

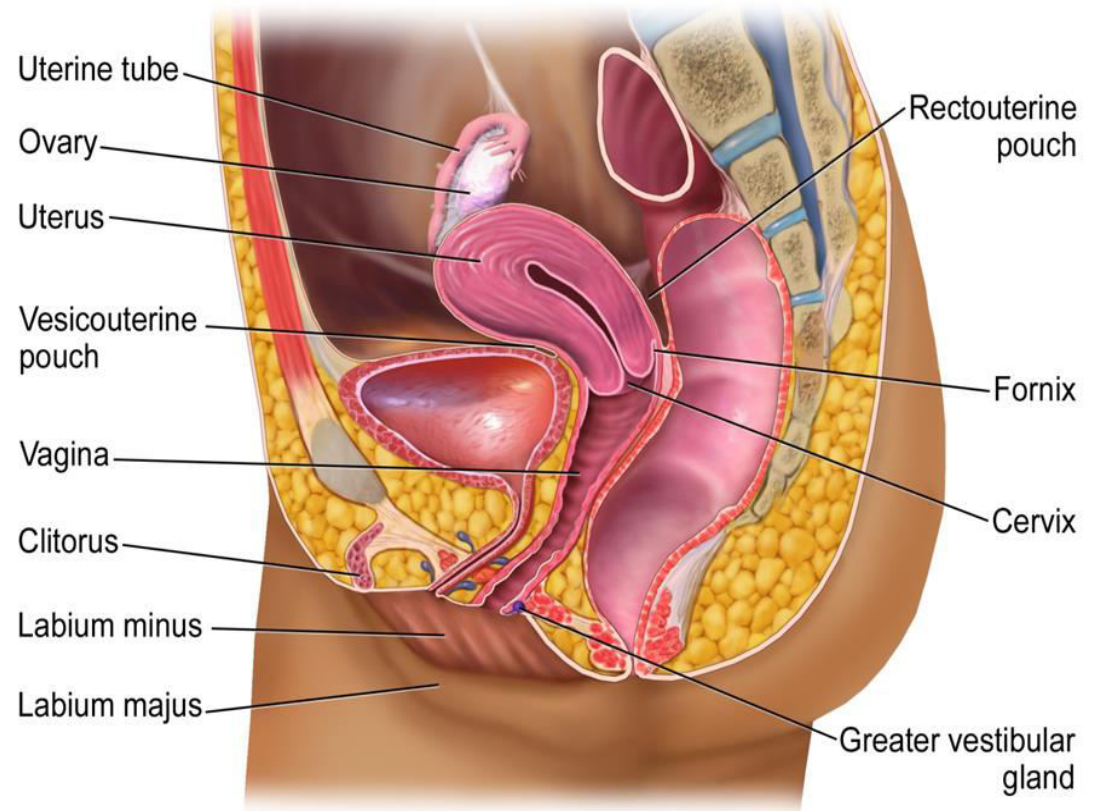
The Female Reproductive Systems

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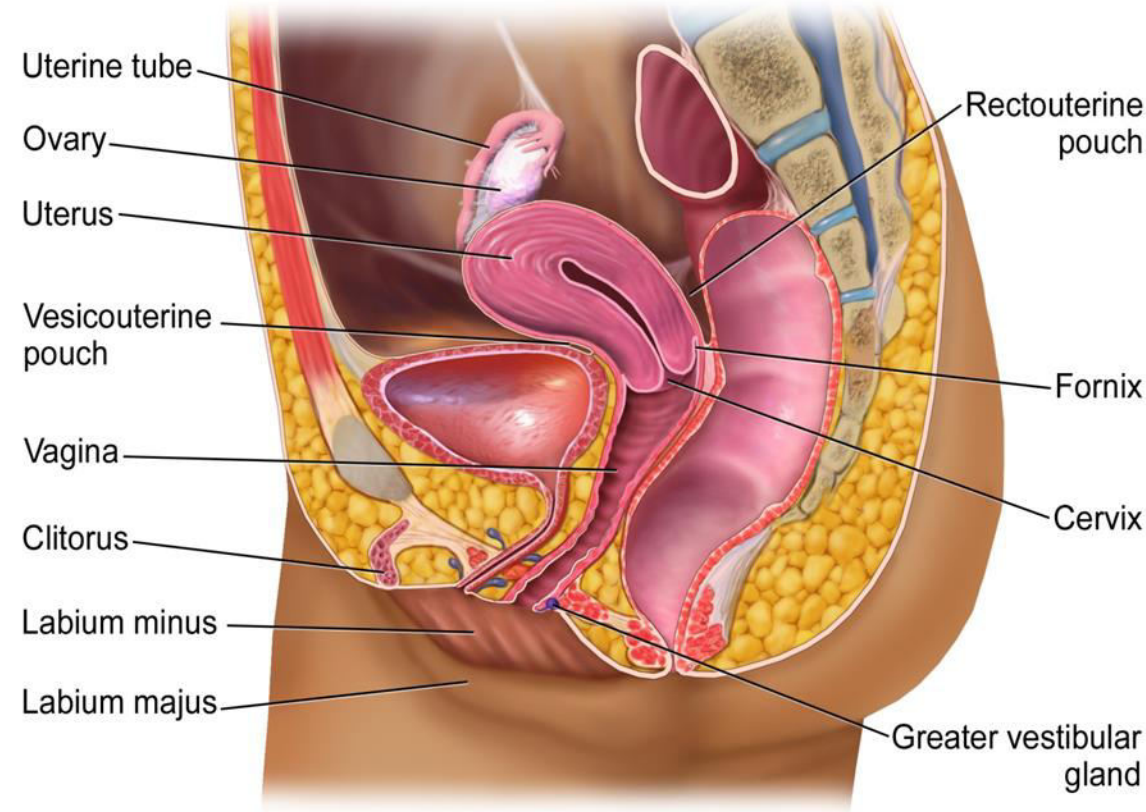
FEMALE REPRODUCTION SYSTEM

