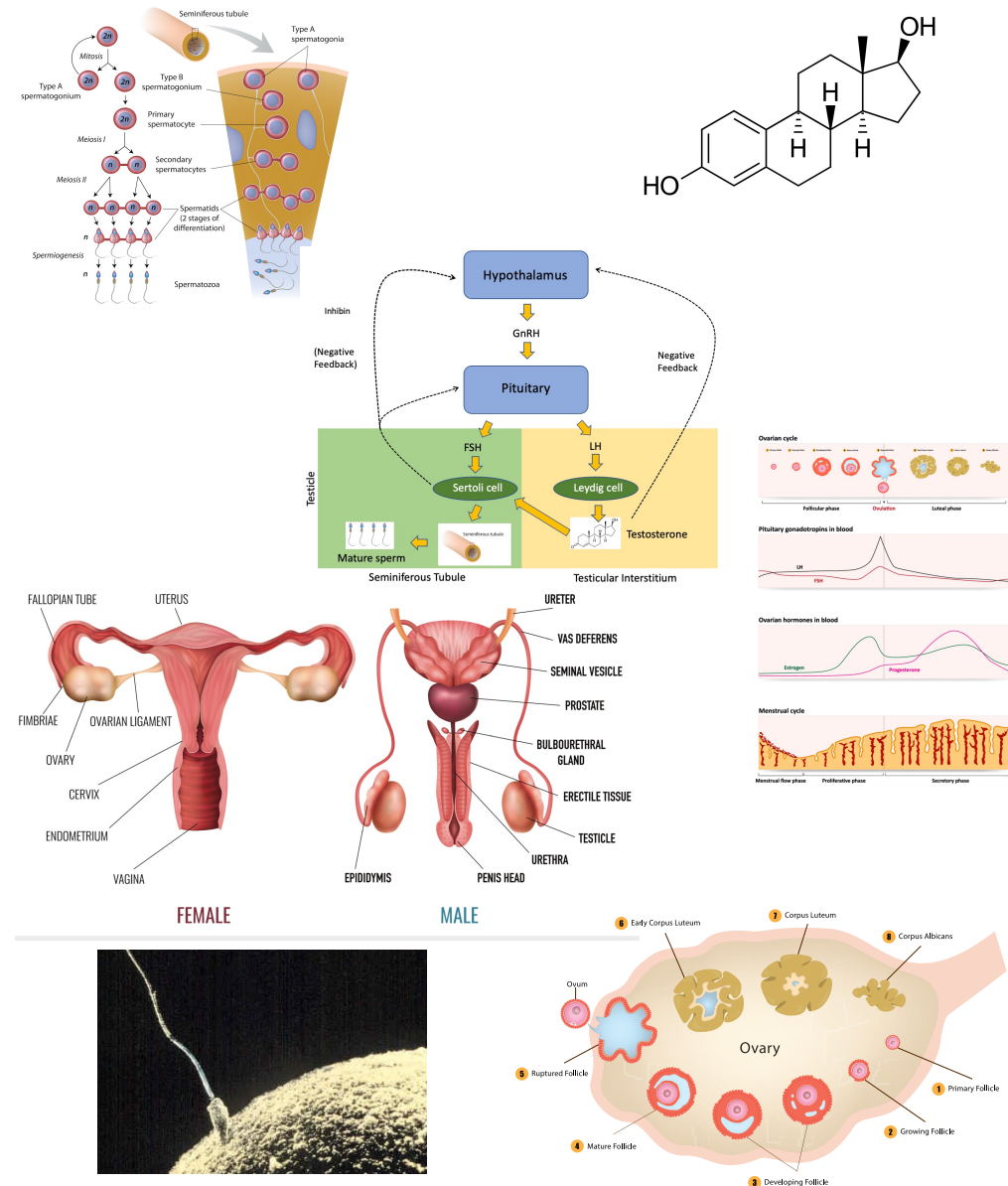


The Reproductive System

- The Reproductive Hormones
- The Male Reproductive System
- Spermatogenesis
- LH, FSH and Negative Feedback
- The Female Reproductive System
- The Ovarian Cycle
- The Menstrual Cycle
- LH, FSH, Estrogen and Progesterone
- Controlling Reproduction
- Puberty



