early teenage years) is called **menarche**; ending of menstrual activity and childbearing years is called **menopause**; generally occurs between ages of 40 and 55

Pop Questions

- Use Clicker questions as either a pretest or posttest quiz to gauge student comprehension during lecture.

IRDVD

- See PowerPoint presentation on the Instructor's Resource DVD for 3D animations for both female and male reproductive systems.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Worksheet 6C

- Chapter Review

Text

- Labeling exercises 10.A1, 10.A2 & 10.B
- Practice Exercises

Student DVD-ROM

- Labeling exercise
- Learning games

CW

- Labeling exercise
- Practice questions

Quizzes 10C and 10D

- May be used as worksheets

ASSESSMENTS

Quizzes 10C & 10D—Labeling Diagrams

Test Bank—questions

Vagina

- Muscular tube, lined with mucous membrane that extends from cervix of uterus to outside of body (see ■ Figure 10.6)
- Allows for passage of menstrual flow; during intercourse, it receives penis and semen, which is fluid containing sperm; serves as birth canal through which baby passes during normal vaginal birth
- **Hymen** is thin membranous tissue that partially covers external vaginal opening or **vaginal orifice**; membrane is broken by use of tampons, during physical activity, or during sexual intercourse
- Pair of glands, called **Bartholin's glands**, are located on either side of the vaginal orifice; secrete mucus for lubrication during intercourse

Vulva

- General term that refers to group of structures that make up female external genitalia
- **Labia majora** and **labia minora** are folds of skin; serve as protection for genitalia, vaginal orifice, and **urinary meatus** (see ■ Figure 10.7)
- Urinary tract and the reproductive organs are located in proximity to one another and each contains mucous membranes that can transport infection, there is a danger of infection
- **Clitoris** is small organ containing sensitive **erectile tissue**; aroused during sexual stimulation; corresponds to penis in male
- Region between vaginal orifice and anus is referred to as **perineum**

Breast

- Also called **mammary glands**
- Produces milk, process called **lactation**, to nourish newborn
- Size of breasts, which varies greatly from woman to woman, has no bearing on ability to **nurse** or feed baby
- Milk is produced by **lactiferous glands** and is carried to **nipple** by **lactiferous ducts** (see ■ Figure 10.8)
- **Areola** is pigmented area around nipple
- As long as breast is stimulated by nursing infant, breast will continue to secrete milk

Male Reproductive System

- Two main functions; produce **sperm**, male reproductive cell; secrete male **sex hormones**
- Major organs of reproduction are located outside body: **penis**, and two **testes**, each with **epididymis** (see ■ Figure 10.20)
- Penis contains urethra, which carries both urine and **semen** to outside of body; this system is sometimes referred to as **genitourinary system** (GU)
- Internal organs of reproduction include two **seminal vesicles**, two **vas deferens**, **prostate gland**, and two **bulbourethral glands**

Testes

- Singular is *testis*
- Also called **testicles**
- Oval in shape (see ■ Figure 10.20)
- Responsible for production of sperm; process called **spermatogenesis**; takes place within **seminiferous tubules** that make up insides of testes (see ■ Figure 10.21); must be maintained at proper temperature for sperm to survive; lower temperature level is achieved by placement of testes suspended in **scrotum**, a sac outside body

- **Perineum** of male is similar to that in female; area between scrotum and anus
- Male sex hormone **testosterone**, is responsible for development of male reproductive organs, sperm, and secondary sex characteristics, is also produced by testes

Epididymis

- Coiled tubule that lies on top of testes within scrotum (see ■ Figure 10.20)
- Serves as location for sperm maturation and storage until released into vas deferens

Penis

- Male sex organ containing **erectile tissue** encased in skin (see ■ Figure 10.20)
- Delivers semen into female vagina
- Tip of penis referred to as **glans penis**; protected by covering called **prepuce** or foreskin; this covering of skin is removed during procedure known as **circumcision**
- Penis becomes erect during sexual stimulation, which allows it to be placed within female for **ejaculation** of semen
- Male urethra extends from urinary bladder to external opening in penis, **urinary meatus**, and serves dual function: elimination of urine and ejaculation of semen; during ejaculation, **sphincter** closes to keep urine from escaping

Vas Deferens

- Carries sperm from epididymis up into pelvic cavity; travel up in front of urinary bladder, over top, and then back down posterior side of bladder to empty into urethra (see ■ Figure 10.20)
- Vas deferens, nerves, arteries, veins, and lymphatic vessels running between pelvic cavity and testes, form **spermatic cord**

Seminal Vesicles

- Two small glands located at base of urinary bladder (see ■ Figure 10.20)
- Connected to vas deferens just before it empties into urethra
- Secretes glucose-rich fluid that nourishes sperm; this liquid, along with sperm, constitutes semen, fluid that is eventually ejaculated during sexual intercourse

Prostate Gland

- Single prostate gland located just below urinary bladder (see ■ Figure 10.20)
- Surrounds urethra and when enlarged can cause difficulty in urination
- Secretes alkaline fluid that assists in keeping sperm alive by neutralizing pH of urethra and vagina

Bulbourethral Glands

- Also known as **Cowper's glands**
- Two small glands located on either side of urethra just below prostate (see ■ Figure 10.20)
- Produce mucus-like lubricating fluid that joins with semen to become part of ejaculate

OBJECTIVE 4

Use medical terms to describe circumstances relating to pregnancy.

Text pages: 318–321; PowerPoint slides: 35–56

LECTURE NOTES

Pregnancy

- Period of time during which baby grows and develops in mother's uterus (see ■ Figure 10.9)
- Normal length of time for pregnancy, **gestation**, is 40 weeks; if baby born before completing 37 weeks of gestation, is **premature**
- From time fertilized egg implants in uterus until approximately end of eighth week, infant is referred to as **embryo** (see ■ Figure 10.10); during this period all major organs and body systems are formed
- Following embryo stage and lasting until birth, infant is called **fetus** (see ■ Figure 10.11); during this time, longest period of gestation, organs mature and begin to function
- Fetus receives nourishment from its mother by way of **placenta**; spongy, blood-filled organ that forms in uterus next to fetus; placenta is commonly referred to as afterbirth; fetus is attached to placenta by way of **umbilical cord**
- Fetus is surrounded by two membranous sacs, **amnion** and **chorion**; amnion is innermost sac and it holds **amniotic fluid** in which fetus floats; chorion is outer, protective sac and also forms part of placenta

Labor and Delivery

- **Labor** is process of expelling fetus from uterus and through vagina
- **Dilation stage**—first stage; uterine muscles contract strongly to expel fetus (see ■ Figure 10.12A); during this process fetus presses on cervix and causes it to dilate; as cervix dilates, it also becomes thinner, referred to as **effacement**
- **Expulsion stage**—when cervix is completely dilated to 10 centimeters, second stage of labor begins (see ■ Figure 10.12B); ends with **delivery** of baby; head of baby appears first, referred to as **crowning** (see ■ Figure 10.10); in some cases baby's buttocks appear first, and this is referred to as **breech presentation** (see ■ Figure 10.13)
- **Placental stage**—last stage of labor (see ■ Figure 10.12C); after childbirth, uterus continues to contract, causing placenta to be expelled through vagina

TEACHING STRATEGIES

Visual Aids

- Use full-size anatomical charts and models to illustrate stages of fetal development.

