

FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

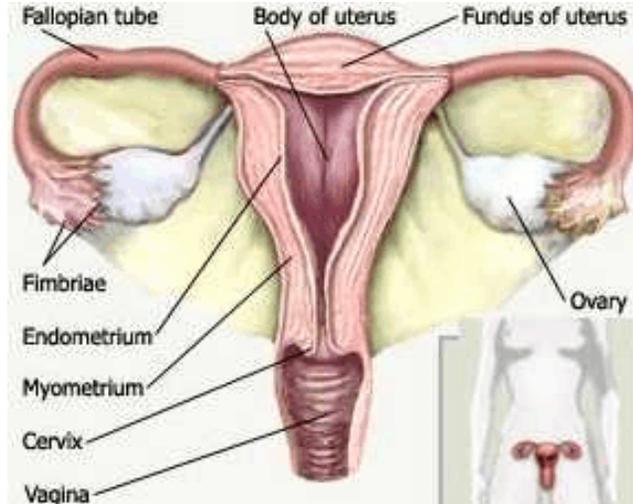
Revised 12 April 2016

Martini's 6th: 1065-1093, Martini's 7th: 1048-1068, 8th: 1060-1081, 9th: 1049-1062

Martini 10th: 1068-1093. SM:772 from Ganong, and Elson, It's Your Body

Internal Anatomy (p 1069& 1017, 1074):

Ovaries	(p 1072)
ovarian ligament	ties ovary to uterus
Fimbria	("Fingers") catch release egg
Fallopian Tube	oviduct, lined with ciliated columnar epithelium, smooth muscle surrounding
round ligament	ties ovaries to uterus
broad ligament	fold of peritoneum loops over fallopian tube
Uterus	("leather bag")
Fundus	("bottom")
Cervix	("Neck") of the uterus
Endometrium	internal lining of uterus, shed once a month
Myometrium	smooth muscle, oxytocin triggers contractions



External genitalia, collectively known as vulva ("wrapper") or pudendum ("ashamed") (p 1080):

Mons pubis: ("mountain hairy") mound of fatty tissue over pubic symphysis covered with hair after puberty

Labia majora ("lips big") rounded folds extend bk from mons pubis
 outer surfaces pigmented, covered with hair
 inner surfaces smooth, glabrous, moist due to large sebaceous glands,

Labia minora: ("lips little") anteriorly surround clitoris, highly vascular, lack hair posteriorly surround vestibule into which open the vagina and urethra, non-keratinized

Bartholin's gland open into vestibule (homologous to bulbourethral in male)

Skene's (paraurethral) glands also secrete lubricant homolog to foreskin in male.

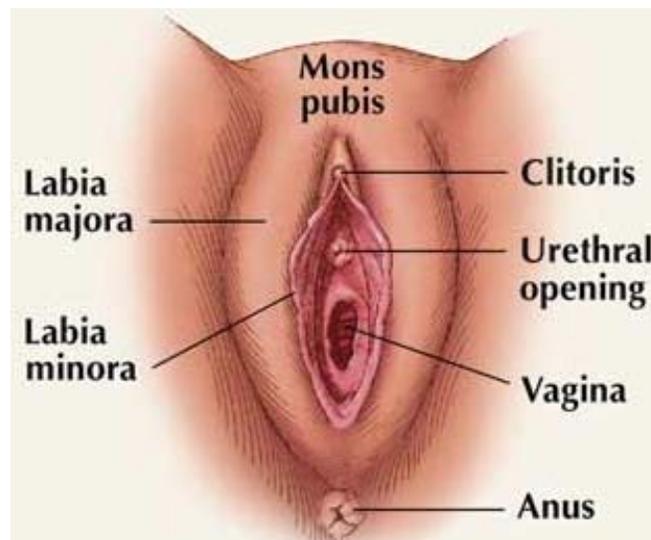
Hood or Prepuce

Clitoris: ("little key") elongated, mostly covered by prepuce, located at ant. junct. of labia minora. Homologous to corpus spongiosum in male, it is erectile, highly sensitive to stimulation, contributes to sexual arousal

urethra opens below clitoris, between labia minora

vagina ("sheath"), mucous stratified squamous, *Lactobacillus* produces lactic acid, ∴ pH = 3.5 - 4.5

Bulb of the vestibule: erectile tissue deep to labia. Homologous to corpus cavernosa in male. acts to narrow vaginal opening, squeeze penis.



Perineum: ("around anus") draw to show four points: pubic symphysis, two ischial tuberosities, coccyx

OVARIAN CYCLE: P 1084-1085 (see next set of lecture notes.)

cycle 1: Ant Pit makes FSH, causes follicles to develop, make theca interna makes androgen, granulosa cells convert it to estrogen
 estrogen inhibits Ant Pit from making FSH
 less developed follicles degenerate, lead follicle grows to Graafian follicle, incr estrogen
 high estrogen causes Ant Pit to release Luteinizing Hormone

cycle 2: Luteinizing Hormone causes Graafian follicle to rupture (ovulation), fill with blood
 yellow cells colonize blood clot, form corpus luteum which secretes estrogen and progesterone
 progesterone inhibits release of luteinizing hormone by Ant Pit.

1st day: day menstr begins. dev. primordial follicles enlarge, 6th-day all but one degenerate

14th day: Graafian follicle ruptures, ovum picked up by fimbria, corpus luteum forms, secretes estrogens and progesterone

corpus albicans scars over. Endometrium enlarges under stim by estrogens, progesterone causes endo to secrete
 Progesterone withdrawal, endo shrinks.