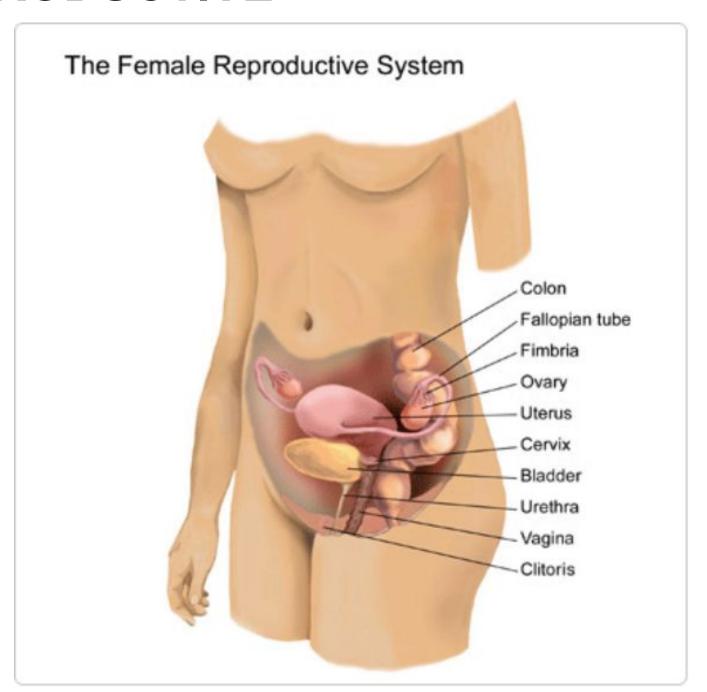
FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE

Main Structures

- Ovary
- Uterus
- Fallopian Tubes
- Vagina
- Cervix

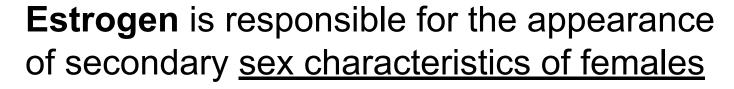




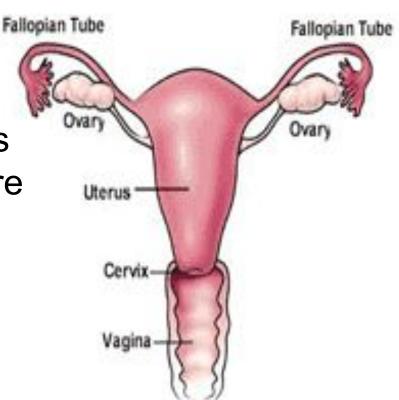
OVARY - this is where the eggs are produced through cell division (MEIOSIS)

- each ovary takes turns releasing eggs every month, twins occur if two eggs are released

Ovaries secrete both estrogen and progesterone.



Progesterone regulates menstruation



A <u>fertilized egg</u> is called a **ZYGOTE**.

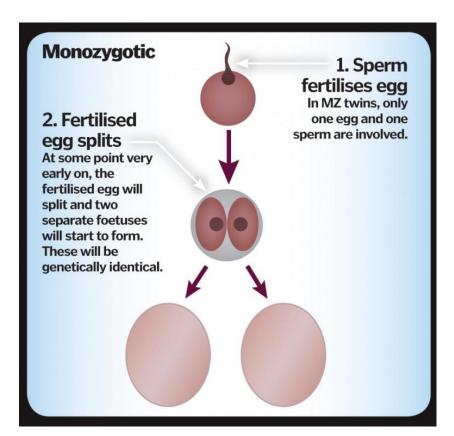
An egg is usually a few days old before it implants in the uterus. At this point, it has already divided several times and is called a **blastula**.



Twins

<u>Identical twins</u> develop when a <u>single zygote</u> splits

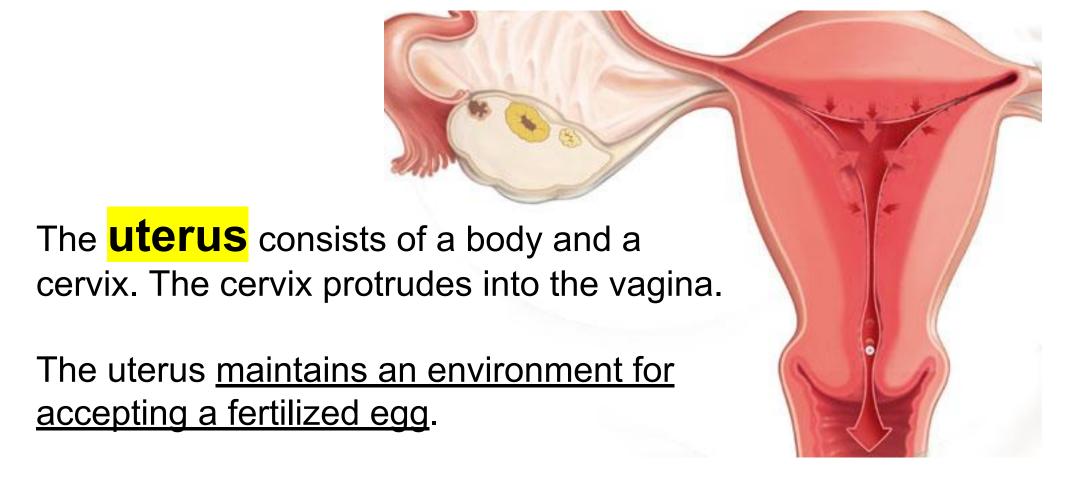
The babies are genetically identical. They also share one placenta.