IRDVD

- See PowerPoint presentation on the Instructor's Resource DVD for videos on:
 - First stage of labor—Part I
 - First stage of labor—Part II
 - Second stage of labor
 - Third stage of labor—Part I
 - Third stage of labor—Part II
 - Third stage of labor—Part III
 - Delivery of an infant

Pop Questions

- Use Clicker questions as either a pretest or posttest quiz to gauge student comprehension during lecture

Guest Speaker

- Invite a nurse practitioner or midwife to discuss fertilization, pregnancy, labor, and delivery.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Worksheet 10C

- Chapter Review

Text

- Practice Exercises

Student DVD-ROM

- Learning games

CW

- Practice questions

ASSESSMENTS

Quiz 10G—Chapter Review

Test Bank—questions

OBJECTIVE 5

Identify the symptoms and origin of sexually transmitted diseases.

Text pages: 337–338; PowerPoint slides: 153–155

LECTURE NOTES

chancroid	highly infectious nonsyphilitic venereal ulcer
chlamydia	bacterial infection causing genital inflammation in males and females; can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease in females and eventual infertility
genital herpes	creeping skin disease; appears like blister or vesicle; caused by sexually transmitted virus
genital warts	growth of warts on genitalia of both males and females; can lead to cancer of cervix in females; caused by sexual transmission of human papilloma virus (HPV)
gonorrhea (GC)	sexually transmitted bacterial infection of the mucous membranes of either sex; can also be passed to infant during birth
human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)	sexually transmitted virus that attacks immune system
sexually transmitted disease (STD)	usually acquired as result of sexual intercourse; formerly referred to as <i>venereal disease</i> (VD)
syphilis	infectious, chronic, bacterial venereal disease; can involve any organ; may exist for years without symptoms; fatal if untreated; treated with antibiotic penicillin
trichomoniasis	genitourinary infection caused by single-cell protist; usually without symptoms (asymptomatic) in both males and females; in women produces itching and/or burning, a foul-smelling discharge, and result in vaginitis

TEACHING STRATEGIES

Pop Questions

- Use Clicker questions as either a pretest or posttest quiz to gauge student comprehension during lecture.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Worksheet 10C

- Chapter Review

Text

- Practice Exercises

Student DVD-ROM

- Learning games

CW

- Practice questions

ASSESSMENTS

Quiz 10G—Chapter Review

Test Bank—questions

OBJECTIVE 6

Build and define reproductive system medical terms from word parts.

Text pages: 321–323; 335–336; PowerPoint slides: 57–68; 142–147

LECTURE NOTES

Female Reproductive Terms

Combining

Form	Medical Term	Definition
amni/o	amniotomy	incision into amnion
	amniotic	pertaining to amnion
	amniorrhea	flow of fluid from amnion

TEACHING STRATEGIES

- Reinforce how many reproductive system terms can be constructed from word parts.
- Read aloud chapter terms that are made up of word parts; have students identify the parts and define terms, either aloud or individually on paper.

cervic/o	cervicectomy cervical endocervicitis	removal of cervix pertaining to cervix inflammation within cervix
chori/o	chorionic	pertaining to chorion
colp/o	colposcope	instrument to view inside vagina
embry/o	embryonic	pertaining to embryo
episi/o	episiorrhaphy	suture of vulva
fet/o	fetal	pertaining to fetus
gynec/o	gynecologist	specialist in female reproductive system
hymen/o	hymenectomy	removal of hymen
hyster/o	hysteropexy hysterorrhexis	surgical fixation of uterus ruptured uterus
lact/o	lactic lactorrhea	pertaining to milk milk discharge
lapar/o	laparotomy laparoscope	incision into abdomen instrument to view inside abdomen
mamm/o	mammogram mammary mammoplasty	record of breast pertaining to breast surgical repair of breast
mast/o	mastalgia mastitis	breast pain inflammation of breast
men/o	mastectomy amenorrhea dysmenorrhea oligomenorrhea	removal of breast no menstrual flow painful menstrual flow scanty menstrual flow
metr/o	menorrhagia endometritis perimetritis metrorrhea metrorrhagia	abnormal, rapid menstrual flow inflammation within uterus inflammation around uterus flow from uterus rapid (menstrual) blood flow from uterus
nat/o	neonate neonatologist	newborn specialist in the study of newborn
oophor/o	oophoritis	inflammation of ovary
ovari/o	ovarian	pertaining to ovary
salping/o	salpingocyesis salpingectomy salpingitis	tubal pregnancy removal of fallopian tube inflammation of fallopian tubes
uter/o	uterine	pertaining to uterus
vagin/o	vaginal vaginitis	pertaining to vagina inflammation of vagina
Suffix	Medical Term	Definition
-cyesis	pseudocyesis	false pregnancy
-gravida	nulligravida primigravida multigravida	no pregnancies first pregnancy multiple pregnancies
-para	nullipara primipara multipara	no births first birth multiple births

- Write sentences on the board using common words; have students substitute correct medical terms.

Pop Questions

- Use Clicker questions as either a pretest or posttest quiz to gauge student comprehension during lecture.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Worksheet 10A

- New Combining Form and Suffix Handout

Worksheet 10B

- Medical Term Analysis

Worksheet 10C

- Chapter Review

Quiz 10E

- May be used as a worksheet

Text

- Practice Exercises
- Terminology Checklist

Student DVD-ROM

- Learning games
- Flash cards

CW

- Practice questions

ASSESSMENTS

Quiz 10E—Word Building Quiz

Quiz 10G—Chapter Review

Test Bank—questions

-partum	antepartum	before birth
	postpartum	after birth
-salpinx	hematosalpinx	blood in fallopian tube
	pyosalpinx	pus in fallopian tube
-tocia	dystocia	difficult labor and childbirth

Male Reproductive Terms

Combining

Form	Medical Term	Definition
andr/o	androgen	male producing
	andropathy	male disease
balan/o	balanitis	inflammation of glans penis
	balanoplasty	surgical repair of glans penis
	balanorrhea	discharge from glans penis
epididym/o	epididymectomy	removal of epididymis
	epididymal	pertaining to epididymis
	epididymitis	inflammation of epididymis
orch/o	anorchism	condition of no testes
orchi/o	orchiectomy	removal of testes
	orchiotomy	incision into testes
	orchioplasty	surgical repair of testes
orchid/o	orchidectomy	removal of testes
	orchidopexy	surgical fixation of testes
prostat/o	prostatitis	prostate inflammation
	prostatectomy	removal of prostate
	prostatic	pertaining to prostate
spermat/o	spermatic	pertaining to sperm
	spermatolysis	sperm destruction
testicul/o	testicular	pertaining to testes
vesicul/o	vesicular	pertaining to seminal vesicle
Suffix	Medical Term	Definition
-spermia	aspermia	condition of no sperm
	oligospermia	condition of scanty (few) sperm

OBJECTIVE 7

Identify and define reproductive system vocabulary terms.

