

HIGH SCHOOL

Review of the Reproductive Systems

The mission of Polk County Schools is to provide a high quality education for all students.

Pregnancy

Family
Planning

**HIGH
SCHOOL**

Reproductive
Health

Teen
Dating
Violence &
Abuse

STDs

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

1. What are the basic structures of the male and female reproductive systems?
2. What are some health issues that affect the male and female reproductive systems?

Vocabulary: THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS

anus – both males and females; excretory opening of the rectum

bladder – both male and females; muscular, sac-like organ which stores urine

cervix – in females; narrow lower portion of the uterus

clitoris – in females; a small highly sensitive organ between the folds of the inner labia and above the urethral opening which receives and transmits sexual stimulation.

cowper's glands (bulbourethral glands) - in males; a pair of small glands which open into the urethra and secrete a fluid which neutralizes any acid left by urine, thus allowing sperm to pass unharmed through the urethra

endometrium – in females; the membrane lining of the uterus

epididymis – in males; a long, narrow, winding tube, located in back of and above each testicle in which sperm are stored

estrogen – primarily found in females; a hormone produced by the ovaries, which is responsible for the growth and function of the female sex organs and the development of secondary sex characteristics during puberty

fallopian tubes (oviducts) – in females; two trumpet-shaped tubes, about four inches in length, which carry the eggs from the ovaries to the uterus

follicle – in females; found inside an ovary; a mass of cells surrounding an immature egg

foreskin – in males; the fold of skin which covers the glans

glans –in males; the enlarged, rounded end of the penis (head of penis)

hymen – in females; a thin membrane stretched across the opening of the vagina

inner labia - in females; the smaller, inner pair of soft folds of skin surrounding the opening of the vagina and urethra

outer labia – in females; the larger, outer pair of soft folds of skin surrounding the opening of the vagina and urethra

ovaries – in females; a pair of glands which release ova (egg cells) and secretes hormones (estrogen and progesterone); the female sex glands

ovum/ova – in females; the egg cell; female sex cell

penis – in males; the organ which contains the urethra through which urine or semen may pass

pituitary gland – both males and females; the master gland; located in the brain; controls the functions of the other endocrine glands by secretion of a variety of hormones

progesterone – in females; a hormone produced mainly in the ovaries and the placenta; responsible for preparing the lining of the uterus before, and maintaining it during pregnancy

prostate gland – in males; a small gland at the base of the bladder which surrounds the urethra and adds alkaline secretions to semen

pubic bone – both males and females; an oval-shaped bone, located in front of the bladder which serves to protect the reproductive organs

rectum – both males and females; lower part of the large intestines where solid waste is stored

scrotum – in males; the sac which holds the testicles

semen – in males; the fluid made up of sperm, seminal fluid, and prostate fluid, which is ejaculated from the penis

seminal vesicles – in males; a pair of organs attached to the vas deferens; they provide most of the liquid of semen

sperm – in males; the male sex cell

spermatic cord – a cord that suspends the testes within the scrotum, contains the vas deferens, vessels and nerves of the testes

testicles – in males; a pair of glands which manufacture sperm cells and secrete a hormone (testosterone); the male sex glands

testosterone – primarily found males; the principal hormone responsible for the production of sperm and development of male secondary sex characteristics