- The female organs of reproduction include:

1. the ovaries (gonads).
2. uterine (Fallopian) tubes.
3. Uterus.
4. Vagina.
5. Vulva.
6. mammary glands.



The Female Reproductive System



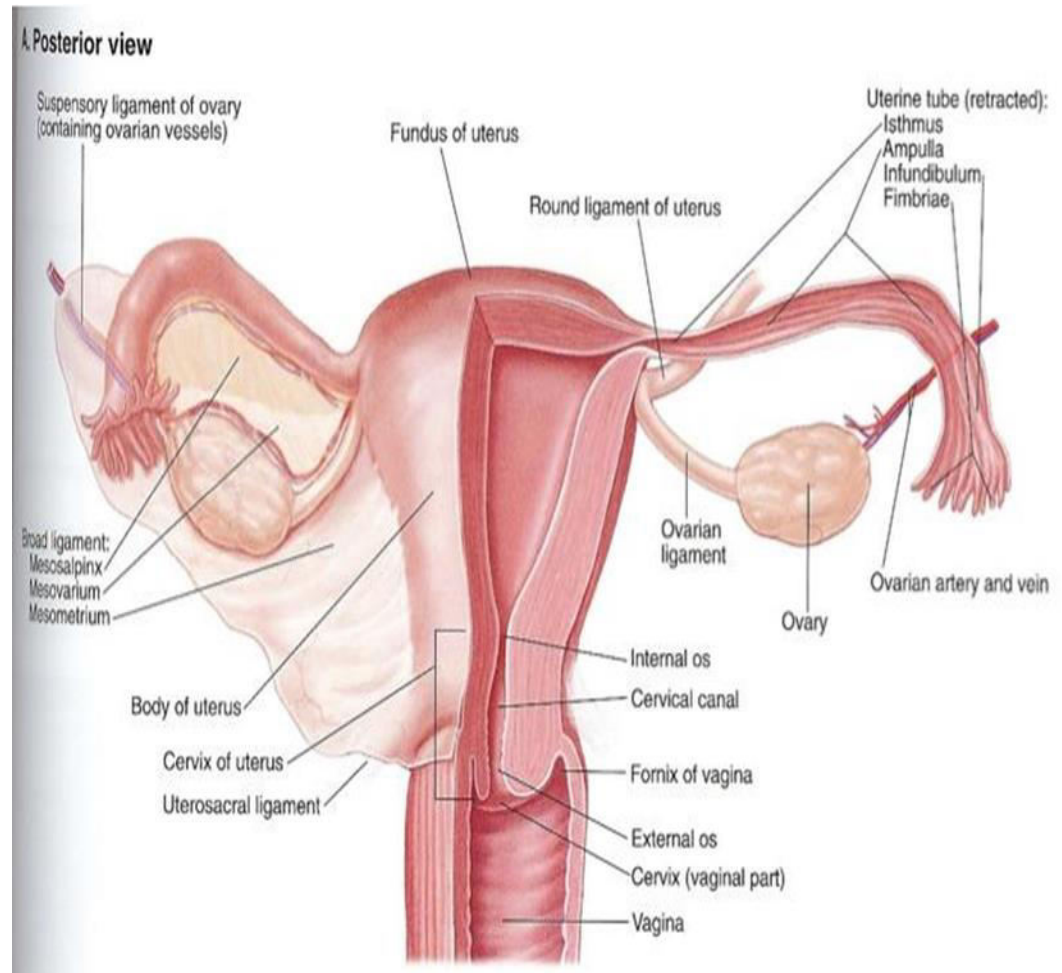
Female Reproductive System

The Female Reproductive System

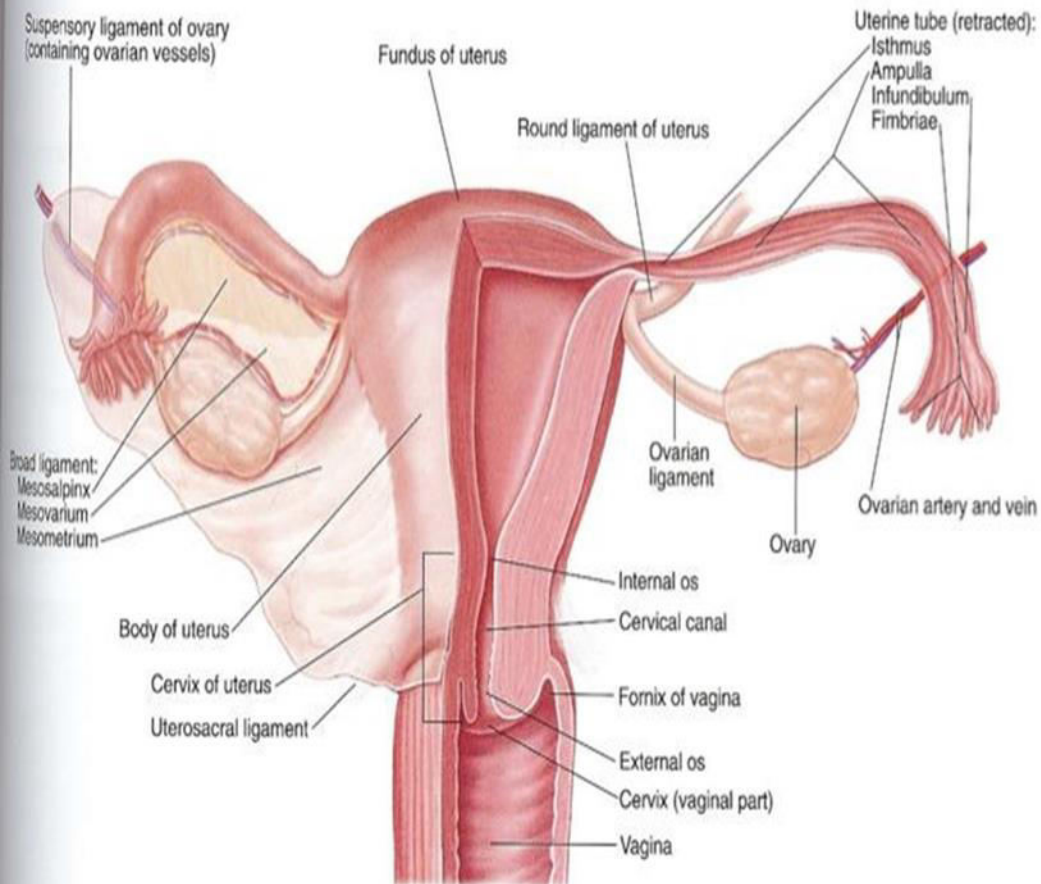
- Ovaries produce 2nd oocytes & hormones
