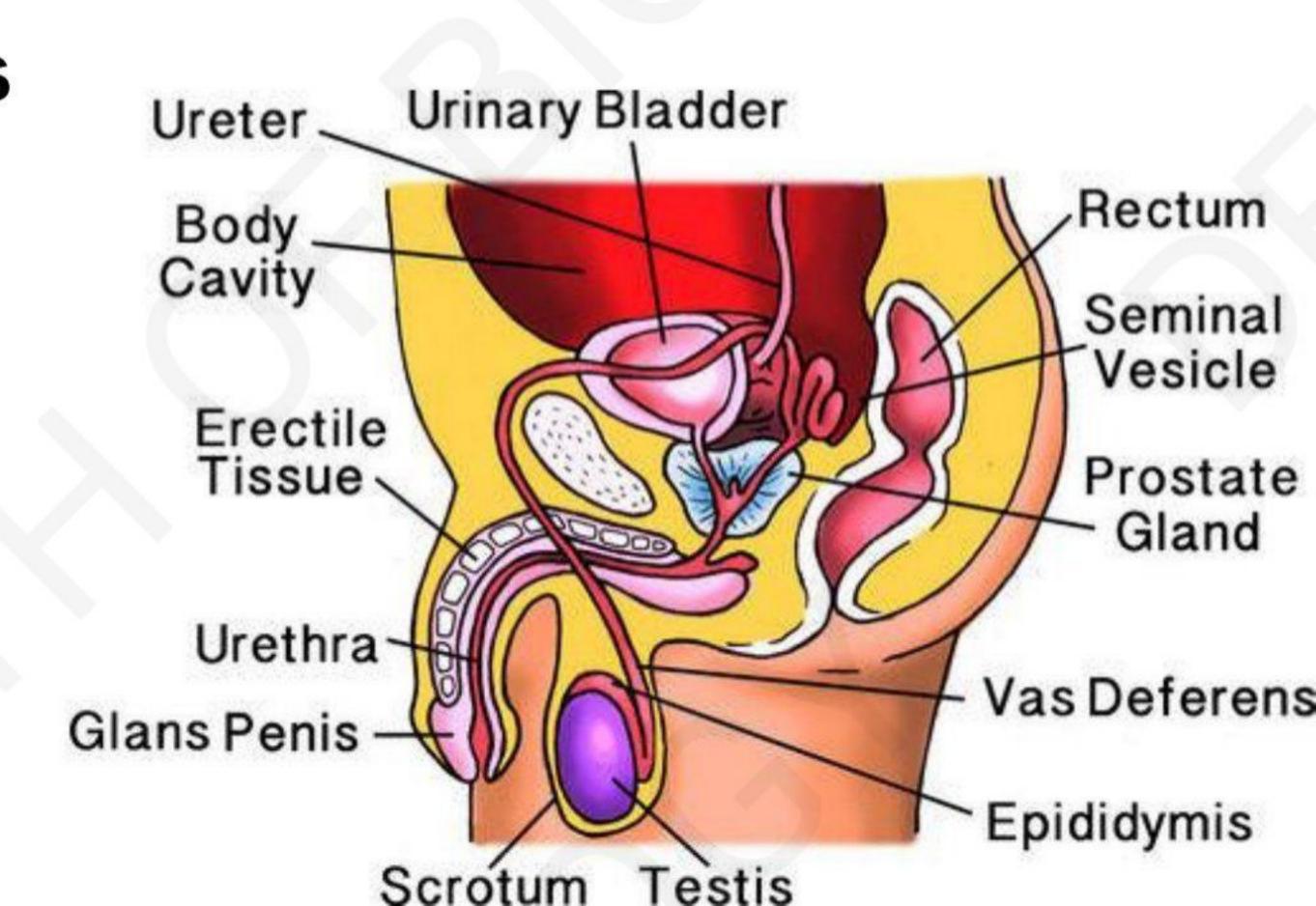
MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

