The female reproductive system

Functions:

- secretion of sex hormones (ovary)
- production of ova (ovary)
- gestation and delivery of the fetus (uterus, vagina)

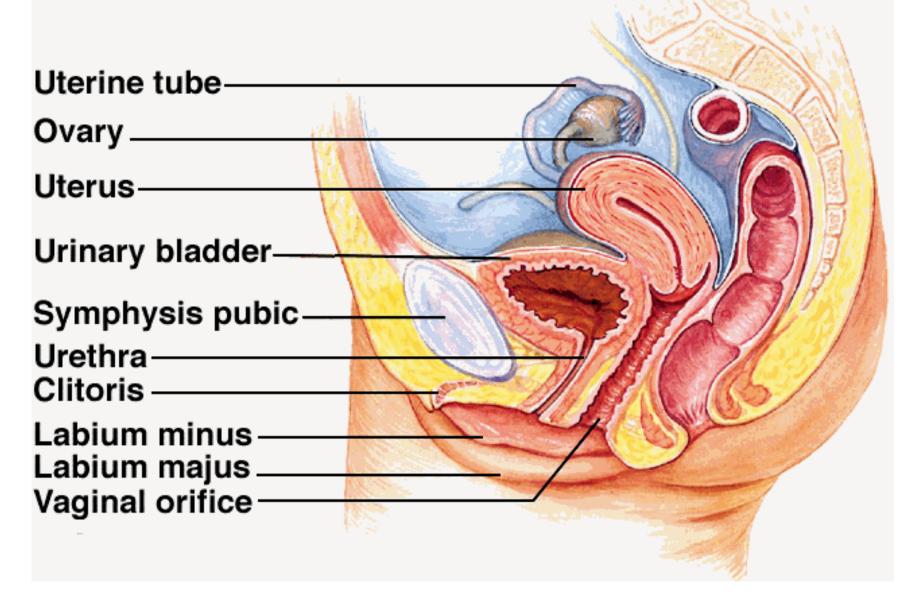
Structure of Female reproductive system:

Female internal genitalia

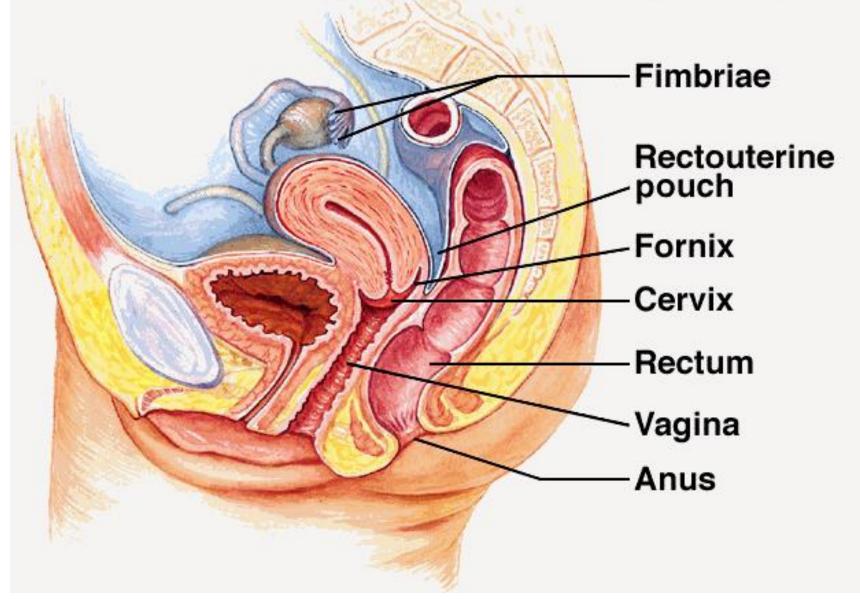
Female extermal genitalia = vulva

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Female Reproductive Organs (1)

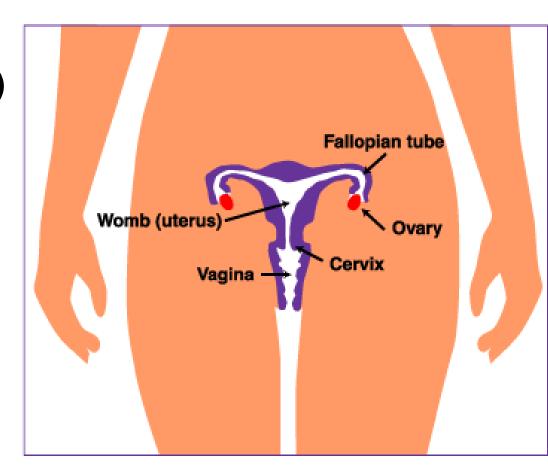


Female Reproductive Organs (2)



