Reproductive Physiology Quiz 2002

(Quiz #12)

1. When do oocytes complete meiosis?
   A. At puberty
   B. Within 6 months after birth
   C. After fertilization
   D. At the time of ovulation
   E. In utero

2. Which of the following would be characteristic of a genetic male lacking functional receptors for mullerian-inhibiting hormone?
   A. The presence of at least a partial uterus
   B. The absence of a male reproductive tract
   C. Abnormally low plasma testosterone levels
   D. Elevated plasma FSH levels
   E. Abnormally low plasma inhibin levels

3. Estradiol increases which of the following?
   A. thickness and viscosity of cervical mucus
   B. electrical potential difference of smooth muscle cells of the myometrium
   C. amplitude of GnRH pulses
   D. synthesis of LH receptors in theca cells of the ovarian follicle
   E. GnRH receptors on pituitary gonadotropes

4. Which of the following would increase spermatogenesis in a healthy adult genetic male (46,XY) with normal sexual differentiation and development?
   A. chronic use of pharmacologic amounts of anabolic steroids (synthetic androgens)
   B. FSH
   C. elevated plasma prolactin levels (hyperprolactinemia)
   D. elevated plasma inhibin levels
   E. stress

5. During the third trimester of pregnancy, which of the following indicates that the fetus is alive?
   A. Increasing maternal plasma ratio of progesterone to estradiol
   B. Increasing human chorionic somatomammotropin (placental lactogen)
   C. Increasing human chorionic gonadotropin
   D. Increasing maternal urine estriol
   E. Increasing maternal plasma prolactin