Text pages: 323–324; 336; PowerPoint slides: 69–72; 148–149

LECTURE NOTES

Female Reproductive Vocabulary

Term	Definition
atresia	congenital lack of normal body opening
barrier contraception	prevention of pregnancy using device to prevent sperm from meeting ovum; examples include condoms, diaphragms, and cervical caps

TEACHING STRATEGIES

- Write sentences on the board using common words; have students substitute correct medical terms.

Jeopardy Game

- Have students create questions for terms in this section for a Jeopardy game to be played in class—may be combined with Pathology, Diagnostic, and Therapeutic terms.

colostrum	thin fluid first secreted by breast after delivery; does not contain much protein, but is rich in antibodies
fraternal twins	twins that develop from two different ova fertilized by two different sperm; although twins, these siblings do not have identical DNA
gynecology (GYN)	branch of medicine specializing in diagnosis and treatment of conditions of female reproductive system; physician is called <i>gynecologist</i>
hormonal contraception	hormones to block ovulation and prevent contraception; may be in form of pill, patch, implant under skin, or injection
identical twins	twins develop from splitting of one fertilized ovum; have identical DNA
infertility	inability to produce children; no pregnancy after properly timed intercourse for 1 year
intrauterine device (IUD)	device inserted into uterus by physician for purpose of contraception
meconium	first bowel movement of newborn; greenish-black in color; consists of mucus and bile
neonatology	branch of medicine specializing in diagnosis and treatment of conditions involving newborns; physician is <i>neonatologist</i>
obstetrics (OB)	branch of medicine specializing in diagnosis and treatment of women during pregnancy and childbirth; physician is <i>obstetrician</i>
premenstrual syndrome (PMS)	symptoms develop just prior to onset of menstrual period; includes irritability, headache, tender breasts, and anxiety
puberty	beginning of menstruation and ability to reproduce

Male Reproductive Vocabulary

Term	Definition
erectile dysfunction (ED)	inability to engage in sexual intercourse due to inability to maintain erection; also called <i>impotence</i>
sterility	inability to father children due to problem with spermatogenesis

Pop Questions

- Use Clicker questions as either a pretest or posttest quiz to gauge student comprehension during lecture.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Worksheet 10C

- Chapter Review

Text

- Practice Exercises
- Terminology Checklist
- Medical Record Analysis
- Chart Note Transcription

Student DVD-ROM

- Learning games
- Flash cards

CW

- Practice questions
- Case Study
- Web Destination activity on infertility

ASSESSMENTS

Quiz 10G—Chapter Review

Test Bank—questions

OBJECTIVE 8

Identify and define selected reproductive system pathology terms.

Text pages: 324–327; 336–338; PowerPoint slides: 73–85; 150–152

LECTURE NOTES

Female Reproductive Pathology

Term	Definition
Ovary	
ovarian carcinoma	cancer of ovary
ovarian cyst	cyst develops within ovary; may be multiple cysts; may rupture causing pain and bleeding
Uterus	
cervical cancer	malignant growth in cervix; some cases caused by <i>human papilloma virus</i> (HPV), a sexually transmitted virus for which there is now vaccine; especially difficult type of cancer to treat; causes 5 percent of cancer deaths in women; Pap smear tests detect cervical cancer
endometrial cancer	cancer of endometrial lining of uterus
fibroid tumor	benign tumor or growth; contains fiber-like tissue; most common tumors in women
menometrorrhagia	excessive bleeding during menstrual period and at intervals between menstrual periods
prolapsed uterus	fallen uterus; can cause cervix to protrude through vaginal opening; caused by weakened muscles from vaginal delivery or as result of pelvic tumors pressing down
Vagina	
candidiasis	yeast infection of skin and mucous membranes; white plaques on tongue and vagina
cystocele	hernia or outpouching of bladder; protrudes into vagina; may cause urinary frequency and urgency
rectocele	protrusion or herniation of rectum into vagina
toxic shock syndrome (TSS)	rare and sometimes fatal staphylococcus infection; generally occurs in menstruating women; initial infection of vagina is associated with prolonged wearing of super-absorbent tampon
Pelvic Cavity	
endometriosis	abnormal condition of endometrium tissue appearing throughout pelvis or abdominal cavity; tissue is normally found within uterus

TEACHING STRATEGIES

- Select two students to do 5-minute presentations of their Internet research in class.
- Write sentences on the board using common words; have students substitute correct medical terms.

Jeopardy Game

- Have students create questions for terms in this section for a Jeopardy game to be played in class—may be combined with Vocabulary, Diagnostic, and Therapeutic terms.

IRDVD

- See PowerPoint presentation on the Instructor's Resource DVD for videos on:
 - Breast cancer
 - Preeclampsia
 - Erectile dysfunction

Pop Questions

- Use Clicker questions as either a pretest or posttest quiz to gauge student comprehension during lecture.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Internet Research

- Have students select a specific pathology and use Internet resources to research its symptoms, diagnosis, and treatments.

Worksheet 10C

- Chapter Review

Text

- Practice Exercises
- Terminology Checklist
- Medical Record Analysis
- Chart Note Transcription

Student DVD-ROM

- Learning games
- Flash cards

CW

- Practice questions
- Case Study
- Web Destination activity on endometriosis
- *New York Times* link for research into specific pathologies

ASSESSMENTS

Quiz 10G—Chapter Review

Test Bank—questions

pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)	chronic or acute infection; usually bacterial; has ascended through female reproductive organs and out into pelvic cavity; may result in scarring that interferes with fertility
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Breast

breast cancer	malignant tumor of breast; usually forms in milk-producing gland tissue or lining of milk ducts
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fibrocystic breast disease	benign cysts forming in breast
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Pregnancy

abruptio placentae	emergency condition in which placenta tears away from uterine wall prior to delivery of infant; requires immediate delivery of baby
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eclampsia	convulsive seizures and coma occurring in woman between 20th week of pregnancy and first week of postpartum; preceded by preeclampsia
-----------	---

hemolytic disease of the newborn (HDN)	condition developing in baby when mother's blood type is Rh-negative and baby's blood is Rh-positive; antibodies in mother's blood enter fetus's bloodstream through placenta and destroy fetus's red blood cells; causing anemia, jaundice, and enlargement of the spleen; treatment is early diagnosis and blood transfusion; also called <i>erythroblastosis fetalis</i>
--	---

placenta previa	placenta is implanted in lower portion of uterus; blocks birth canal
-----------------	--

preeclampsia	metabolic disease of pregnancy; if untreated, may result in true eclampsia; symptoms include hypertension, headaches, albumin in the urine, and edema; also called <i>toxemia</i>
--------------	---

prolapsed umbilical cord	when umbilical cord of baby is expelled first during delivery; it is squeezed between baby's head and vaginal wall; emergency situation since baby's circulation is compromised
--------------------------	---

spontaneous abortion	unplanned loss of pregnancy due to death of embryo or fetus before time it is viable; commonly referred to as <i>miscarriage</i>
----------------------	--

stillbirth	birth in which viable-aged fetus dies shortly before or at time of delivery
------------	---

Male Reproductive Pathology

Term

Definition

Testes

cryptorchidism	failure of testes to descend into scrotal sac before birth; usually testes will descend before birth; surgical procedure called orchidopexy may be required to bring testes down into scrotum permanently; failure of testes to descend could result in sterility in male or increased risk of testicular cancer
----------------	--

hydrocele	accumulation of fluid around testes or along spermatic cord; common in infants
testicular carcinoma	cancer of one or both testicles; most common cancer in men under age 40
testicular torsion	twisting of spermatic cord
varicocele	enlargement of veins of spermatic cord; commonly occurs on left side of adolescent males
Prostate Gland	
benign prostatic hyper trophy (BPH)	noncancerous enlargement of prostate gland; commonly seen in males over age 50
prostate cancer	slow-growing cancer; affects large number of males after age 50; prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test is used to assist in early detection
Penis	
epispadias	congenital opening of urethra on dorsal surface of penis
hypospadias	congenital opening of male urethra on underside of penis
phimosis	narrowing of foreskin over glans penis resulting in difficulty with hygiene; condition can lead to infection or difficulty with urination; condition is treated with circumcision
priapism	persistent and painful erection due to pathological causes, not sexual arousal

OBJECTIVE 9

Identify and define selected reproductive system diagnostic procedures.