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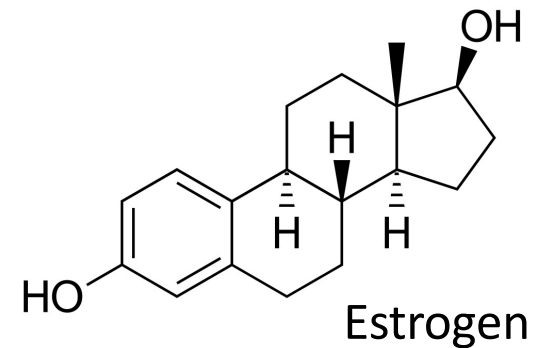


The Reproductive Hormones

- The sex glands or gonads – the testes in males and the ovaries in females – are the primary source of sex hormones

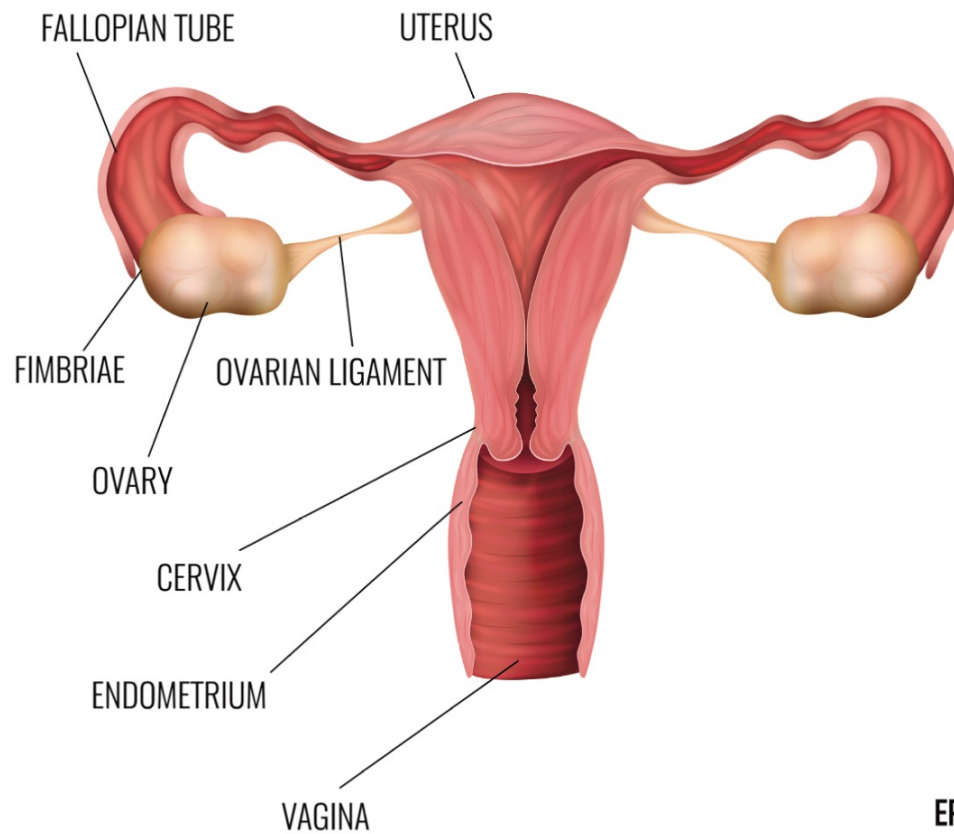
- Androgens → Males

- Estrogen and Progesterone → Females

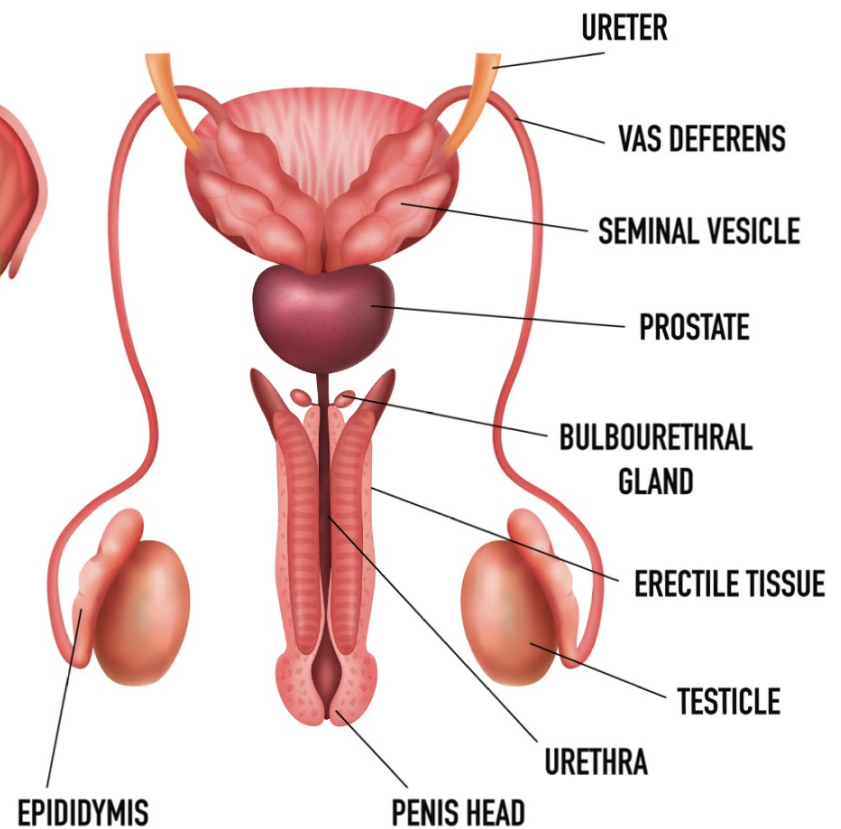


- _____

Human Reproductive Systems

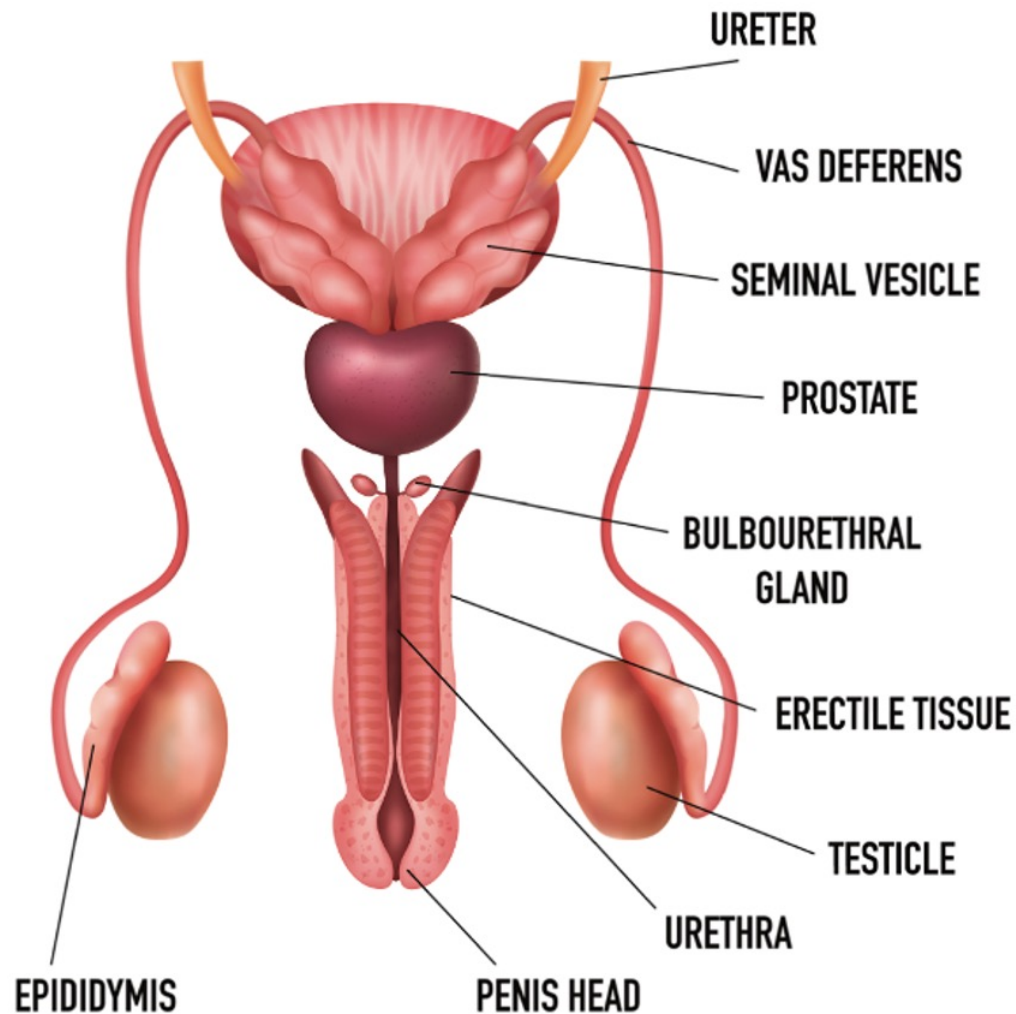


