

The Human Reproductive System

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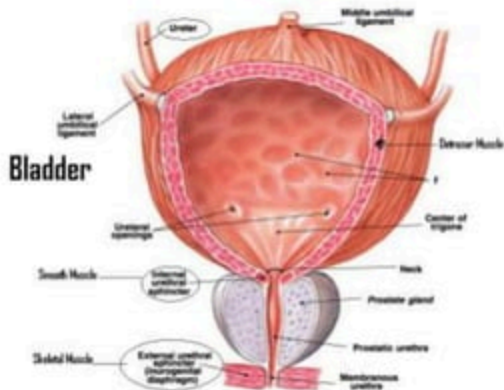
Penis

Male Reproductive System



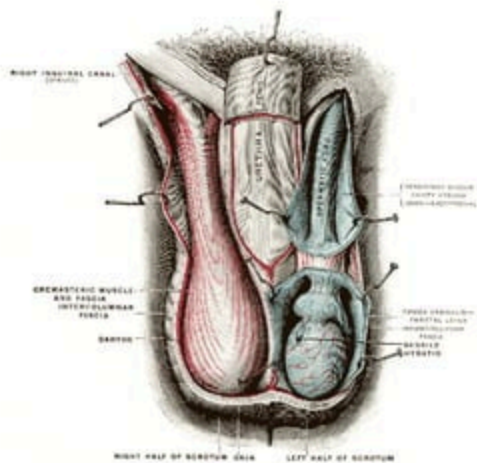
This is the male organ used in sexual intercourse. It has three parts: the root, which attaches to the wall of the abdomen; the body, or shaft; and the glans, which is the cone-shaped part at the end of the penis. The glans, also called the head of the penis, is covered with a loose layer of skin called foreskin. This skin is sometimes removed in a procedure called circumcision

Bladder



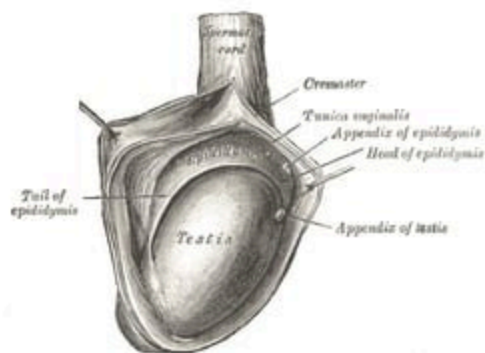
The bladder, part of the urinary system, is a hollow stretchable organ in the lower abdomen. Ureters carry urine from the kidneys to the bladder, and the bladder empties through the urethra. In the female, the bladder lies against the uterus and vagina; and in the male, against the rectum.

Scrotum



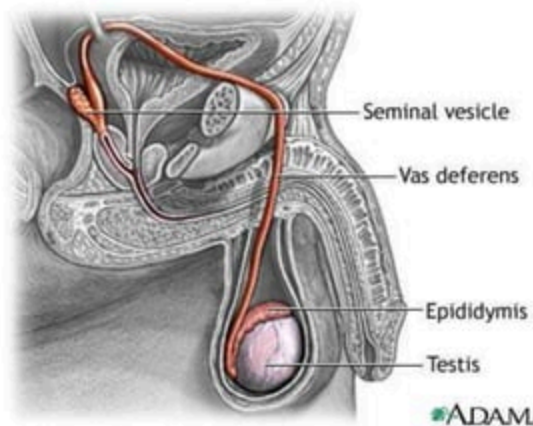
- **Scrotum:** This is the loose pouch-like sac of skin that hangs behind and below the penis. It contains the testicles (also called testes), as well as many nerves and blood vessels. The scrotum acts as a "climate control system" for the testes. For normal sperm development, the testes must be at a temperature slightly cooler than body temperature.

Testes



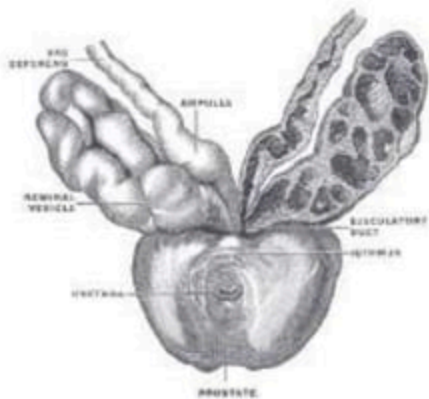
- These are oval organs about the size of large olives that lie in the scrotum, secured at either end by a structure called the spermatic cord. Most men have two testes. The testes are responsible for making testosterone, the primary male sex hormone, and for generating sperm.