Fraternal twins develop from the <u>fertilization of two</u> individual eggs.

The babies are not the same.

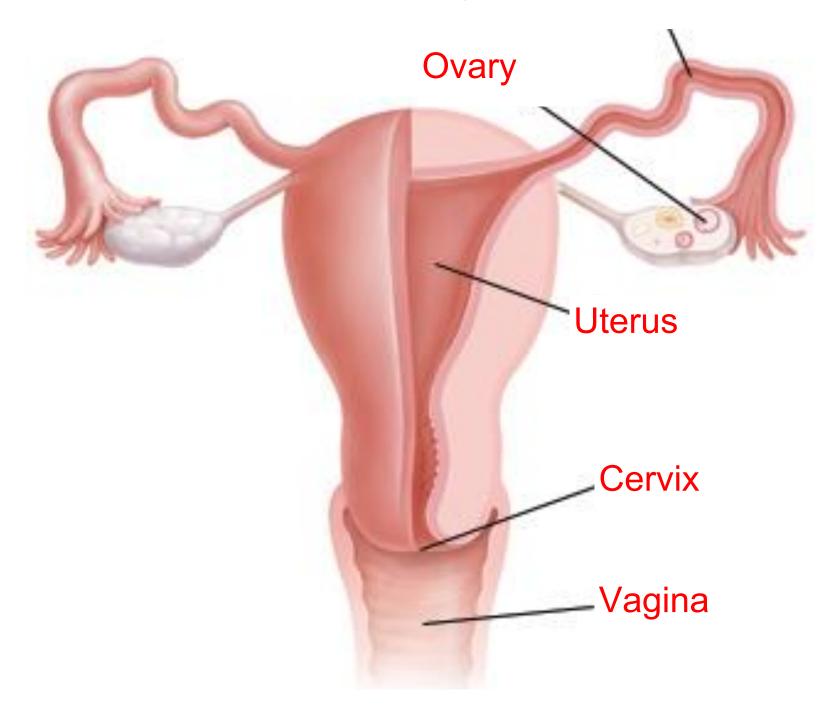




The fertilized ovum becomes an embryo, attaches to a wall of the uterus, creates a placenta, and develops into a fetus (gestates) until childbirth.

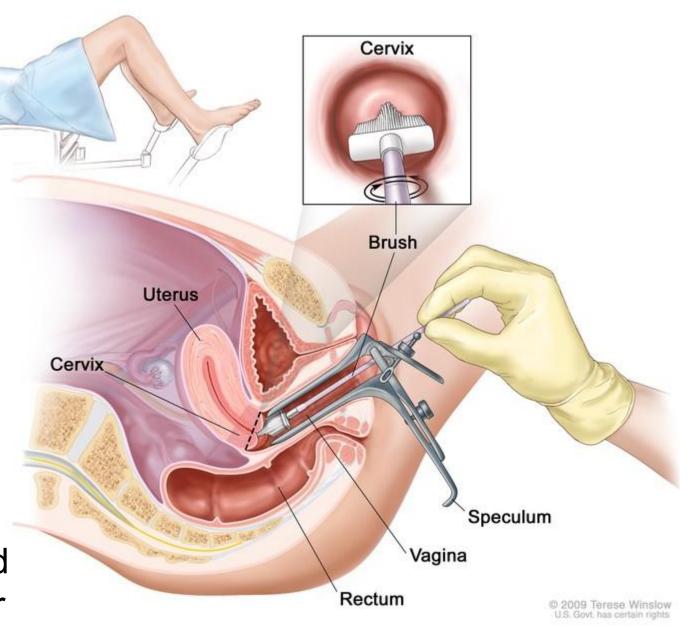
If no fertilized egg reaches the uterus, the <u>lining is shed monthly</u> in a process known as menstruation

Fallopian Tubes

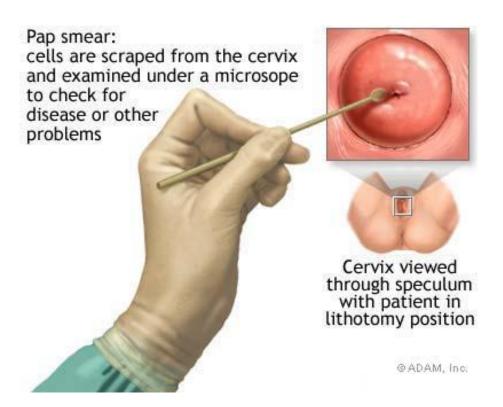




Women should receive an annual PAP test. A doctor removes cells from around the cervix and a lab checks them for abnormalities.