FEMALE



MALE

Part 1 – The Male Reproductive System

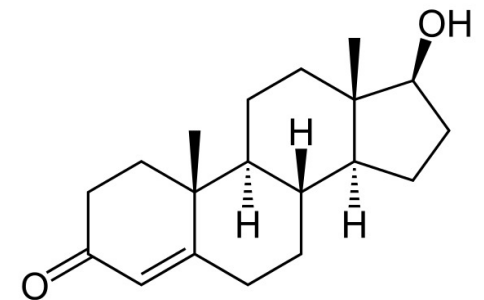


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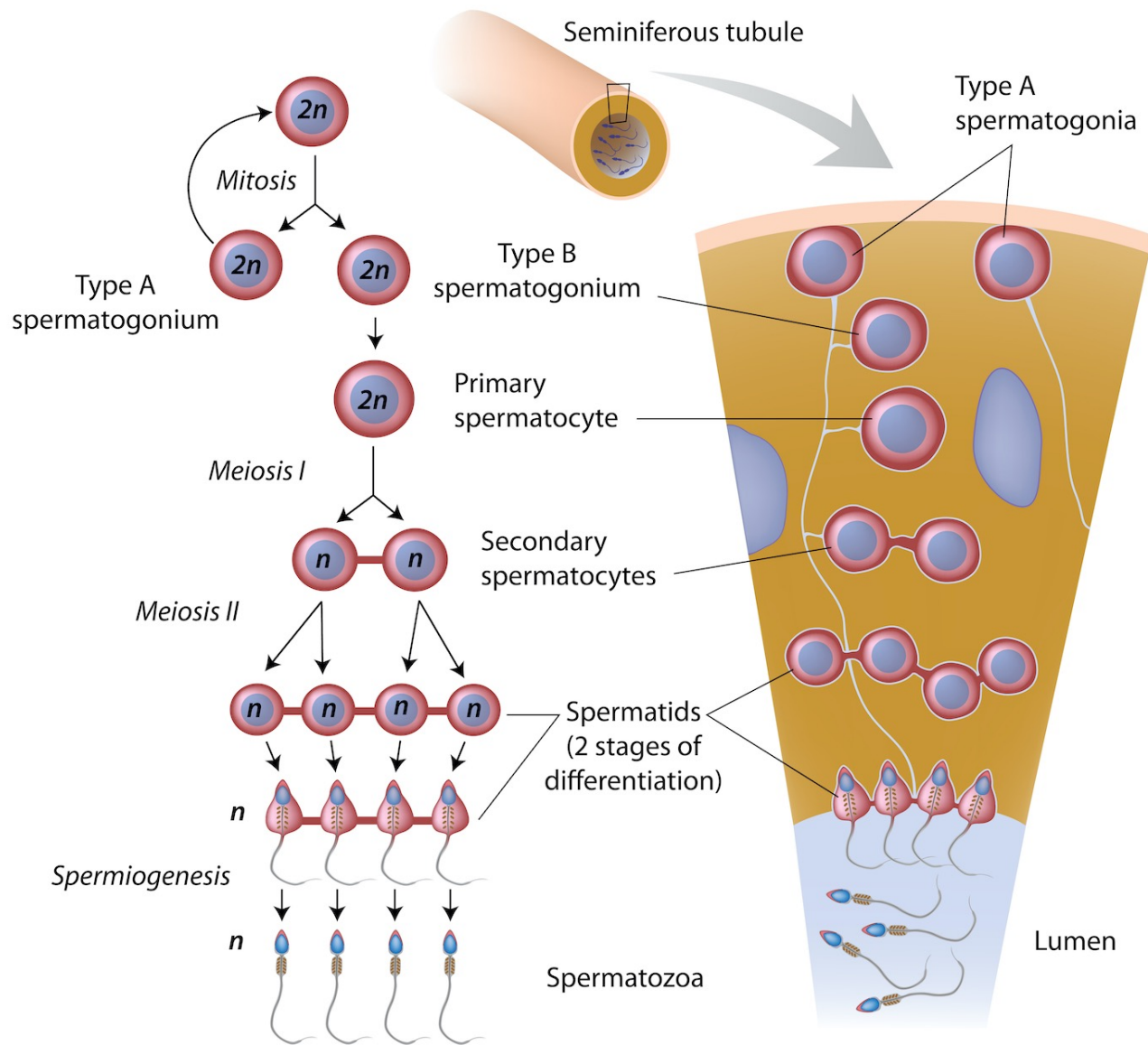
Androgens

