SI A&P - Full Discipline Demo - Fetal Pig

The Reproductive System

Final Report - Answer Guide

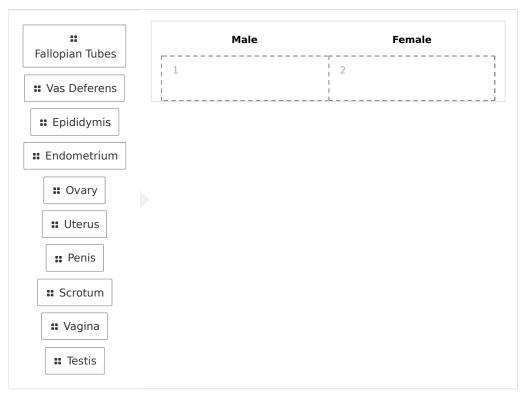
Institution Science Interactive University

Session SI A&P - Full Discipline Demo - Fetal Pig **Course** SI A&P - Full Discipline Demo - Fetal Pig

Instructor Sales SI Demo

Test Your Knowledge

Classify each structure as part of the male or female reproductive system.

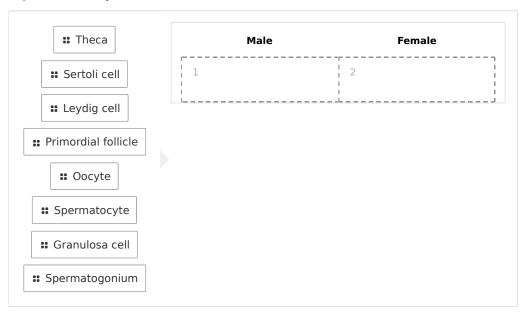


Correct answers:

- 1 Vas Deferens Testis Scrotum Penis Epididymis
- 2 Fallopian Tubes Endometrium Ovary Uterus Vagina



Classify each microscopic structure as pertaining to the male or female reproductive system.



Correct answers:

- $1 \hspace{0.5cm} {\sf Sertoli\; cell} \hspace{0.5cm} {\sf Leydig\; cell} \hspace{0.5cm} {\sf Spermatocyte} \hspace{0.5cm} {\sf Spermatogonium}$
- 2 Theca Oocyte Primordial follicle Granulosa cell

Exploration

The ____ is a tightly coiled tube where sperm cells are stored until they mature.

- vas deferens
- epididymis
- seminal vesicle
- urethra



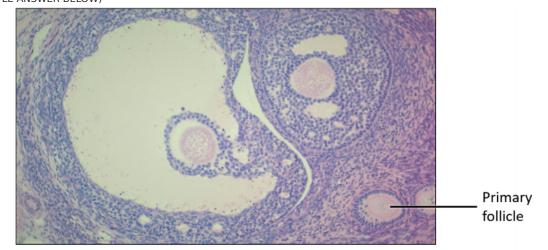
Th	e testes contain	, the site of sperm production.	
	Sertoli cells		
	seminiferous tubules		~
	Leydig cells		
	testosterone		
Th	e primary follicle eve	entually develops into the mature Graafi	an follicle.
	○ True		~
	○ False		
you viewed	ou viewed in this exe	ercise was from a mammal, but not a hun of a human? What does this tell you abou	
Graafian fo	ollicle. In the slide of th	human ovary, the ovary would normally ha ne mammal there are multiple mature Graaf le came from typically gives birth to multiple	ian follicles. This
	that is on the prepare to the uterus during	ed slide is in what phase of the ovarian on this time?	ycle? What is
	is in the follicular phas easing the thickness o	se of the ovarian cycle when the follicles are of its lining.	growing. The uterus



What type of cell did you locate outside of the seminiferous tubule? What is the function of these cells?

The Leydig cells are located outside of the seminiferous tubules. These cells produce testosterone.