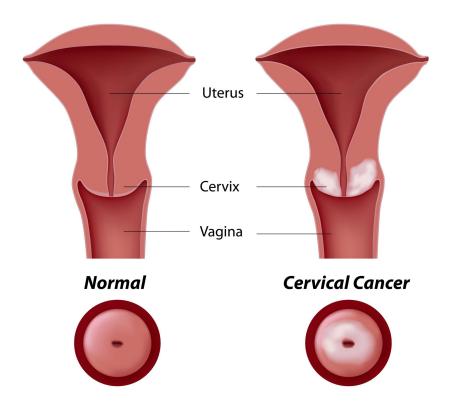


A doctor called a gynecologist performs this procedure.



Cervical cancer: Virtually all cases of cervical cancer are caused by HPV, human papillomavirus.

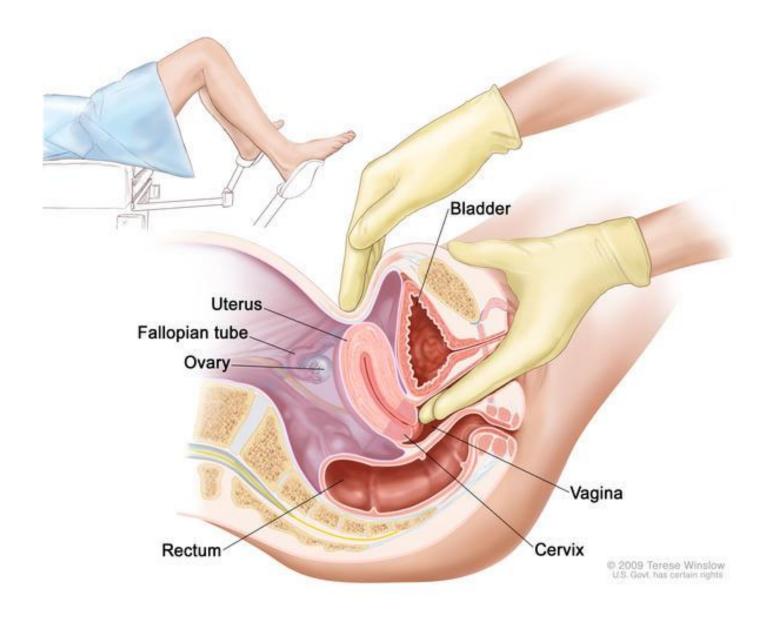




Because HPV infection is so common, most people get HPV infections shortly after becoming sexually active for the first time.

Fortunately, there is a VACCINE, recommended for young girls before they become sexually active.

