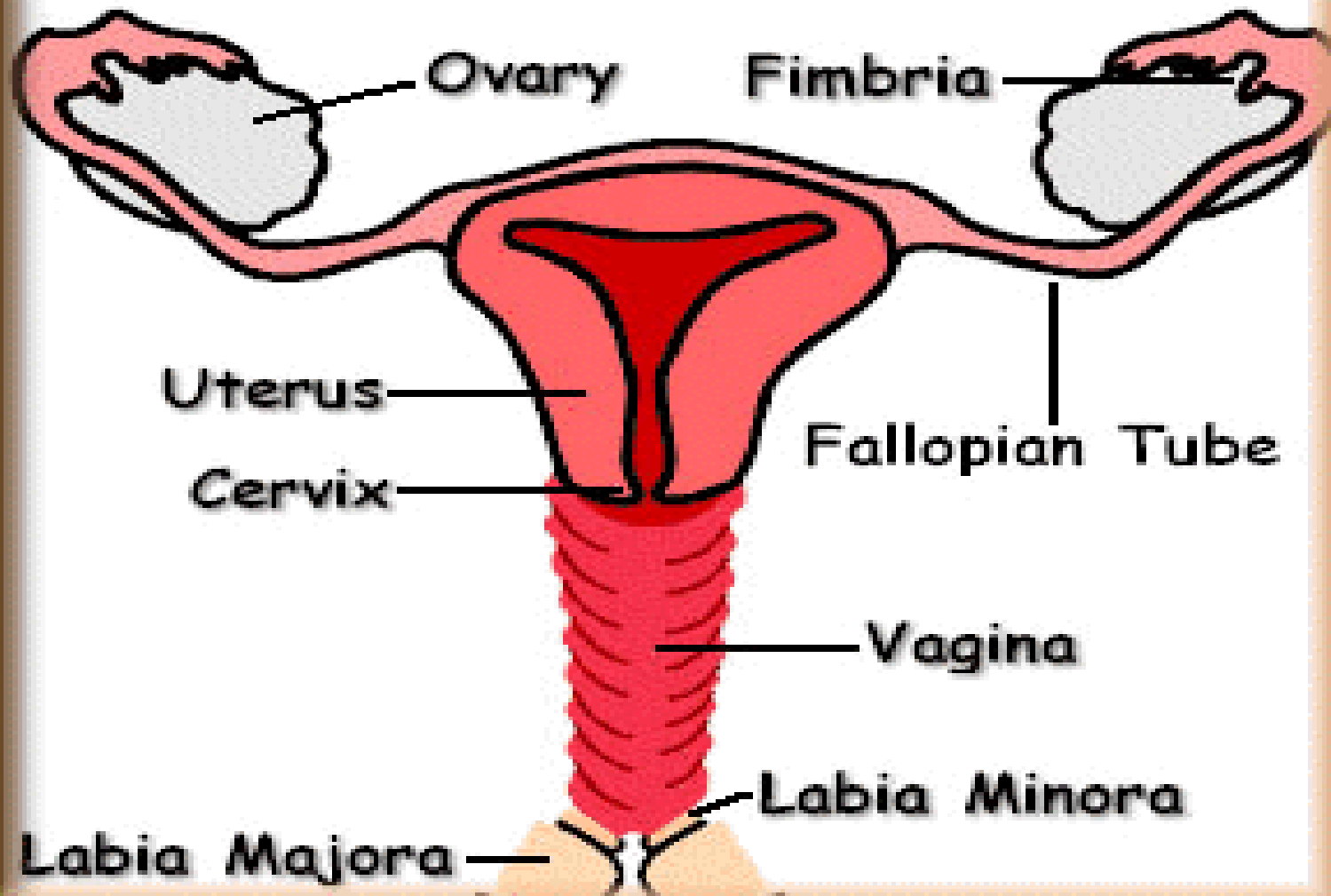


University of Ahlulbait  
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SECOND CLASS

# Female Reproductive System

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# Reproductive Organs



# ovaries

- Each ovary is about the size and shape of an almond. In young women the ovaries are about 1½ - 2 inches long, 1 inch wide & 1/3 inch thick. After menopause they tend to shrink.
  - they produce eggs (also called ova) every
- female is born with a lifetime supply of eggs