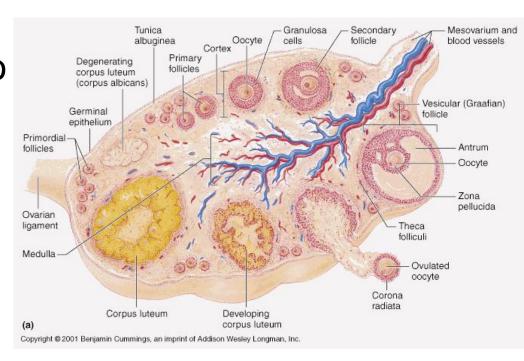
Female internal genitalia

- 2 ovaries
- uterine (Fallopian) tubes
- Uterus
- Vagina



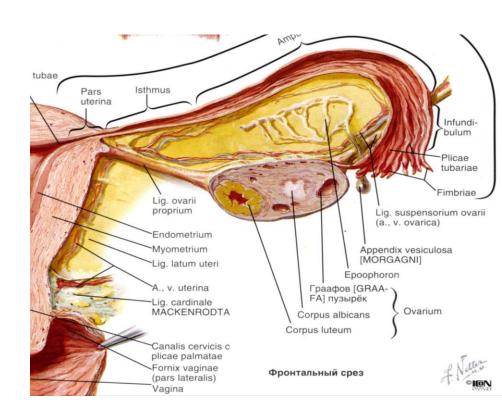
2 ovaries

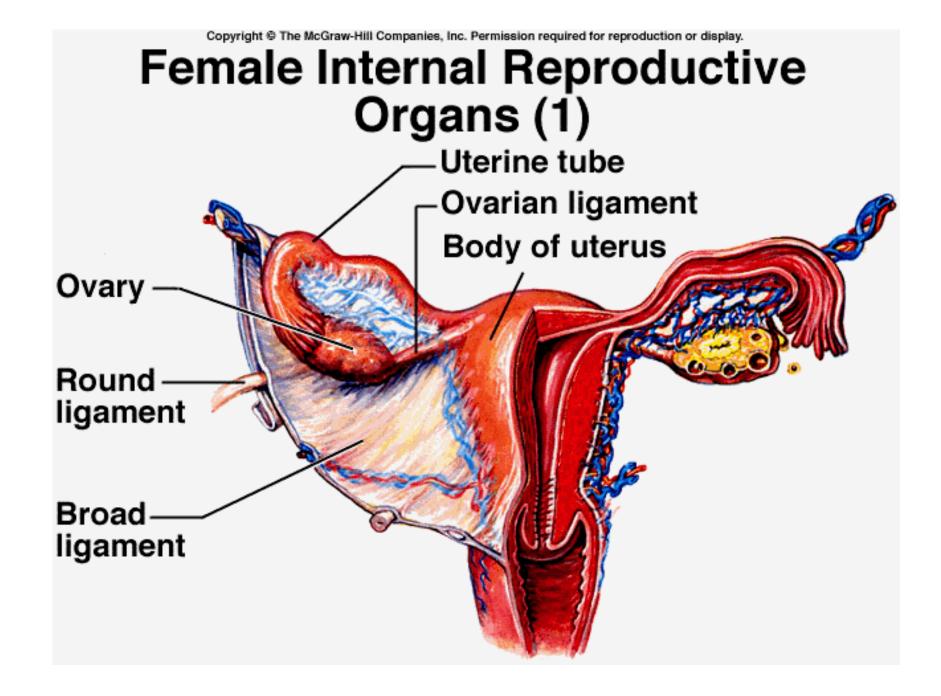
- 2 ovaries- oval bodies located in the pelvic region close to the funnel like openings of the Fallopian tubes;
- the production of germ cells
- the production of hormons



uterine (Fallopian) tubes

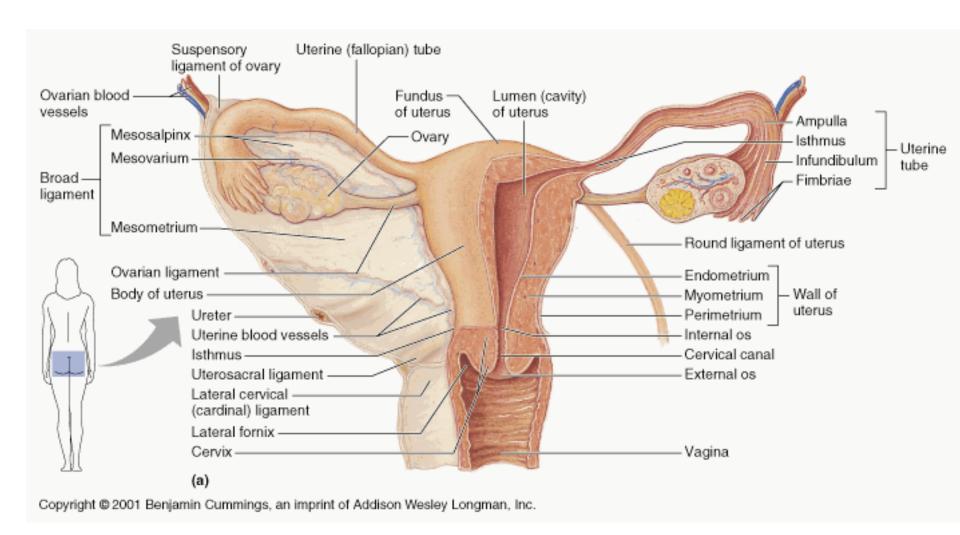
 uterine (Fallopian) tubes - 2 ducts with a trumpet shaped mouth and fringed rim, which receives the ovum, allows fertilization and then passes this to the uterus;