Text pages: 327–328; 338; PowerPoint slides: 86–95; 156–157

LECTURE NOTES

Female Reproductive Diagnostic Procedures

Term	Definition
Clinical Laboratory Tests	
PAP (Papanicolaou) smear	test for early detection of cervical cancer; scraping of cells removed from cervix for examination under microscope
pregnancy test	chemical test that determines pregnancy during first few weeks; can be performed in physician's office or with home testing kit
Diagnostic Imaging	
hysterosalpingography (HSG)	X-ray after injecting radiopaque material into uterus and fallopian tubes
mammography	X-ray to diagnose breast disease; especially breast cancer
pelvic ultrasonography	ultrasound waves produce image of organ such as uterus, ovaries, or fetus

TEACHING STRATEGIES

- Write sentences on the board using common words; have students substitute correct medical terms.

IRDVD

- See PowerPoint presentation on the Instructor's Resource DVD for video on:
 - Apgar scores
 - Measuring fetal heart rate

Jeopardy Game

- Have students create questions for terms in this section for a Jeopardy game to be played in class—may be combined with Vocabulary, Pathology, and Therapeutic terms.

Pop Questions

- Use Clicker questions as either a pretest or posttest quiz to gauge student comprehension during lecture.

Endoscopic Procedures

colposcopy	examination of vagina using instrument called <i>colposcope</i>
culdoscopy	examination of female pelvic cavity, particularly behind uterus, by introducing endoscope through wall of vagina
laparoscopy	examination of peritoneal cavity using instrument called <i>laparoscope</i> ; instrument is passed through small incision made into abdominal pelvic cavity

Obstetrical Diagnostic Procedures

amniocentesis	puncturing of amniotic sac using needle and syringe for purpose of withdrawing amniotic fluid for testing; can assist in determining fetal maturity, development, and genetic disorders
Apgar score	evaluation of neonate's adjustment to outside world; observes color, heart rate, muscle tone, respiratory rate, and response to stimulus at one minute and five minutes after birth
chorionic villus sampling (CVS)	removal of small piece of chorion for genetic analysis; may be done at earlier stage of pregnancy than amniocentesis
fetal monitoring	using electronic equipment placed on mother's abdomen or fetus's scalp to check fetal heart rate (FHR) and fetal heart tone (FHT) during labor; normal heart rate of fetus ranges from 120 to 160 beats per minute; drop in fetal heart rate indicates fetus is in distress

Additional Diagnostic Procedures

cervical biopsy	sample of tissue from cervix to test for presence of cancer cells
endometrial biopsy (EMB)	sample of tissue from lining of uterus to test for abnormalities
pelvic examination	physical examination of vagina and adjacent organs performed by physician placing fingers of one hand into vagina; instrument called <i>speculum</i> is used to open vagina

Male Reproductive Diagnostic Procedures

Term	Definition
Clinical Laboratory Tests	
prostate-specific antigen (PSA)	blood test to screen for prostate cancer; elevated blood levels of PSA are associated with prostate cancer

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Worksheet 10C

- Chapter Review

Text

- Practice Exercises
- Terminology Checklist
- Medical Record Analysis
- Chart Note Transcription

Student DVD-ROM

- Learning Games
- Flash cards

CW

- Practice questions
- Case Study
- *New York Times* link for research into specific diagnostic procedures

ASSESSMENTS

Quiz 10G—Chapter Review

Test Bank—questions

semen analysis	used when performing fertility workup to determine if male is able to produce sperm; semen is collected by patient after abstaining from sexual intercourse for period of 3 to 5 days; sperm in semen are analyzed for number, swimming strength, and shape; also used to determine if vasectomy has been successful; after period of six weeks, no further sperm should be present in sample from patient
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Additional Diagnostic Procedures

digital rectal exam (DRE)	manual examination for enlarged prostate gland; performed by palpating prostate gland through wall of rectum
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OBJECTIVE 10

Identify and define selected reproductive system therapeutic procedures.

Text pages: 328–329; 338–339; PowerPoint slides: 96–100; 158–161

LECTURE NOTES

Female Reproductive Therapeutic Procedures

Term	Definition
Surgical Procedures	
cesarean section (CS, C-section)	surgical delivery of baby through incision into abdominal and uterine walls; legend has it that Roman emperor, Julius Caesar, was first person born by this method
conization	surgical removal of core of cervical tissue; also refers to partial removal of cervix
dilation and curettage (D & C)	surgical procedure in which opening of cervix is dilated and uterus is scraped or suctioned of its lining or tissue; performed after spontaneous abortion and to stop excessive bleeding from other causes
elective abortion	legal termination of pregnancy for non-medical reasons
episiotomy	surgical incision of perineum to facilitate delivery process; can prevent irregular tearing of tissue during birth
lumpectomy	removal of only breast tumor and tissue immediately surrounding it

TEACHING STRATEGIES

- Write sentences on the board using common words; have students substitute correct medical terms.

IRDVD

- See PowerPoint presentation on the Instructor's Resource DVD for video on:
 - Cesarean sections
 - Vasectomy

Jeopardy Game

- Have students create questions for terms in this section for a Jeopardy game to be played in class—may be combined with Vocabulary, Pathology, and Diagnostic terms.

Pop Questions

- Use Clicker questions as either a pretest or posttest quiz to gauge student comprehension during lecture.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Worksheet 10C

- Chapter Review

Text

- Practice Exercises
- Terminology Checklist
- Medical Record Analysis
- Chart Note Transcription

radical mastectomy	surgical removal of breast tissue plus chest muscles and axillary lymph nodes
simple mastectomy	surgical removal of breast tissue
therapeutic abortion	termination of pregnancy for health of mother or another medical reason
total abdominal hysterectomy—bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy (TAH-BSO)	removal of entire uterus, cervix, both ovaries, and both fallopian tubes
tubal ligation	surgical tying off of fallopian tubes to prevent conception from taking place; results in sterilization of female
vaginal hysterectomy	removal of uterus through vagina rather than through abdominal incision

Male Reproductive Therapeutic Procedures

Term	Definition
Surgical Procedures	
castration	removal of testicles in male or ovaries in female
circumcision	removal of prepuce or foreskin of penis; performed on newborn male at request of parents; primary reason is hygiene; also ritual practice in some religions
orchidopexy	surgical fixation to move undescended testes into scrotum and to attach them to prevent retraction; treats cryptorchidism
sterilization	process of rendering male or female sterile
transurethral resection of prostate (TUR, TURP)	removal of prostate gland by inserting device through urethra and removing prostate tissue
vasectomy	removal of segment or all of vas deferens to prevent sperm from leaving male body; used for contraception purposes
vasovasostomy	surgical procedure to reconnect vas deferens to reverse vasectomy

Student DVD-ROM

- Learning games
- Flash cards

CW

- Practice questions
- Case Study
- Web Destination activity on kidney transplants
- *New York Times* link for research into specific treatment procedures

ASSESSMENTS

Quiz 10G—Chapter Review

Test Bank—questions

OBJECTIVE 11

Identify and define selected medications relating to the reproductive systems.