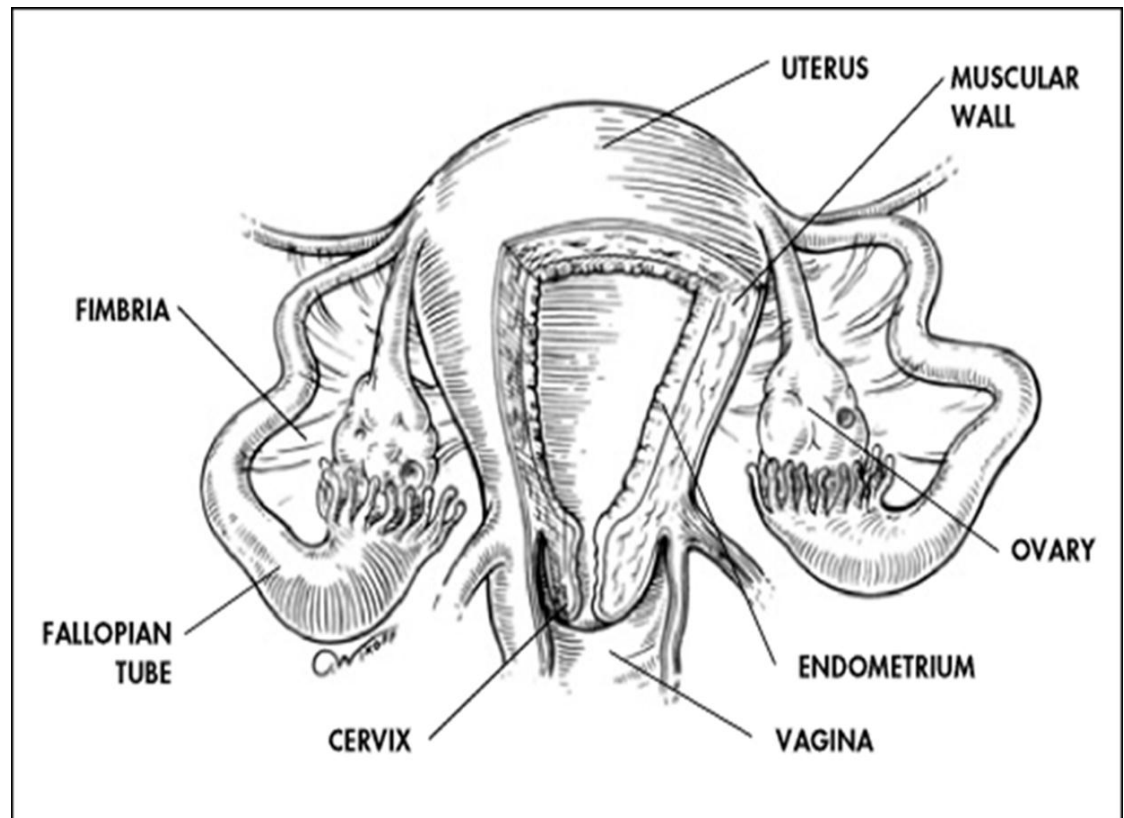
Male Homolog = testes

# **fallopian tubes [uterine tubes]**

- stretch from the uterus to the ovaries and measure about 8 to 13 cm in length.
- range in width from about one inch at the end next to the ovary, to the diameter of a strand of thin spaghetti.
- The ends of the fallopian tubes lying next to the ovaries feather into ends called fimbria
- Millions of tiny hair-like cilia line the fimbria and interior of the fallopian tubes.

# uterus

- thick-walled, muscle lining - pear-shaped
- lined with a layer called the endometrium



# The Cervix

- the lower portion or neck of the uterus.
- The cervix is lined with mucus, the quality and quantity of which is governed by monthly fluctuations in the levels of the estrogen and progesterone.