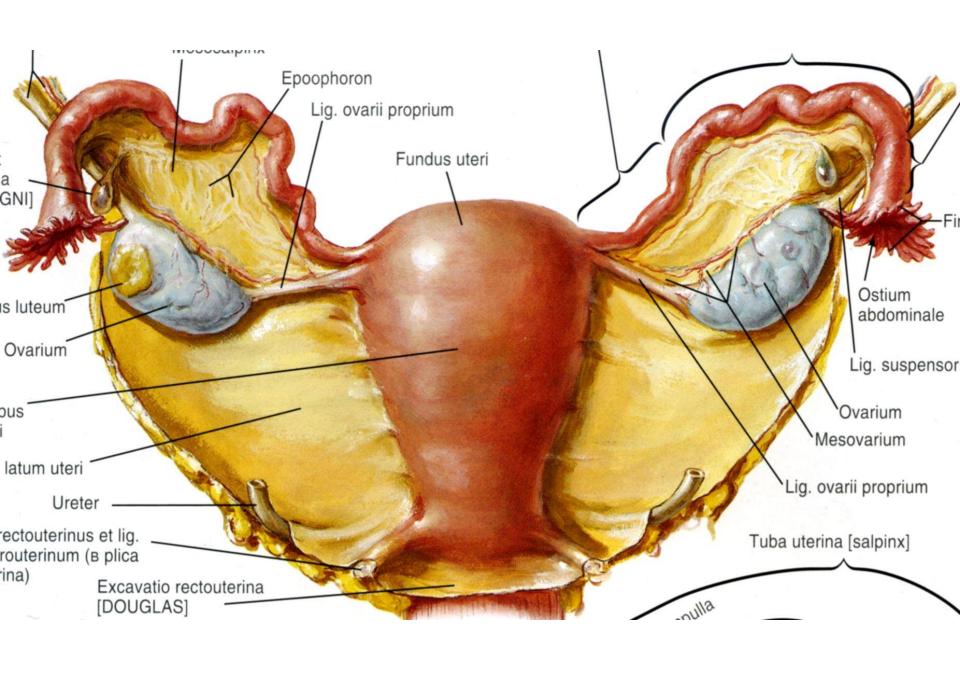


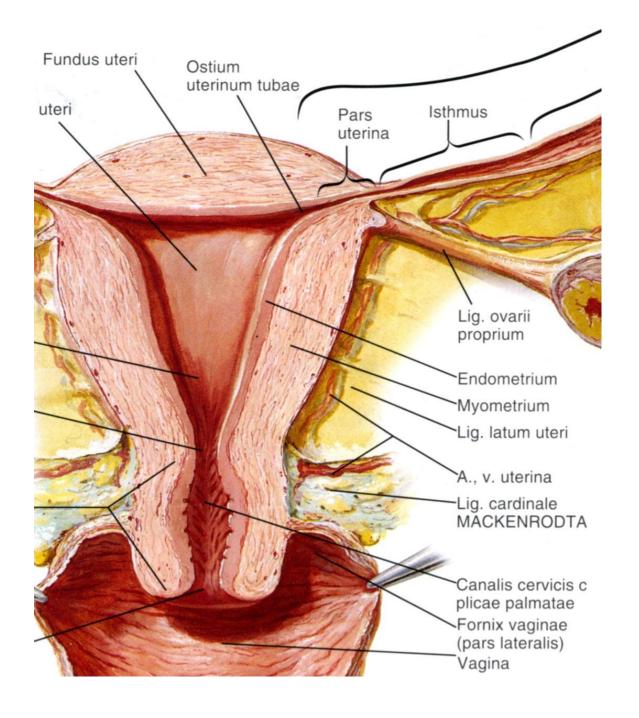


Uterus

- Uterus- pear shaped, 7.5cm long with a triangular lumen, consists mainly of smooth muscle (myometrium) and is lined by a mucous membrane (Endometrium), upper part opens to fallopian tubes while lower part is continuous with neck of cervix which opens into the vagina;
- The term cervix applies to the portion of the uterus that extends into vagina.