- Uterine tubes transport fertilized ova
- Uterus where fetal development occurs
- Vagina.
- external genitalia constitute the vulva
- Mammary glands produce milk

Ovaries

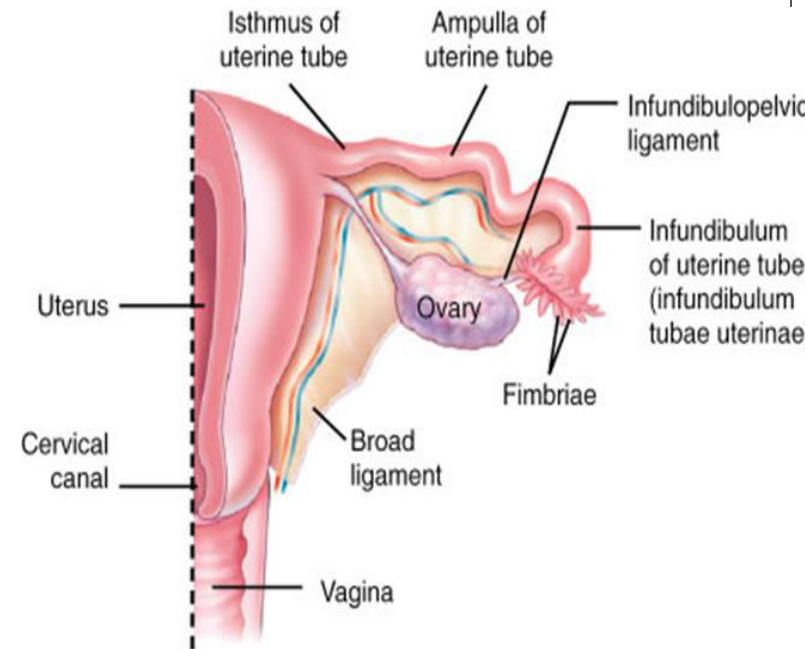
- The *ovaries* are paired glands.
- The ovaries are located in the upper pelvic cavity, on either side of the uterus. They are maintained in position by a series of ligaments.



