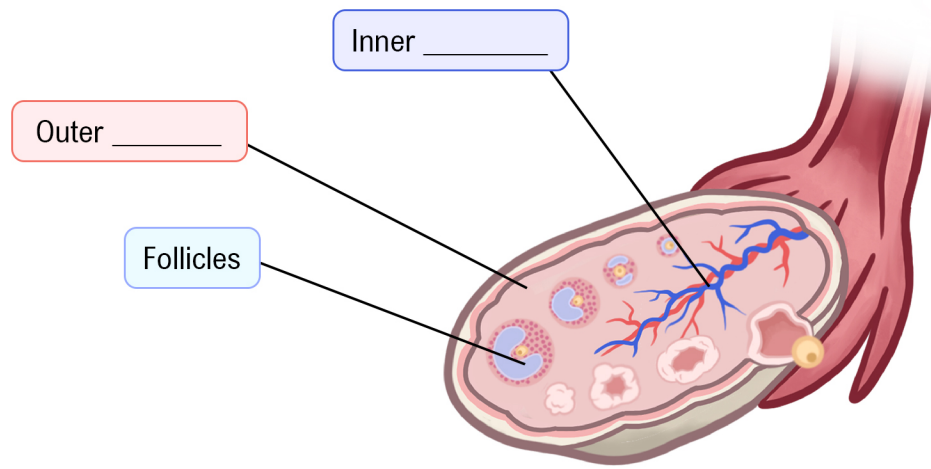
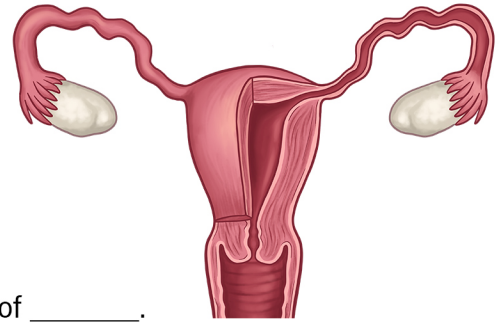


TOPIC: FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ANATOMY

The Ovaries

- ◆ **Ovaries:** Produce and store _____ (immature eggs); flank the uterus.
- ◆ Each ovary contains:
 - ▶ **Inner medulla:** Houses blood vessels and _____.
 - ▶ **Outer cortex:** Houses follicles and forming _____.
 - ▶ **Ovarian follicles:** Saclike structures consisting of oocyte enclosed in layers of _____.



EXAMPLE

Oocytes develop within the _____.

- a) Inner medulla.
- b) Ovarian follicles.
- c) Uterus.
- d) Cervix.

PRACTICE

Where are the ovaries located in the female reproductive system?

- a) Inferior to the vagina.
- b) Near the cervix.
- c) Within the uterus.
- d) On either side of the uterus

TOPIC: FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ANATOMY

The Uterine Tubes

◆ **Uterine Tubes:** Initial part of female duct system; receive ovulated oocyte.

◆ Each uterine tube has _____ regions:

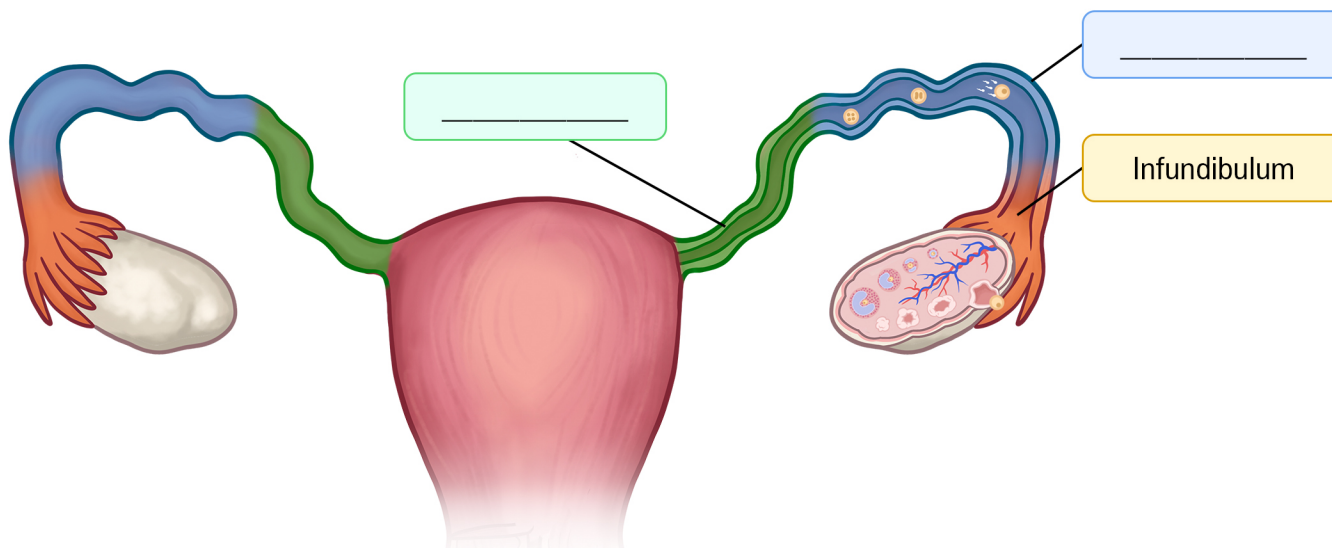
1. **Infundibulum:** _____ of uterine tube into peritoneal cavity.
 - ▶ Margin of infundibulum is surrounded by ciliated projections called **fimbriae**.
2. **Ampulla:** _____ part of the uterine tube - typically the site of _____.
3. **Isthmus:** _____ portion of uterine tube – empties into superolateral region of uterus.