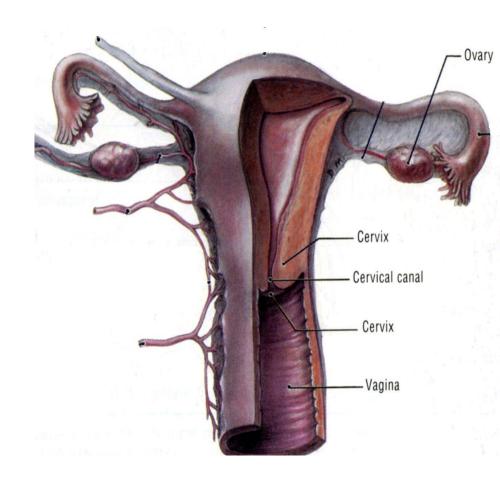






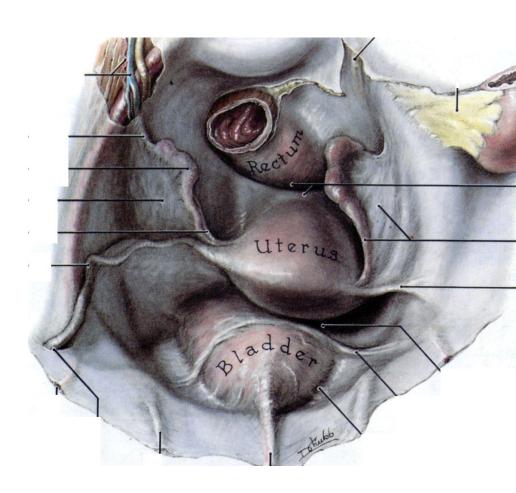
Vagina

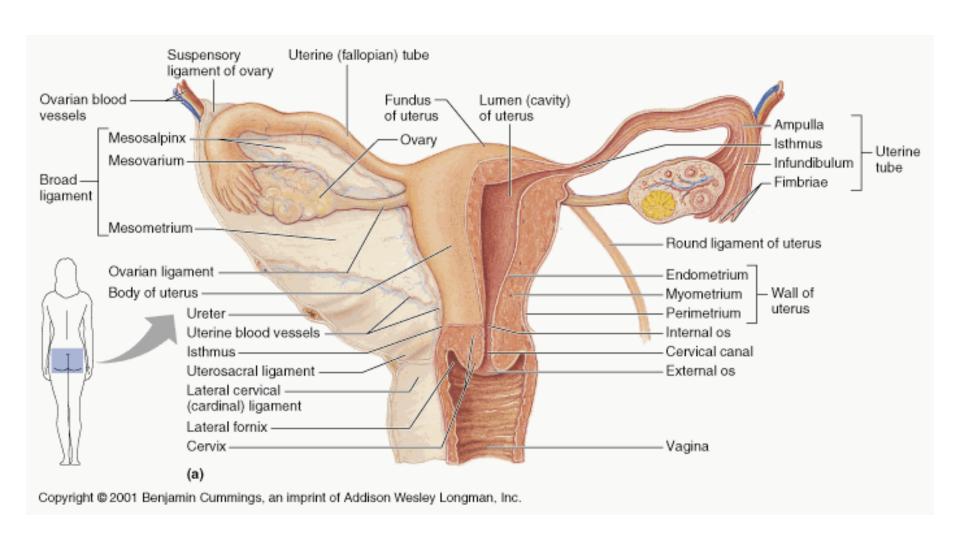
 Vagina- a canal of smooth muscle and mucous membrane, 7-11cm long, that extends from the uterus to the external opening in the vulva



The mesometrium (broad ligament) is the mesentery of the uterus

- This mesentery connects lateral margins of the uterus with the side wall of the pelvis
- The peritoneum is reflected of the walls of the pelvic cavity to course over the uterus and uterine tubes

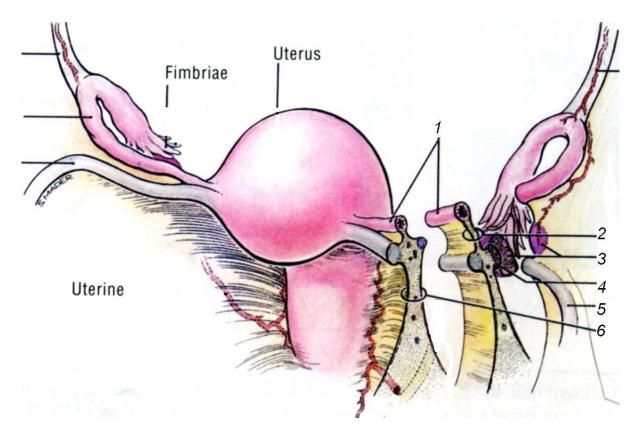




Contents and divisions of the broad ligament:

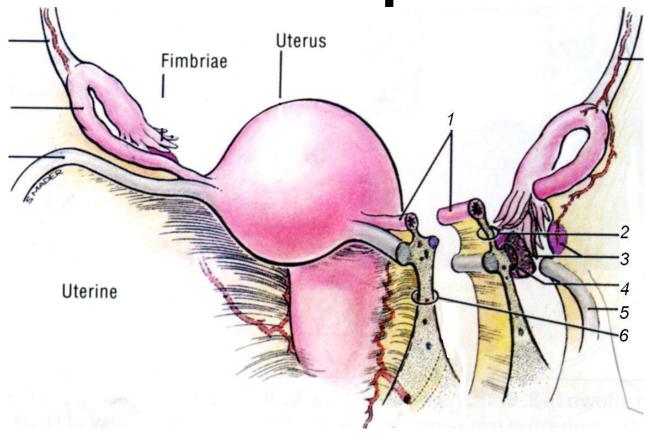
- Mesovarium (4)
- Mesosalpinx (2)
- Proper ligament of the ovary
- Round ligament of the uterus (5)

Mesovarium



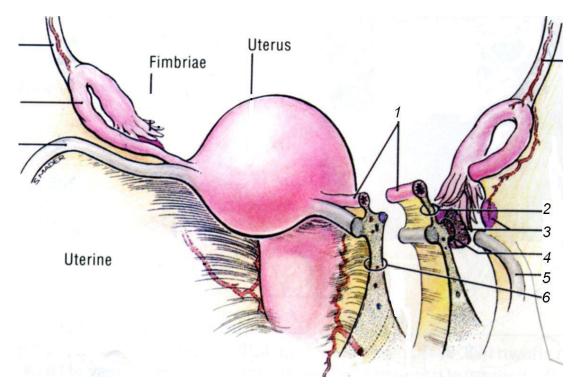
Mesovarium = posterior extension of the broad ligament

