

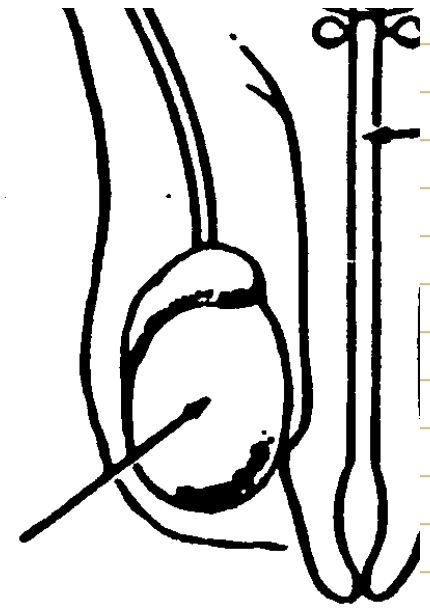
A spiral-bound notebook with a light beige, textured cover. The metal spiral binding is on the left side. The text is centered on the cover.

Reproduction

Male Reproduction

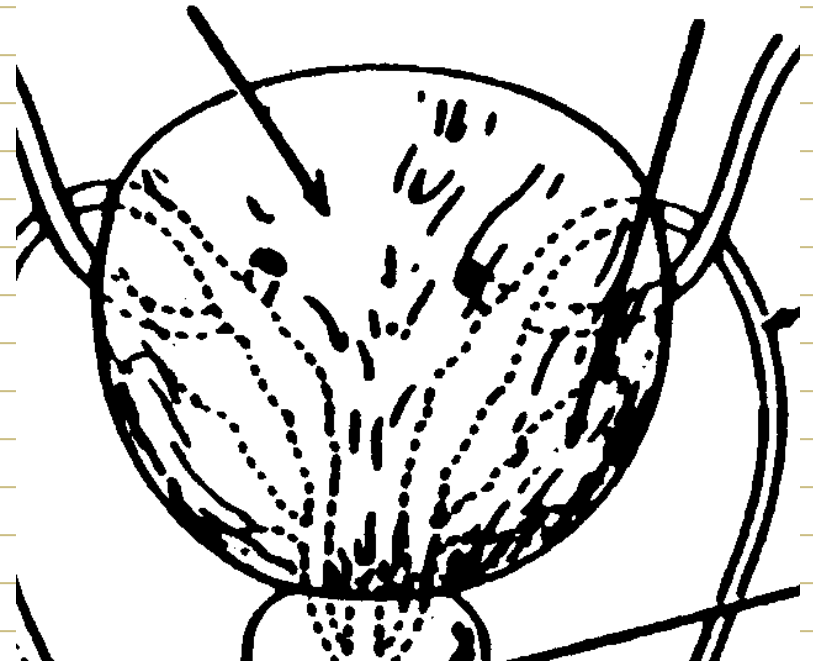
Male Reproductive Organs

- 1. Testis (Testicles):
 - Organ which produces sperm.



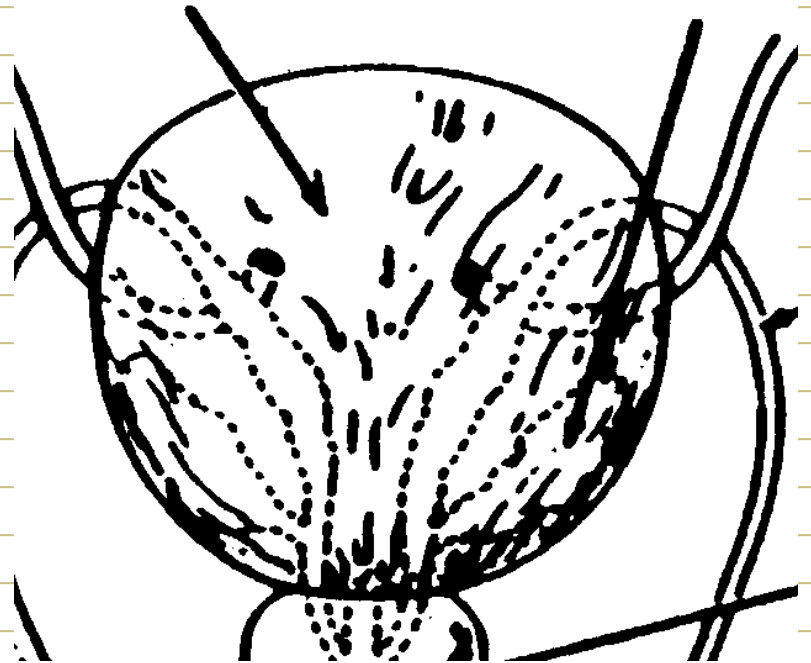
Male Reproductive Organs

- 2. & 13. Urinary Bladder:
 - Organ which holds urine until the body excretes it.