Terminology Tip:

Infundibulum -
funnel shape.

Ampulla - *expanded*
structure.

Isthmus - *narrowing*.



EXAMPLE

Which structure is typically the site of fertilization?

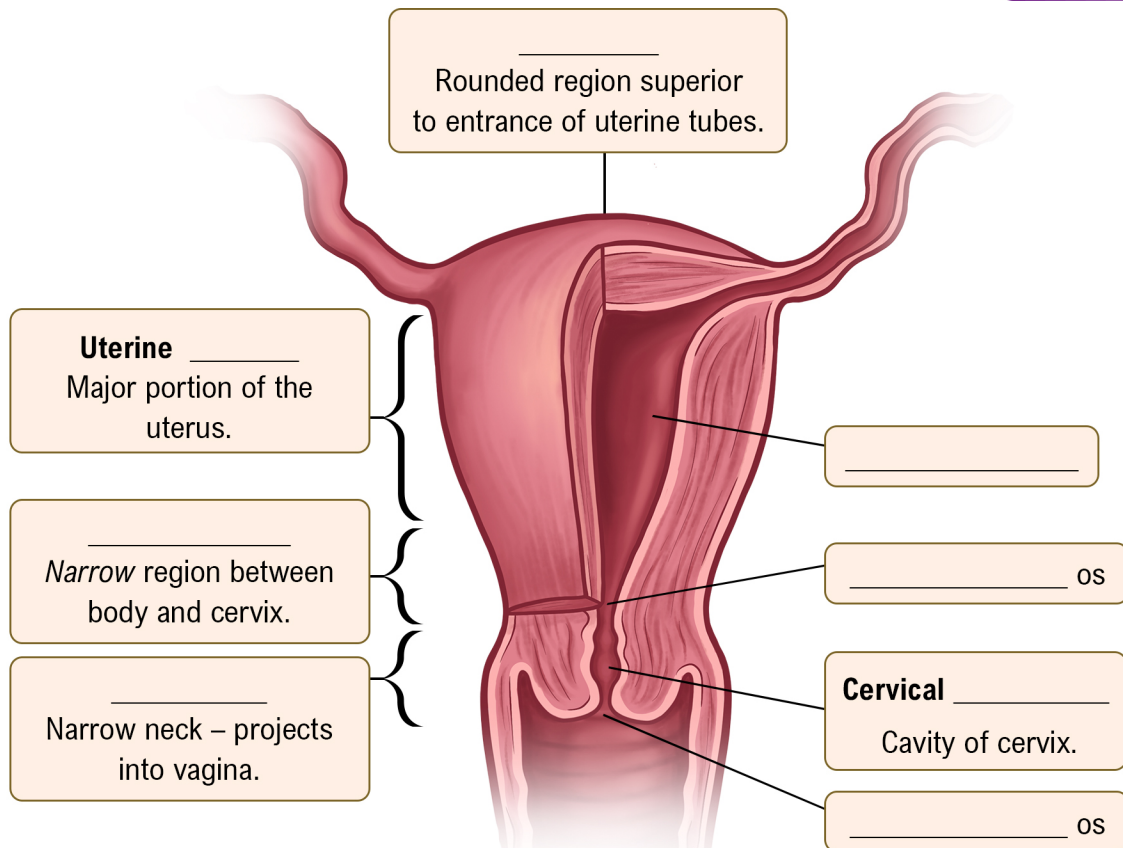
- a) The infundibulum.
- b) The fimbriae.
- c) The ampulla.
- d) The isthmus.