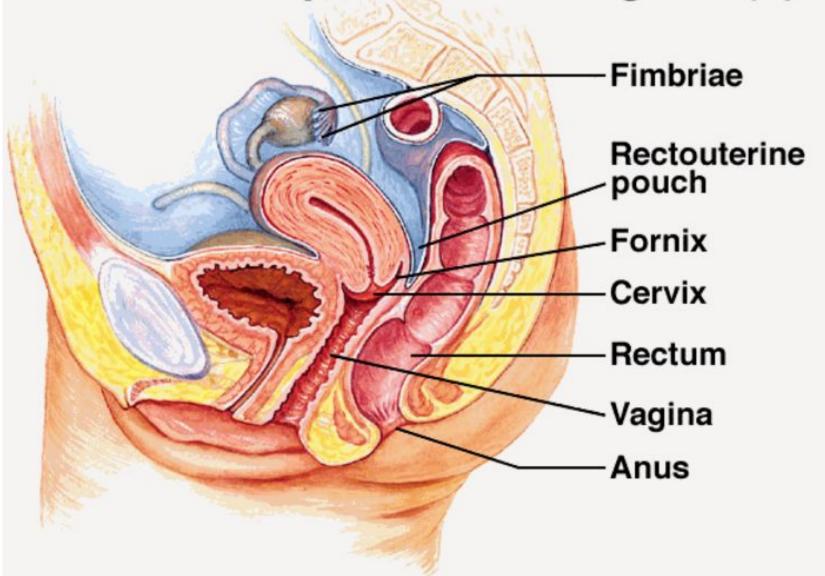
Source: Cancer.gov



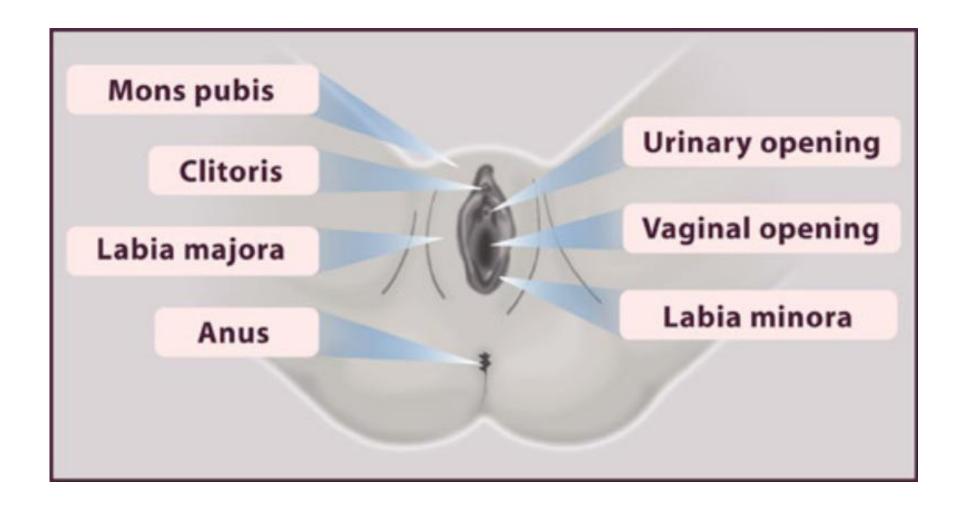
The doctor can also check for abnormalities with the uterus and the bladder.

Copyright © The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. Permission required for reproduction or display.

Female Reproductive Organs (2)



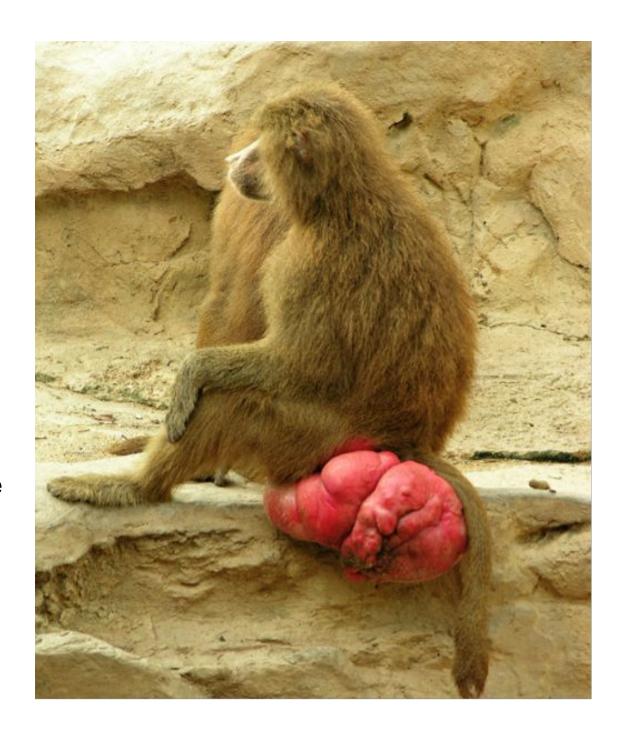
Female External



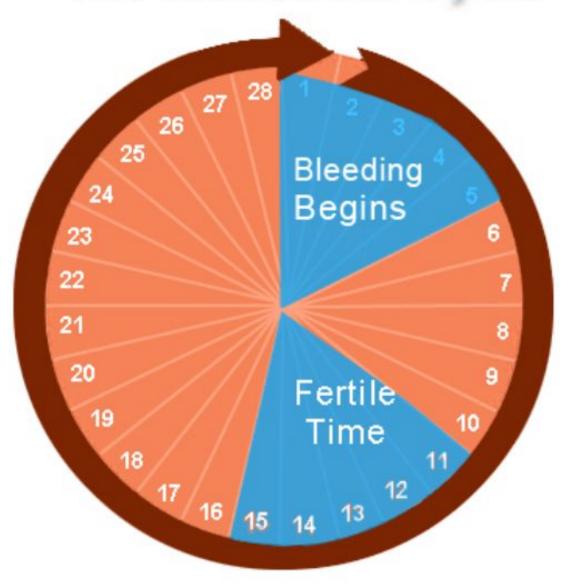
Female Cycles

*Interesting fact – humans are one of the few animals that do not have some kind of visible obvious display of fertility.

Evolutionary biologists suggest this trait evolved as a way to keep males interested for more than just the fertile period, increasing the likelihood of male parental care of offspring.