Mesosalpinx

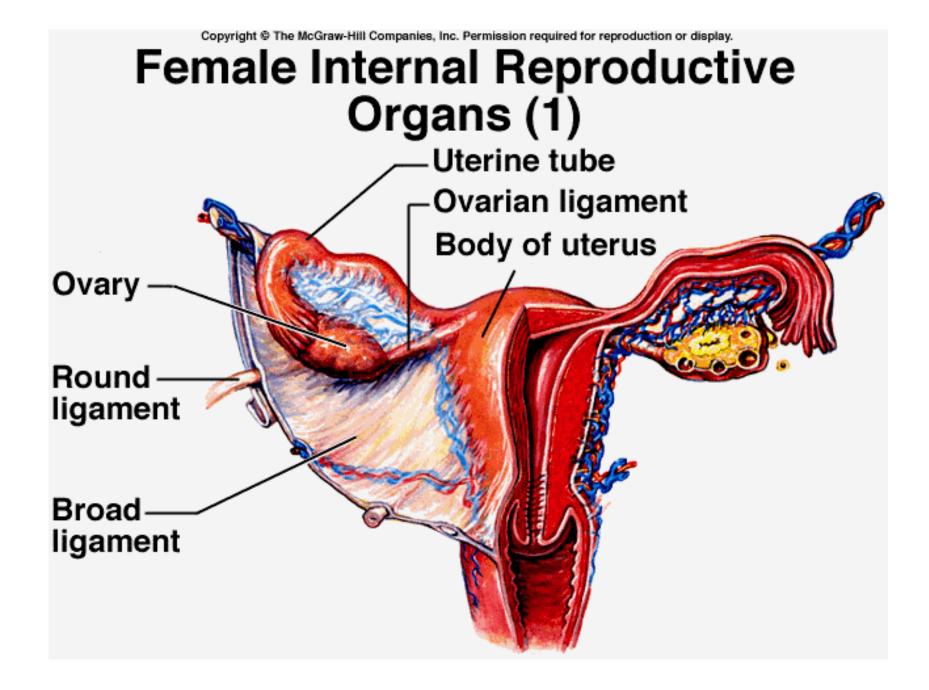


Mesosalpinx = superior limit of the broad ligament

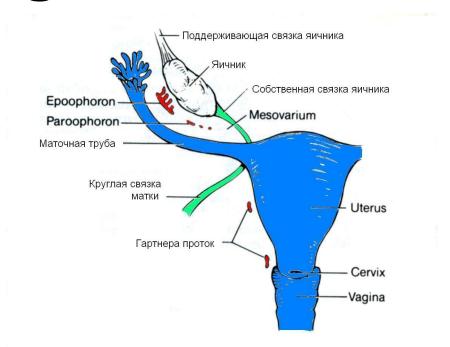
Proper ligament of the ovary



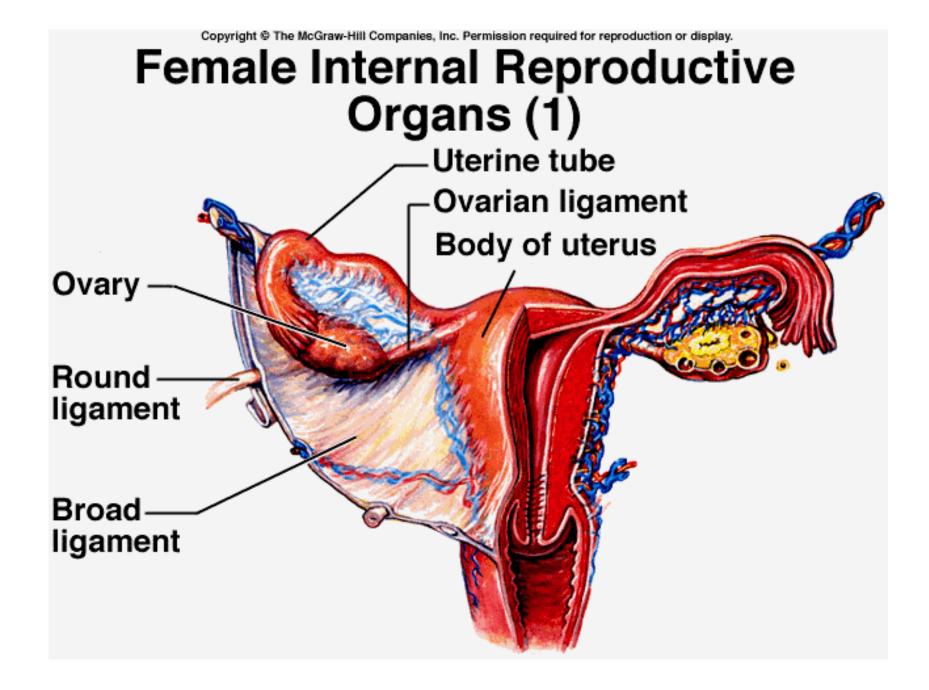
 Proper ligament of the ovary runs between the medial pole of the ovary and the uterine cornu



Round ligament of the uterus

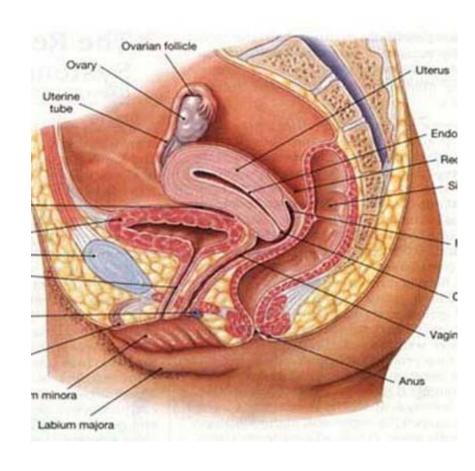


 Round ligament of the uterus from the lateral uterine border between the anterior and posterior leaflets of the broad ligament and through the inguinal canal to fuse with the dermis of the labium major