A. Posterior view



Reproductive Ligaments



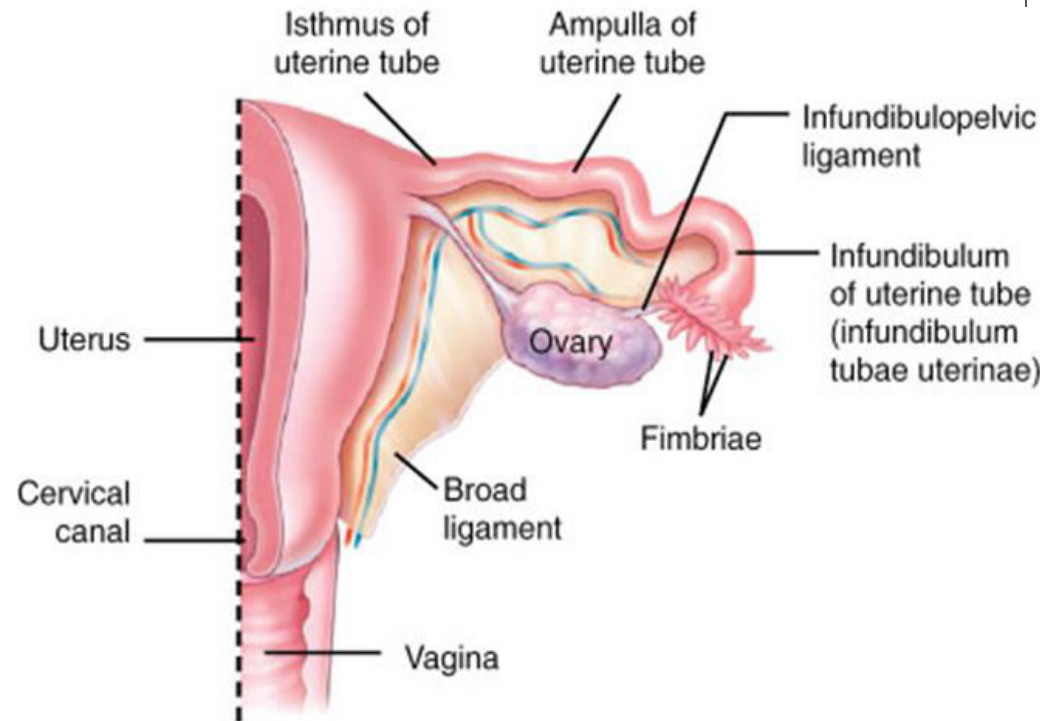
- **Broad ligament** suspends uterus from side wall of pelvis
- **Mesovarium** attaches ovaries to broad ligament
- **Ovarian ligament** anchors ovary to uterus
- **Suspensory ligament** covers blood vessels to ovaries
- **Round ligament** attaches ovaries to inguinal canal

Uterine or Fallopian Tubes

- Narrow, 4-inch (10cm) tube extends from ovary to uterus
 1. **infundibulum** is open, funnel-shaped portion near the ovary
 - fimbriae are moving finger-like processes
 2. **ampulla** is central region of tube
 3. **Isthmus**.
 4. **The intramural part** is the segment that pierces the uterine wall.

Function -- events occurring in the uterine tube

- fimbriae sweep oocyte into tube
- cilia & peristalsis move it along
- sperm reaches oocyte in ampulla, fertilization occurs within 24 hours after ovulation
- zygote reaches uterus about 7 days after ovulation