Photo 1: Primary Follicle (SAMPLE ANSWER BELOW)



Data Table 1: Microscopic Examination of the Reproductive System (SAMPLE ANSWER BELOW)

(SAMIFLE ANSWER BELOW)			
Structure	Magnification	Comments	
Primordial Follicle	150X	Student will only comment if a structure could not be identified.	
Primary Follicle	150X	Student will only comment if a structure could not be identified.	
Mature (Graafian) Follicle	150X	Student will only comment if a structure could not be identified.	
Testis - Seminiferous Tubule	600X	Student will only comment if a structure could not be identified.	

Photo 2: Secondary Follicle (SAMPLE ANSWER BELOW)

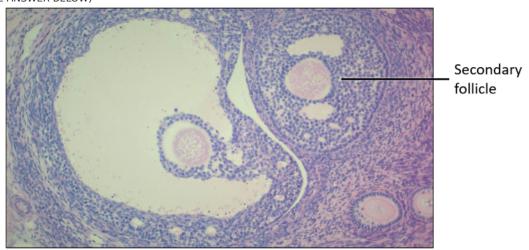
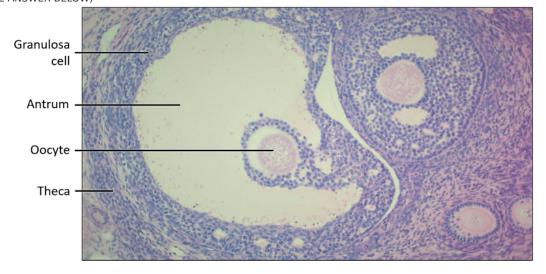
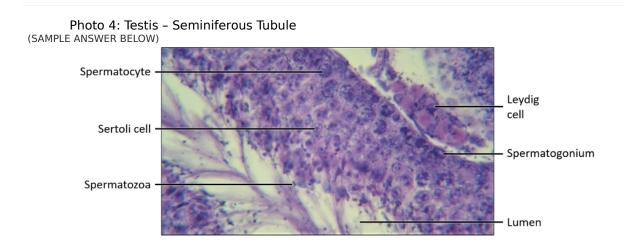


Photo 3: Mature (Graafian) Follicle (SAMPLE ANSWER BELOW)





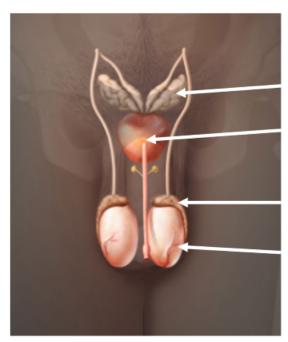
Exercise 2
What are the functions of the ovary and endometrium as described on the virtual model program?
The ovary is a genital gland that produces ova and the sex hormones estrogen and progesterone. The endometrium is the mucus lining of the inside of uterus that receives the fertilized ovule.
What are the functions of the testicle and epididymis as described on the virtual model program?
The testicle is the male sex gland that produces spermatozoa and secretes the male hormone testosterone. The epididymis functions as a long, folded canal that stores spermatozoa where they mature until ejaculation.
Describe the location of the myometrium in relation to the endometrium as displayed on the virtual model.
The myometrium is superficial or external to the endometrium.



Describe the location of the prostate in relation to the seminal vesicles as displayed on the virtual model.

The prostate is located below or inferior to the seminal vesicles as displayed by the virtual model.

