CHAPTER 27, REPRODUCTION

2 Reproductive system – Function: ____________________
   • Reproductive system stays dormant ____________________
     ______ sex organs or ______ – ______ in males and ______ in females
   • Both produce ____________________ - ______ from ______ and ______ in ______
   • Sperm and ova unite and form a ______

3 Gonads also produce male & female ________
   Remaining reproductive structures are: ____________ reproductive organs

4 ______ are located in a ______ of skin called the ________
   Internally the scrotum is ______ by a ______ and with 2 layers of ______
   providing a separate ________ for each ______ [ Testes need to be ____________, to produce ______]
   therefore, they maintain a ____________
   They can be ____________ depending on the ____________
   The ______ (______) muscle ____________________ the skin.

5 The ________ muscles (__________) are bands of skeletal
   muscles that ____________________

6 Figure 27.2 pg. 1026

7 TESTES

________________ - produce male ____________________
   Surrounded by ______ : tunica ____________________ - outpocketing of ________________
   ______ – ________________ divisions of the albuginea divide the testes into ________________
   Each lobule contains ________________ – these are the ______ producing factories (__________________)
8 Figure 27.2 pg. 1026

9 _______ _______ (______________)
In soft tissue _____________________s
Produce ______________ – _________ ex. ______________
(major hormone)

10 Fig. 27.3a pg. 1027

11 Fig. 27.3 c; pg. 1027

12______________
Males – _______, ______________
__________________________ if discovered early - 90%
Self Exam - ______________

13. Male duct system
______ is ________ in _______, but it needs
to________________ of the body with ______________________________
Testicular ducts
_____________ lead from ______________ to the ____________ to the ___________________

14 Fig: 27.3 pg. 1027

15 Epididymis (_________________________)
________________________ like tubes about ___________ if uncoiled.
It emerges from the ______________ then descends down the
_________aspect of the __________, ________ around and continues
to ______________________ (superiorly)
The_________ aspect is called the _______ which
_______the _______ from the ______________ through the
____________________ (“carrying away from”) [ afferent: carrying to]
16. The_________ ascends posteriorly as the______until the region it “_______” around which is called the _______. It continues superiorly until the next segment the__________________

17. Figure 27.3; page 1027

18 __________________ (carrying away) ________ long From ___________ → up the ________________ → through the ________________ → into the ________________ → joins with the duct of ________________ → forms the_______________ → enters the ___________

_________: cut through ____________________________ in the scrotum – close to _______________ – ________________

19 Figure 27.4a; page: 1029

20 Figure 27.2 pg. 1026

21 Accessory Glands ________________: On posterior bladder – secretes ________________: __________________________ fluid that enhances ___________ – joins with _________________ forming ejaculatory duct to urethara ___________________ fluid form___________ which is about _______ seminal fluid
22 ________ shaped organ that ____________ just below/inferior of _____________.
_________ muscles ____________ into_______, during _________. Fluid ________ fertilization – about ________ of semen –
______________ – squeezes on _________ – making it difficult to _________ – males ________ related.
______________ – _______most common _____________ in men

23. ________
____________ that ______ urine and _______ to the _______.
It has ___ sections: ______, _______ and, an enlarged ________,
the ____________, where the ________________ is.
The ______ skin is ________, and forms a_______ to _______ the _______. This is called a ______________
_______________: Surgical removal ___________________

24The ________, or shaft has_______ internal
________________________ tissue – a dorsal ________ _____________ and a single ______________. Each covered by a ________
of _____________

25.  Figure: 27.4 pg. 1029

26. Figure: 27.4 pg. 1029

27. Upon sexual stimulation ________ nerves cause _______ to ________, bringing in more _______ to the _______ tissue. This
____________________ down the_____________________
making the organ ________.

28. Figure 27.4 pg. 1029
29. _______ however, is under ______________ ns control – this makes the ______________ and the and the ______________ goes _______ into the _______ circulation and the _______________.

______________: Period of muscular & physiological ___________________________
Takes some _______ for _________________ to take over again

30 Female Reproductive system

31. Anatomy of the female reproductive system - Complex:
   a. produce _______ – egg cells (______________)
   b. produce sex __________ - estrogen (________________________) and ________________
   c. prepare body to_________________ developing ________ ________: ________ female ________ --- - Produce ________ and ________
   ___________ (ducts): ____________, located within pelvic cavity: ____________ (fallopian), ________ & ________

32. Accessory organs (ducts):
   ____________, located within pelvic cavity: uterine tubes (fallopian), uterus & vagina
   ___________ genitalia: __________________________
33. ________, on either side of the uterus – ________ and ________ as big
Held in place by a series of __________
___________: ________ the medial ovaries to ________
___________: A double layered __________ that drapes
over the the ________ and supports the ________
________
• ______________ & ________ are parts of
the________ ________ that support the________ to the
______________________________
• 34 Figure: 27.10; pg. 1040