- Situated in pelvic girdle
- Includes testes, external genitalia, accessory ducts and glands



- Testes are present in scrotum sac (located outside the body) because sperm formation requires 2-3 degree lower temperature than the body
- Length= 4-5 cm DEPTH OF BIOLOGY
- Width= 2-3 cm
- Each testes has 250 compartement, covered by dense covering

Each compartment has highly coiled 3 seminiferous tubules

Seminiferous tubules are lined by 2 type of cells

• INTERSTITIAL SPACE:

Contains small blood vessels and interstitial/ leydig cells

Synthesise and secrete

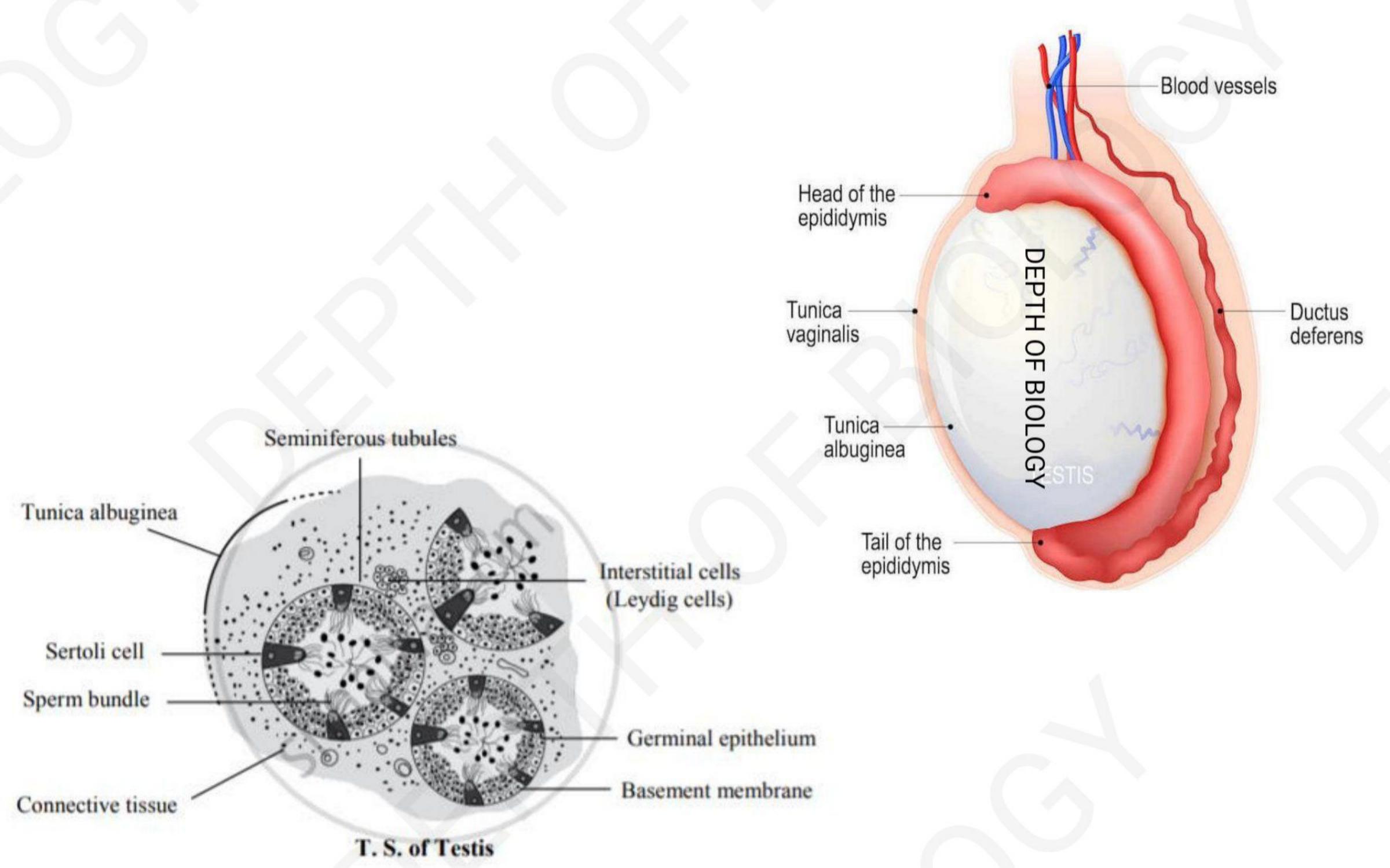
Male germ cell
Perform
spermatogenesis
DEPTH OF BIOLOGY