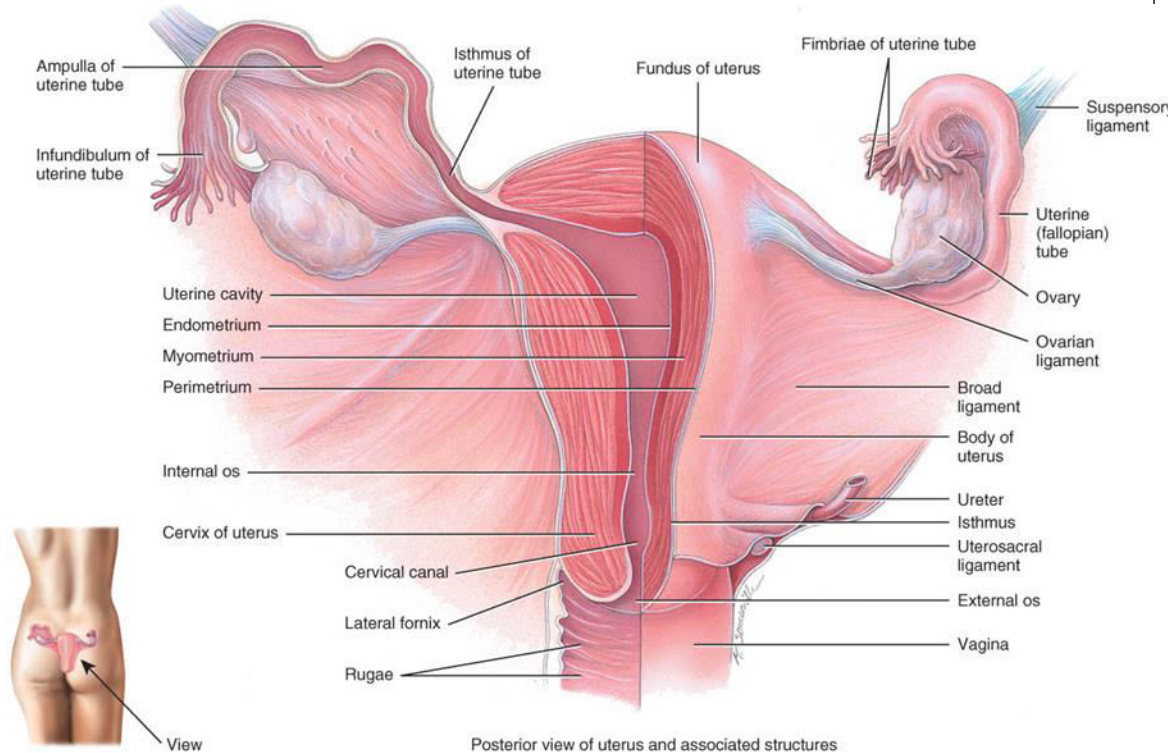


Uterus

- The *uterus* is an organ the size and shape of an inverted pear that functions in the transport of spermatozoa, menstruation, implantation of a fertilized ovum, development of a fetus during pregnancy, and labor.