Vas Deferens



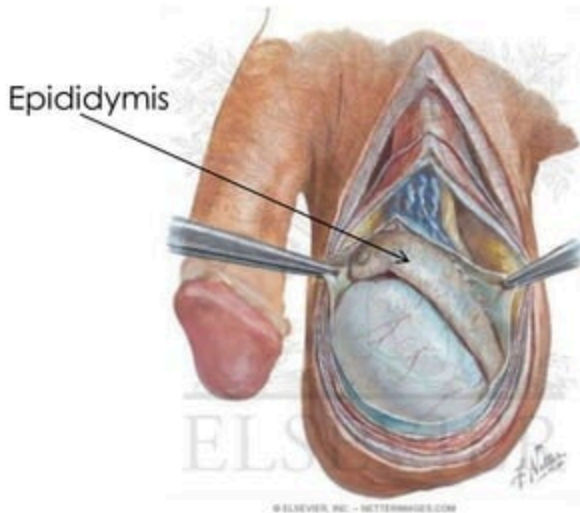
- The tube on each side which leads from the testis to the urethra, carrying sperm and some other components of seminal fluid. Each vas ends by joining the duct of a seminal vesicle

Seminal Vesicle



- One of a pair of glands in male mammals that secrete a liquid component of semen into the vas deferens. This secretion is alkaline, which neutralizes the acidic conditions in the female genital tract, and contains fructose, used by the sperm as a source of energy

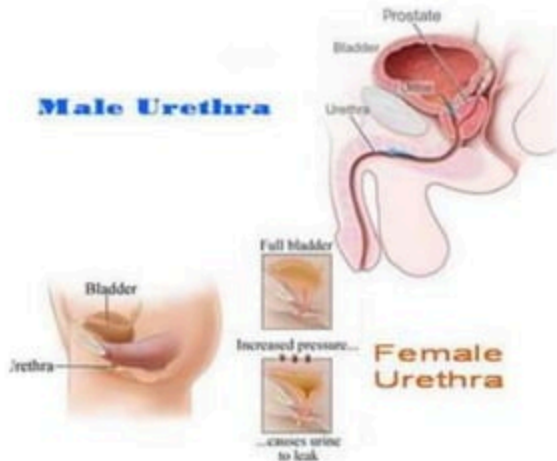
Epididymis



- The epididymis is a long, twisted and coiled tubule. While in the epididymis, sperm mature and gain motility. The epididymis stores sperm until they are ready to be ejaculated. The smooth muscle of the epididymis helps propel mature sperm into the ductus deferens via peristaltic contractions.

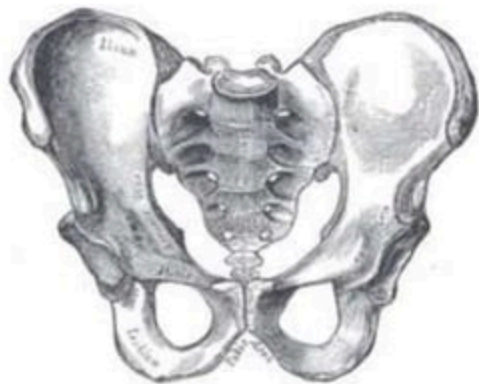
Urethra

Male Urethra



- The passage from the bladder to the outside world. Short in the female, and nothing more nor less than an exit for urine. Long and tortuous in the male, and with a dual role: the vas deferens on each side joins the duct from the seminal vesicle to form the ejaculatory duct

Pubic Bone



- Pubis forms anterior part of pelvic ring created by the hip bones. Anterior muscles of the abdominal wall insert into the pubis.
- Mons pubis is one organ which is exclusive to women and works as a protection pad during intercourse

Vagina



- The vagina is a canal that joins the cervix (the lower part of uterus) to the outside of the body. It also is known as the birth canal.
- The vagina is the female sex organ. It receives the male penis during sexual intercourse, provides the passageway for menstrual blood during menstruation, and serves as the birth canal for fetal offspring.

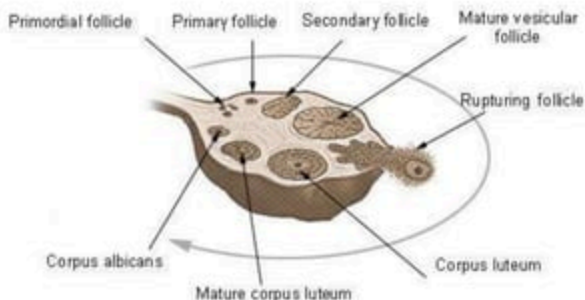
Fallopian Tubes



- The fallopian tubes connect the ovaries to the uterus. One egg cell each month is released from the ovaries, floats down the fallopian tubes, and into the uterus.

Ovaries

Structure of an Ovary



- The ovaries are a pair of female reproductive organs. They are located in the pelvis, one on each side of the uterus. The ovaries are connected to each other by the Fallopian tubes. Each ovary is about the size and shape of an almond. The ovaries have two functions: they produce eggs (also called ova) and female hormones. The size of each ovary is about 1.5 inches long.



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