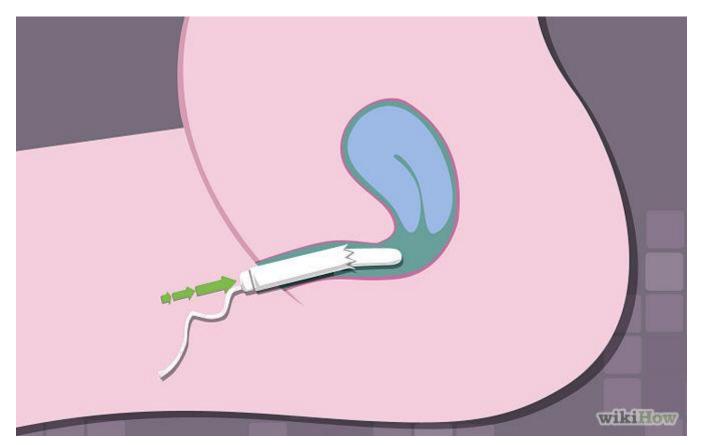


The Menstrual Cycle







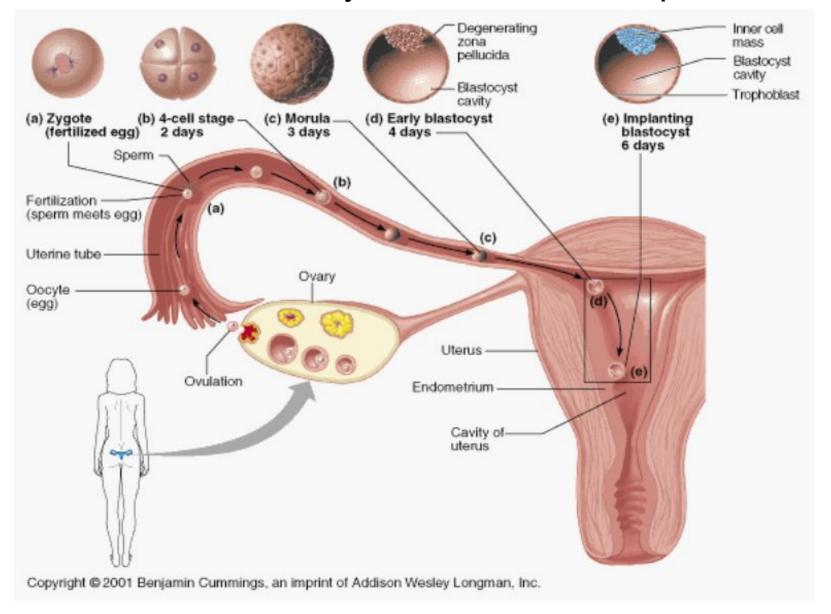






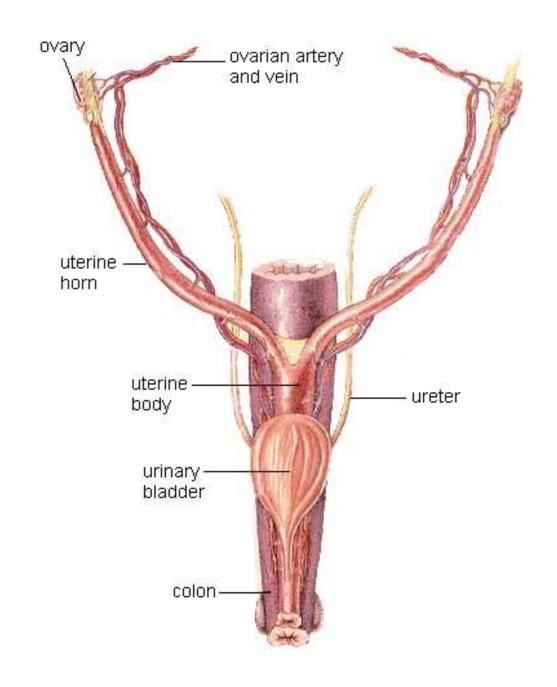


FERTILIZATION normally occurs in the Fallopian Tubes



The fertilized egg (zygote) implants in the uterus

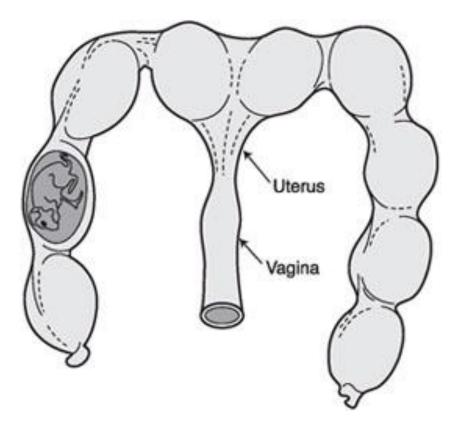
In animals that have a large number of offspring (like cats) the uterus is divided into two uterine horns (the fallopian tubes in humans). Gestation of embryos occurs in these tubes.





Pregnant cat x-ray

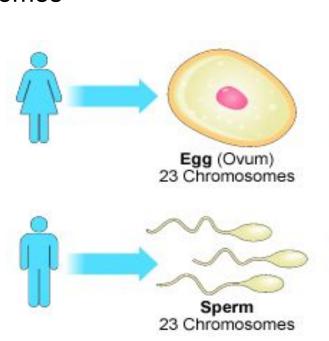




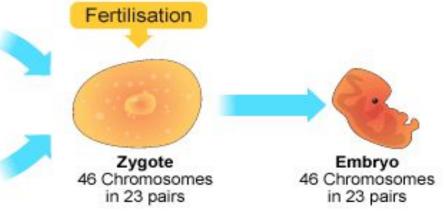
FERTILIZATION & PREGNANCY

Sperm must travel to the egg and penetrate to combine the DNA from both parents -- this creates the first cell after fertilization: the ZYGOTE