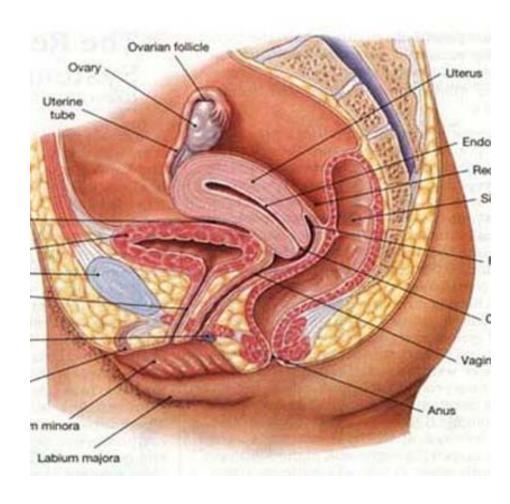
The uterovesical pouch

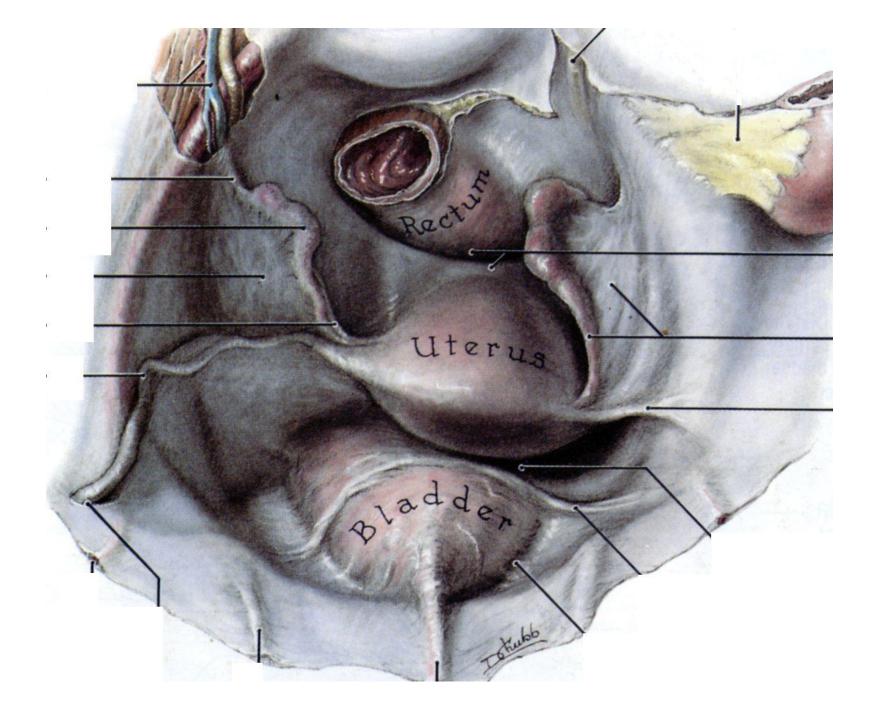
 The uterovesical pouch is an extension of the pelvic peritoneal cavity between the uterus & the urinary bladder



The rectouterine pouch (of Douglas)

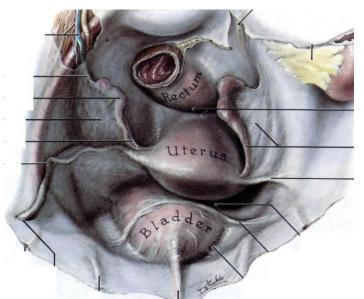
 The rectouterine pouch (of Douglas) is an extension of the pelvic peritoneal cavity between the uterus & the rectum

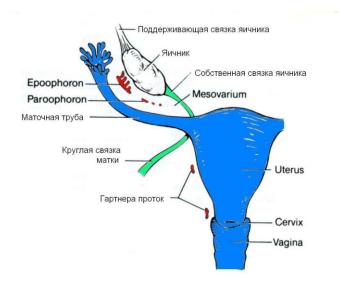


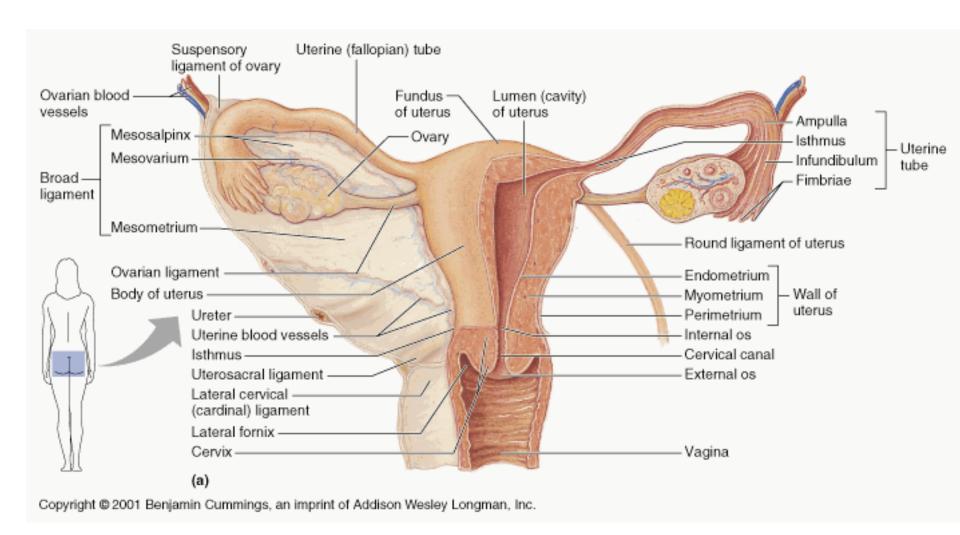


suspensory ligament of the ovary

 suspensory ligament of the ovary is an elevation of peritoneum between the pelvic brim and mesovarium. Contain ovarian artery & vein.

