

LABIA MINORA

- Referred to as the “inner lips”
- Made up of erectile, connective tissue that darkens and swells during sexual arousal
- Located inside the labia majora
- They are more sensitive and responsive to touch than the labia majora
- The labia minora tightens during intercourse

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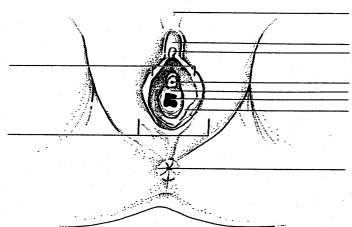
CLITORIS

- Highly sensitive organ composed of nerves, blood vessels, and erectile tissue
 - Has just as many nerve endings as the end of the penis!
- Located under the prepuce
- It is made up of a **shaft** and a **glans**
- Becomes engorged with blood during sexual stimulation
- Key to sexual pleasure for most women
- **Urethral opening** is located directly below clitoris

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FEMALE



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VAGINAL OPENING INTROITUS

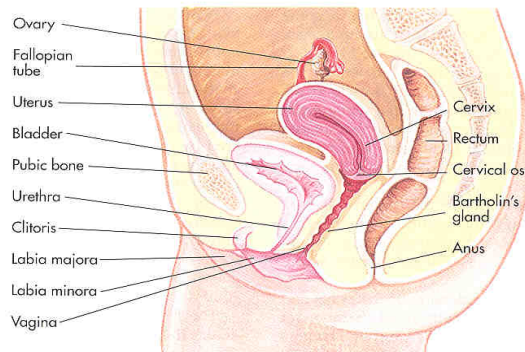
- Opening may be covered by a thin sheath called the **hymen** - – “Cherry”
- Using the presence of an intact hymen for determining virginity is erroneous
- Some women are born without hymens
- The hymen can be perforated by many different events
- **Does it hurt to break a hymen?**

INTERNAL GENITALIA

- The internal genitalia consists of the:
- Vagina
- Cervix
- Uterus
- Fallopian Tubes
- Ovaries

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VAGINA

- The vagina connects the cervix to the external genitals
- It is located between the bladder and rectum
- It functions :
 - As a passageway for the menstrual flow
 - For uterine secretions to pass down through the introitus
 - As the birth canal during labor
 - With the help of two Bartholin's glands becomes lubricated during SI

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CERVIX

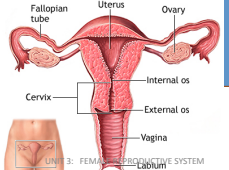
- The cervix connects the uterus to the vagina
- The cervical opening to the vagina is small
- This acts as a safety precaution against foreign bodies entering the uterus
- During childbirth, the cervix **dilates** to accommodate the passage of the fetus
 - This dilation is a sign that labor has begun

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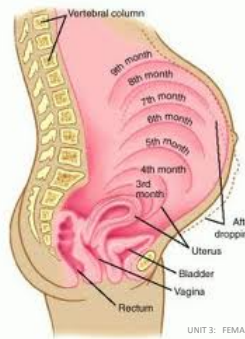
UTERUS

- Commonly referred to as the womb
- A pear shaped organ about the size of a clenched fist
- Consists of blood-enriched tissue that sloughs off each month during menstrual cycle
- The powerful muscles of the uterus expand to accommodate a growing fetus and push it through the birth canal

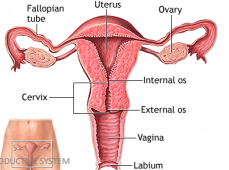


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UTERUS

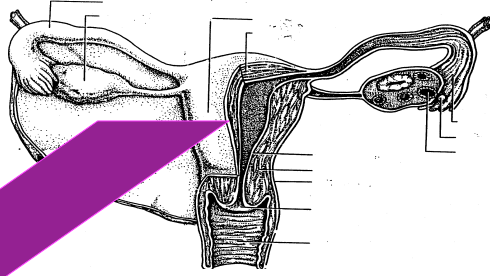


Where do her organs go?