Male Reproductive Organs

- 3. & 15. Seminal Vesicle:
 - Produces fluid to nourish semen.



Male Reproductive Organs



- 4. & 12. Vas

Deferens:

- Passageway carrying sperm from epididymis to seminal vesicles.

Male Reproductive Organs

- 5. & 10. Prostate Gland:
 - Produces fluid to mix with semen.



Male Reproductive Organs

- 6. Cowper's Glands:
 - Secrete fluid to help neutralize acidity of urethra.



Male Reproductive Organs

- 7. Urethra:
 - Passageway to transfer either urine or semen outside body- through the middle of the penis.

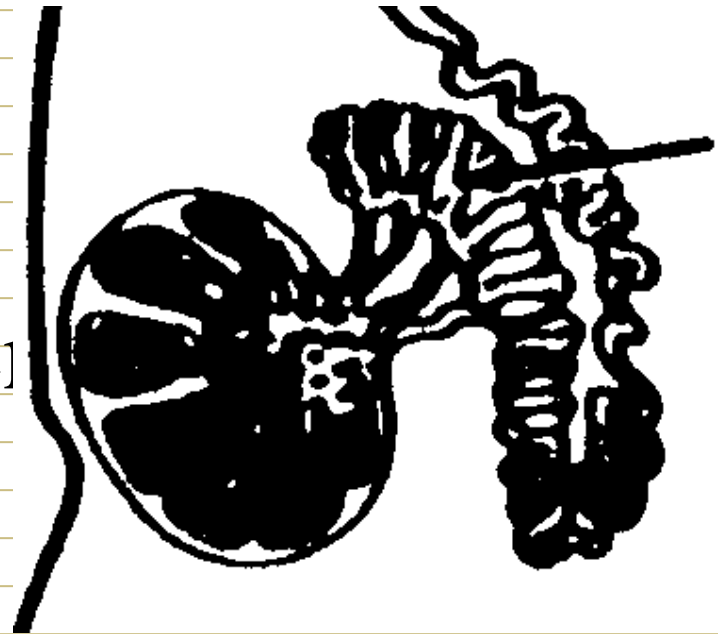


Male Reproductive Organs

- 8. & 16.

Epididymis:

- Stores sperm until they ripen or mature.