23 chromosomes from each parent; zygote has a total of 46 chromosomes



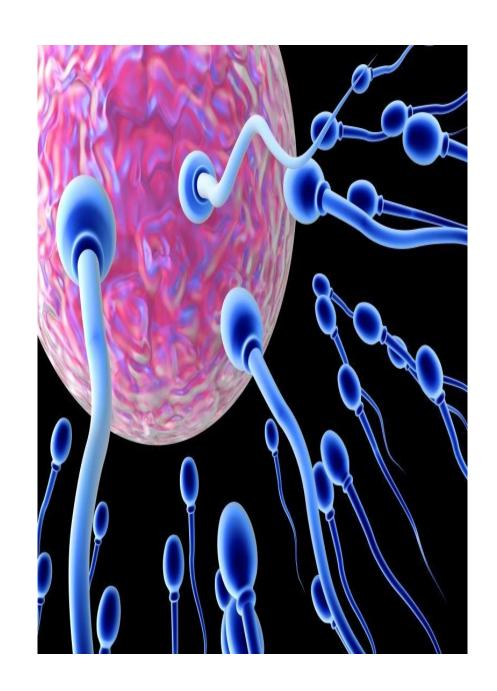




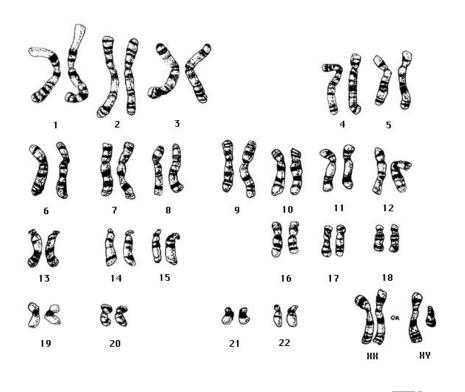
CONCEPTION

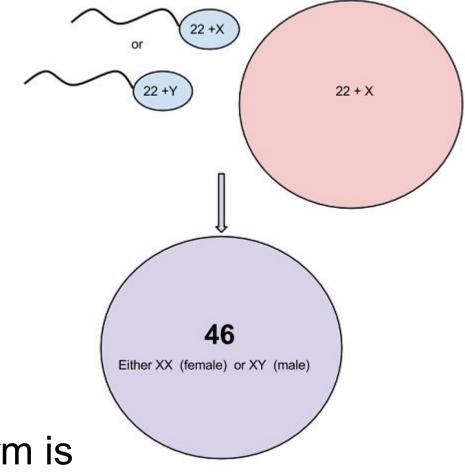
Refers to the <u>point at which</u> the egg is fertilized

Some believe life begins at conception



SEX DETERMINATION





The sperm is what determines the sex of the baby!

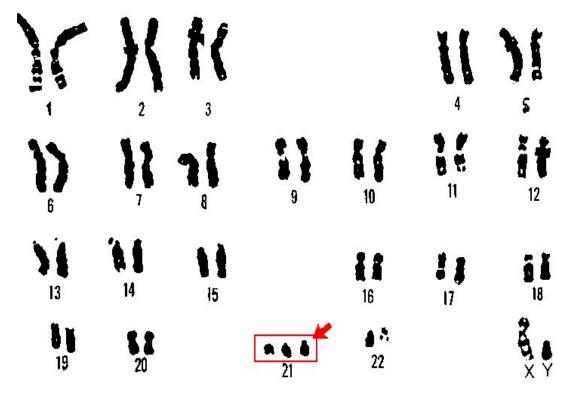


It is all up tp the men



If the zygote has the incorrect number of chromosomes, it may never start growing. An extra chromosome #21 will result in the baby having Down Syndrome.