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OVIDUCTS

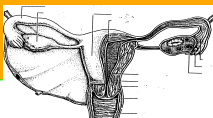


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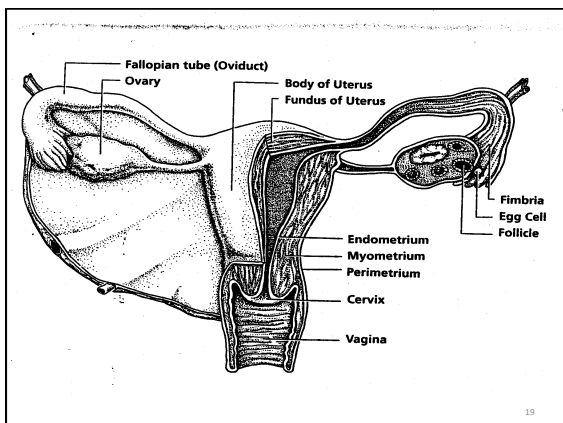
Oviduct

AKA
FALLOPIAN TUBES

- Serve as a pathway for the ovum to the uterus
- Are the site of fertilization by the male sperm
- Often referred to as the oviducts or uterine tubes
- Fertilized egg takes approximately 6 to 10 days to travel through the fallopian tube to implant in the uterine lining



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OVARIES

- The female gonads or sex glands
- They develop and expel an ovum each month
- A woman is born with approximately 400,000 immature eggs called follicles
- During a lifetime a woman release @ 400 to 500 fully matured eggs for fertilization
- The follicles in the ovaries produce the female sex hormones, progesterone and estrogen
- These hormones prepare the uterus for implantation of the fertilized egg

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Hormones

- Estrogen has three main functions.
 - develop female sexual characteristics
 - develop eggs
 - prepare uterus for pregnancy

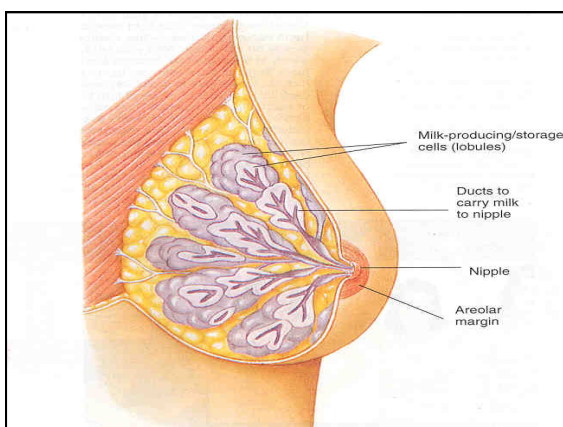
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BREASTS

- Organs of sexual arousal
- Contain mammary glands
- Consist of connective tissue that serves as support
- Each breast contain 15-25 clusters called lobes
- Each lobule is connected by ducts that open into the nipples
- The nipples are made up of erectile tissue
- The pigmented around the nipples are called the areola
- Breast size is determined primarily by heredity
- Size also depends on the existing fat and glandular tissue
- Breasts may exhibit cyclical changes, including increased swelling and tenderness prior to menstruation



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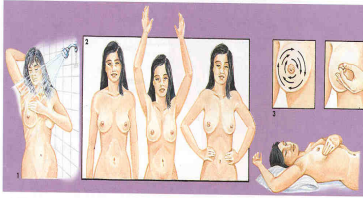


BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION

- Women need to examine their breasts monthly BSE
- This is a proactive approach to detect possible breast cancer
- A supplement to clinical exams and mammography
- Best time for a BSE is a week after menstruation

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Disease/Disorder: ENDOMETRIOSIS

- Common cause of dysmenorrhea, dyspareunia, and infertility
- Endometrium fragments and lodges in other parts of the pelvic cavity
- Causes inflammation, bleeding, scarring, and adhesions
 - Causes are still being studied
 - Treated through hormonal therapy, laparoscopic surgery, or major surgical management

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Female Reproductive System