Text pages: 329–340; PowerPoint slides: 101–102; 162

LECTURE NOTES

Female Reproductive Medications

Classification	Action	Generic and Brand Names
abortifacient	medication that terminates pregnancy	mifepristone, Mifeprex; dinoprostone, Prostin E2
fertility drug	medication triggers ovulation; also called <i>ovulation stimulant</i>	clomiphene, Clomid; follitropin alfa, Gonal-F
hormone replacement therapy (HRT)	replacing estrogen to prevent some of consequences of menopause, especially in younger woman who have surgically lost ovaries	conjugated estrogens, Cenestin, Premarin
oral contraceptive pills (OCPs)	birth control medication; uses low doses of female hormones to block ovulation	desogestrel/ethinyl estradiol, Ortho-Cept; ethinyl estradiol/norgestrel, Lo/Ovral
oxytocin	natural hormone; begins or improves uterine contractions during labor and delivery	oxytocin, Pitocin, Syntocinon

Male Reproductive Medications

Classification	Action	Generic and Brand Name
androgen therapy	replacement of male hormones; treats insufficient hormones	testosterone cypionate, Andronate, depAndro
antiprostatic agents	treats early benign prostatic hypertrophy; may prevent surgery for mild cases	finasteride, Proscar; dutasteride, Avodart
erectile dysfunction agents	temporarily produces erection in patients with erectile dysfunction	sildenafil citrate, Viagra; tadalafil, Cialis
spermicide	destruction of sperm; one form of birth control is use of spermatolytic creams	nonoxynol 9, Semicid, Ortho-Gynol

TEACHING STRATEGIES

Pop Questions

- Use Clicker questions as either a pretest or posttest quiz to gauge student comprehension during lecture.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

- Have students use a PDR and/or the Internet to look up additional information regarding these medications, such as dosage, side effects, and contraindications.

Worksheet 10C

- Chapter Review

Text

- Practice Exercises
- Terminology Checklist

Student DVD-ROM

- Learning games
- Flash cards

CW

- Practice questions

ASSESSMENTS

Quiz 10G—Chapter Review

Test Bank—questions

OBJECTIVE 12

Define selected abbreviations associated with the reproductive systems.

Text pages: 330; 340; PowerPoint slides: 103–107; 163–164

LECTURE NOTES

Female Reproductive Abbreviations

AB	abortion
AI	artificial insemination
BSE	breast self-examination
CS, C-section	cesarean section
CVS	chorionic villus sampling
Cx	cervix
D & C	dilation and curettage
EDC	estimated date of confinement
EMB	endometrial biopsy
ERT	estrogen replacement therapy
FEKG	fetal electrocardiogram
FHR	fetal heart rate
FHT	fetal heart tone
FSH	follicle-stimulating hormone
FTND	full-term normal delivery
GI, grav I	first pregnancy
GYN, gyn	gynecology
HCG, hCG	human chorionic gonadotropin
HDN	hemolytic disease of the newborn
HPV	human papilloma virus
HRT	hormone replacement therapy
HSG	hysterosalpingography
IUD	intrauterine device
IVF	<i>in vitro</i> fertilization
LBW	low birth weight
LH	luteinizing hormone
LMP	last menstrual period
NB	newborn
OB	obstetrics
OCPs	oral contraceptive pills
PAP	Papanicolaou test
PI, para I	first delivery
PID	pelvic inflammatory disease
PMS	premenstrual syndrome
TAH-BSO	total abdominal hysterectomy–bilateral salpingo- oophorectomy
TSS	toxic shock syndrome
UC	uterine contractions

Male Reproductive Abbreviations

BPH	benign prostatic hypertrophy
DRE	digital rectal exam
ED	erectile dysfunction

TEACHING STRATEGIES

- Emphasize the importance of learning abbreviations and their full meanings; point out how some abbreviations, such as CBC, Hgb, sed rate, and GVHD are typically used rather than full terms.
- Encourage students to add abbreviations to their flash cards.
- Write sentences on the board using common words; have students substitute correct abbreviations.

Memory Game

- Have students assist in creating a memory game to play in class.

Pop Questions

- Use Clicker questions as either a pretest or posttest quiz to gauge student comprehension during lecture.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Worksheet 10C

- Chapter Review

Quiz 9F

- May be used as a worksheet

Text

- Practice Exercises

Student DVD-ROM

- Learning games
- Flash cards

CW

- Practice questions

ASSESSMENTS

Quiz 10F—Abbreviations Quiz

Quiz 10G—Chapter Review

Test Bank—questions

GC	gonorrhea
GU	genitourinary
PSA	prostate-specific antigen
RPR	rapid plasma reagin (test for syphilis)
SPP	suprapubic prostatectomy
STD	sexually transmitted disease
TUR	transurethral resection
TURP	transurethral resection of the prostate
VD	venereal disease

Worksheet 10A

New Combining Form and Suffix Handout

Directions: For each combining form below, write out its meaning and then locate a new term from the chapter that uses the combining form or suffix.

Combining Forms	Meaning	Chapter Term	Meaning
1. amni/o	_____	_____	_____
2. cervic/o	_____	_____	_____
3. chori/o	_____	_____	_____
4. colp/o	_____	_____	_____
5. culd/o	_____	_____	_____
6. embry/o	_____	_____	_____
7. episi/o	_____	_____	_____
8. fet/o	_____	_____	_____
9. gynec/o	_____	_____	_____
10. hymen/o	_____	_____	_____
11. hyster/o	_____	_____	_____
12. lact/o	_____	_____	_____
13. mamm/o	_____	_____	_____
14. mast/o	_____	_____	_____
15. men/o	_____	_____	_____
16. metr/o	_____	_____	_____
17. nat/o	_____	_____	_____
18. oophor/o	_____	_____	_____
19. ov/o	_____	_____	_____
20. ovari/o	_____	_____	_____
21. perine/o	_____	_____	_____
22. salping/o	_____	_____	_____
23. uter/o	_____	_____	_____

(Continued)

Combining Forms	Meaning	Chapter Term	Meaning
24. vagin/o	_____	_____	_____
25. vulv/o	_____	_____	_____
26. andr/o	_____	_____	_____
27. balan/o	_____	_____	_____
28. crypt/o	_____	_____	_____
29. epididym/o	_____	_____	_____
30. orch/o	_____	_____	_____
31. orchi/o	_____	_____	_____
32. orchid/o	_____	_____	_____
33. prostat/o	_____	_____	_____
34. spermat/o	_____	_____	_____
35. testicul/o	_____	_____	_____
36. varic/o	_____	_____	_____
37. vas/o	_____	_____	_____
38. vesicul/o	_____	_____	_____
Suffixes			
39. -arche	_____	_____	_____
40. -cyesis	_____	_____	_____
41. -gravida	_____	_____	_____
42. -para	_____	_____	_____
43. -partum	_____	_____	_____
44. -salpinx	_____	_____	_____
45. -tocia	_____	_____	_____
46. -spermia	_____	_____	_____

Worksheet 10B

Medical Term Analysis

Directions: Below are terms built from word parts used in this chapter that are not analyzed in the Word Building Table. Many are built from word parts you have learned in previous chapters. Analyze each term presented below and list and define the word parts used to build each term.