TOPIC: FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ANATOMY

The Uterus

- ◆ **Uterus:** Hollow, thick-walled, muscular organ in the pelvic cavity.
 - Receives, retains, and nourishes fertilized _____ (a mature egg).

Terminology Tip:
In gynecology, 'os'
refers to an opening



EXAMPLE

The narrowing portion of the uterus just above the cervix is the _____.

- a) Lumen.
- b) Isthmus.
- c) Cervical canal.
- d) Fundus.

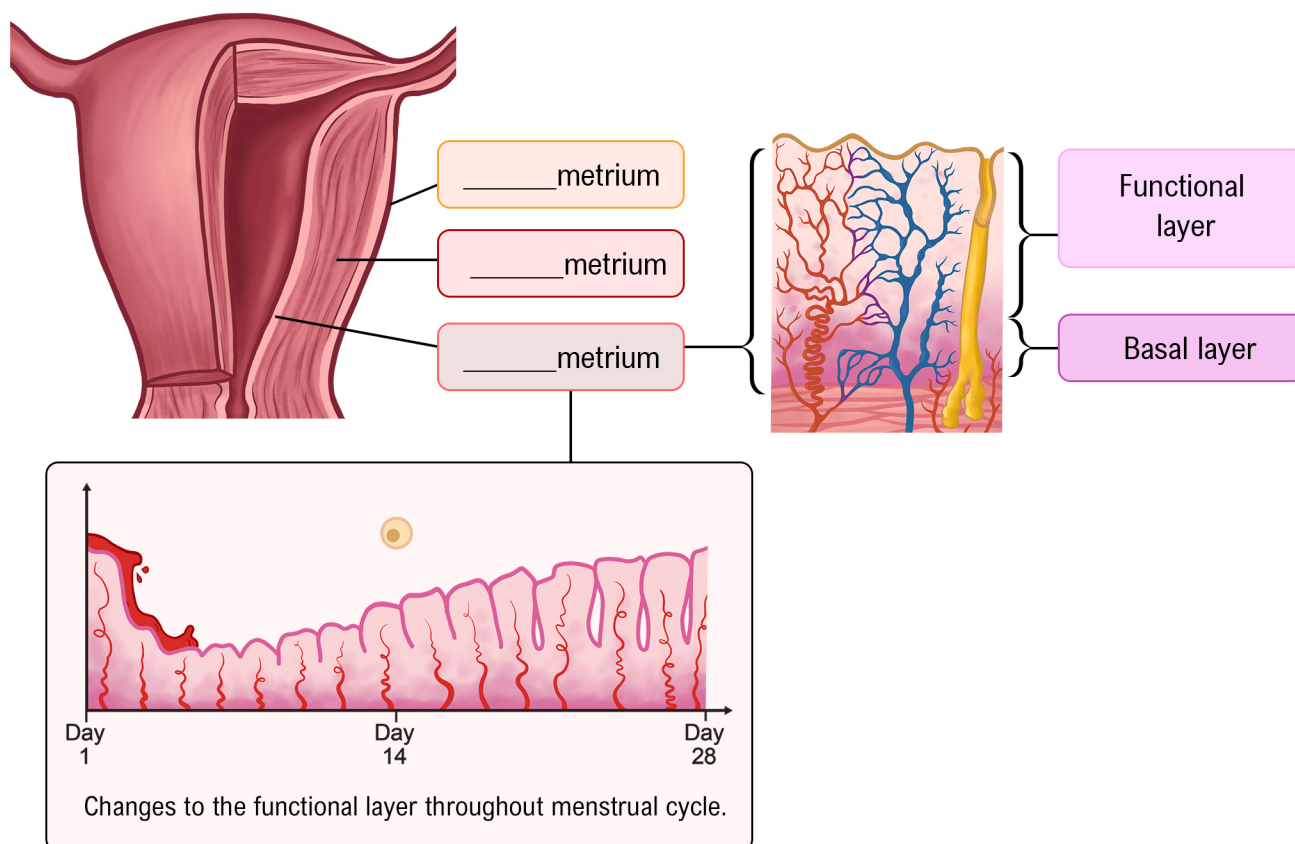
TOPIC: FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ANATOMY

The Uterine Wall

◆ The uterine wall is made up of _____ layers:

1. **Perimetrium:** _____ layer.
2. **Myometrium:** Middle layer composed of interlacing bundles of _____ muscle.
3. **Endometrium:** Mucosa that lines uterine cavity. Has _____ layers:
 - ▶ **Functional Layer:** Undergoes _____ changes in response to ovarian hormones.
 - ▶ **Basal Layer:** Contains _____ cells that form new functional layer when old one sheds.

