

PHYSIOLOGY

Reproduction Notes/Study guide

Male and Female Introduction

Name: _____

Block: _____

Be sure to know the function of the following reproductive organs.

Male

Testes
Scrotum
Epididymis
Vas deferens
Seminal vesicle
Prostate gland
Bulbourethral gland
Penis
Glans penis

Female

Ovaries
Uterine tubes
Uterus
Vagina
Labia majora
Labia minora
Clitoris
Vestibule
greater vestibular glands

MALE REPRODUCTION

Two major functions:

- 1.
- 2.

Three glands that control male reproductive physiology

- 1.

Hormones:

- 1.

- 2.

Hormones:

- 1.

- 2.

3.

Hormones:

1.

2.

Four functions of testosterone.

1.

2.

3.

4.

Inhibin -

Using your knowledge of feedback systems and the physiology of the male reproductive system, describe a negative feedback that would control the testosterone levels in males. Be sure to include the names of each part of a feedback system as well as all glands and hormones involved.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Male sexual response:

Erection/excitement –

Plateau/emission –

Orgasm/ejaculation –

Sequence of emissions

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Resolution/detumescence –

FEMALE REPRODUCTION

Functions of the female reproductive system:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Oogenesis:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

How is the development and maturation of ova in females different from spermatogenesis as it occurs in males?

Three glands that control the functions of the female reproductive system:

1.

2.

3.

Hormones that control female reproductive physiology:

GnRH –

FSH –

LH –

Estrogen –

1.

2.

Progesterone –

1.

2.

3.

Male androgens –

1.

2.

Inhibin –

Female sexual response:

Erection/excitement –

Plateau/lubrication –

Orgasm –

Resolution -

Male Reproductive Disorders:

Anorchism – Congenital absence of one or both testis

Balanitis – Inflammation of the skin covering the glans penis

Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) – Enlargement of the prostate gland, an condition commonly seen in men over 50

Cryptorchidism – Failure of testicles to descend into the scrotum.

Erectile dysfunction – Inability to achieve and maintain sufficient erection to permit satisfactory intercourse

Epididymitis – inflammation of the epididymis.

Gonorrhea – Contagious bacterial infection of the genital mucus membranes sexually transmitted.

Herpes genitalis – Infection of the genital and anorectal skin and mucosa with herpes simplex virus type II in both sexes. Spread by sexual contact, May be passed to a fetus during delivery and may be fatal.

Hematocele – Blood between the layers of tunica vaginalis of the testicle.

Impotence – weakness, especially inability of a man to achieve or maintain erection.

Orchitis – Inflammation of the testicles.

Phimosis – Stenosis or narrowness of preputial orifice so that the foreskin cannot be pushed back over the glans penis.

Priapism – Involuntary prolonged (4-6 hours) abnormal and painful erection, not associated with sexual excitement.

Prostatitis – Many different inflammatory disorders of the prostate gland, some bacterial some have other causes.

Prostate cancer – Most common male cancer in the U.S. Second only to lung cancer as cancerous death in males.

Urethritis – Inflammation of the urethra caused by various conditions, including sexually transmitted infection such as Chlamydia or gonorrhea.

Hydrocele – Excess fluid between the layers of tunica vaginalis of the testicle.

Testicular cancer – 1% of male cancers, most common in males 15-35 years old.

Female reproductive Disorders:

Candidiasis – Vaginal fungal infection caused by *Candida albicans*, characterized by a curdy or cheese like discharge and extreme itching.

Cervicitis – Inflammation of the cervix. Causes a red irritated cervix as infection can spread from vaginitis, can also spread to the uterine tubes.

Cervical cancer – cancer of the cervix of the uterus. can be caused by STD's or HPV viral infections.

Chlamydia – Bacterial infection, the most prevalent and among the most damaging of all sexually transmitted disease. In women, chlamydial infections cause cervicitis with a mucopurulent discharge and alarming increase in pelvic infections.

Endometriosis – Endometrial tissue is found in various abnormal sites throughout the pelvis or in the abdominal wall.

Endometritis – An uncommon infection of the endometrium due to the cervical barrier. Usually caused by abortion, IUD's, PID, or other causes. Bleeding, tenderness, fever, and discharge.

Fibroids – Benign uterine tumors

Gonorrhea – Sexually transmitted inflammation of the mucus membrane. Can be transmitted to a fetus during labor.

Leukorrhea – Usually white or yellow mucus discharge from the cervical canal or vagina.

Oligomenorrhea – Scanty or infrequent menstrual flow.

Ovarian cysts – Most common form of ovarian tumor, usually benign.

Ovarian cancer – Second most common female cancer, risk increases with age.

Pelvic inflammatory disease – Inflammation of the upper reproductive tract. Lower back pain, abdominal pain, cervical discharge, fever.

Polyps – Most common lesion in the cervix, soft velvety, red lesions. Usually asymptomatic.

Pyosalpinx – Pus in the uterine tubes

Retroversion – A turning or state of being turned back, especially an entire organ being tipped from its normal position. (the uterus)

Sterility – inability of a woman to become pregnant.

Syphilis – Infectious, chronic, venereal disease characterized by lesions that change to a chancre and may involve any organ or tissue.

Toxic shock syndrome – A rare and sometimes fatal disease caused by a toxin or toxins produced by certain bacteria. Usually occurs in young menstruating women, most of whom were using tampons for menstrual protection.

Trichomoniasis – Infestation with a parasite, often causes vaginitis, urethritis, and cystitis.

Vaginitis – Inflammation of the vagina, discharge, burning, itching, redness, swelling, and painful urination.