Medical Term	Word Part Analysis
1. menarche	<hr/> <hr/>
2. gynecology	<hr/> <hr/>
3. intrauterine	<hr/> <hr/>
4. neonatology	<hr/> <hr/>
5. carcinoma	<hr/> <hr/>
6. endometrial	<hr/> <hr/>
7. menometrorrhagia	<hr/> <hr/>
8. cystocele	<hr/> <hr/>
9. endometriosis	<hr/> <hr/>
10. hemolytic	<hr/> <hr/>
11. hysterosalpingography	<hr/> <hr/>

(Continued)

12. mammography

13. culdoscopy

14. laparoscopy

15. amniocentesis

16. biopsy

17. episiotomy

18. hysterectomy

19. oophorectomy

20. spermatogenesis

21. cryptorchidism

22. varicocele

23. vasovasostomy

24. vasectomy

25. transurethral

Worksheet 10C

Chapter Review

Anatomy and Physiology

1. The female external genitalia are collectively referred to as the _____.
2. The sex hormones secreted by the ovaries are _____ and _____.
3. Another term for fertilization is _____.
4. The uterus is normally bent forward, which is called _____.
5. Milk is produced by the _____ glands and is carried to the _____ by the _____ ducts.
6. The infant is delivered during the _____ stage of labor and delivery.
7. Appearance of the baby's buttocks first in the birth canal is called a _____ presentation.
8. _____ is the process of producing sperm.
9. _____ is the release of semen into the female vagina.
10. The _____ is covered by the _____ or foreskin.

Word Building

Direction: Build a term that means:

1. instrument to view inside abdomen _____
2. ruptured uterus _____
3. pus in fallopian tube _____
4. before birth _____
5. false pregnancy _____
6. flow from uterus _____
7. surgical repair of glans penis _____
8. surgical fixation of testes _____
9. removal of prostate _____
10. condition of scanty sperm _____

(Continued)

Matching

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. atresia | a. may be caused by human papilloma virus |
| _____ 2. condom | b. obtains a core of cervical tissue |
| _____ 3. colostrum | c. convulsions and coma during pregnancy |
| _____ 4. infertility | d. narrowing of prepuce |
| _____ 5. menarche | e. inability to produce children |
| _____ 6. cervical cancer | f. reverses a vasectomy |
| _____ 7. prolapsed | g. spontaneous abortion |
| _____ 8. PID | h. first menstrual period |
| _____ 9. eclampsia | i. test for cervical cancer |
| _____ 10. HDN | j. venereal ulcer |
| _____ 11. abruptio placentae | k. first milk secreted from breast |
| _____ 12. stillbirth | l. improves uterine contractions |
| _____ 13. Pap smear | m. undescended testicle |
| _____ 14. miscarriage | n. placenta tears away from uterine wall |
| _____ 15. amniocentesis | o. congenital lack of normal body opening |
| _____ 16. conization | p. impotence |
| _____ 17. tubal ligation | q. also called erythroblastosis fetalis |
| _____ 18. oxytocin | r. fallen uterus |
| _____ 19. cryptorchidism | s. persistent erection |
| _____ 20. erectile dysfunction | t. test for genetic abnormalities |
| _____ 21. phimosis | u. example of barrier contraception |
| _____ 22. priapism | v. blood test for prostate cancer |
| _____ 23. chancroid | w. death of a viable-aged fetus |
| _____ 24. PSA | x. usually bacterial infection of pelvic cavity |
| _____ 25. vasovasostomy | y. sterilization procedure |

Quiz 10A

New Word Parts Quiz

Directions: Define the combining form or suffix in the spaces provided.

1. colp/o _____
2. episi/o _____
3. gynece/o _____
4. hyster/o _____
5. lact/o _____
6. amni/o _____
7. metr/o _____
8. mamm/o _____
9. salping/o _____
10. perine/o _____
11. nat/o _____
12. oophor/o _____
13. vas/o _____
14. andr/o _____
15. crypt/o _____
16. balan/o _____
17. orch/o _____
18. vesicul/o _____
19. varic/o _____
20. testicul/o _____
21. -arche _____
22. -salpinx _____
23. -tocia _____
24. -gravida _____
25. -spermia _____

Name _____ Date _____ Score _____

Quiz 10B

Spelling Quiz

Directions: Write each term as your instructor pronounces it.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Name _____