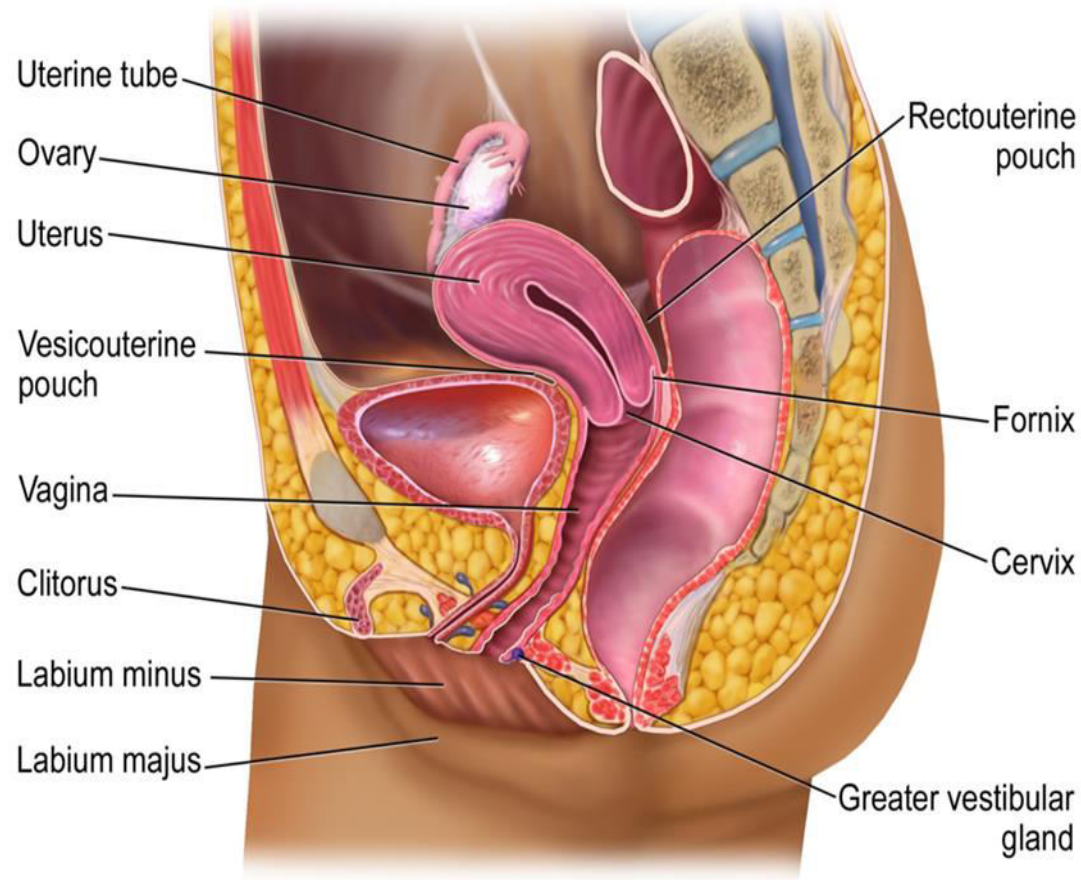
- Anatomical subdivisions

- fundus
- body
- cervix



Vagina

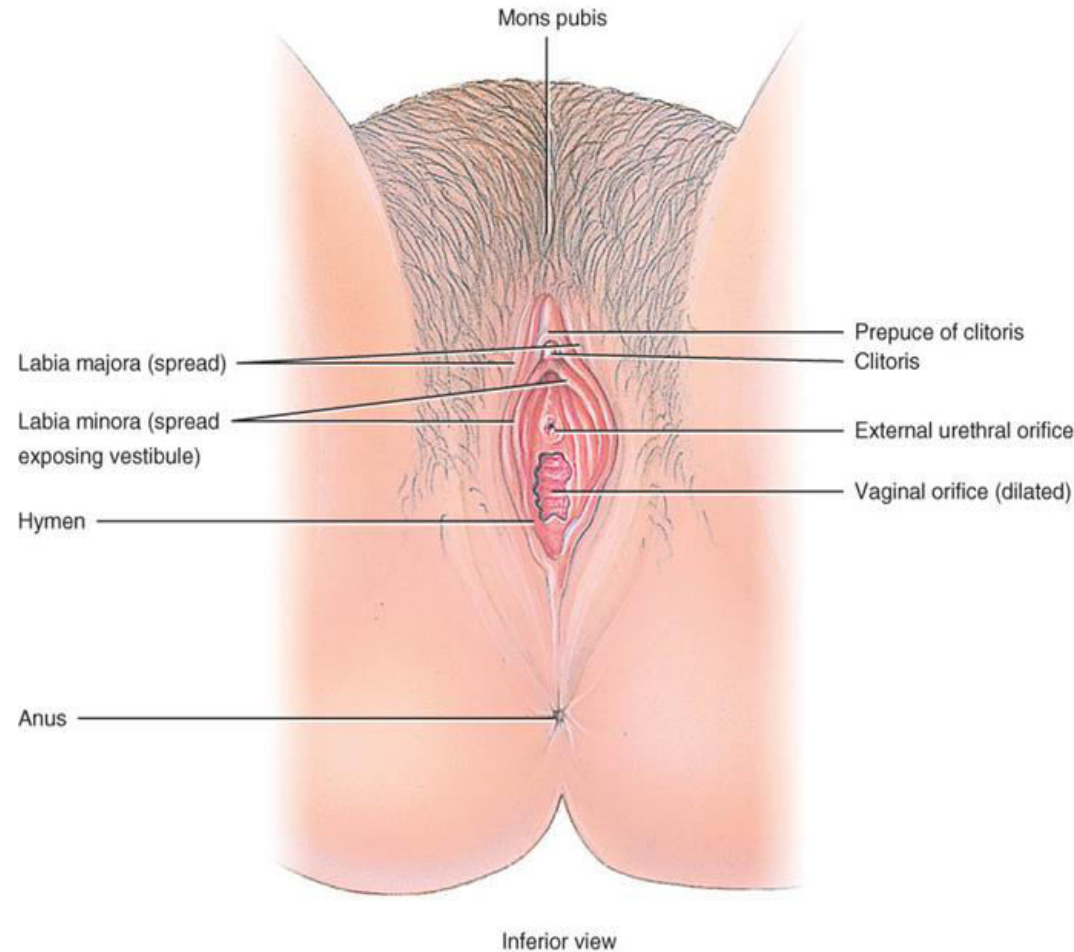
- The *vagina* functions as a passageway for spermatozoa and the menstrual flow, the receptacle of the penis during sexual intercourse, and the lower portion of the birth canal
- 4 inch long fibromuscular organ ending at cervix
- lies between urinary bladder and rectum
- The vaginal orifice is often partially covered by a thin fold of vascularized mucous membrane called the hymen



