

Female reproductive system II

- 1) What type of epithelium lines vagina? Why do epithelial cells synthesize and accumulate glycogen?
- 2) Describe the structure of *labia majora* and *labia minora*. Characterize the type of glands.
- 3) What is the length and diameter of the umbilical cord? What type of epithelium lines surface of the umbilical cord? Provide examples of structural anomalies.
- 4) Schematically draw the free villus in the mature placenta. Indicate the placental barrier in the drawing. Explain the term *placenta hemochorialis*?
- 5) What hormones does the placenta produce? Which placental cells synthesize these hormones?
- 6) When and in which part of the embryo does *mesonephros* develop? Why is *mesonephros* important for the development of the reproductive system?
- 7) Which three basic structures are necessary for development of the gonad?
- 8) When and in which part of the embryo does the Müllerian duct (*ductus paramesonephricus*) develop. What is its further development in women and men?

Slides:

- 49. Vagina – glycogen (Best's carmine)
- 50. Vagina (HE)
- 51. Labium minus (HE)
- 99. Funiculus umbilicalis (HE, HES, AZAN)
- 100. Placenta (HE)

Embryologic schemes:

- Indifferent gonad
- Differentiation into testis, differentiation into ovary

Atlas EM:

Development of gonads (95)

Development of genital passages and external genitalia (96)