Sertoli cells/ nurse cell

Provide nourishment

Testicular hormone called androgen

Immunological competent cells are also present



Pathway of sperm

DEPTH OF BIOLOGY

Seminiferous tubule

Tubula recti

Rete testes

Vasa efferentia

Epididymus

Vasa deferns

Inguinal canal

Ampulla

Ejaculatory duct

Urethra

Ejaculate

Inseminate

MALE ACCESSORY DUCTS

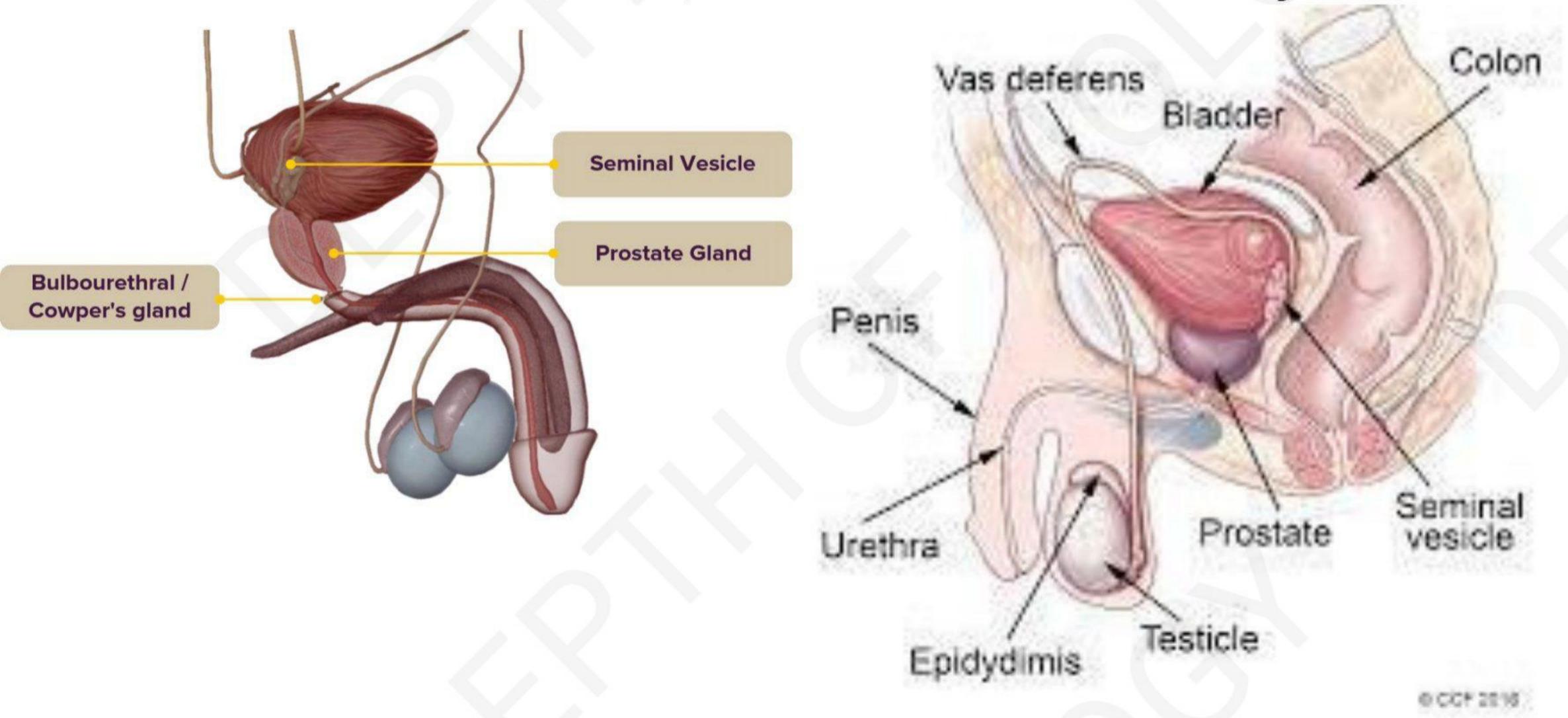
- It includes
- 1. Rete testes
- 2. Vasa efferentia
- 3. Epididymus
- 4. Vasa deferens