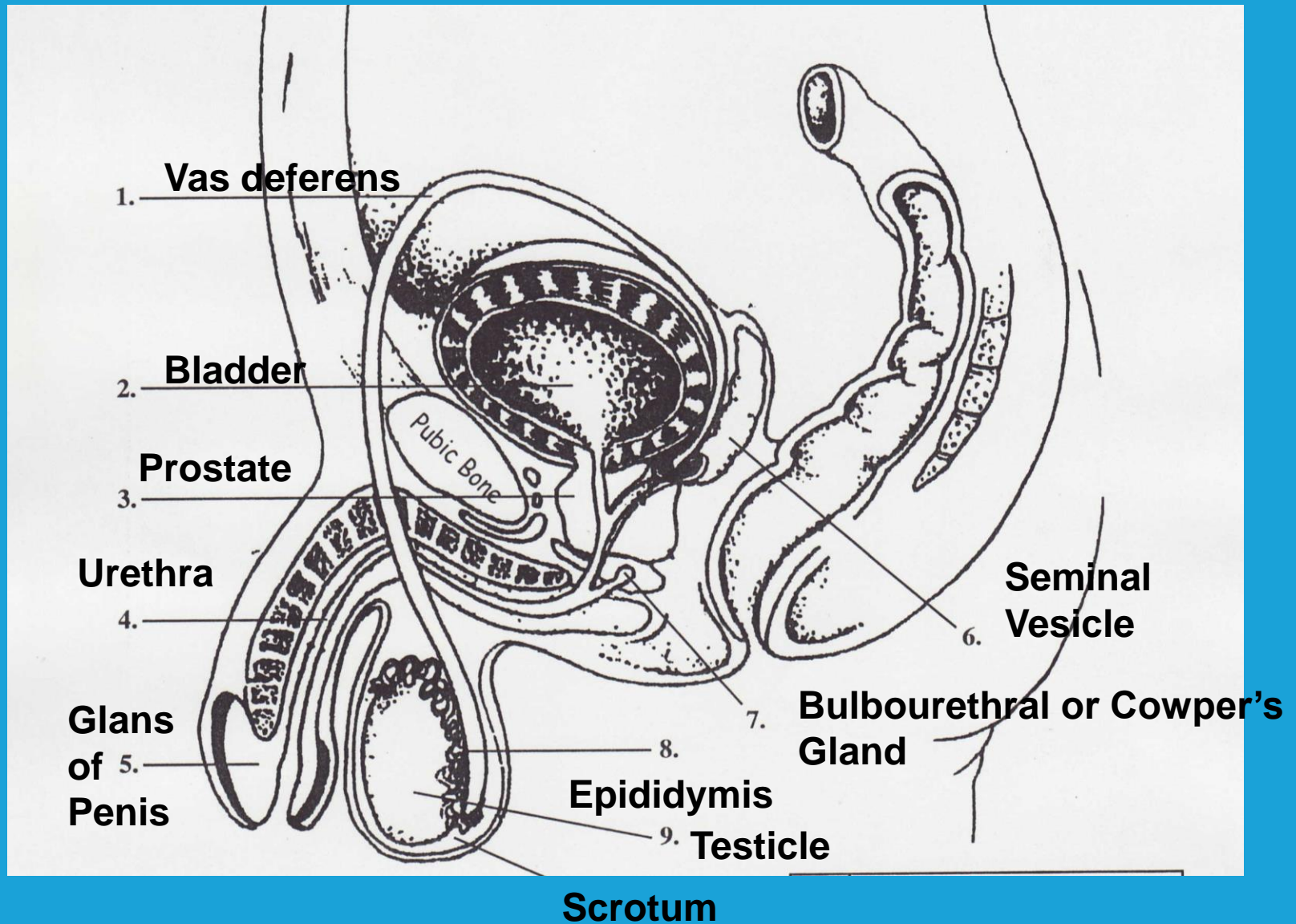
urethra – both males and females; the tube which carries urine from the bladder to the outside of the body; in males it also carries semen

uterus (womb) – in females; the pear-shaped muscular organ in which a fetus grows and develops; the shedding of the endometrium (lining of the uterus) comprises the menstrual flow

vagina – in females; the muscular tube which leads from the cervix to the outside of the body

vas deferens – in males; a pair of tubes leading from the epididymis to the urethra

MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM



Possible signs of testicular cancer

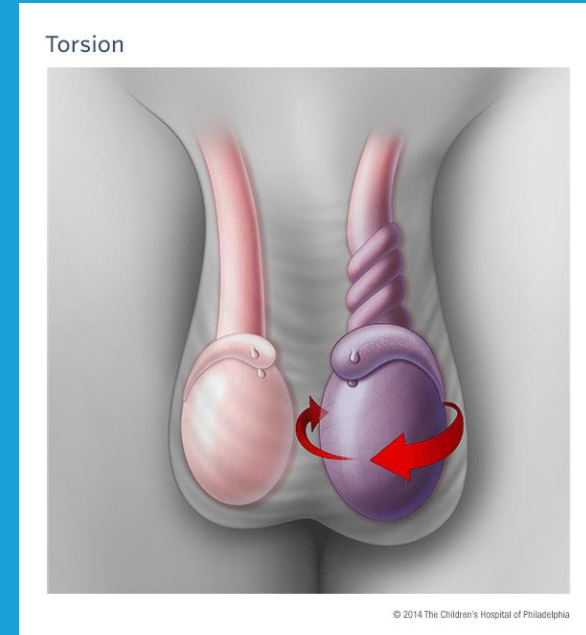
9/10 men notice a lump or swelling of the testicle.