Photo 5: Virtual Model Male Reproductive System (SAMPLE ANSWER BELOW)



Seminal vesicle
Prostate
Epididymis
Testicle

Photo 6: Virtual Model Female Reproductive System (SAMPLE ANSWER BELOW)



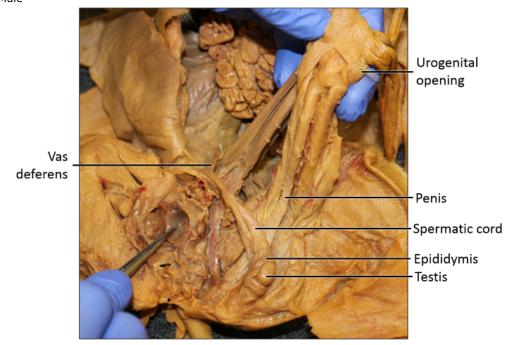
Exercise 3
Describe the external sex organs of your fetal pig. How did you use these structures to determine the sex of your pig?
If students had a male pig, they should describe two scrotal sacs. If students had a female pig, they should describe a urogenital papilla.
Where are the testes located and why?
The testes are located in the scrotal sacs so they are external to the body. Because of this, the temperature of the testes is slightly cooler than the internal body temperature, which is ideal for sperm production.
What structure do the female fetal pigs possess instead of the fallopian tubes?
Female fetal pigs have uterine horns instead of fallopian tubes.



What are some of the differences between the reproductive structures of a pig and those of a human?



Photo 7: Pig Reproductive Organs (SAMPLE ANSWER BELOW)
Male



Female

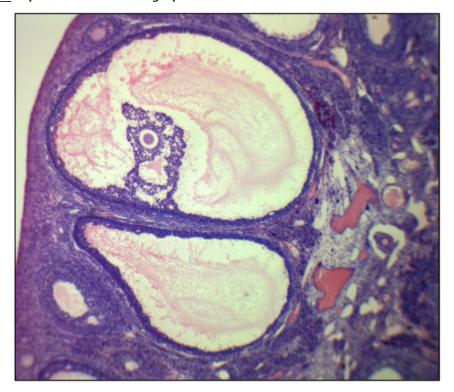
	Broad ligament	
Com	(cut)	
	Spermatozoa are released into the time of the seminiferous tubules. True False	~
	The transports the sperm to the urethra using smooth muscle contractions. • epididymis	
	o vas deferens	~
	prostate	
	scrotum	
	The is a hollow organ in which fetal development occurs.	
	ovary	
	fallopian tube fallopian tube	
	uterus	~
	vagina	
	At the start of the menstrual cycle, folliculogenesis begins with the maturation of one of the primordial follicles into a primary follicle.	
	○ True	~
	False	

The arrow in the micrograph is pointing towards a ____.



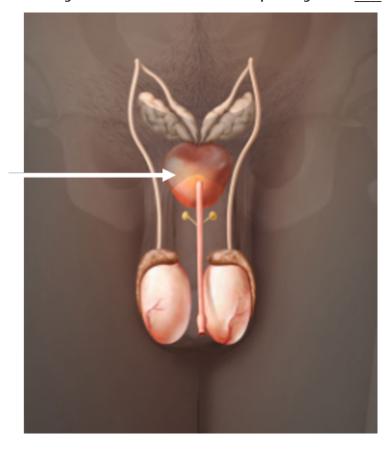
- seminiferous tubule
- primary follicle
- granulosa cell
- zygote

A ____ is present in the micrograph.



- seminiferous tubule
- o mature (Graafian) follicle
- spermatogonia
- zygote

The arrow in the image of the virtual model below is pointing to the .



1	٠.
Test	ıc

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The myometrium appears external or superficial to the endometrium when viewing the virtual model.

	•	Tr	u	(



Extension Questions

A vasectomy is a procedure a male can undergo in which the vasa deferentia are cut and sealed, whereas castration is a procedure in which the testicles are removed or otherwise deactivated. Describe the physiological similarities as well as the physiological differences these two procedures would have on a male. (SAMPLE ANSWER BELOW)



Both procedures would result in no sperm in the male ejaculate. However, after a vasectomy full function of the testicles is retained and normal hormone and sperm production continues, the sperm is simply unable to enter the urethra. After castration, no sperm is produced at all and the production of many male hormones, most notably testosterone, is greatly reduced. This can have wide reaching impacts on the body beyond sterility.