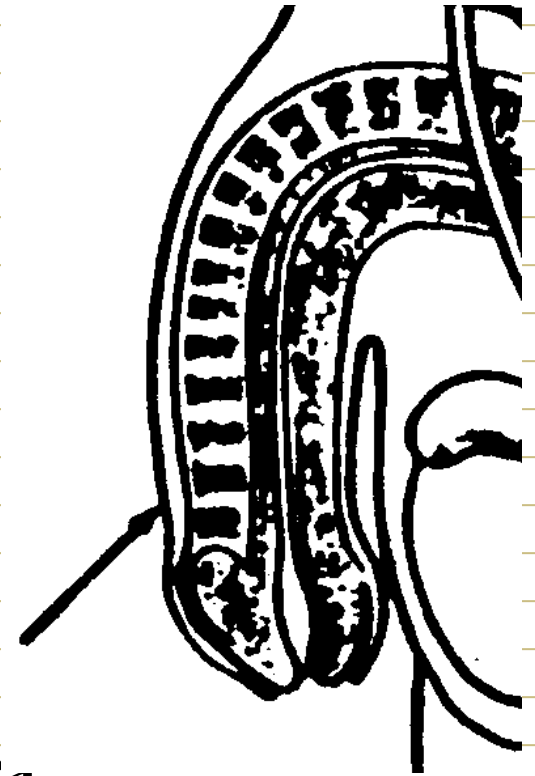


Male Reproductive Organs

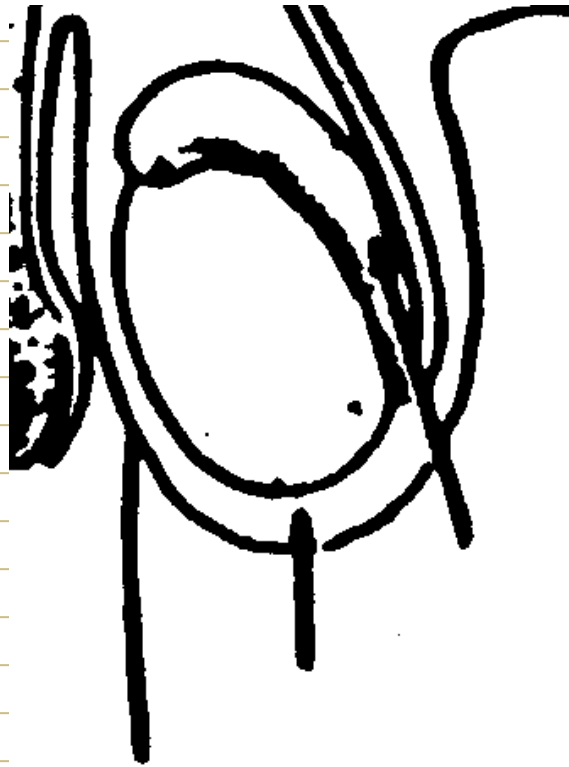
- 11. Pubic Bone

Male Reproductive Organs

- 9. Penis:
 - The male external reproductive organ-organ of transfer (sperm/semen) containing the urethra.



Male Reproductive Organs



- 17. Scrotum:
 - Sack around testicles- holds testes away from the body.

Male Reproductive Organs

- 14. Rectum



The image shows the cover of a spiral-bound notebook. The cover is a light beige or tan color with a fine, woven fabric texture. On the left side, there is a silver metal spiral binding. The text is centered on the cover in a black, serif font.

Female Reproductive Organs

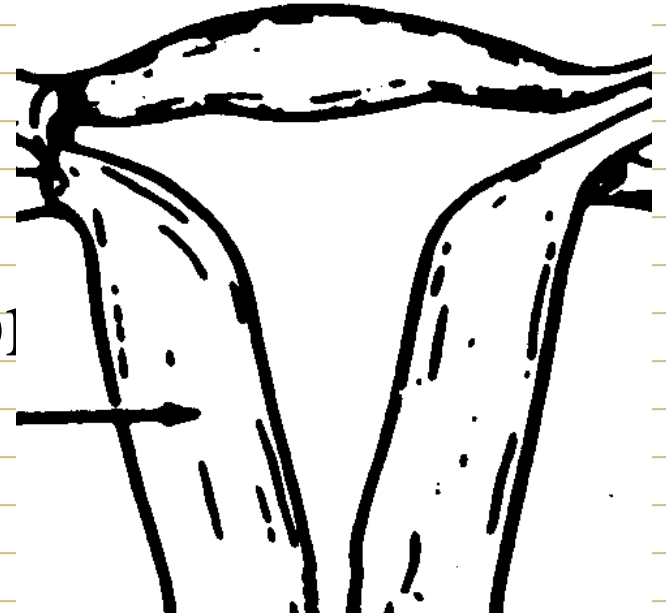
Reproduction

Female Reproductive Parts

- 1. Hymen
- 2. Vaginal Opening
- 3. Anus
- 4. Labia Minora
- 5. Labia Majora
- 6. Urethral Opening
- 7. Clitoris
- 8. Mons Pubis (Pubic Hair)

Female Reproductive Organs

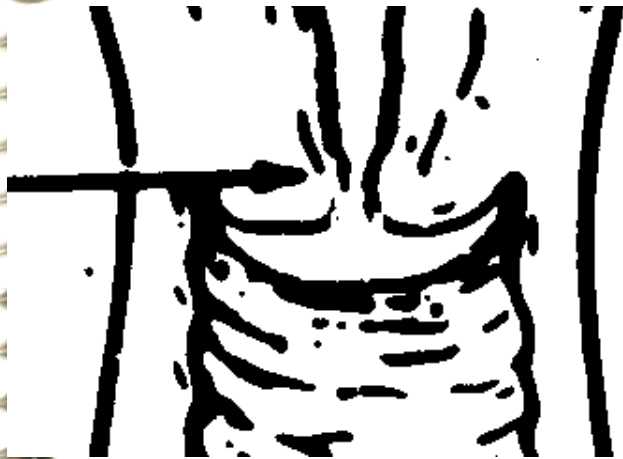
- 11. Uterus:
 - Also known as the womb: organ that provides protection, nutrients, and houses the fetus.