ACCESSORY GLANDS

- 1. Paired seminal vesicle
- 2. Single prostrate gland
- 3. Paired bulbo-urethral gland

Secretion of all three glands constitutes seminal plasma or semen.

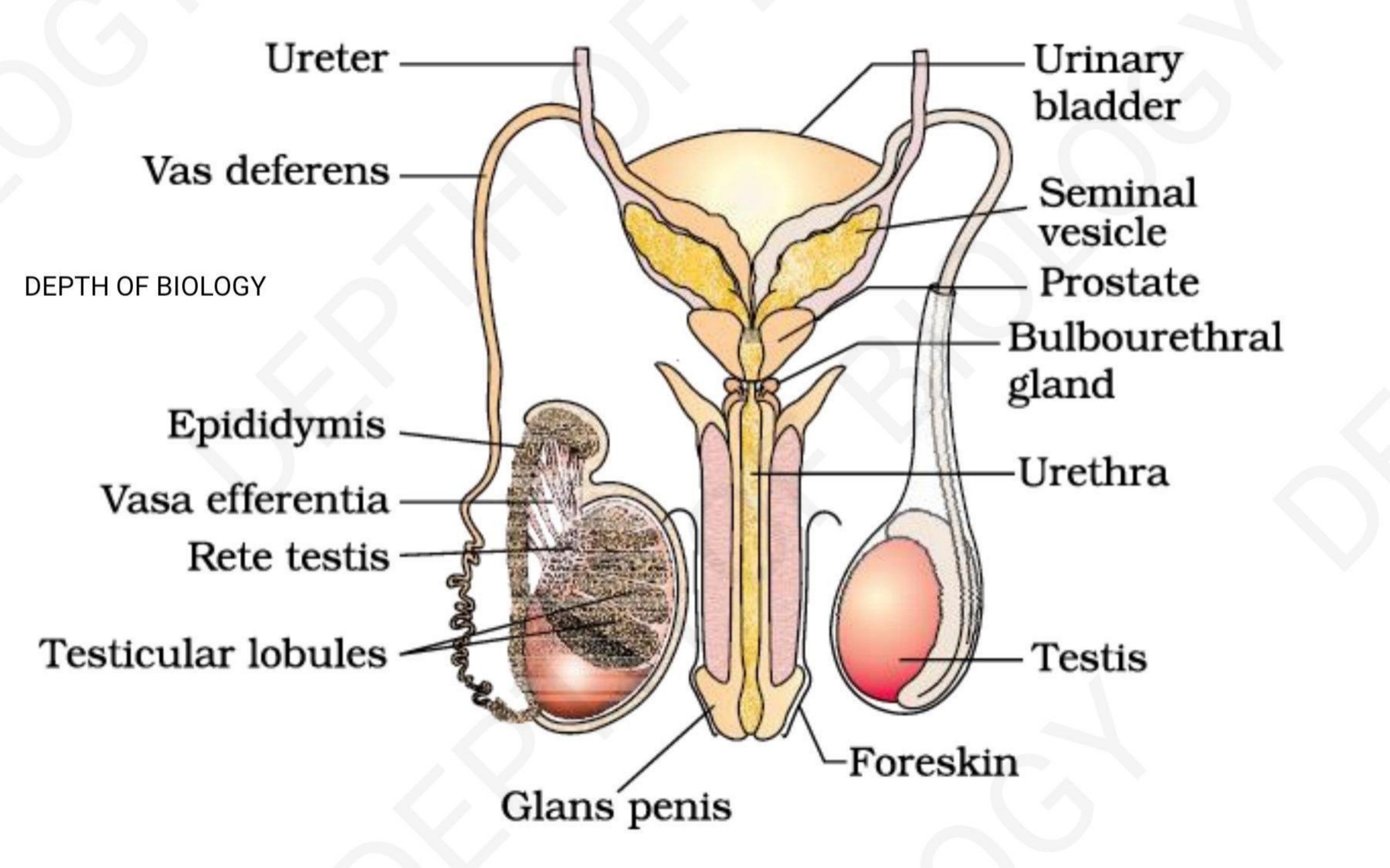
Semen is rich in fructose, Ca2+ and certain enzymes.



