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MHS

Medicine and surgery 200Level

ANSWERS:

Definition:Ovulation is the release of an egg from one of a woman's ovaries. After the egg is released, it travels down the fallopian tube, where fertilization by a sperm cell may occur. **Ovulation** typically lasts one day and occurs in the middle of a woman's menstrual cycle, about two weeks before she expects to get her period.

PROCESS: that happens usually once in every menstrual cycle when hormone changes trigger an ovary to release an egg. You can only become pregnant if a sperm fertilizes an egg. **Ovulation** usually happens 12 to 16 days before your next period starts.

The eggs are contained in your ovaries.

WHAT CAUSES EARLY OVULATION:

the estrogen that needs to peak that can also **cause early ovulation**.

because if estrogen is too high too **early** then that signals to the body to bring up LH to release the eggs well perhaps the eggs are not actually mature yet too high estrogen is also called estrogen dominance.

SYMPTOMS OF OVULATION:

Some **women** get **ovulation** pain every month. Research has found that mid-cycle pain (also known as mittelschmerz, German for "middle pain") occurs just before you **ovulate**, which would be when you're most **fertile**. For most, **ovulation** pain is a temporary sharp pain in the lower abdomen.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MEIOSIS 1 AND MEIOSIS 2.

Answer:Meiosis is a way sex cells (gametes) divide. ... In **meiosis I**, homologous chromosomes separate, while in **meiosis II**, sister chromatids

separate. **Meiosis II** produces 4 haploid daughter cells, whereas **meiosis I** produces **2** diploid daughter cells. Genetic recombination (crossing over) only occurs in **meiosis I**.

Secondly, In **meiosis I**, homologous chromosomes separate resulting in a reduction of ploidy. Each daughter cell has only **1** set of chromosomes. **Meiosis II**, splits the sister chromatids apart.

3. **STAGES INVOLVED IN**

FERTILIZATION ANSWER :

fertilization can be described as the following steps:

- Sperm Capacitation. ...
- Sperm-Zona Pellucida Binding. ...
- The Acrosome Reaction. ...
- Penetration of the Zona Pellucida. ...
- Sperm-Oocyte Binding. ...
- Egg Activation and the Cortical Reaction. ...
- The Zona Reaction. ...
- Post-fertilization Events.

The stages of fertilization can be divided into four processes: 1)

sperm preparation, 2) sperm-**egg** recognition and binding, 3) sperm-**egg** fusion and 4) fusion of sperm and **egg** pronuclei and activation of the **zygote**.

- **DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MONZYGOTIC AND DIZYGOTIC TWINS:**

- **ANSWERS:Twins** are two offspring produced by the same pregnancy. **Twins** can be either **monozygotic** ("identical"), meaning that they develop from one zygote, which splits and forms two embryos, or **dizygotic** ("fraternal"), meaning that each **twin** develops from a separate egg and each egg is fertilized by its own sperm cell.

Monozygotic twins, also known as identical twins, develop from one egg fertilized by one sperm. The frequency of monozygotic twins is around 1 in 250 pregnancies without assisted fertility. **WHILE.**

IN DIZYGOTIC Instead of a single egg, dizygotic twins begin when two separate eggs that have released simultaneously

from an ovary are fertilized by two different sperm.