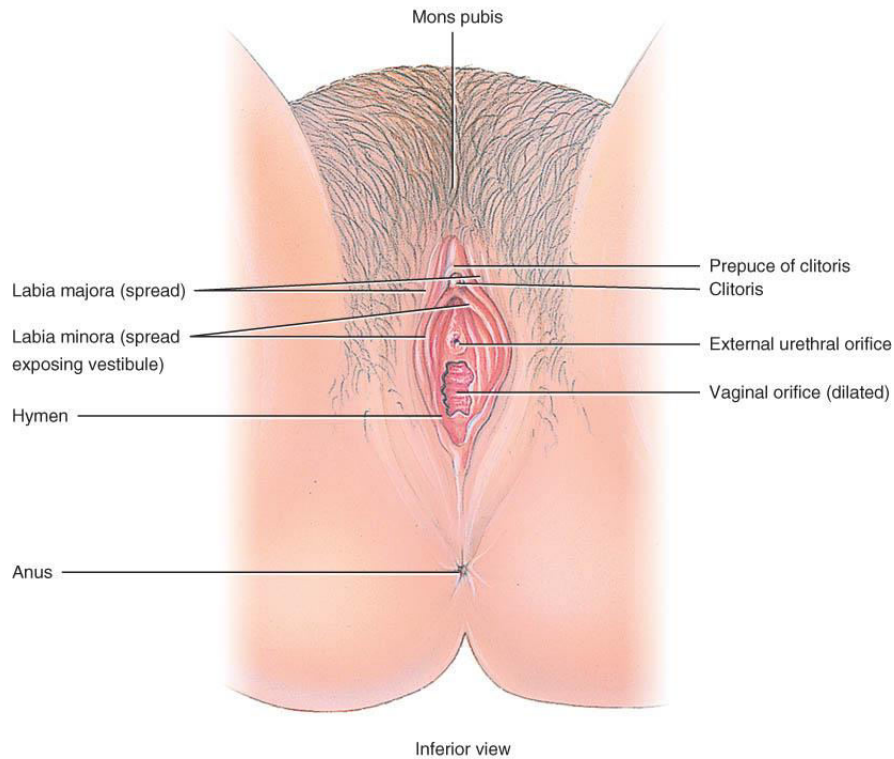
The Female Reproductive System

Vulva

- The term vulva, or *pudendum*, refers to the external genitalia of the female.
- It consists of the mons pubis, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, vestibule, vaginal and urethral orifices, hymen and several glands.



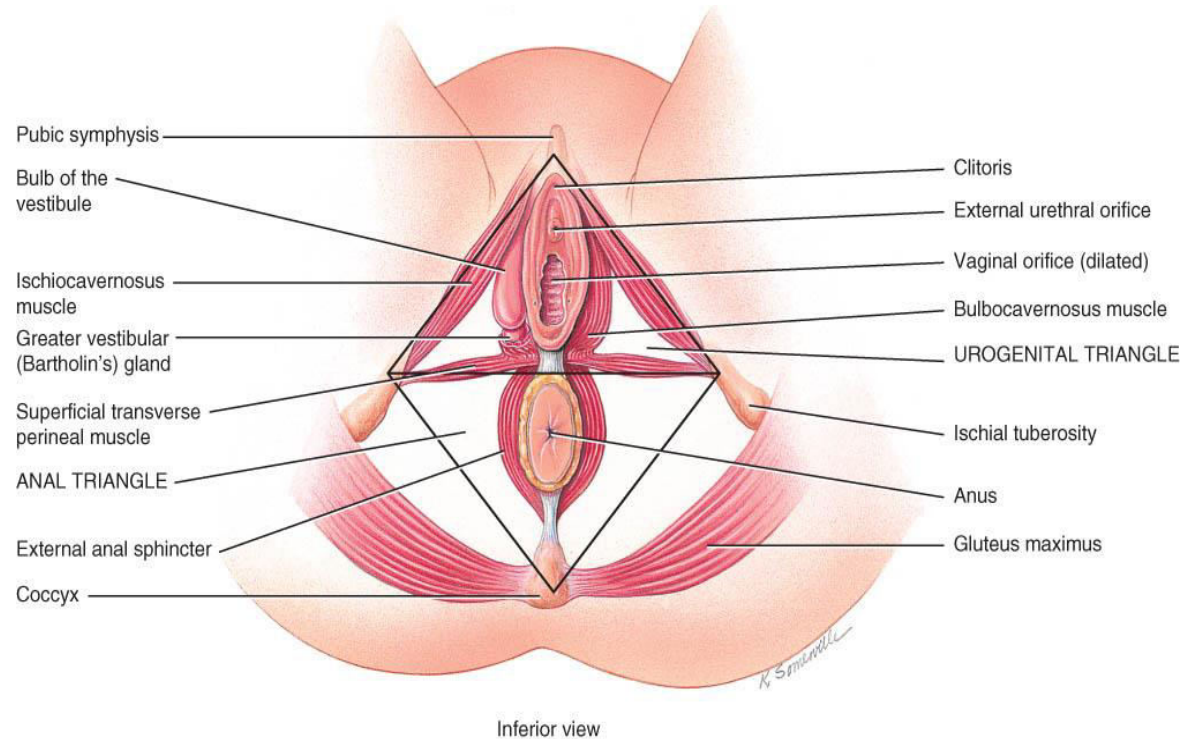
Vulva (pudendum)



