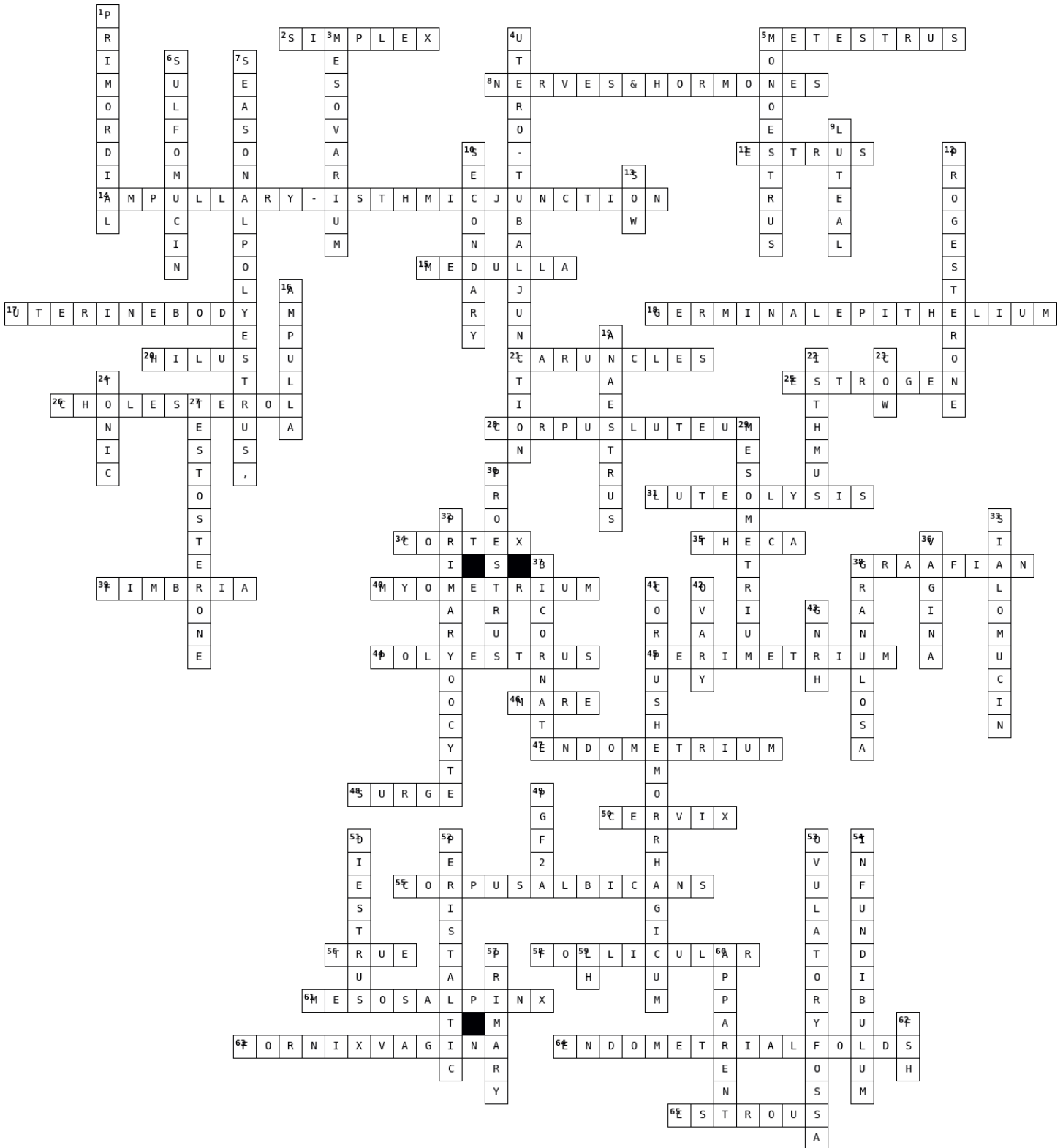


Important Repro Vocab for Exam 1



Across

2. no uterine horns; humans and primates have this type of uterus

Down

1. Primary oocyte surrounded by a single layer of squamous cells; smallest follicle in cortex
3. structure that supports the ovaries

