

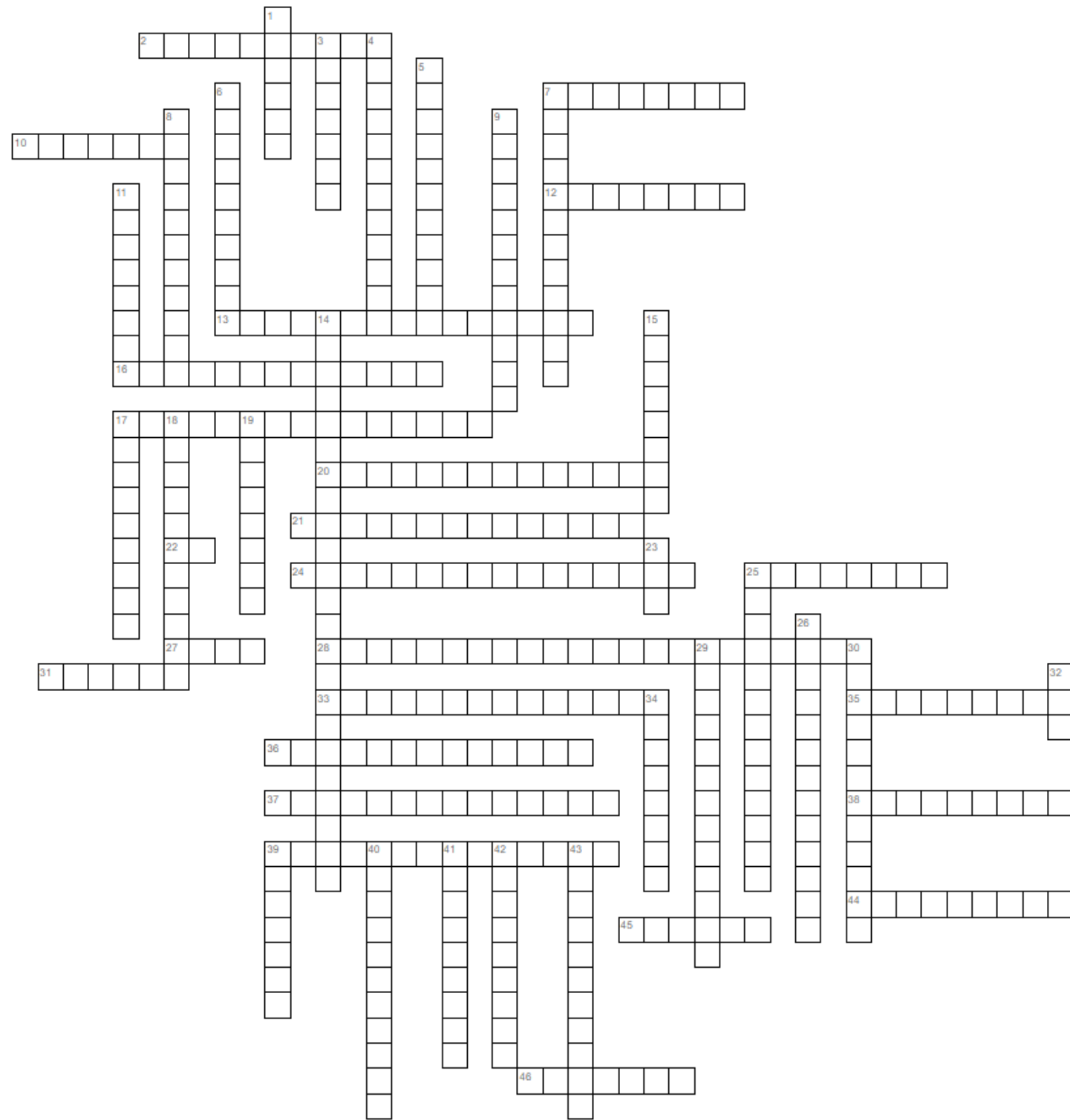
- 11 tube in testes where sperm are produced
- 12 chemicals that destroy sperm on contact
- 17 is the process of freezing eggs, sperm or embryos to sub-zero temperatures for later use.
- 19 blockage of the oviducts
- 22 Sperm are collected and concentrated before being placed in the woman's vagina.
- 25 gland that secretes mucus containing the sugar fructose which is an energy source for sperm
- 27 a condition in which a man or woman is unable to have children
- 30 cells in the testes that produce sperm
- 31 contains either both estrogen and progesterin or progesterin only and taken daily
- 34 silicone cap that fits against the cervix; should be used with a spermicide
- 38 is crucial. For example, sexual practices that are known to increase the risk of STI transmission include having multiple partners or partners who use intravenous drugs.
- 42 organ in which an embryo develops before birth
- 43 cilia-lined tube that transports ova from the ovary to the uterus
- 44 4 x 4 cm patch worn on the skin that continually releases estrogen and progesterin
- 45 male organ for sexual intercourse
- 46 latex barrier that covers the cervix; should be used with a spermicide
- 47 pouch that contains the testes
- 48 one of a pair of female reproductive organs
- 49 structure in the ovary that contains an ovum
- 50 small T-shaped device inserted in the uterus made of copper
- 4 which involves cutting and tying off the ductus deferens. This ensures semen does not contain sperm.
- 7 tube that leads from the exterior to the uterus
- 8 the eggs and sperm are brought together in the oviduct rather than in vitro.
- 10 not to be used as a regular method; contains a progesterin with greatest efficacy if taken within 24 hours
- 13 the tube through which urine and semen exit the body
- 14 the male one covers the penis and the female one is inserted in the vagina
- 15 condition when a man or woman has been unsuccessful for over a year at trying to conceive a child
- 16 projections that sweep ova from the ovary to the oviduct
- 18 complete lack of sexual intercourse
- 20 involves retrieving immature eggs that are treated in the lab, avoiding risks associated with stimulating ovaries.
- 21 opening of the uterus toward the vagina
- 23 T-shaped device, inserted into the uterus by a doctor, that has a small cylinder with progesterin that is slowly released
- 24 The eggs are combined with sperm in laboratory glassware.
- 26 duct where sperm mature and become motile
- 28 membrane that lines the uterus; provides nutrients to the fetus
- 29 Sometimes, an infertile couple contracts another woman to carry a baby for them.
- 32 is an infection of a woman's reproductive organs.
- 33 soft, flexible plastic ring that is inserted in the vagina, where it slowly releases estrogen and progesterin
- 35 a painful condition in which endometrial tissues grow outside the uterus
- 36 secretes alkaline fluid into the urethra
- 37 secretes mucus-like fluids into the urethra
- 39 The woman who carries the baby is called the
- 40 is the production of multiple eggs as a result of hormone treatment.
- 41 which involves cutting the oviducts and tying off the cut ends. This ensures that the ovum never encounters sperm and never reaches the uterus.