Terminology Tip:
The suffix *metrium*
means *uterus*



EXAMPLE

The endometrium undergoes monthly changes under the influence of which hormones?

- a) Estrogen and testosterone.
- b) Oxytocin and prolactin.
- c) Progesterone and oxytocin.
- d) Estrogen and progesterone.

TOPIC: FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ANATOMY

PRACTICE

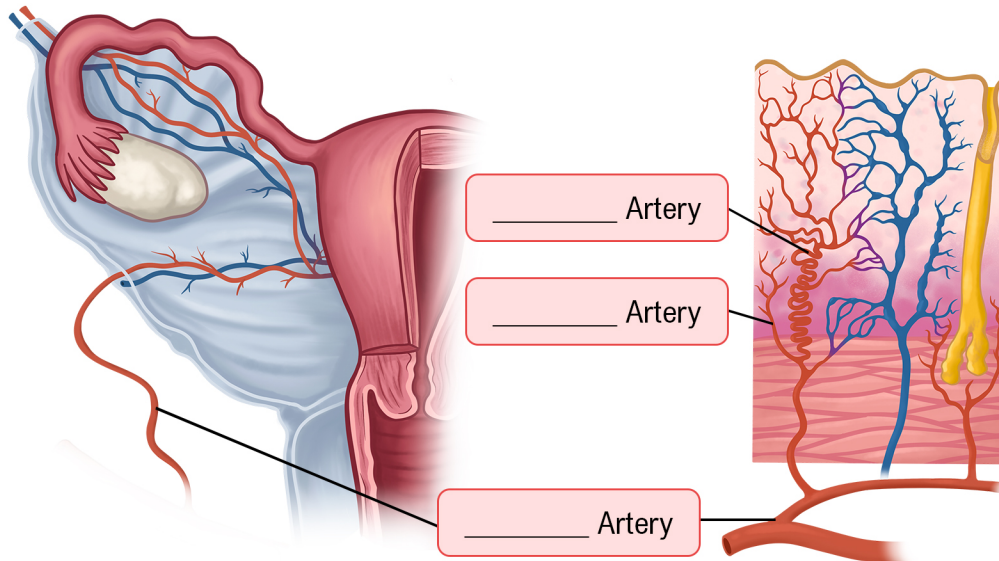
Within the endometrium, the _____ layer is shed during menstruation and the _____ layer contains stem cells.

- a) Functional; myometrium.
- b) Functional; basal.
- c) Perimetrium; myometrium.
- d) Basal; functional.

TOPIC: FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ANATOMY

Vascular Supply of the Uterus

- ◆ The **uterine artery** provides blood supply to the uterus. It sends branches into uterine wall:
 - ▶ **Straight arteries** go to _____ layer and **spiral arteries** go to _____ layer.
 - Vasoconstriction of _____ arteries causes shedding of functional layer during menstruation.

