# **Reproduction module**

# Research 1

- 1. Anatomy of the uterus.
- 2. The histological structure of breast and placenta in relation to pregnancy and rest.
- 3. pathology of causes of abnormal uterine bleeding
- 4. Toxoplasmosis as regard morphology, life cycle, mode of infection, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment.
- 5. Pharmacology of Combined hormonal contraceptives
  - a. Mechanism of action of combined hormonal contraceptives
  - b. Preparation of combined contraceptives
  - c. Adverse effects of them
- 6. Viral infections of sexually transmitted diseases: Etiology, diagnosis, Prevention and treatment
- 7. Explain the events in a normal woman during her menstrual cycle on the following days.
- A. Ovarian event from 13-15 days
- B. Ovarian hormones level from 14 to 28 days.
- C. Uterine events throughout the cycle.
- D. Mechanism of puberty to initiate first menstruation.

- 1. Anatomy of the ovary and uterine tubes.
- 2. The histological structure of breast and placenta in relation to pregnancy and rest.
- 3. Toxoplasmosis as regard morphology, life cycle, mode of infection, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment
- 4. pathology of breast masses
- Mechanism of action and therapeutic uses of the following agents : A-Finasteride B- Anastrozole C-Mifepristone D-Flutamide
- 6. Bacterial infections of sexually transmitted diseases: Etiology, diagnosis, Prevention, and treatment
- 7. Explain the events in a normal woman during her menstrual cycle on the following days :
  - A. Pituitary hormone levels from 8 to 12 days.
  - B. Uterine events from 14 to 28 days.
  - C. Ovarian events throughout the cycle.
  - D. Puberty abnormality, explain its effect on menstrual cycle.

- 1. Anatomy of the internal iliac artery.
- 2. The detailed histological structure of the ovary and uterus in relation to menstrual cycle.
- 3. Toxoplasmosis as regard morphology, life cycle, mode of infection, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment.
- 4. pathology of placental diseases
- Mechanism of action and clinical uses of the following agents : A- Leuprolide B-Tamsulosin C-Tamoxifen D-Clomiphene
- 6. Viral infections of sexually transmitted diseases: Etiology, diagnosis, Prevention and treatment
- 7. The following graph shows the levels of ovarian hormones during a menstrual cycle.



- A. What does hormone number 1 represent?
- **B.** Give an account on hormone number 1 and list the actions on the involved organs?
- C. Uterine events from 14 to 28 days.
- D. The role of hypothalamus in regulation of ovarian hormones.

- 1. Anatomy of the breast.
- 2. The detailed histological structure of the ovary and uterus in relation to menstrual cycle.
- 3. Toxoplasmosis as regard morphology, life cycle, mode of infection, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment.
- 4. Pathology of ovarian tumors
- Mechanism of action and therapeutic uses of the following agents : A-Finasteride B- Anastrozole C-Mifepristone D-Flutamide
- 6. Viral infections of sexually transmitted diseases: Etiology, diagnosis, Prevention and treatmentAnatomy of the ovary and uterine tubes.
- 7. The following graph shows the levels of ovarian hormones during a menstrual cycle.



- A. What does hormone number 2 represent?
- **B.** Give an account on hormone number 2 and list the actions on the involved organs?
- C. Ovarian events from 1 to 14 days.
- D. The role of anterior pituitary to regulate ovarian hormones.

- 1. Development of female genital system
- 2. The detailed histological structure of the ovary and uterus in relation to menstrual cycle.
- 3. Toxoplasmosis as regard morphology, life cycle, mode of infection, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment.
- 4. classification and pathology of breast carcinoma
- Mechanism of action and clinical uses of the following agents : A- Leuprolide B-Tamsulosin C-Tamoxifen D-Clomiphene
- 6. Bacterial infections of sexually transmitted diseases: Etiology, diagnosis, Prevention, and treatment
- 7. The following graph shows the levels of pituitary hormones during a menstrual cycle.



- A. What do 1 and 2 represent?
- **B.** Give one reason why hormone 1 and 2 levels drop in the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle.
- C. If the LH surge did not occur in a menstrual cycle, what do you think would happen? Explain your answer.
- D. Identify the major event that marks the beginning of the reproductive period in females. When and how do these events typically occur?