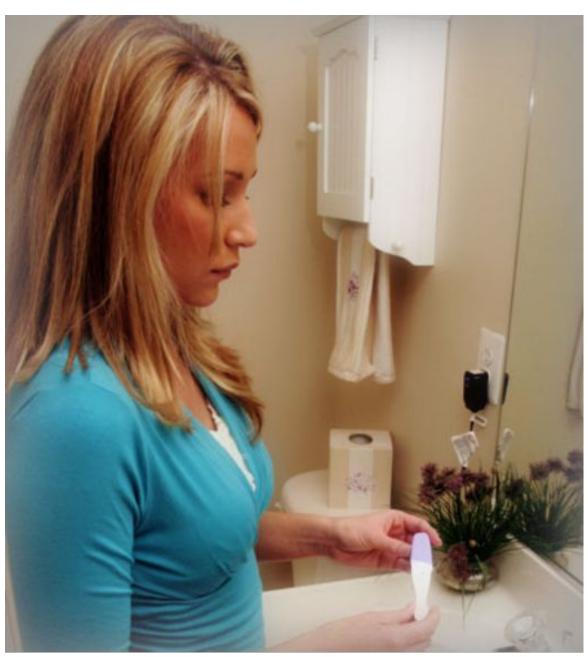




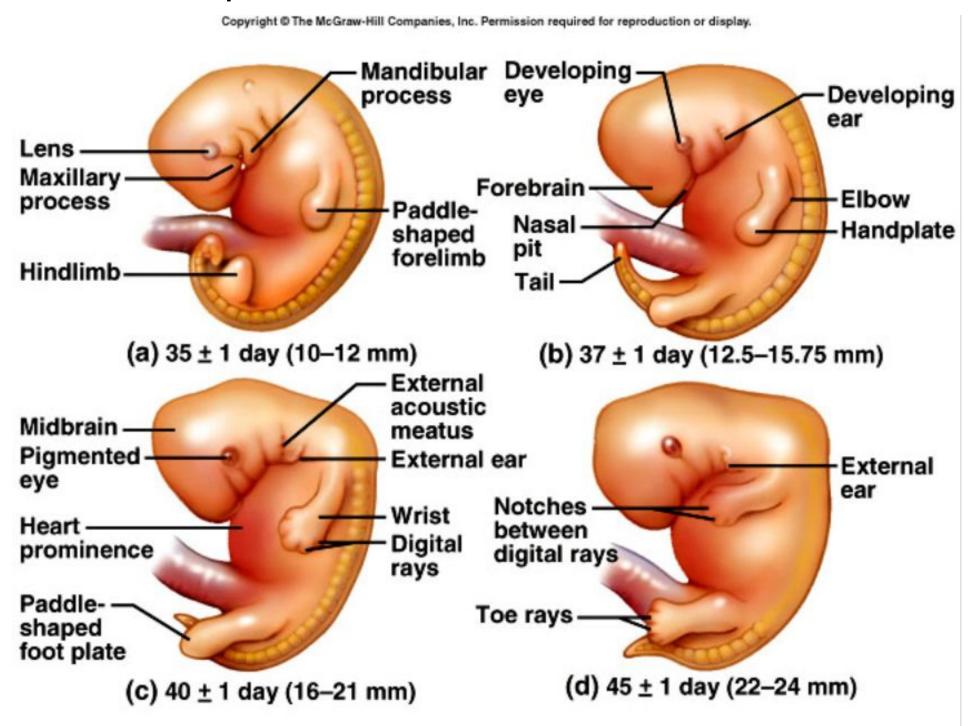
How does a woman know she is pregnant?

- Missed period
- Changes in body, tenderness in breasts, nausea...etc
- Pregnancy test –
 tests urine for