He may notice a feeling of heaviness or aching in the lower belly or scrotum.

testicularcancerawarenessfoundation.org/self_exam

Male Health Issues

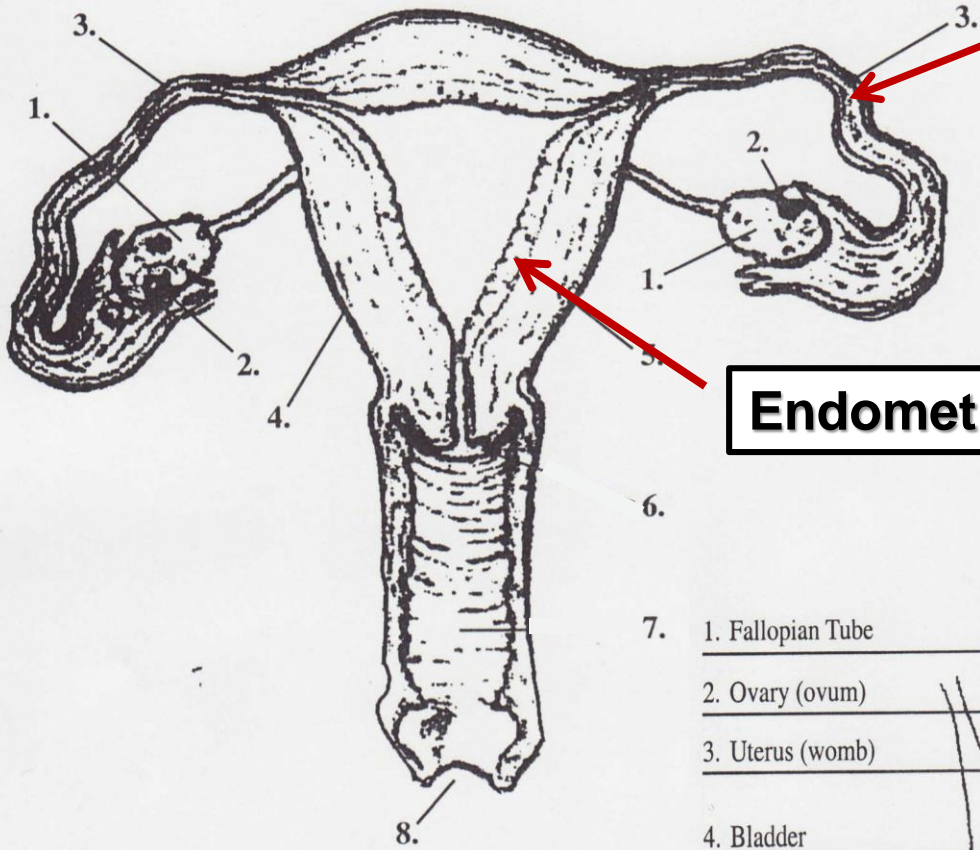
- Testicular Torsion
 - Twisting of the testicle
 - Pain, swelling
 - Medical emergency
- Inguinal Hernia
 - Small intestine bulges into scrotum
 - Treatment varies
- Epididymitis
 - Infection from untreated STD



FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

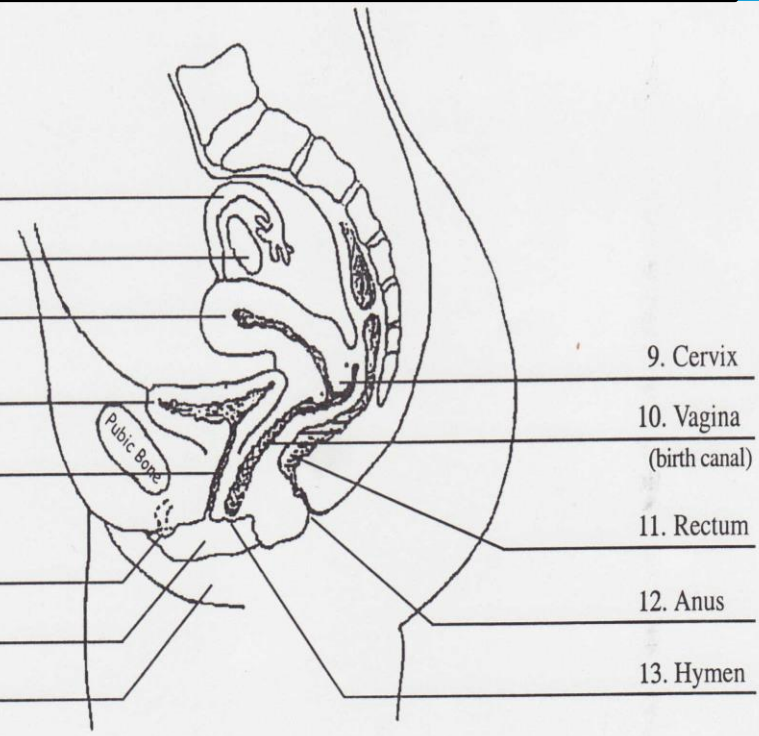
Oviduct

Endometrium (lining of the uterus)