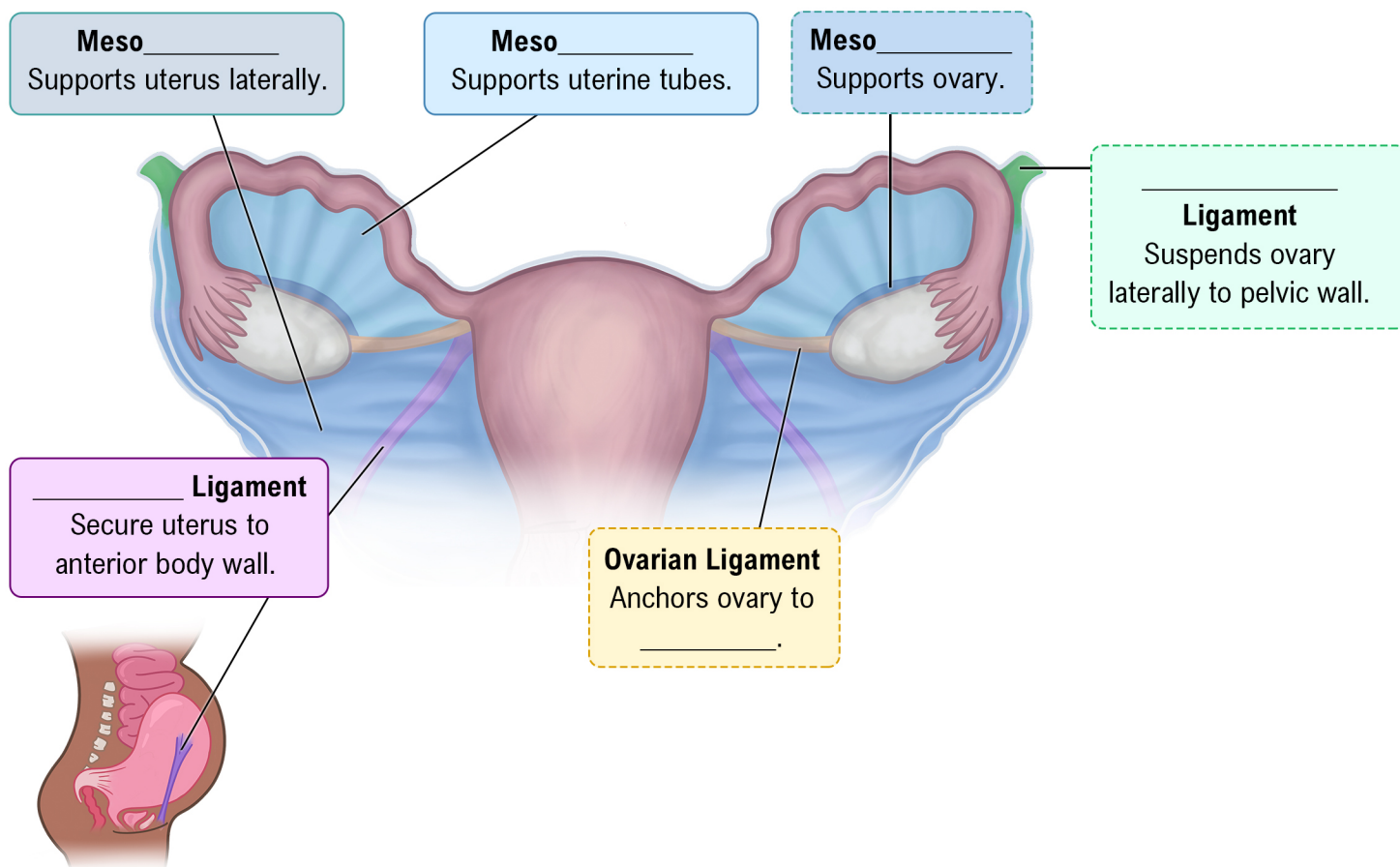


TOPIC: FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ANATOMY

Support Structures

- ◆ Female reproductive anatomy is supported by a series of _____.
- ◆ The largest is the **broad ligament;** has _____ parts:
 - ▶ 1) Mesometrium, 2) Mesosalpinx, and 3) Mesovarium.
 - ▶ Think of this ligament like shrink-wrap that covers the uterus, uterine tubes, and ovaries.

Terminology Tip:
Metrium means *uterus*
Salpinx means *tube*
Ovarium means *ovary*



EXAMPLE

The mesometrium provides:

- a) Support for the uterine tubes.
- b) Support for the ovary.
- c) Support for the uterus.
- d) Suspension of the ovary.

TOPIC: FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ANATOMY

PRACTICE

Which of the following is NOT one of the major support structures of the ovaries?

- a) The ovarian ligament.
- b) The round ligament.
- c) The suspensory ligament.
- d) The mesovarium.

TOPIC: FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ANATOMY

The Vagina

◆ **Vagina:** Female organ of copulation; tube that extends from the _____ to the body exterior.

- Pathway for delivery of infant and menstrual flow.