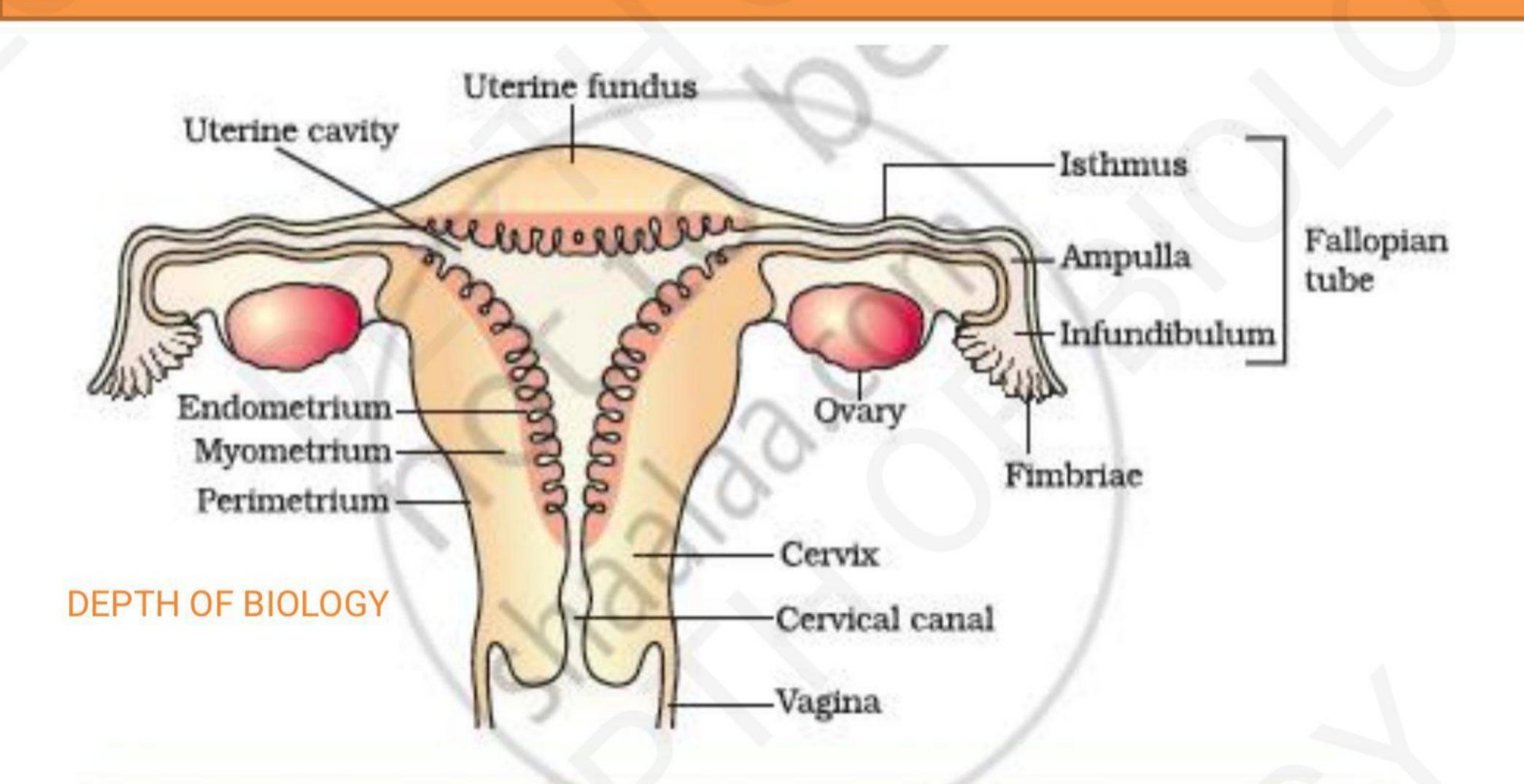
MALE EXTERNAL GENITALIA

DEPTH OF BIOLOGY

PENIS- made up of specialised tissue that helps in erection to facilitate insemination enlarged end of penis – GLANS PENIS Covered by foreskin



FEMALE REPDODUCTIVE SYSTEM



Diagrammatic sectional view of the female reproductive system

- A pair of ovaries
- A pair of oviduct/fallopian tube
- Uterus, cervix, vagina and external genitalia
- Paired mammary glands

ALL these are to structurally and functionally support the process of ovulation, fertilization, pregnancy, birth & child care

- Present on each side of lower abdomen, connected to the pelvic wall
- Covered by thin epithelium encloses ovarian stroma
- Releases egg every month
- Fimbriae (finger like projections) catch the egg and facilitate its transfer to further part of fallopian tube
- **Females should not smoke......because the ciliary movements in fallopian tube gets disturbed and hence egg may not be transported to site of fertilization which may lead to ectopic pregnancy

UTERUS/WOMB

- Its shape is like an inverted pear DEPTH OF BIOLOGY
- 3 walls are present -1. Endometrium: undergoes cyclic changes in menstrual cycle
- 2. Myometrium: exhibit strong contraction during parturation
- 3. Perimetrium: thin external lining