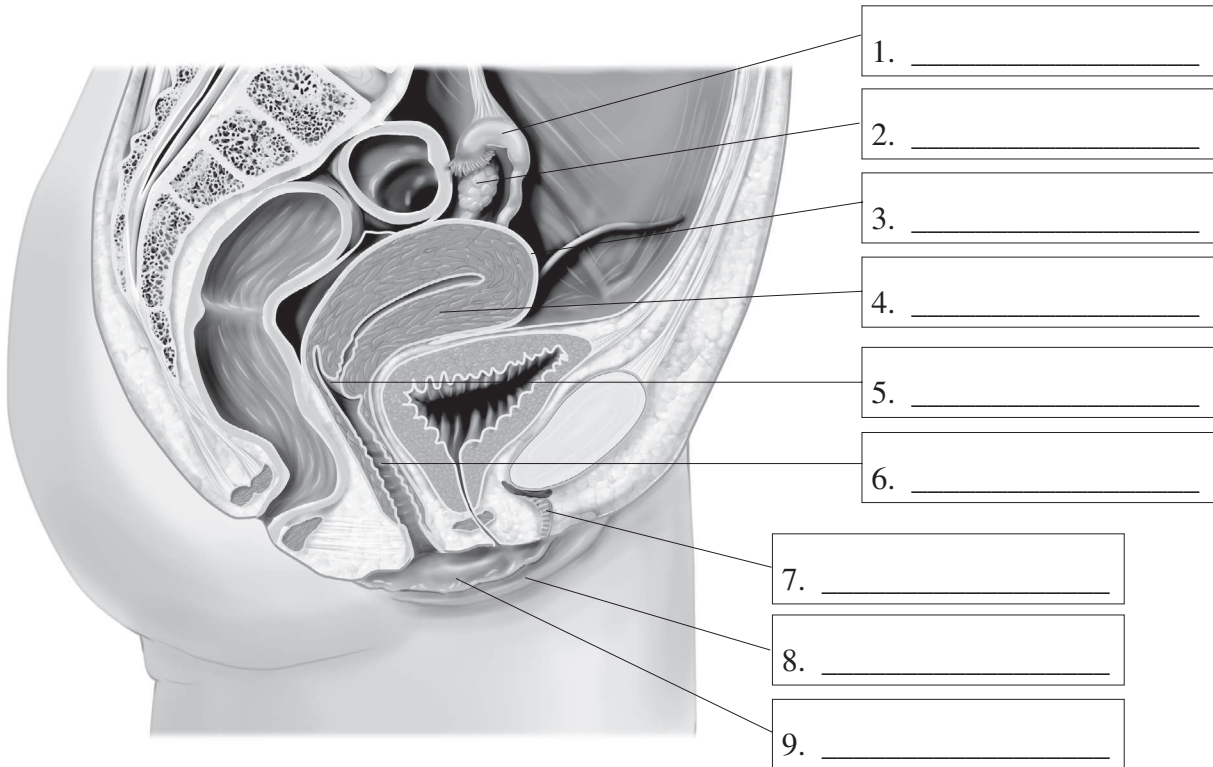
Date _____

Score _____

Quiz 10C

Labeling Diagram

Directions: Label the components of the female reproductive system.



Name _____

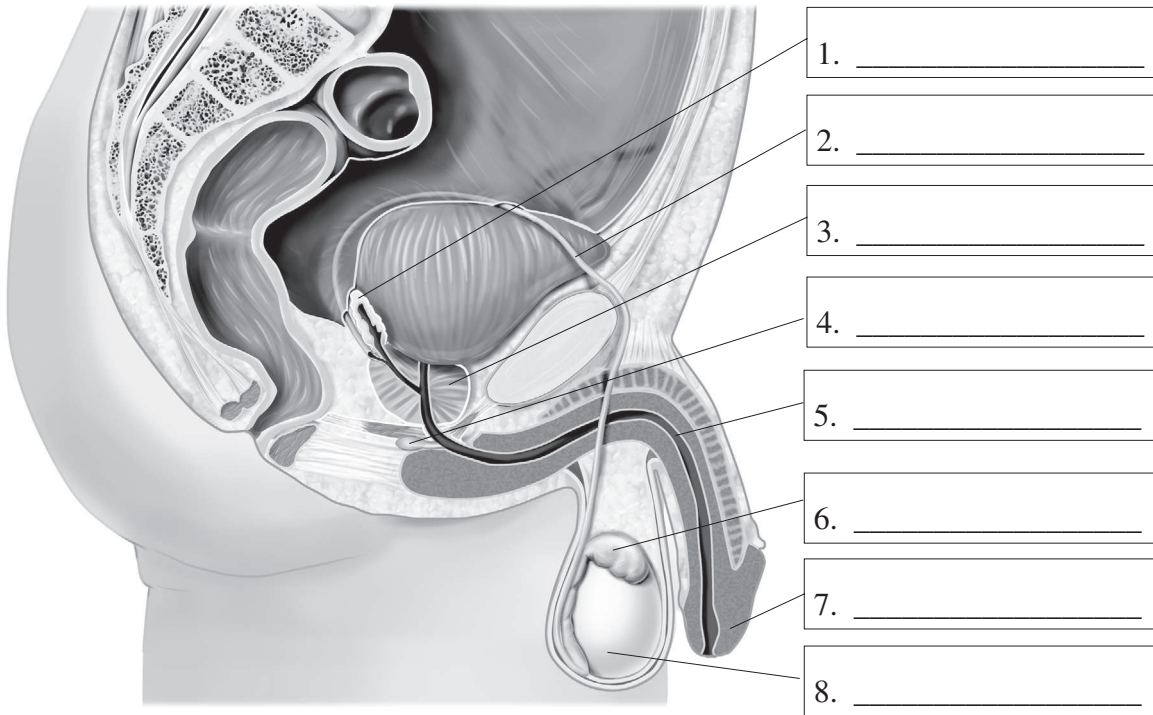
Date _____

Score _____

Quiz 10D

Labeling Diagram

Directions: Label the organs of the male reproductive system.



Quiz 10E

Word Building Quiz

Directions: Build a single medical term for each phrase below.

1. pertaining to amnion _____
2. removal of cervix _____
3. instrument to view inside vagina _____
4. pertaining to embryo _____
5. suture of vulva _____
6. surgical fixation of uterus _____
7. breast pain _____
8. record of breast _____
9. no menstrual flow _____
10. milk flow _____
11. inflammation around uterus _____
12. newborn _____
13. inflammation of vagina _____
14. no pregnancies _____
15. multiple births _____
16. blood in fallopian tube _____
17. condition of no testes _____
18. pertaining to prostate _____
19. pertaining to sperm _____
20. surgical repair of glans penis _____
21. male producing _____
22. pertaining to testes _____
23. condition of scanty sperm _____
24. pertaining to the seminal vesicle _____
25. pertaining to epididymis _____

Name _____ Date _____ Score _____

Quiz 10F

Abbreviations Quiz

Directions: Write the medical term for which each abbreviation stands.

1. AB _____
2. BSE _____
3. AI _____
4. Cx _____
5. EMB _____
6. ERT _____
7. FEKG _____
8. FHR _____
9. FTND _____
10. GYN _____
11. HDN _____
12. HRT _____
13. HSG _____
14. LBW _____
15. LMP _____
16. NB _____
17. PID _____
18. OCPs _____
19. OB _____
20. DRE _____
21. BPH _____
22. GC _____
23. GU _____
24. PSA _____
25. TUR _____

Quiz 10G

Chapter Review

PART I: Multiple Choice

Directions: Circle the correct answer.

1. Which organ is NOT part of the female internal genitalia?
 - a. clitoris
 - b. uterus
 - c. fallopian tube
 - d. cervix
2. The beginning of menstruation and the ability to reproduce is known as
 - a. puberty.
 - b. menopause.
 - c. gestation.
 - d. postpartum.
3. The medical term *abruptio placenta* means
 - a. termination of pregnancy before fetus is viable.
 - b. fallen uterus.
 - c. placenta has become placed in the lower part of the uterus.
 - d. placenta tears away from the uterine wall prematurely.
4. The pathological term for a benign growth or tumor in the uterus is
 - a. endometriosis.
 - b. vaginal fistula.
 - c. fibroid tumor.
 - d. prolapsed uterus.
5. The surgical term *episiorrhaphy* is defined as
 - a. plastic repair of the vagina.
 - b. suture of the vulva.
 - c. suture of the perineum.
 - d. creation of an artificial opening in a fallopian tube.
6. Another medical term for spontaneous abortion is
 - a. stillbirth.
 - b. tubal pregnancy.
 - c. *abruptio placentae*.
 - d. miscarriage.
7. The failure of the testes to descend into the scrotum before birth is known as
 - a. anorchism.
 - b. cryptorchidism.
 - c. phimosis.
 - d. hydrocele.
8. The male sterilization procedure whereby a segment of the vas deferens is removed is called a
 - a. vesiculectomy.
 - b. vasovasostomy.
 - c. vasectomy.
 - d. vasotomy.
9. The medical term for surgical removal of the testicles in the male or the ovaries in the female is
 - a. castration.
 - b. cauterization.
 - c. circumcision.
 - d. sterilization.
10. An accumulation of fluid around the testes is called
 - a. testicular torsion.
 - b. hydrocele.
 - c. phimosis.
 - d. varicocele.