Female Reproductive Organs

- 12. Cervix:

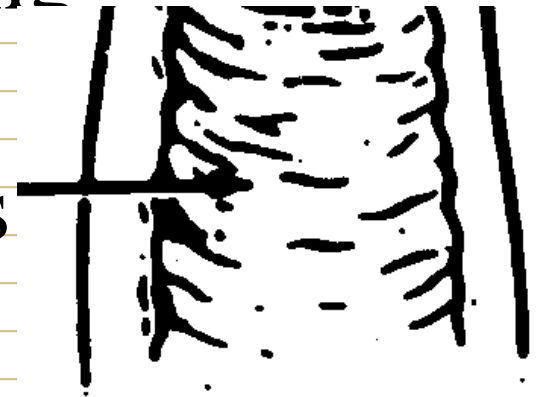
- The opening to the uterus which leads to the vagina. It helps hold the baby in the womb. In order for birth to occur the cervix must dilate.



Female Reproductive Organs

- 16. Vagina:

- The passageway leading from the female's external genital organs to the uterus. During birth, it is referred to as the birthing canal.



Female Reproductive Organs

- 9. Fallopian tube:
 - The “oviduct.” This is a passageway to transport the egg from the ovary to the uterus.



Female Reproductive Organs

- 10. Ovary:
 - Two almond shaped organs which produce the female egg.



Female Reproductive Organs

- 13. Urinary Bladder:
 - Location urine is stored until it exits the body



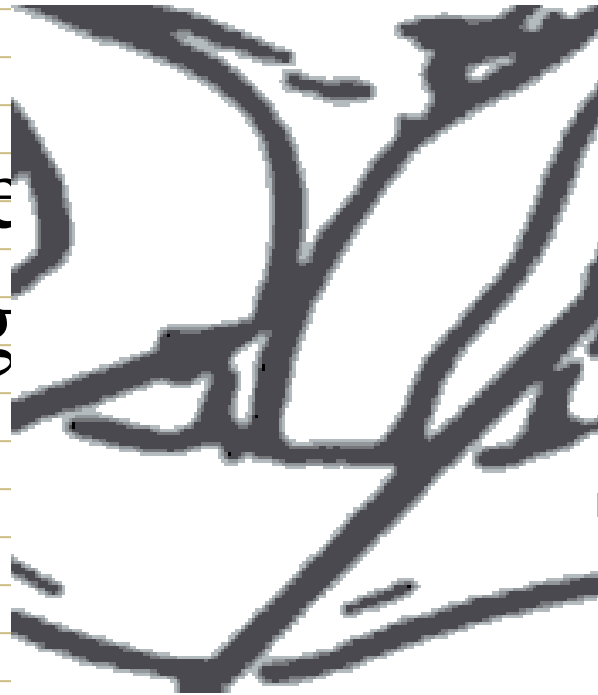
Female Reproductive Organs

- 14. Pubic Bone



Female Reproductive Organs

- 15. Urethra:
 - One of the three outside opening to the women's body.



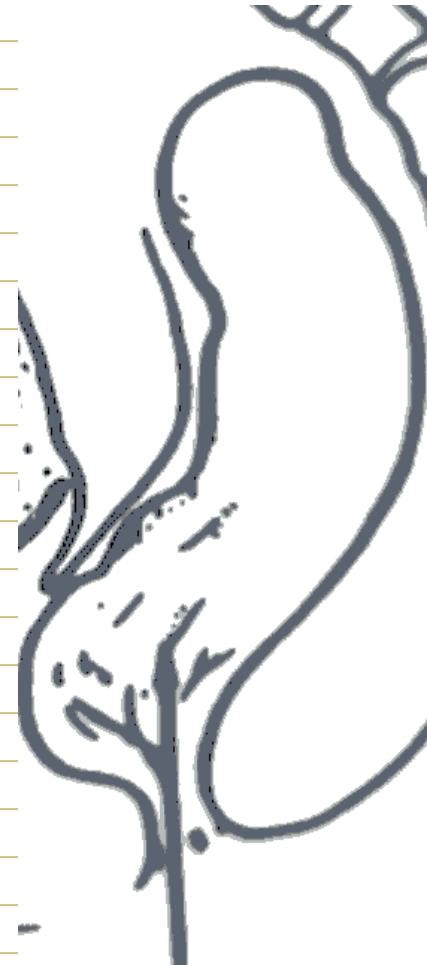
Female Reproductive Organs

- 17. Vaginal Opening:
 - One of the three outside openings to the women's body.

