ENWEZOR ONEDIKACHUKWU DAVID

18/MHS01/148

MDEDUCINE AND SURGERY

1

Ovulation can be said to be the release of secondary oocyte from the ovarian follicle in a few days before ovulation there is increase in follicle stimulating hormone and leave tonight in hormone which causes the secondary follicle to grow rapidly in diameter about 25 mm then it becomes a mature secondary follicle.

For the outside to be released two important events must occur which is caused by the luteinizing hormone.

* There is increase in collagenase is activity which results in the digestion of collagen fibres Serenity follicle.
* There is also increasing prostaglandin levels which is the increases local muscular contraction in the ovarian wall.

2

* In meiosis 1 there is synapsis but it is absent is meiosis 2
* Crossing over is presents In meiosis 1 but absent in meiosis 2
* Chiasama formation is present in meiosis 1 but absent in meiosis 2
* There is formation of 2 daughter cells at the end of meiosis 1 but there is the formation of 4 daughter cells at the end of meiosis 2
* In meiosis 1 there is no separation of centromere but in meiosis 2 the is separation of centered

3

* Passage of the sperm to the Corona radiata: the sperm cells loses is glycoprotein and seminal plasma protein materials to enable pass through the Corona radiata.
* Penetration of the zona pellucida: acrosomes from the sperm binds with the active site of the zona pellucida which causes the release of arccosine which enables the sperm to pass. On the plasma membrane thee are cortical granules which send message to the zona pellucida to close their binding site .
* Fusion of the sperm and oocyte: there is fussing of the sperm and oocyte cytoplasm.
* Completion of second meiotic division on formation of female pronueclus. When the head of the sperm enters into the female’s cytoplasm second method division is completed and and the oocyte becomes the female pronueclus.
* Formation of mall pronueclus: the head of the sperm becomes the male pronucleus.
* Formation of zygote: the make and female pronueclus fuse to form ootid which would develop in to a zygote.

4

* Monozygotic twins are from a single zygote why does the gutter twins are from to zygote
* Incidence is more common in monozygotic twins but in dizygotic twins it is less common
* In monozygotic twins the twins are of the same sex but in dizygotic twins the twins are of different sex or the same sex
* In monozygotic twins they strong resemblance but dizygotic twins the resemblance is not so strong
* Monozygotic twins are often called conjoined twins why does the gothic trends are not seeing as conjoined twins