(Continued)

PART II: Matching

Directions: Match the term with its definition.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. OCPs | a. delivery of infant through abdominal incision |
| _____ 2. episiotomy | b. destroys sperm |
| _____ 3. cesarean section | c. enlarged veins in spermatic cord |
| _____ 4. chorionic villus sampling | d. incision that facilitates birth process |
| _____ 5. placenta previa | e. an STD |
| _____ 6. meconium | f. placenta blocks the birth canal |
| _____ 7. spermatocide | g. impotence |
| _____ 8. genital warts | h. birth control pills |
| _____ 9. varicocele | i. newborn's first bowel movement |
| _____ 10. ED | j. early test for genetic birth defects |

PART III: Abbreviations

Directions: Write the full meaning of the following abbreviations.

1. ED _____
2. TURP _____
3. HPV _____
4. FHR _____
5. EMB _____

Chapter 10 Answer Keys

Worksheet 10A Answer Key

1. amnion
 2. neck, cervix
 3. chorion
 4. vagina
 5. cul-de-sac
 6. embryo
 7. vulva
 8. fetus
 9. woman, female
 10. hymen
 11. uterus
 12. milk
 13. breast
 14. breast
 15. menses, menstruation
 16. uterus
 17. birth
 18. ovary
 19. egg
 20. ovary
 21. perineum
 22. fallopian tube, uterine tube
 23. uterus
 24. vagina
 25. vulva
 26. male
 27. glans penis
 28. hidden
 29. epididymis
 30. testes
 31. testes
 32. testes
 33. prostate
 34. sperm
 35. testes
 36. varicose veins
 37. vas deferens
 38. seminal vesicle
- Suffixes**
39. beginning
 40. state of pregnancy
 41. pregnancy
 42. to bear (offspring)
 43. childbirth
 44. fallopian tube
 45. labor, childbirth
 46. condition of sperm

Worksheet 10B Answer Key

1. men/o = menstruation; -arche = beginning
2. gynec/o = female; -logy = study of
3. intra- = within; uter/o = uterus; -ine = pertaining to
4. neo- = new; nat/o = birth; -logy = study of
5. carcin/o = cancer; -oma = tumor
6. endo- = within; metr/o = uterus; -ial = pertaining to
7. men/o = menstruation; metr/o = uterus; -rrhagia = bursting forth
8. cyst/o = bladder; -cele = protrusion
9. endo- = within; metr/o = uterus; -osis = abnormal condition
10. hem/o = blood; -lytic = destruction
11. hyster/o = uterus; salping/o = fallopian tubes; -graphy = process of recording
12. mamm/o = breast; -graphy = process of recording
13. culd/o = cul-de-sac; -scopy = process of viewing
14. lapar/o = abdomen; -scopy = process of viewing
15. amni/o = amnion; -centesis = withdraw fluid for examination
16. bi/o = life; -opsy = view of
17. episi/o = vulva; -otomy = incision
18. hyster/o = uterus; -ectomy = removal
19. oophor/o = ovary; -ectomy = removal
20. spermat/o = sperm; -genesis = produces
21. crypt/o = hidden; orchid/o = testes; -ism = condition
22. varic/o = varicose vein; -cele = protrusion
23. vas/o = vas deferens; vas/o = vas deferens; -ostomy = create new opening
24. vas/o = vas deferens; -ectomy = removal
25. trans- = across; urethr/o = urethra; -al = pertaining to

Worksheet 10C Answer Key

Anatomy and Physiology

1. vulva
2. estrogen, progesterone
3. conception
4. antelexion
5. lactiferous, nipple, lactiferous
6. expulsion
7. breech
8. spermatogenesis
9. ejaculation
10. glans penis, prepuce

Word Building

1. laparoscope
2. hysterorrhexis
3. pyosalpinx
4. antepartum
5. pseudocyesis
6. metrorrhea
7. balanoplasty
8. orchidopexy
9. prostatectomy
10. oligospermia

Matching

1. o
2. u
3. k
4. e
5. h
6. a
7. r
8. x
9. c
10. q
11. n
12. w
13. i
14. g
15. t
16. b
17. y
18. l
19. m
20. p
21. d
22. s
23. j
24. v
25. f

Quiz 10A Answer Key

1. vagina
2. vulva
3. woman, female
4. uterus
5. milk
6. amnion
7. uterus
8. breast
9. fallopian tubes
10. perineum
11. birth
12. ovary
13. vas deferens
14. male
15. hidden
16. glans penis
17. testes
18. seminal vesicle
19. varicose veins
20. testes
21. beginning
22. fallopian tube
23. labor, childbirth
24. pregnancy
25. condition of sperm

Quiz 10B Answer Key

1. epispadias
2. progesterone
3. fimbriae
4. menstruation
5. trichomoniasis
6. hysterorrhexis
7. colostrum
8. intrauterine
9. menometrorrhagia
10. candidiasis
11. endometriosis
12. preeclampsia
13. hysterosalpingography
14. cesarean
15. abortifacient
16. epididymis
17. genitourinary
18. spermatogenesis
19. circumcision
20. cryptorchidism

Quiz 10C Answer Key

1. fallopian tube
2. ovary
3. fundus of uterus
4. corpus (body) of uterus
5. cervix
6. vagina
7. clitoris
8. labium majora
9. labia minora

Quiz 10D Answer Key

1. seminal vesicles
2. vas deferens
3. prostate gland
4. bulbourethral gland
5. urethra
6. epididymis
7. glans penis
8. testis

Quiz 10E Answer Key

1. amniotic
2. cervicectomy
3. colposcope
4. embryonic
5. episiorrhaphy
6. hysteropexy
7. mastalgia
8. mammogram
9. amenorrhea
10. lactorrhea
11. perimetritis
12. neonate
13. vaginitis
14. nulligravida
15. multipara
16. hematosalpinx
17. anorchism
18. prostatic
19. spermatic
20. balanoplasty
21. androgen
22. testicular
23. oligospermia
24. vesicular
25. epididymal

Quiz 10F Answer Key

1. abortion
2. breast self-examination
3. artificial insemination
4. cervix
5. endometrial biopsy
6. estrogen replacement therapy
7. fetal electrocardiogram
8. fetal heart rate
9. full-term normal delivery
10. gynecology
11. hemolytic disease of newborn
12. hormone replacement therapy
13. hysterosalpingography
14. low birth weight
15. last menstrual period
16. newborn
17. pelvic inflammatory disease
18. oral contraceptive pills
19. obstetrics
20. digital rectal exam
21. benign prostatic hypertrophy
22. gonorrhea
23. genitourinary
24. prostate-specific antigen
25. transurethral resection

Quiz 10G Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. A
2. A
3. D
4. C
5. B
6. D
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. B

Matching

1. h
2. d
3. a
4. j
5. f
6. i
7. b
8. e
9. c
10. g

Abbreviations

1. erectile dysfunction
2. transurethral resection-prostatectomy
3. human papilloma virus
4. fetal heart rate
5. endometrial biopsy