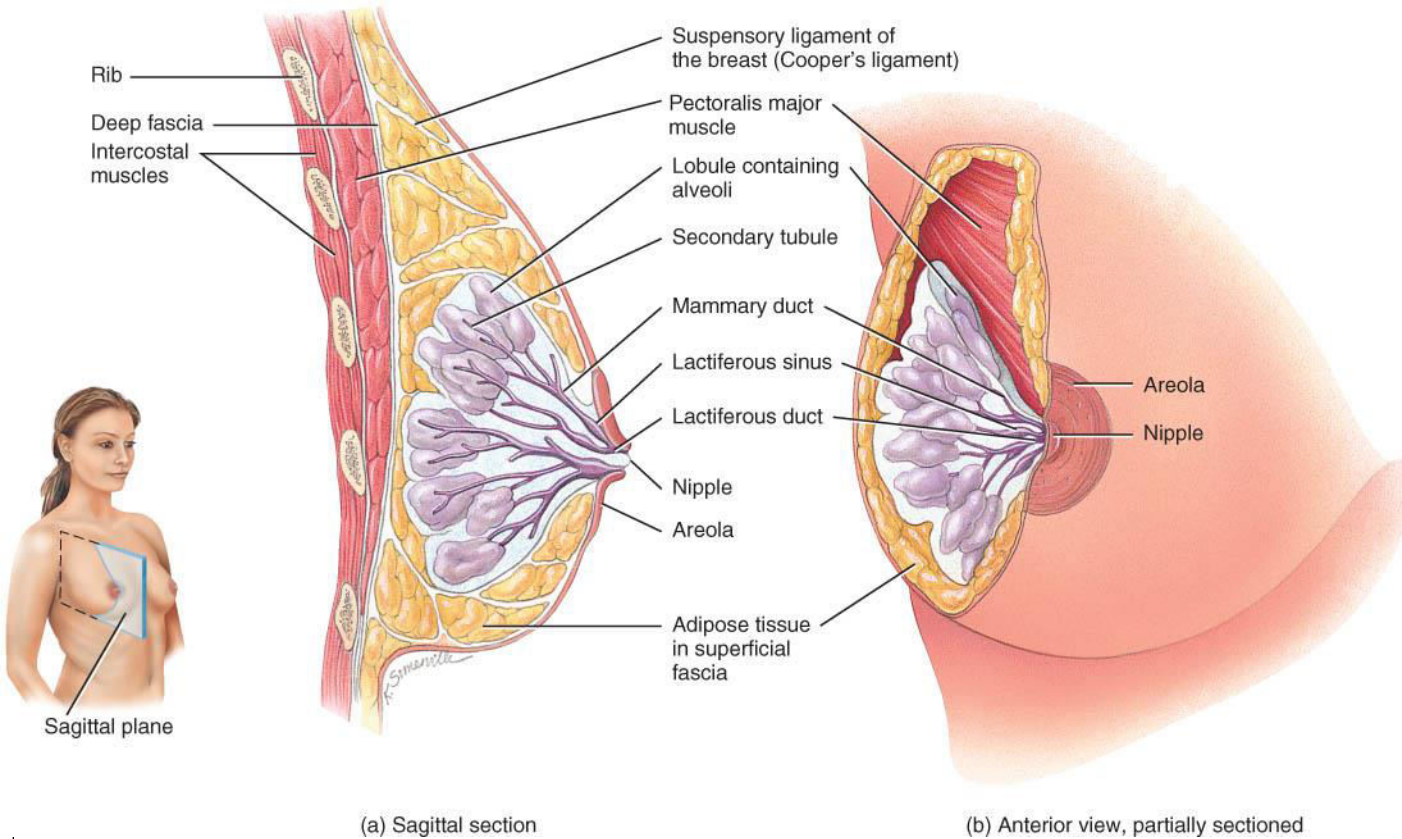
- Mons pubis -- fatty pad over the pubic symphysis
- Labia majora & minora - - folds of skin encircling vestibule where find urethral and vaginal openings
- Clitoris -- small mass of erectile tissue

Perineum

- The *perineum* is the diamond-shaped area between the thighs and buttocks of both males and females that contains the external genitals and anus.
- bounded by pubic symphysis and coccyx
- divided into two triangles:
 1. urogenital triangle contains external genitals
 2. anal triangle contains anus



Mammary Glands



- Modified sweat glands that produce milk (lactation) that lie over the pectoralis major and serratus anterior muscles.
 - amount of adipose determines size of breast
 - milk-secreting glands open by lactiferous ducts at the nipple
 - areola is pigmented area around nipple
 - The essential functions of the mammary glands are synthesis of milk, secretion and ejection of milk, which constitute lactation.