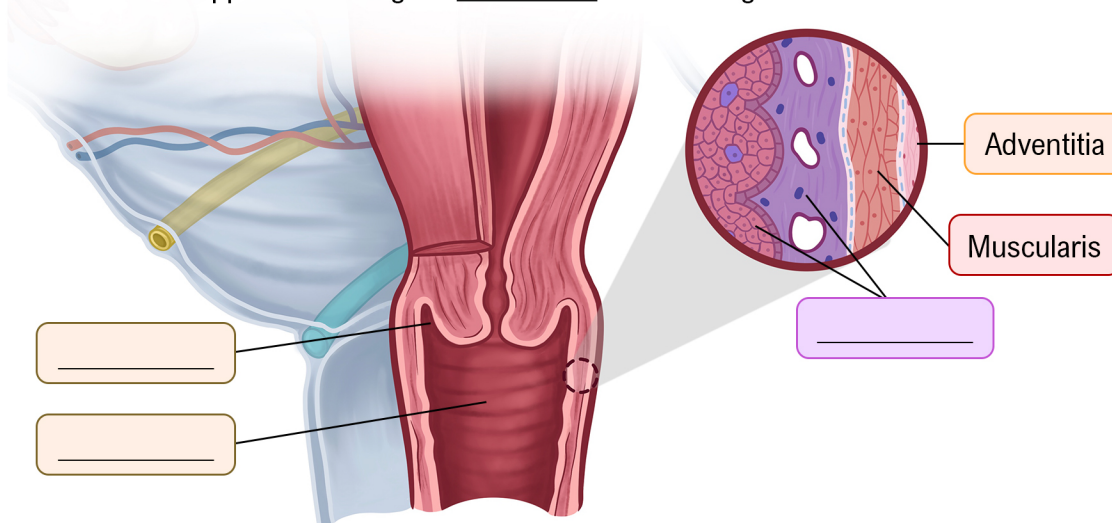
◆ Vaginal wall consists of _____ layers:

1. **Adventitia:** Fibroelastic _____ layer.
2. **Muscularis:** _____ muscle middle layer.
3. **Mucosa:** _____ layer marked with transverse ridges.

◆ Lubricated by cervical mucous glands and mucosal fluid from vaginal walls.

◆ **Vaginal Fornix:** Recess from upper end of vaginal _____ surrounding cervix.

Terminology Tip:
Adventitia often describes the *outermost layer of tubular organs*
Fornix refers to an *arch-like structure*



EXAMPLE

The vagina extends from the _____ to the _____.

- a) Cervix; external os.
- b) Fundus; body exterior.
- c) Internal os; body exterior.
- d) Cervix; body exterior.

PRACTICE

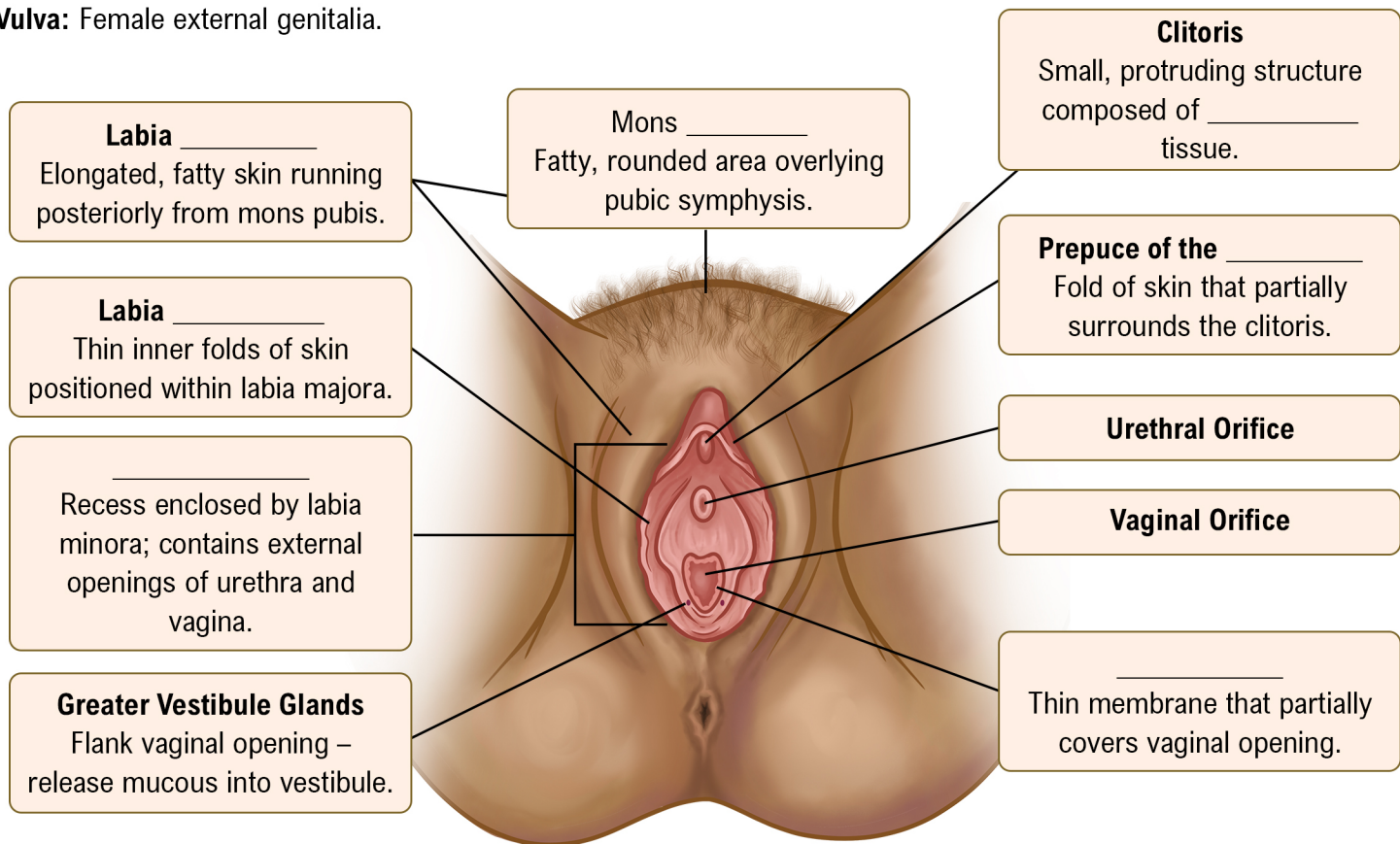
The uterine wall and the vaginal wall share some superficial similarities. For example, in both structures, the middle layer is composed of:

