

Learning Objectives – Integrating Years 1 and 2

Below are essential concepts to be reviewed and integrated as you progress through the MHD Reproduction block.

FHB

Reproduction

There will be 2 questions on the March 26, 2012 MHD II exam developed from the following objectives:

List the key functions of the Sertoli and Leydig cells and important interactions.

Identify the cell of origin for testosterone, its biosynthesis, mechanism of transport within the blood, how it is metabolized and how it is eliminated. List other physiologically produced androgens.

List the target organs for testosterone and describe its effects on each.

Describe the hormonal regulation of estrogen and progesterone biosynthesis and secretion by the ovary. Identify the cells responsible for their biosynthesis, the mechanism of transport in the blood and how they are degraded and removed from the body

List the major changes that occur in the female reproductive tract during the monthly reproductive cycle and correlate these with changes in circulating hormones.

Explain the differences between tonic and surge modes of gonadotropin release.

SHB

Reproductive organs (Male-Female Genitourinary)

There will be 2 questions on the March 26, 2012 MHD II exam developed from the following objectives:

Describe the anatomy of the breast, axillary lymph nodes and importance of lymphatic drainage of the breast.

Describe the anatomy of the urethra; explain the anatomy of its different parts in males and females.

Describe the anatomy of the scrotum, testis, epididymis including blood supply and innervation.

Describe the anatomy of the prostate gland, seminal vesicles and their anatomical relations.

Describe the position of the prostate and relationship to the rectum.

Describe the position and form of the ovary, uterine tubes, uterus, cervix and vagina and their anatomical relationships, including peritoneal coverings.

Describe the origin, course and relations of the uterine, ovarian and testicular arteries and veins.

Identify the structures through which a Foley catheter will pass in the male and female.

Define cryptorchidism and hypospadias