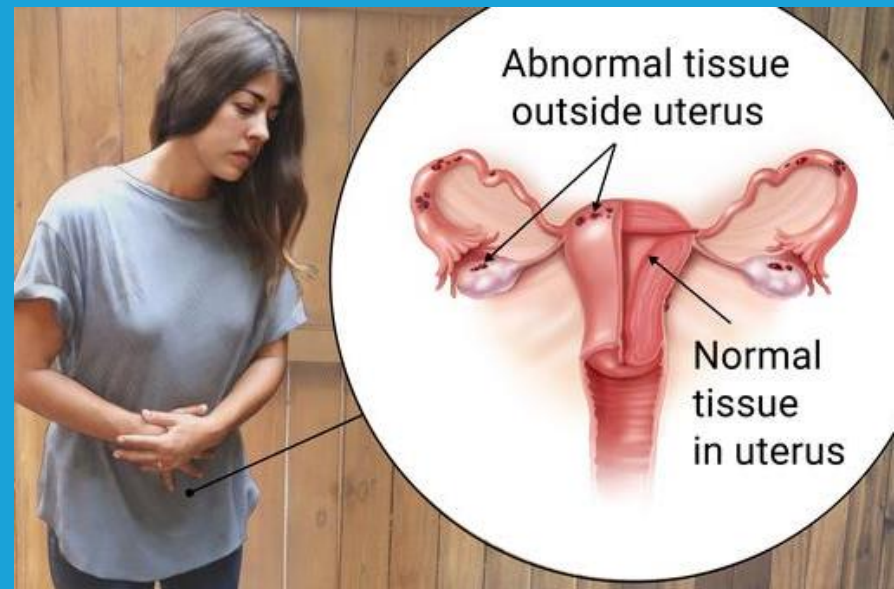
- 1. Fallopian Tube
- 2. Ovary (ovum)
- 3. Uterus (womb)
- 4. Bladder
- 5. Urethra
- 6. Clitoris
- 7. Inner Labia
- 8. Outer Labia

- 9. Cervix
- 10. Vagina (birth canal)
- 11. Rectum
- 12. Anus
- 13. Hymen



Female Health Issues

- **Urinary Tract Infection (UTI)**
 - Bacterial infection of the urethra
 - Pain with urination
 - Treat with medication
- **Vaginal infection (non-STD)**
 - Yeast or bacteria
 - Treat with medication
- **Endometriosis**
 - Abdominal Pain
 - Medical treatment



Possible signs of breast cancer

New lump or mass

Swelling

Skin irritation or dimpling

Unusual breast pain

Nipple pain or nipple turning inward

Redness, scaliness, or thickening of the nipple or breast

Nipple discharge

Lump in the underarm area

REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM: TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Sort the Following Terms: Male? Female?

CERVIX
COWPER'S GLANDS
EPIDIDYMIS
FALLOPIAN TUBES

HYMEN
OVARIES
PROSTATE GLAND
SEMINAL VESICLES

TESTICLES
UTERUS
VAGINA
VAS DEFERENS

MALE	FEMALE
Cowper's Glands	Cervix
Epididymis	Fallopian Tubes
Prostate Gland	Hymen
Seminal Vesicles	Ovaries
Testicles	Uterus
Vas Deferens	Vagina

Fill In the Blanks

13. The lower part of the uterus is called the **CERVIX**.
14. The ovaries and testicles are **GLANDS**.
15. The testicles produce **SPERM** and **TESTOSTERONE**
16. The scrotum contains the **TESTICLES**
17. In men and women the **URETHRA** carries urine.
18. Another name for the testicles is **TESTES** .

WORD BANK

Cervix
Glands
Sperm
Testes
Testicles
Testosterone
Urethra

Mark Each One True (T) or False (F)

19. **T** The ovaries release eggs and secrete hormones.
20. **F** The fallopian tubes carry eggs from the ovary to the vagina.
21. **T** The epididymis stores sperm.
22. **F** The scrotum helps to regulate the temperature of sperm because they are best produced at 1-2 degrees above body temperature.

BODYWORKS: MAKE IT TRUE

1. A female **CAN** swim during her period.
2. Wearing tight pants can **DECREASE** sperm production.
3. Breast size **DOES NOT AFFECT** milk production in breastfeeding.
4. A male has a cleaner penis if he | **PRACTICES GOOD HYGIENE**
5. Males can have erections **AT ALL AGES**
6. Sperm are produced at **PUBERTY**
7. All girls have a menstrual cycle **OF VARIOUS LENGTHS**
8. It is **HEALTHY** | to wait until marriage for sex.
9. **SOME** females have premenstrual syndrome.
10. **THE TESTICLES** | produce sperm.
11. A female **CAN** get pregnant before her first period.
12. A female can ovulate **MORE THAN ONCE** | a month.
13. Males have erections **THROUGHOUT THEIR LIFE**
14. Getting hit on the breast can cause **BRUISING OR SWELLING**
15. It is **NORMAL** for males to have wet dreams (nocturnal emissions).
16. Being | **STERILE** means a man or woman cannot produce a baby.
17. The vas deferens carry **SPERM** from the epididymis to the urethra.
18. **MENSTRUATION** | is another word for the female's period.