- a) Smooth muscle.
- b) Fibroelastic tissue.
- c) Mucosa.
- d) Adipose tissue.

TOPIC: FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ANATOMY

External Genitalia

◆ **Vulva:** Female external genitalia.



EXAMPLE

Which external female genital structure consists of fatty tissue covering the pubic symphysis and is often (post puberty) covered in pubic hair?

- a) Labia minora.
- b) Labia majora.
- c) Clitoris.
- d) Mons pubis.

PRACTICE

The term 'vestibule' in the context of female anatomy refers to the area enclosed within the:

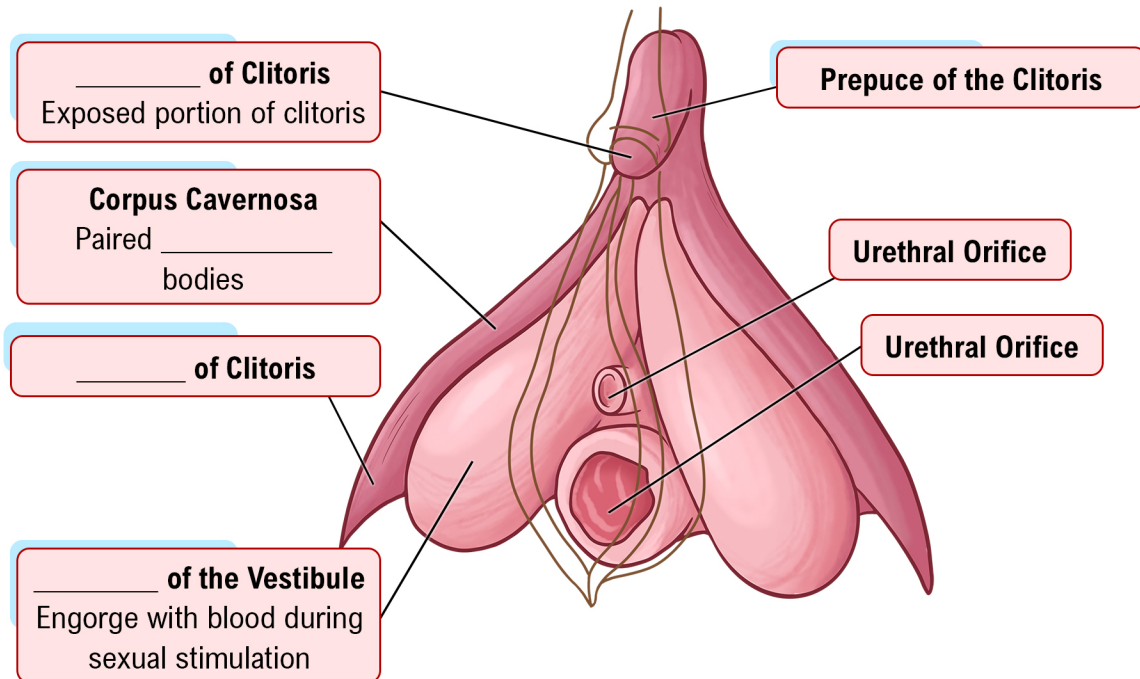
- a) Clitoris.
- b) Labia minora.
- c) Mons pubis.
- d) Urethral orifice.