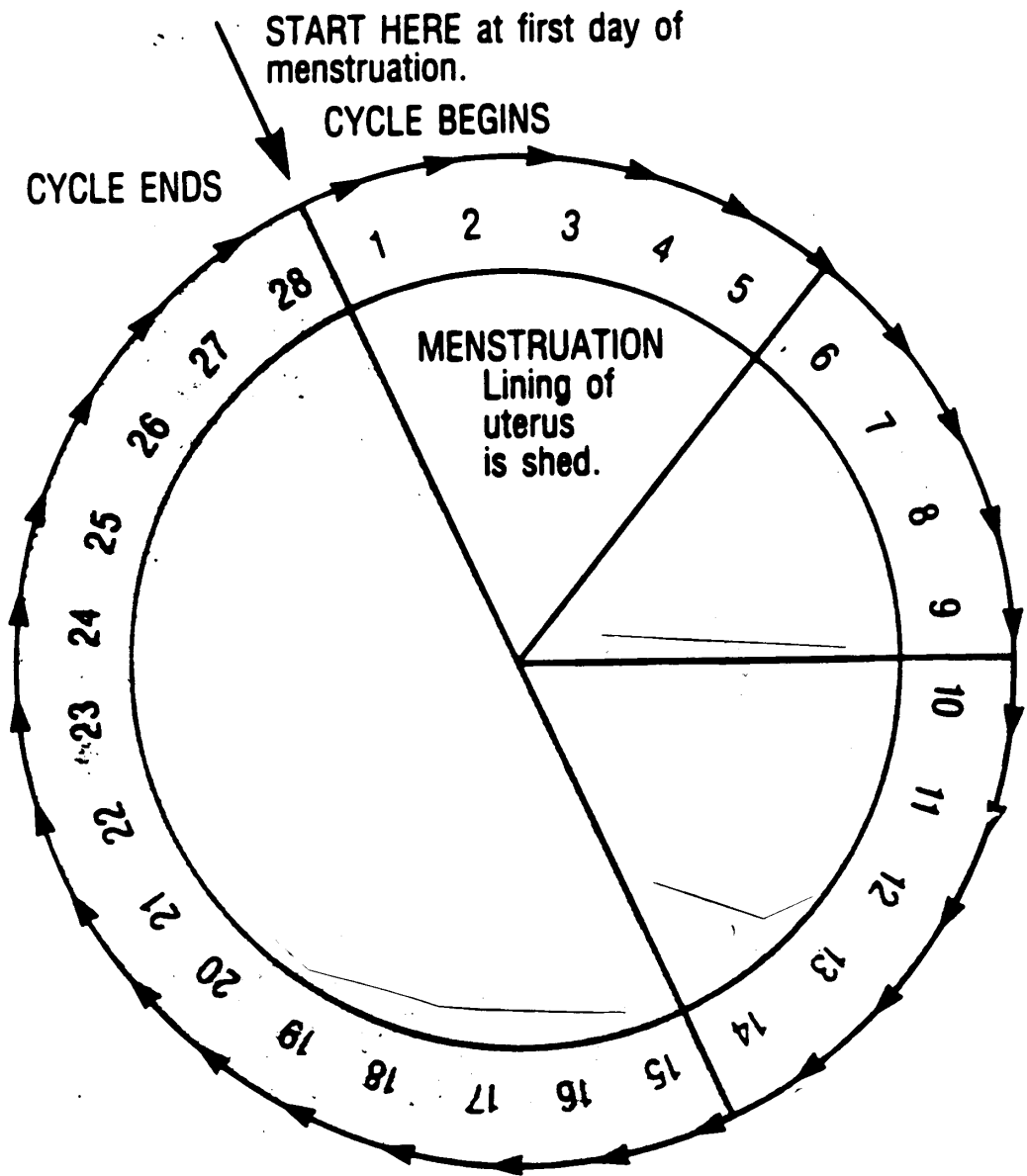


Female Reproductive Organs

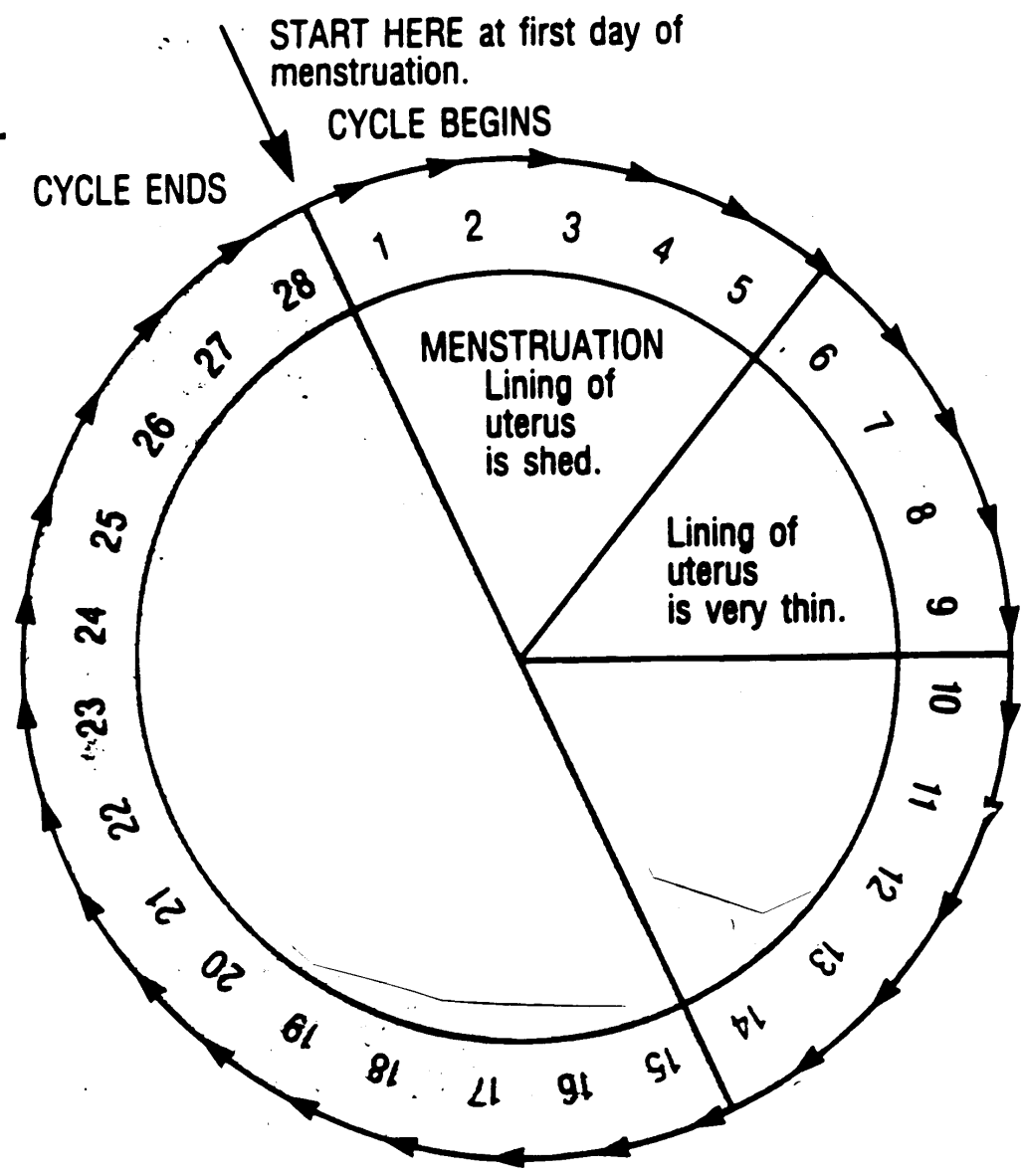
- 18. Rectum:
 - One of the three outside openings to the women's body.