**Across**

- 5 foam device that fits over the cervix and also contains a spermicide
- 6 male reproductive organ that produces sperm – testis singular
- 9 refrain from sexual intercourse during time of woman's highest fertility (from 5 days before ovulation to 1 day after)

**Down**

- 1 storage duct leading to the penis
- 2 the penis is withdrawn from the vagina and female external genitalia before ejaculation
- 3 progesterin injection given four times a year



**Across**

- 2 embryo at the stage of implantation; consists of the trophoblast and inner cell mass
- 7 is a disk-shaped organ that is rich in blood vessels. The embryo (or fetus) is attached to the uterine wall by the placenta, and metabolic exchange occurs through it.
- 10 is a vertebrate embryo at the early stage of development in which neurulation occurs.

**Down**

- 1 is an early-stage embryo consisting of 16 cells (called blastomeres) in a solid ball.
- 3 a small sac that is suspended from the abdominal area of the embryo.
- 4 Stimulates the development of the male reproductive tract and secondary sex characteristics

- 12 forms the digestive and respiratory tracts
- 13 process that allows specialization of cell function
- 16 withdrawal of a sample of amniotic fluid from the uterus after the 14th week of pregnancy for genetic testing. Cannot be preformed before 14 weeks due to risk of injuring the fetus.
- 17 the first stage of the menstrual cycle
- 20 20- to 45-day cycle in which hormones stimulate development of the uterine lining and an ovum is released
- 21 They result from the fertilization of two separate eggs during the same pregnancy.
- 22 Stimulates the production of testosterone. Triggers ovulation and stimulates estrogen production
- 24 mechanism can explain the onset and continuation of labour.
- 25 forms the heart and reproductive organs
- 27 Stimulates the release of FSH and LH from the anterior pituitary
- 28 removal of fetal cells from the chorion for genetic testing
- 31 cell formed by the union of two gametes
- 33 forceful contractions push the baby through the cervix to the birth canal.
- 35 are special human cells that are able to develop into many different cell types. This can range from muscle cells to brain cells.
- 36 is a rope-like structure that averages about 60 cm long and 2 cm in diameter. (It can be as long as 300 cm or as short as a few millimetres.)
- 37 About 10 to 15 minutes after the baby is born, the placenta and umbilical cord are expelled from the uterus.
- 38 the formation and secretion of breast milk.
- 39 They result from the fertilization of a single egg that splits in two.
- 44 \_\_\_\_\_ takes place about halfway through the ovarian cycle, around day 14.
- 45 a transparent sac that develops from cells of the embryonic disk. It grows to enclose the embryo completely.
- 46 forms the placenta
- 5 One group of cells, called the \_\_\_\_\_ (meaning "nourishment of the germ"), forms the outer layer of the blastocyst.
- 6 sound waves sent through the body provide information about internal structures, such as a developing fetus
- 7 Causes uterine thickening
- 8 the process of giving birth (labour)
- 9 attachment of the blastocyst to the endometrium
- 11 an embryo at the stage following the blastula, when it is a hollow cup-shaped structure having three layers of cells.
- 14 system of membranes external to the embryo for protection, nutrition, respiration, and excretion
- 15 Stimulates the development of the female reproductive tract and secondary sex characteristics
- 17 is an endoscopic procedure during pregnancy to allow surgical access to the fetus, the amniotic cavity, the umbilical cord, and the fetal side of the placenta.
- 18 the second stage of the menstrual cycle
- 19 process of cell division without growth
- 23 hormone secreted by the trophoblast during implantation
- 25 the series of events that form distinct structures of the developing organism.
- 26 uterine contractions and oxytocin cause the cervix to open, or dilate.
- 29 protects the embryo from trauma and temperature fluctuations, allows freedom of movement, and prevents limbs from sticking to the body.
- 30 formation of the three primary germ layers
- 32 Stimulates the development of the sex organs and gamete production
- 34 forms the skin and nervous system
- 39 Inhibits FSH production
- 40 The most notorious prescription drug with teratogenic effects, used to treat morning sickness
- 41 forms the foundation for the umbilical cord.
- 42 any agent that causes a structural abnormality due to exposure during pregnancy
- 43 process of forming the neural tube