35 Figure: 27.10; pg. 1040

36. Ovary surface anatomy
• ________: Surface region where ___________ and
_______ enter ________
• _______________: Highly __________ epithelium that
_______ ovaries and gives rise to ______________
• During _________, ________ production stimulates ________
_______ (_______ egg) to turn into ________ ________
• ________ ________ consist of an ________ ________ by one
or more layers of __________ called __________

37 __________, the ________ and their surrounding ________
cells progress through stages of ________.
• A __________ is called a ________ (Graffian) ________ –
It is a large ________ filled follicle that will soon ________ and
release an ________ in a process known as ________
• ________: Remains of the ________ ________, that
secretes ________
Ovary internal anatomy

- ________ ________: Outer layer
- ________ ________ (like testes): White, dense, fibrous CT layer just under the ________ ________
- ________ ________ that houses the ________ ________
- ________ ________ contains the larger ________ v and ________

Figure: 27.11; pg. 1041

Uterine tubes/________ ________

- ________ long – receives ________ ________ – ________ normally occurs here
  - ________: ________ that curves around the ovary. – Fertilization usually occurs ________________
  - ________: End of ________ – open ________ shaped structure with finger-like ________ ________ called ________ – create ________ of peritoneal fluid to carry ________ into ________ tube
  - ________: Remaining proximal part to uterus

Figure 27.12; pg. 1043

- ________: Thick walled ________ ________ – ________, ________ and ________ fertilized ________.
  Pear _________________, posteriosuperior to ________
  Anatomy
  - ________: Rounded region ________________
  - ________: Major portion, like ________ pair
  - ________ cavity: hollow lumen of body
  - ________: Narrowed inferior section of body cavity leading to ________
44. ________: Narrow section leading to ________
        ________ canal: Internal lumen of ________

45. Figure 27.12; pg. 1043

46. Supporting ligaments
    ________: Attaches uterus to pelvic cavity wall
    ________: attaches uterus to sacrum
    ________: From cervix to lateral walls of pelvic cavity
    ________ ________: anchors uterus to anterior pelvic wall
    (within broad ligament)

47. Figure 27.12; pg. 1043

48. __________ - three layers – (deep to superficial) -
    __________, __________ and __________
    • Endometrioum: __________ very __________, zygote
      “__________” into this and resides there __________
    Two layers:
    1. ________ ________ – shed after menstration
    2. ________ ________: produces new ________ after
       menstruation

49. __________: ________ of uterus – ________ layers of
    ________ ________ – contraction forces delivery
    ________: Outer layer – ________________

50. Figure: 27.12 a pg. 1043

51. Figure: 27.13; pg. 1045
52 ________
Provides a _________ for child birth, _________ and _________ way for _________
  1. ________: recessed area that surrounds the attachment of the cervix to the vagina
  2. ________: tranverse folds of tissue inside the vaginal wall allows the vagina to _________
  3. Vaginal ________: inferior opening to the outside
  4. ________: Thin fold of mucous membrane that forms a _________ around the vaginal opening and _________ covering it

53 ________: Female external genitalia
  1. _______ ________: A raised area of adipose tissue, anterior to the vagina that cushions the symphysis pubes
  2. _______ ________ (big lips): Two longitudinal folds of skin that extend inferiorly from the mons pubis. Contain _________ ________, _________ glands.
  3. _________ (small lips): small folds of skin _________ to the labia majora. _____ adipose tissue, minimal sweat glands but __________________

54.
  4. ________: Small cylindrical mass of ___________________ tissue, located at anterior junction of labia mimora
  5. ________: folds of skin formed at the junction of the labia minora, that covers the clitoris – _________: exposed portion of the clitoris
  6. _________: Area between the labia minora that contains the vaginal orifice and the external urethral orifice.
  7. _________: Several _________ secreting glands open into the vestibule
55. Figure 27.14 a&b pg. 1046
slides 52,53 & 54

56. ___________ __________: Found in _________ males & females. Not functional in males – modified __________
_________ – only functional due to reproduction in females
Internally each mammary gland consists of ____________
Lobes are ________________ by fibrous CT and fat. This CT
tissue forms ________________ that attach the breasts to
underlying muscle and overlying skin
The lobes are subdivided into ________ that contain glandular
________, that produce ________

57. ___________ contractile cells around ________ that
________ milk to ________
Milk is passed from the ________ to the ________________ that in
turn go to the _________. However, before it gets to the nipple,
each duct has a enlarged area, called a ________________, where
milk can __________.
________ the nipple is a ____________ ring called the _________.
This contains ____________ glands that make it “________” and
secrete ________ that prevents __________________.

58. Figure: 27.15; pg. 1047