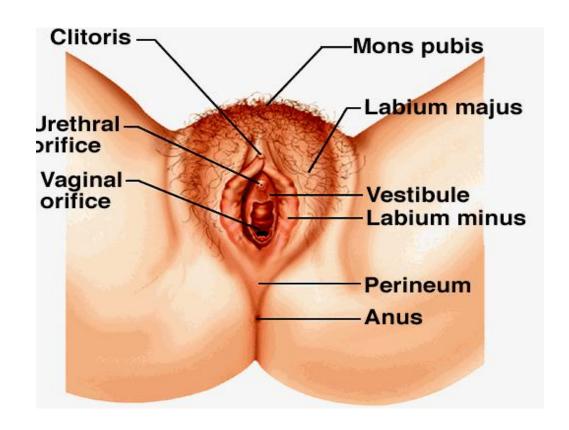






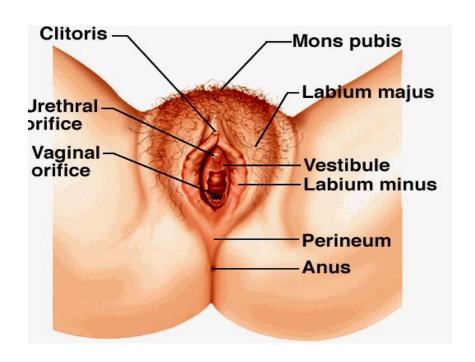
Female extermal genitalia = vulva

- Labia Majora
- Labia Minora
- Clitoris.



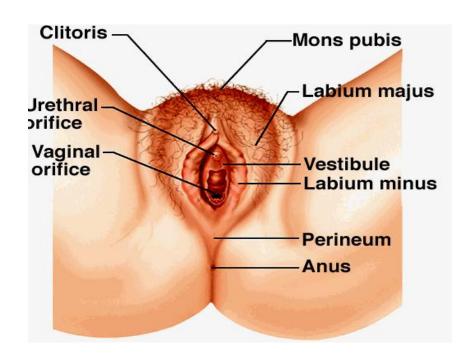
Labia Majora

Labia Majora = folds
 of skin that cover fat
 and smooth muscle.
 Protect the urinary
 opening and the
 entrans to the vagina



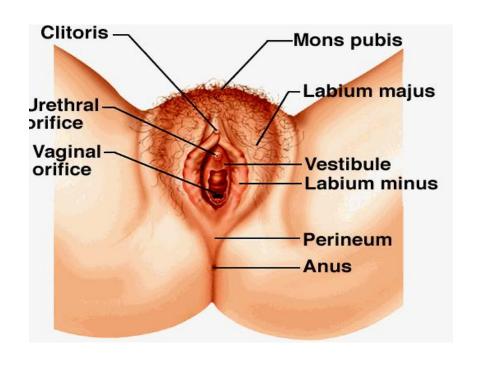
Labia Minora

Labia Minora = folds
 of skin, rich in small
 blood vessels, that
 meet above the
 clitoris and povide
 mechanical protection
 for the clitoris



Clitoris.

 The visible part = glans clitoris. The penis and the clitoris are derived embryologically from the same tissue. Contains a dense supply of nerve endings, which make it highly sensitive to touch, pressure and temperature.

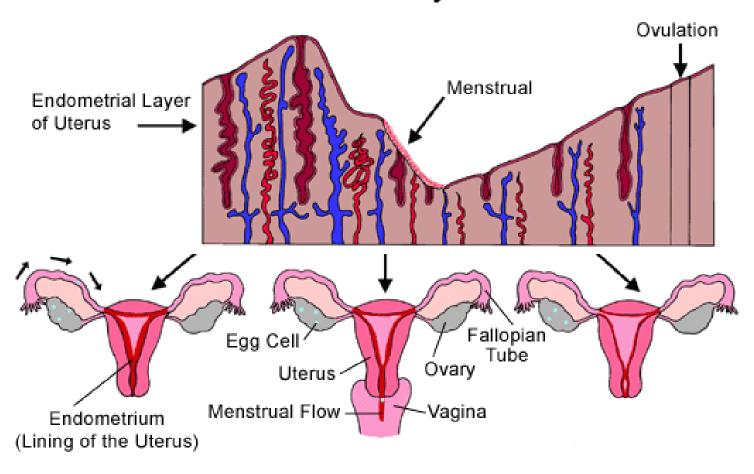


Female Reproductive Life:

- There are 2 reproductive cycles taking place simultaneously:
- Menstrual Cycle in Uterus
- Ovulatory Cycle in Ovary

- Menstrual Cycle in Uterus- growth of the uterine endometrium to maintain a fertilized ovum and shedding of endometrium if fertilisation does not occur
- The endometrium undergoes cyclic changes controled by the ovarian hormones estrogen and progesterone
- Ovarian hormone production is in turn controlled by the pituitary hormones FSH & LH and is ralated to follicle growth, to ovulation, and to the formation and degeneration corpus luteum.