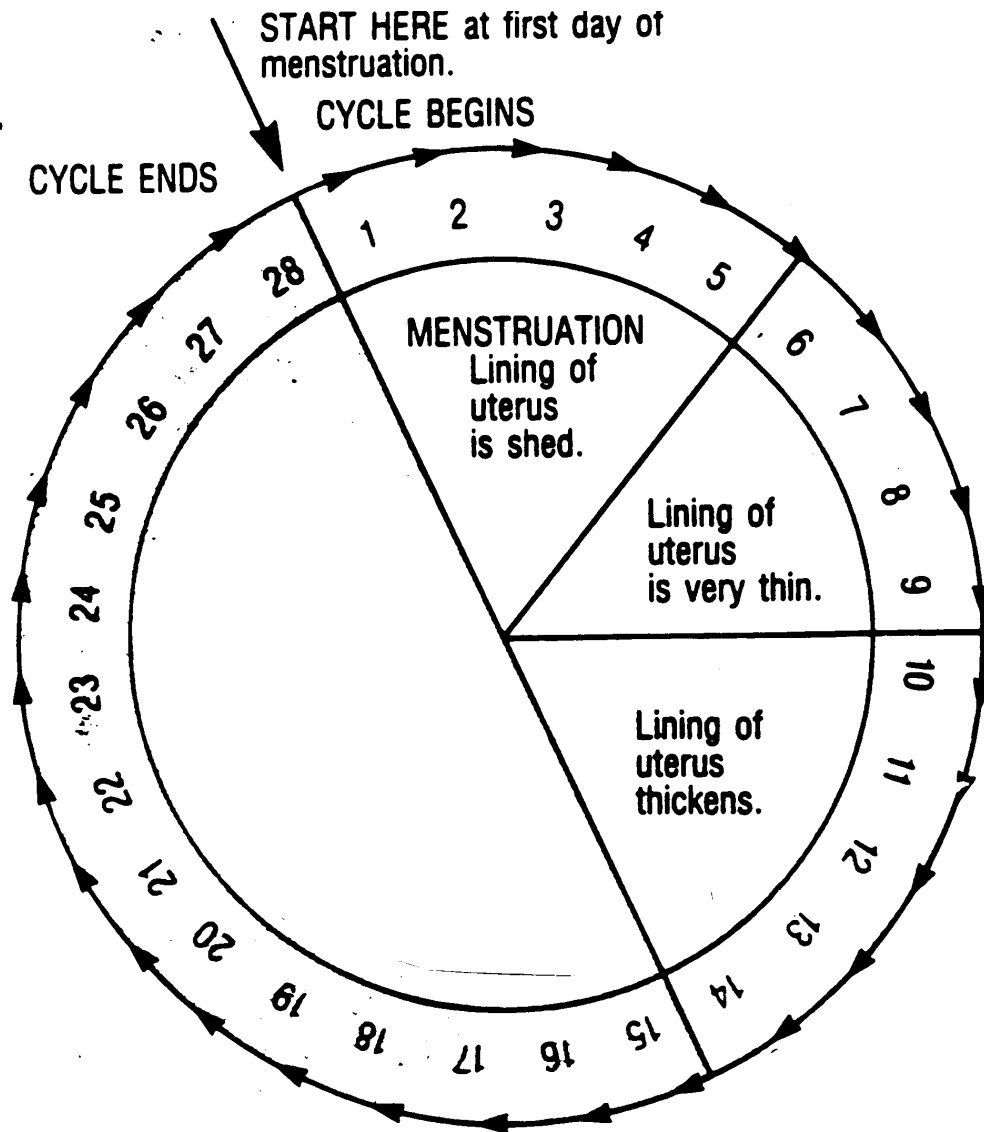
Phase One



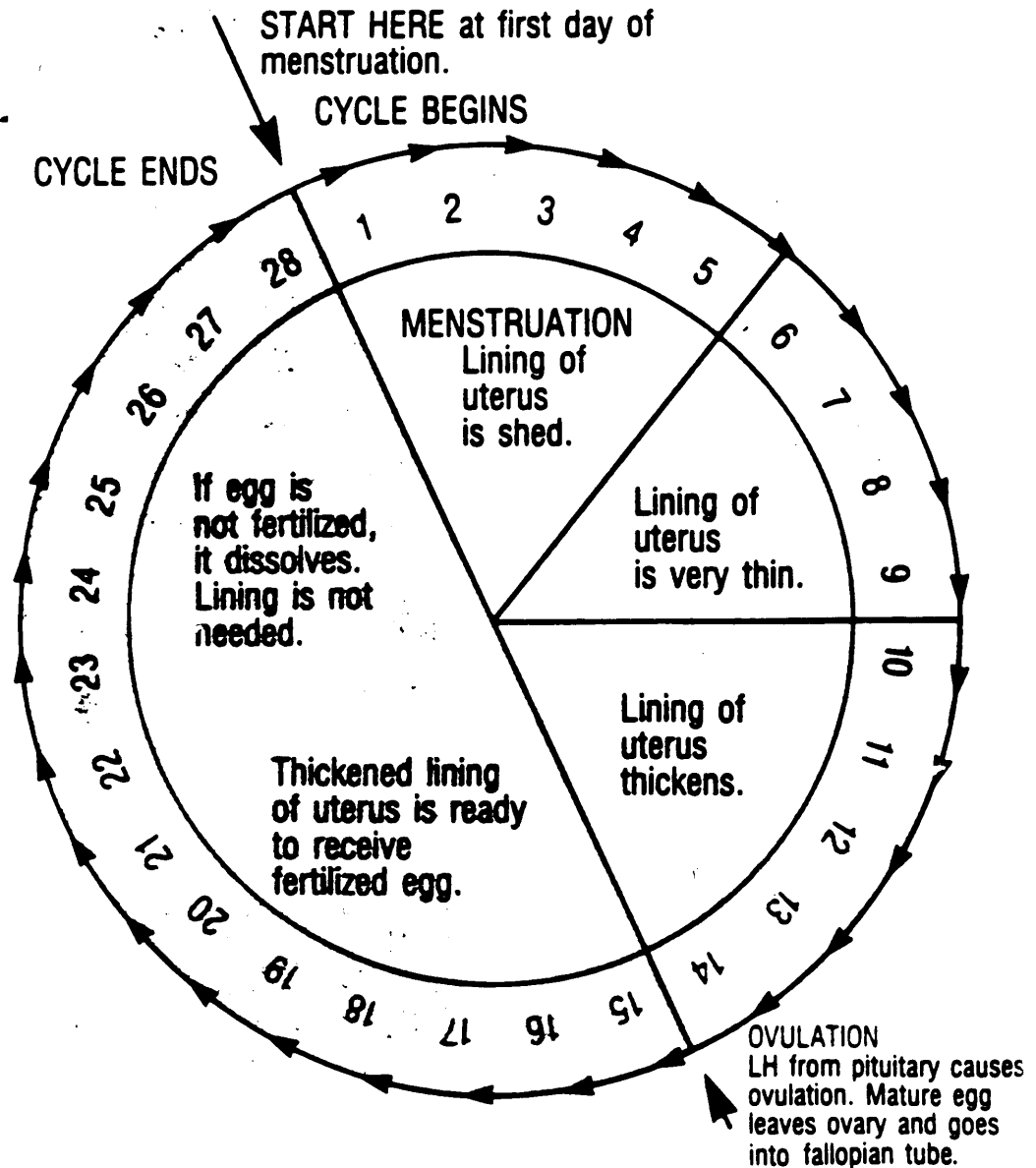
Phase Two



Phase Three



Phase Four



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Related Concerns

Males

Circumcision

- To cut off the foreskin of the penis

Semen

- A combination of fluid that helps nourish the sperm. It also helps the sperm move through the urethra.

Nocturnal Emission

- A normal, involuntary ejaculation of semen while the male is asleep.

Impotence

- The failure to get or maintain an erection. Reasons may be emotional or physical.

Vasectomy

- Surgical procedure for sterilization of the male. Vas Deferens are cut!

Prostate Cancer

- Abnormal cell growth in the prostate gland. It can be slow growing or fast growing.
- 1/3 of all men in their 60's have some slow growing cancerous cells in their prostate.

Time Line

- Infancy
- Ages 11-14
- Ages 13-16
- Late Teens
- Throughout life
- Erections begin
- Secondary Sex Characteristics Appear
- Sperm produced in adult amounts
- Peak sexual urges
- If good health is present, sex urge and ability to father children continue.

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Related Concerns

Females

Breast Cancer

- Abnormal cell growth of the breast tissue.
- #2 killer among women