5. progesterone increases due to corpus hemorrhagicum going to corpus luteum. *MOST FOLLICULAR GROWTH HAPPENS HERE*
8. these 2 things control EVERYTHING in the body
11. also known as “standing heat”; is a stage in the follicular phase
14. site of fertilization
15. inner most part of the ovary for MOST species
17. structure that will house the embryo and fetus during pregnancy
18. breaks at ovulation, is continuous with peritoneal lining
20. where vessels nerves and ducts enter an organ
21. maternal placental attachment in ruminants
25. is high during the follicular phase of the estrous cycle; T is converted into this in the 2-cell/2-gonadotrophin theory
26. precursor to ALL steroid hormones
28. a structure that produced P4 and is also known as a “yellow body”
31. death of the CL
34. contains germ cells and where all follicles are housed
35. where cholesterol is converted into P4 then Testosterone; has LH receptors
38. Antrum is present; consists of an oocyte; follicular fluid; granulosa cells; theca interna and externa
39. finger-like projections that sweep in the oocyte to move down into the ampulla
40. Inner circle of smooth muscle outer longitudinal layer, peristaltic contractions
44. female has repeated number of estrous cycles throughout a year
45. Outer serous layer continuous with perineum, blocks adhesions
46. has a cervix of longitudinal/cervical folds; has a seasonally polyestrous cycle
47. Mucosa and submucosa, point of placental attachment, uterine glands
48. portion of the hypothalamus that secretes hormones similar to a faucet being turned completely on
4. where the isthmus (part of the oviduct) and uterine horn meet
5. female only expresses one period of sexual receptivity in a year
6. stimulated under P4; thick and viscos; will wash sperm out
7. period of anestrus induced by length of day (light)
9. 80%; metestrus/diestrus; has waves of recruitment; P4 is high; CL is present
10. 2/more layers surround the oocyte; zona pellucida is present but the antrum is not
12. maintains pregnancy; produced from the small luteal cells of the CL
13. has no fornix vagina; a cervix with interdigitating pads;
16. First half of the oviduct/large diameter/contains many folds/not very muscular
19. female doesn’t display estrus – apparent and true
22. Second half of the oviduct/small diameter/contains fewer folds/very muscular
23. has a cervix of annular rings; has an estrous cycle of 21 days long
24. a portion of the hypothalamus that secretes hormones in a steady drip
27. converted from cholesterol to P4 then to.... Then passes into the granulosa cells
29. structure that supports the uterus
30. a stage in the follicular phase where luteolysis and surges of GnRH/LH/FSH are occurring
32. can be found in all stages of follicular development; largest cell in the body
33. stimulated under E2; thin and watery; considered a vehicle for sperm
36. copulatory organ of females
37. developed uterine horns with a small uterine body; mares cows sows bitches all have this type of uterus
38. where Testosterone is aromatized into Estrogen/Estradiol; has FSH receptors
41. also known as a “bloody body”; occurs after ovulation
42. overall function- contains follicles and CH/CL/CA and produces hormones
43. synthesized in the hypothalamus; is surged a few hours before ovulation

- 50.** a barrier to bacteria and sperm but also helps transport sperm up; acts as the birthing canal; produces mucus
- 55.** scar tissue that is formed after the CL is lysed; also known as a “white body”
- 56.** a condition where a female does not cycle due to an insufficient hormonal stimulus
- 58.** 20%; proestrus/estrus; surges of GnRH/FSH/LH; growing follicles are the primary structure of the ovaries during this time
- 61.** structure that supports the oviducts
- 63.** blind pouch of the vagina and where semen is deposited in cows and ewes
- 64.** maternal placental attachment in mares and sows
- 65.** the entire cycle; from ovulation-to-ovulation
- 49.** causes luteolysis (CL death)
- 51.** longest stage of estrous cycle; CL is at max. size
- 52.** contractions that occur within the smooth muscle and can bring things up or down the female tract
- 53.** a special place where a mare ovulates
- 54.** also known as the “catcher’s mitt”; lined with fimbria; opening to oviduct
- 57.** Primary oocyte surrounded by a single layer of cuboidal cells
- 59.** surged after GnRH and released from the Anterior Pituitary;
- 60.** a female who cycles but fails to stand to be bred
- 62.** stimulates the growth of follicles to become dominant for ovulation