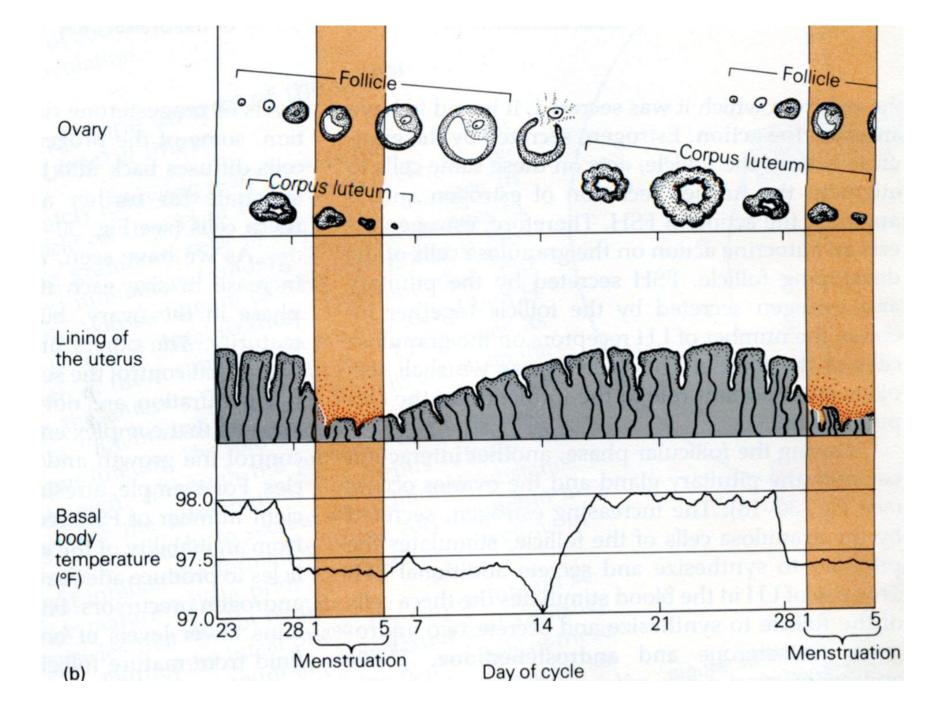
Menstrual Cycle



Premenstrual Menstrual Postmenstrual

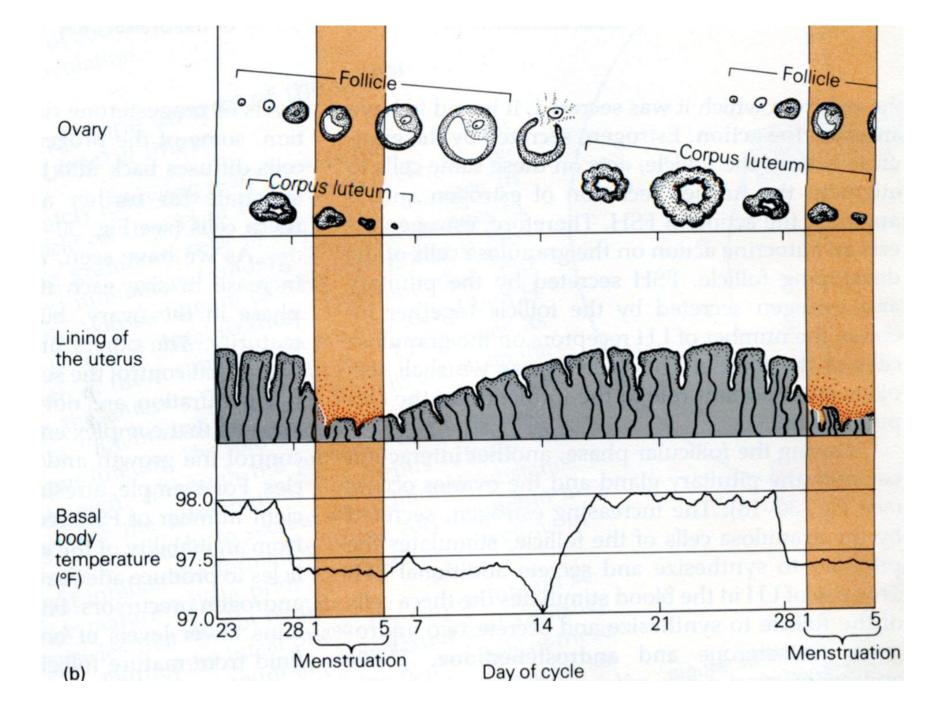
The menstrual cycle is divided into 3 phases:

- Menstrual phase (bleeding) 1-5th days of the cycle
- Proliferative phase (follicular phase estrogen†) Days 4-6 to day 14 of the cycle
- Secretory phase (luteal phase progesterone
 †) Days 14 –28 of the cycle



Ovulatory Cycle in Ovary

 Ovulatory Cycle in Ovary- development of the Graafian follicle, ovulation and formation of the Corpus Luteum



PREGNANCY:

- Involves
- the transport of the sperm and egg,
- fertilisation,
- development of the Zygote into a Blastocyst,
- implantation into endometrium,
- development of the placenta,
- development of the foetus,
- parturition or birth at the end of 9 months.