ACCESSORY DUCTS

10-12 cm long and comprises 3 main parts

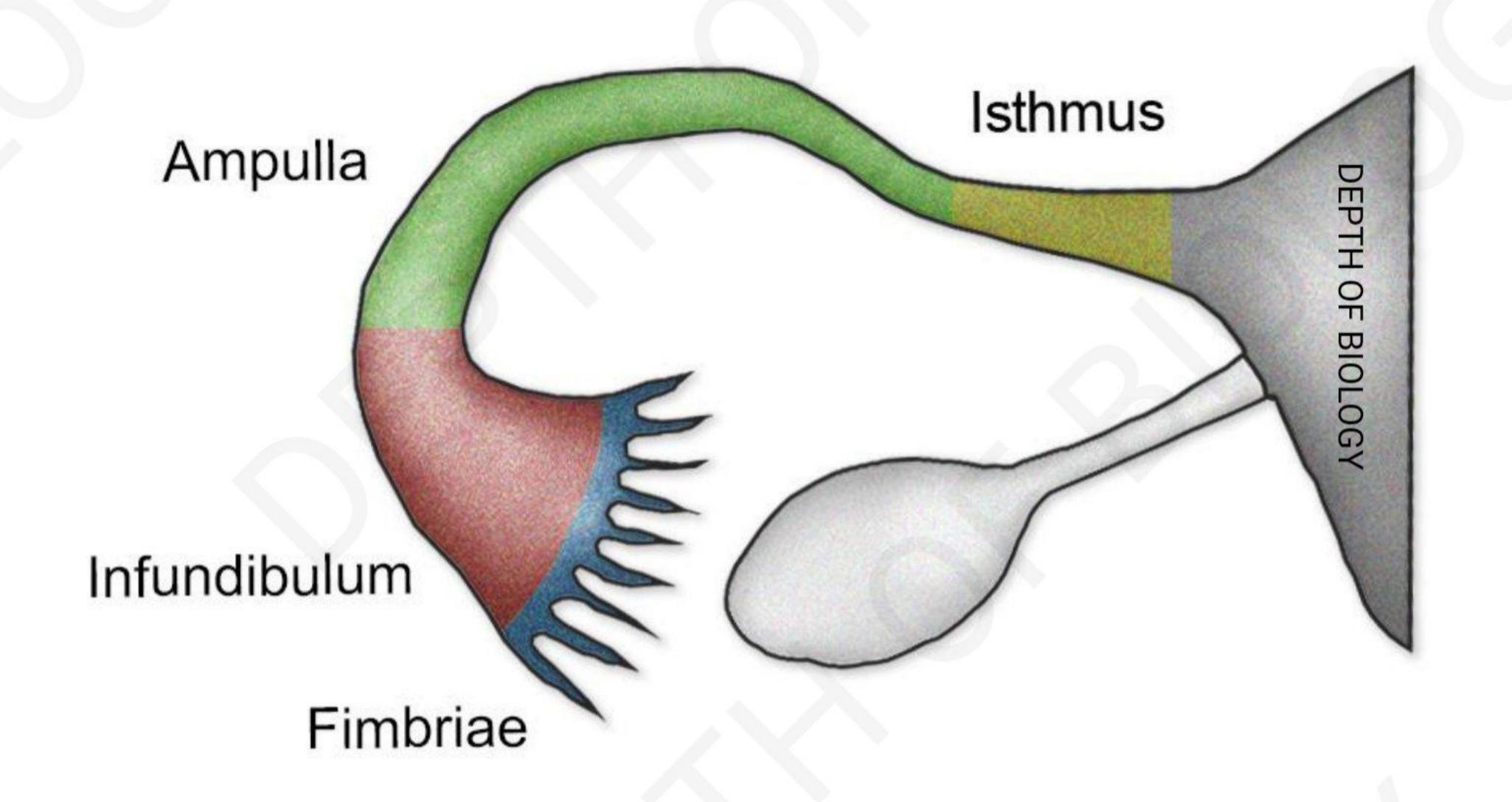
DEPTH OF BIOLOGY

The part nearest to ovary is INFUNDIBULUM

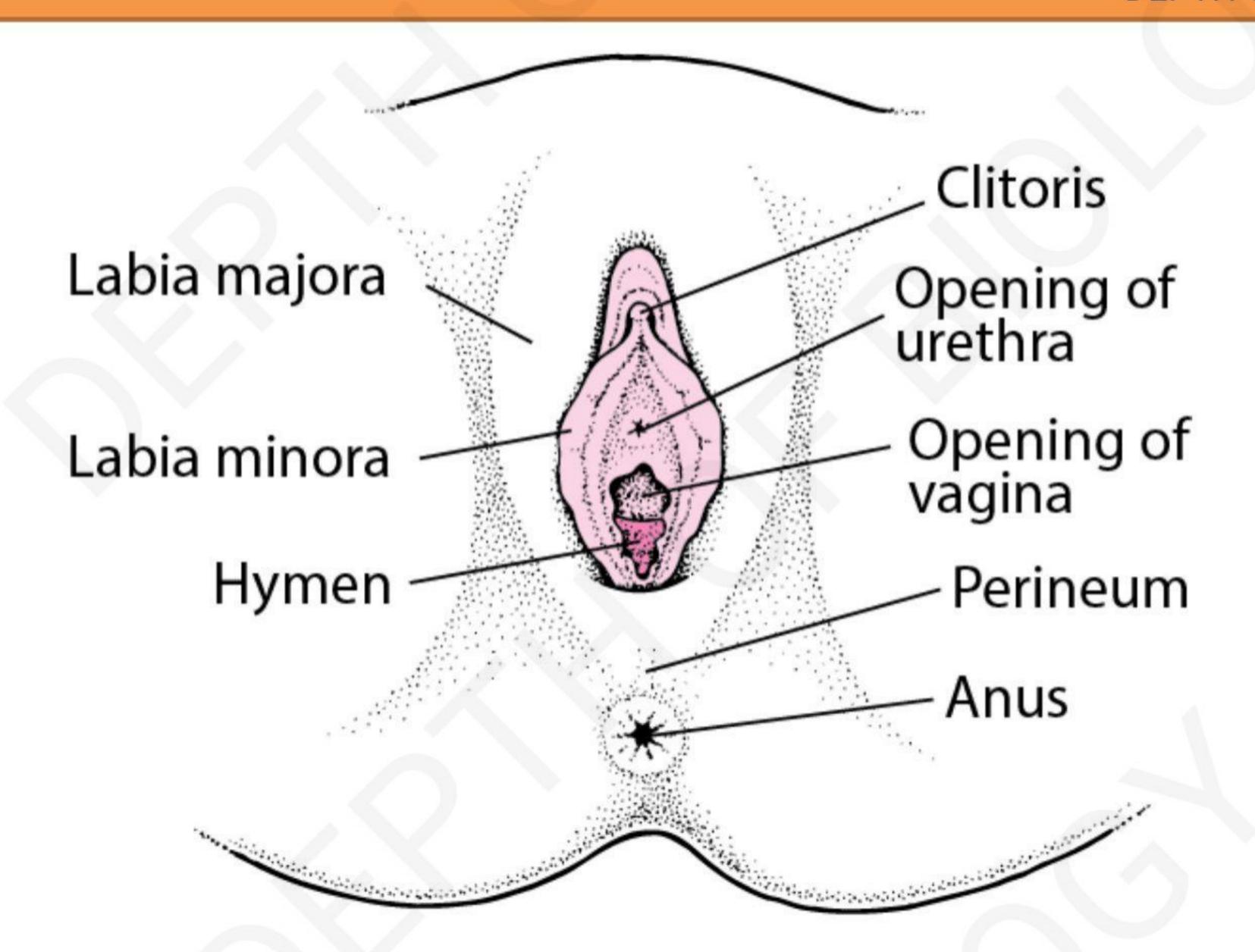
Next is the AMPULLA

The part near uterus is the ISTHMUS

Other accessory parts are uterus and vagina



EXTERNAL GENITALIA



- It comprises of 5 parts
- 1. Mons pubis-cushion of fatty tissue covered by skin and pubic hair
- 2. Labia minora-pair of folded tissue under majora
- 3. <u>Labia majora-</u> fleshy fold tissue surround vaginal opening

 DEPTH OF BIOLOGY
- 4. Hymen-covers the vaginal opening
- *not a true indicator of virginity
- 5. Clitoris-tiny finger like structure

- Functional mammary gland is the characterisic of all females
- It contains glandular tissue- 15 to 20 in each lobe
- Glandular tissue contains cluster of cell called alveoli (secrete milk)
- Milk is stored in lumen and transferred with the help of tubules and ducta

LACTATIONAL PATHWAY

- Lumen
- Mammary tubule
- Mammary duct
- Ampulla
- Lactiferous duct
- -Milk sucked out