# The Vagina

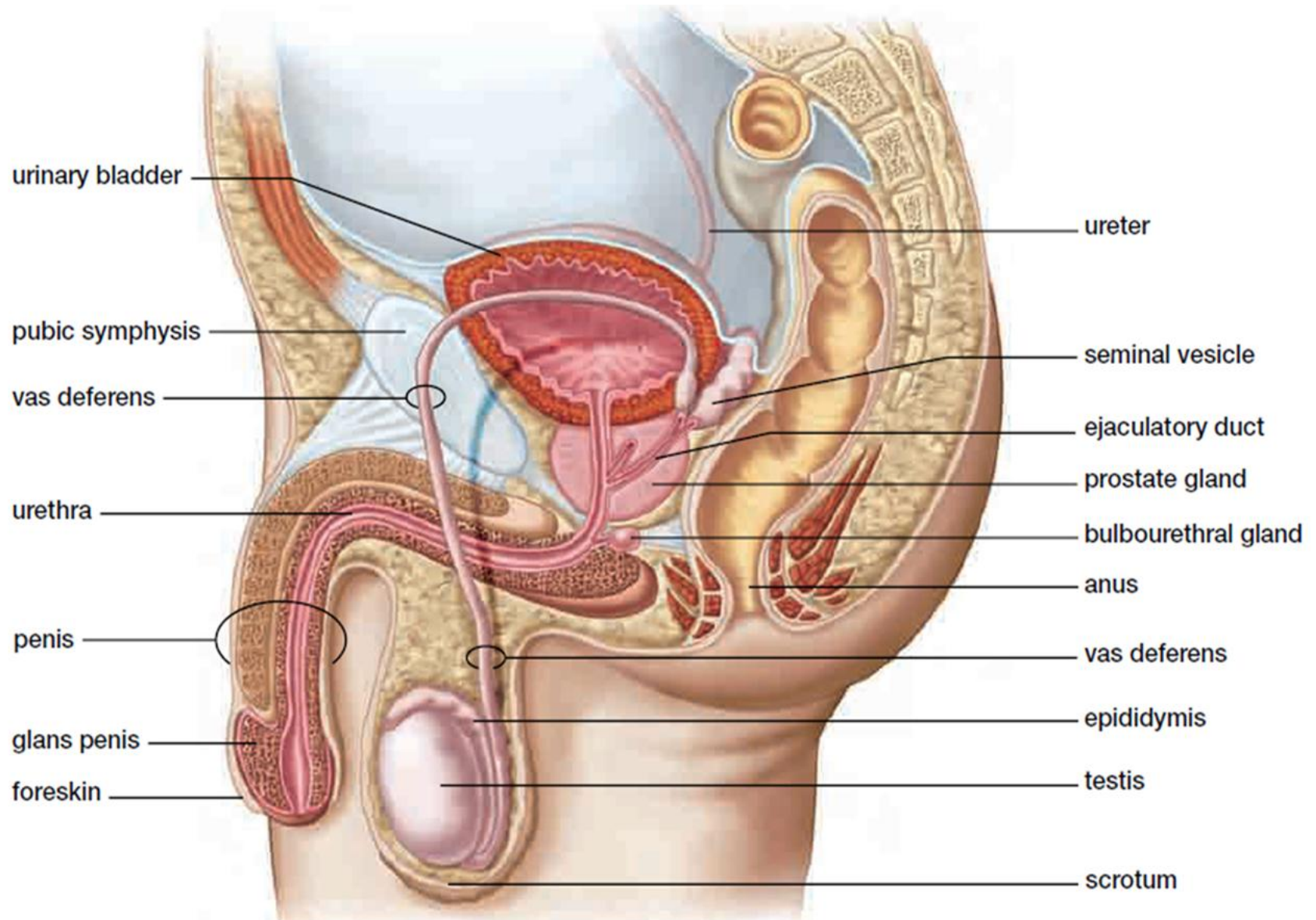
vagin = sheath

- a muscular, ridged sheath connecting the external genitals to the uterus.

## Clitoris

- sensitive organ analogous to male's penis
- responsible for stimulating female orgasm

# Male Reproductive system





# Testes (male gonads)

- Male reproductive organ that makes sperm and testosterone
- Male begin producing 100+ million sperm a day once they reach puberty

## Scrotum

- The skin covered sac that the testes rest in
- Muscles of the scrotum help with temperature control
- Sperm develop best several degrees below 98.6

# Penis

- The external male reproductive organ that is made up of spongy tissue that has blood flow going through it
- The penis removes urine from the bladder and also delivers sperm to the female reproductive system

# Foreskin

- A piece of skin that partially covers the tip of the penis at birth
- Circumcision is the removal of the foreskin from the tip of the penis

# Urethra

- Urine passes through the urethra, a tube that starts at the bladder and ends at the opening of the penis
- Sperm also pass through the urethra during ejaculation but not at the same time as urine is carried

# Epididymis

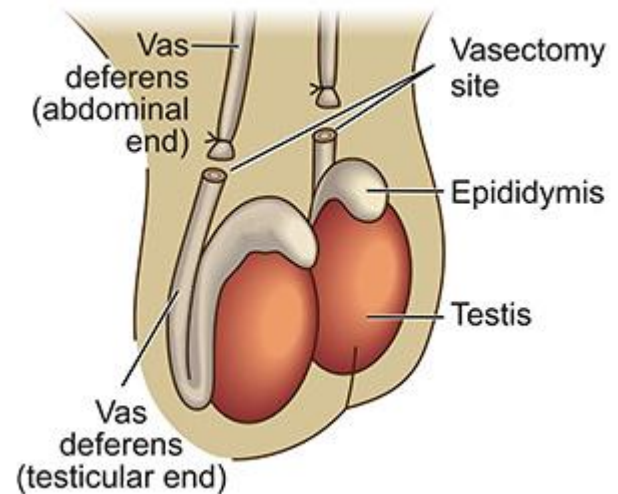
- A tightly coiled tube where sperm mature as they pass through
- The epididymis can be up to 700 feet long

## Vas Deferens

- The next portion of a hollow tube that sperm pass through
- The vas deferens can be up to 12 inches long

# Vasectomy

- The severing and tying off of the vas deferens
- Once the vas deferens is severed, sperm will not be able to be ejaculated out of the penis



# Seminal Vesicles

- Found near the base of the urinary bladder
- Produce thick secretions that nourish the sperm and help sperm move easier

## Prostate Gland

- Encircles the urethra near the bladder
- About the size of a walnut

# Cowper's Gland

- Found near urethra below the prostate
- Prior to ejaculation this gland secretes a clear fluid that protects the sperm from acid in the male urethra