TOPIC: FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ANATOMY

Clitoral Anatomy

◆ The _____ is richly innervated and contributes to female sexual arousal.

◆ *Recall:* The clitoris is **homologous** to the male _____.



EXAMPLE

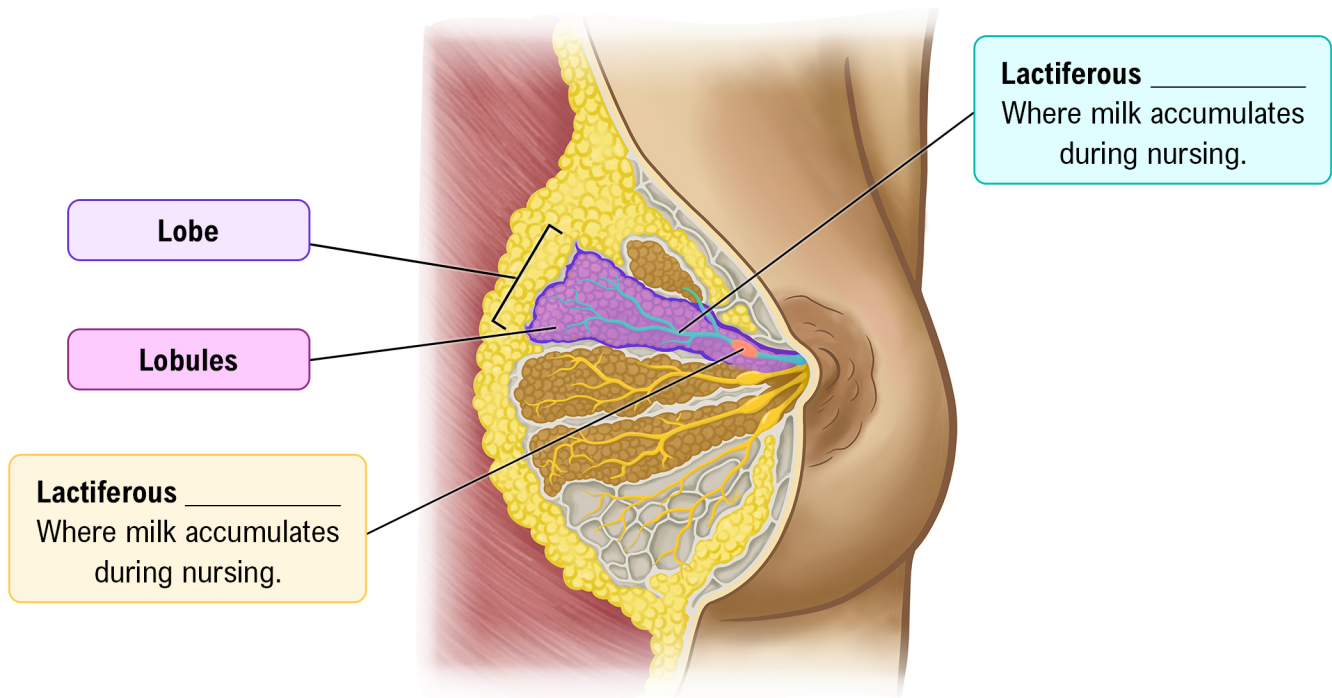
Male and female reproductive anatomy share some homologous structures. Which of the following structures does not have a direct homologue?

- a) The uterus.
- b) The prepuce of the clitoris.
- c) The corpus cavernosa.
- d) The bulbs of the vestibule.

TOPIC: FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ANATOMY

Mammary Glands

- ◆ Modified _____ glands within subcutaneous tissue of breast.
- ◆ Only function in _____ females. Produce milk in response to hormonal stimulation.
- ◆ Each mammary gland contains _____ lobes that radiate and open at nipple.
 - ▶ **Lobes:** Separated by fibrous _____ tissue and fat.
 - ▶ **Lobules:** Smaller units in lobes; contain glandular alveoli that produce _____ during lactation.



EXAMPLE

In lactating females, milk is produced in the:

- a) Glandular alveoli, which are located in the lactiferous sinus.
- b) Lactiferous ducts, which are located within the lactiferous sinus.
- c) Glandular alveoli, which are located in the lobules.
- d) Lactiferous sinus.

PRACTICE

Mammary glands are actually modified _____.

- a) Lacrimal glands.
- b) Sebaceous glands.
- c) Mucous glands.
- d) Sweat glands.