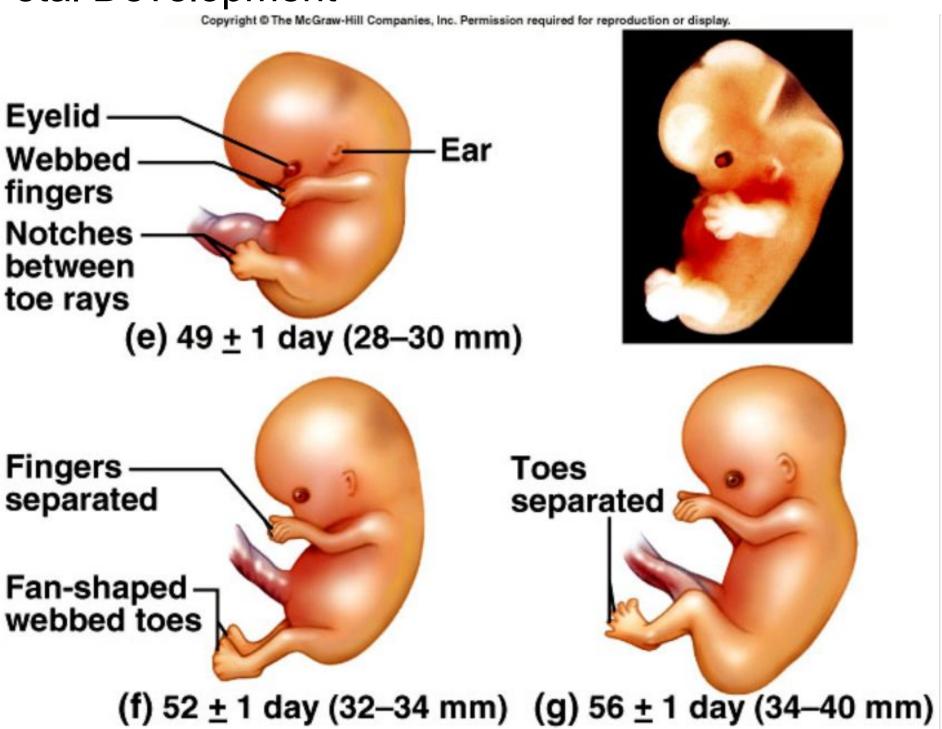




Fetal Development

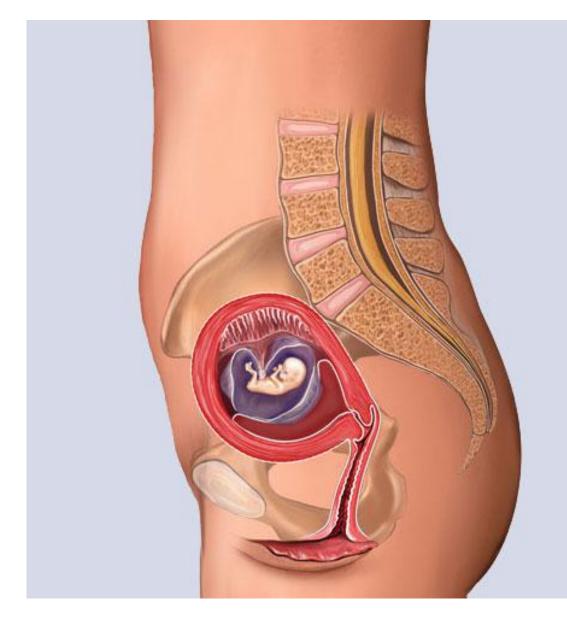


Fetal Development



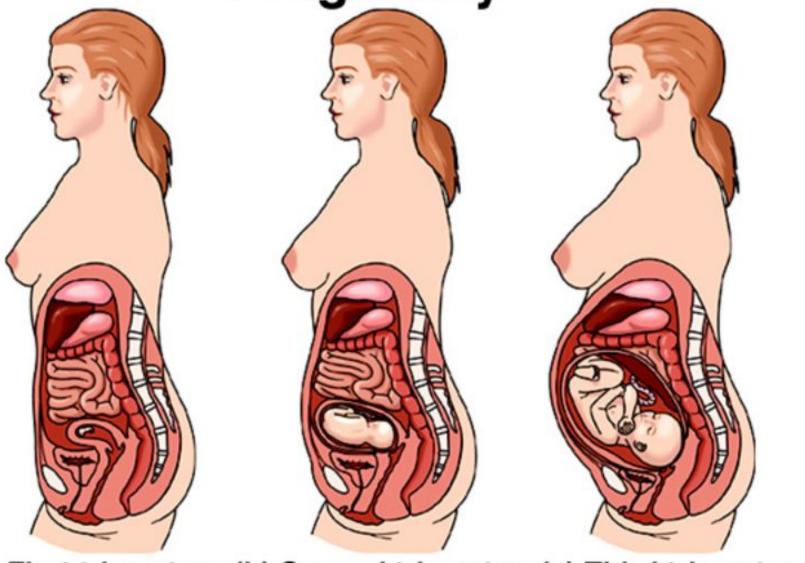
At the 8th week, the embryo is called a FETUS

At 8 weeks





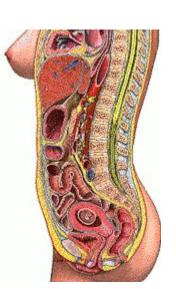
Changes in Woman's Body During Pregnancy



(a) First trimester (b) Second trimester (c) Third trimester









What Causes Morning Sickness?

It is likely hormones that rise rapidly with most incidences occurring in the first trimester

Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG): This hormone rises rapidly during early pregnancy. No one knows how hCG contributes to nausea, but it's a prime suspect because the timing is right: Nausea tends to peak around the same time as levels of hCG. What's more, conditions in which women have higher levels of hCG, such as carrying multiples, are associated with higher rates of _nausea and vomiting._



Fetal Tests

Ultrasound - sound waves produce an image of the baby

You can tell the sex of the baby and its position



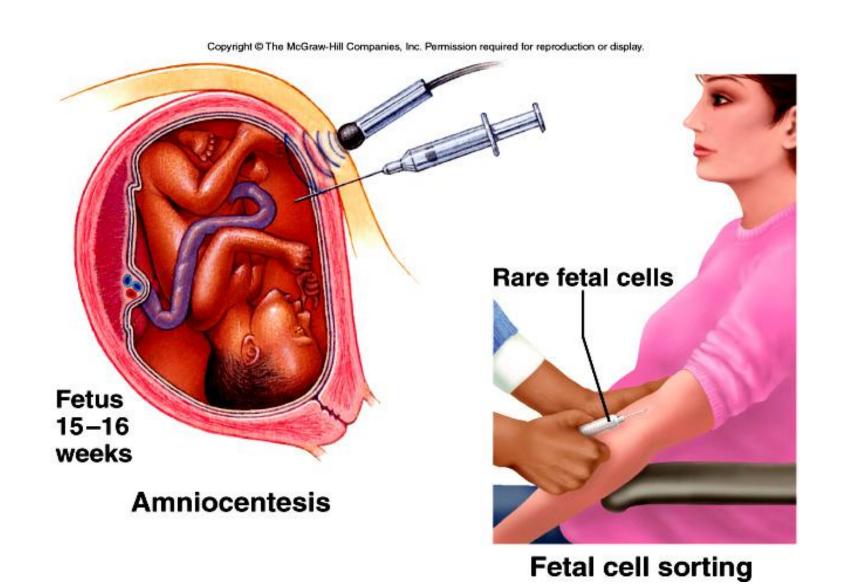


3D ultrasound uses a computer to render the image.



Amniocentesis

Tests fetal cells for abnormalities, such as chromosome numbers



Byer/Shainberg/Galliano Dimensions Of Human Sexuality, 5e. Copyright @ 1999. The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

The Fetus, Uterus & Placenta