- Usually detected by a lump in the breast
- Self examinations should be done on a monthly basis.

Uterine or Cervical Cancer

- Abnormal growth of cells in the uterus or cervix.
- Symptoms: Abnormal bleeding or vaginal discharge or the appearance of a tumor.

Endometriosis

- When the endometrium backs up into the fallopian tubes instead of being released to the outside of the body.
- Causes scar tissue and further complications.

Hysterectomy

- Surgical procedure in which the uterus is completely removed.
- Radical: Surgical removal of the uterus, cervix, ovaries, and fallopian tubes.
- Total: Surgical removal of the uterus and cervix

Tubal Ligation

- The tying or binding of the fallopian tubes as a method of sterilization

PMS

- Also known as Premenstrual Syndrome. Condition which occurs 7-10 days before the menstrual cycle begins.
- Symptoms: headaches, backaches, weight gain, breast tenderness, water retention, food craving, fainting, clumsiness- symptoms generally increase with onset of bleeding.

Menopause

- Age 45-55
- The menstrual cycle stops
- Hormone Changes

Time Line

- Ages 9-12
 - Secondary Sex Characteristics Appear
- Ages 11-14
 - Menstrual Cycle Begins
- Late 20's – 30's
 - Peak Sexual Urges
- Ages 45-55
 - Menopause