Clinical Embryology Exam I, 2004

Two points per question. Other answers and partial credit may or may not be possible.

1. What cell type comprises a hydatidiform mole?

2. In our case of an ectopic pregnancy, why was blood present in the abdominal cavity?

3. Why were the active bowel sounds significant in the ectopic pregnancy case?

4. The lady with the ectopic pregnancy suffered from syncopy? How would you know?

5. Why did they continue to monitor HCG after the molar pregnancy was terminated?

6. How long does it typically take to go from ovulation to implantation?

7. Identify three tissue types commonly found in a teratoma.

8. Our case involved a sacrococcygeal teratoma. Identify a second common site of teratomas.
9. From what embryonic structure are the deviant stem cells that gave rise to our neonatal sacrococcygeal teratoma derived?

__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________

10. Why would hydramnios be present in the case of simple esophageal atresia?

__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________

11. If a tracheoesophageal fistula was located at the bifurcation of the trachea, where does that project to on the anterior thoracic wall? _________________

__________________________________________________________________

12. Name an additional malformation to be looked for in a case of esophageal atresia with tracheoesophageal fistula.

__________________________________________________________________

13. In a case of agenesis of the right lung, how would the position of the heart be affected?

__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________

14. If both kidneys fail to form, how would this affect lung development?

__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________

15. Why?

__________________________________________________________________

16. At what age do the metanephric kidneys begin to produce urine?

__________________________________________________________________

17. In our case of patent ductus arteriosus, what complicating factor afflicted the mother during her pregnancy?

__________________________________________________________________

18. In which direction does the blood flow through a patent ductus arteriosus in a neonate?

__________________________________________________________________
19. Give two reasons for right ventricular hypertrophy in Tetrology of Fallot.
__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________

20. What type of atrial septal defect was present in our atrial septal defect case?
__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________

Bonus Questions

21. Identify the embryonic origins of a nephron and its collecting duct.
__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________

22. Why might a bifid ureter become a problem postnatally?
__________________________________________________________________