- _____
 - Androsterone also used but at a lesser extent
- _____
 - The process of creating sperm cells
 - Creates about 130 million sperm per day
 - Occurs in the seminiferous tubule inside the testes
- _____
 - Facial and body hair
 - Growth of larynx (“Adam’s Apple”)



Testosterone

Spermatogenesis

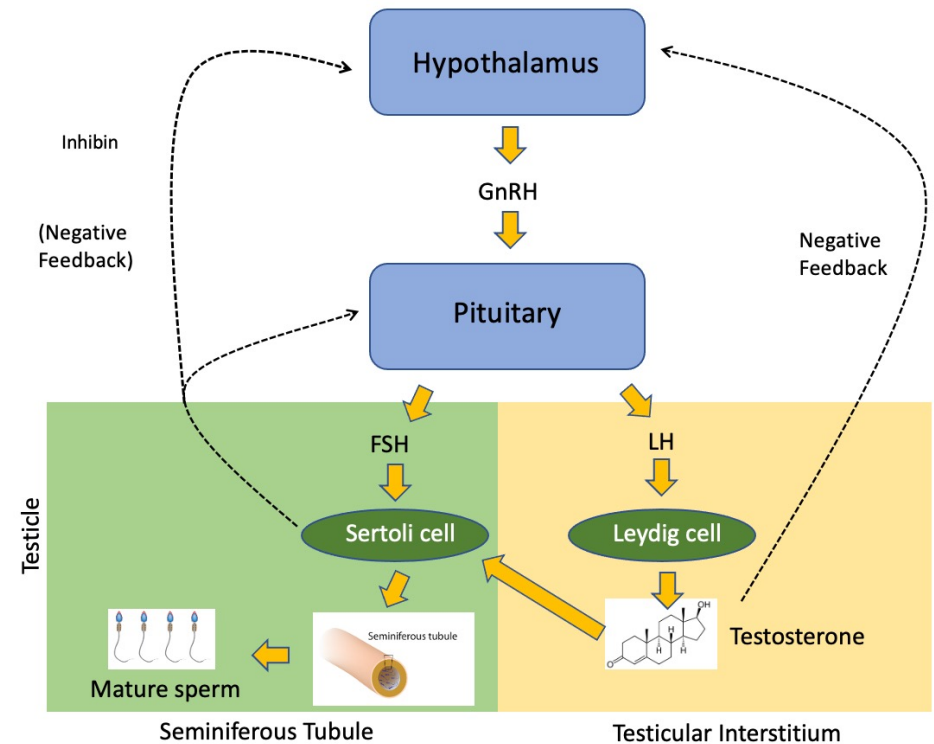


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The Male Body at Work

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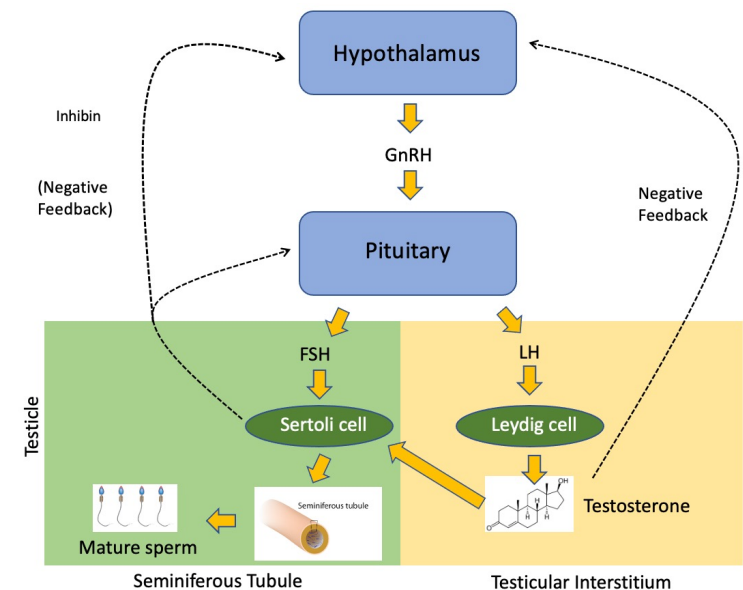
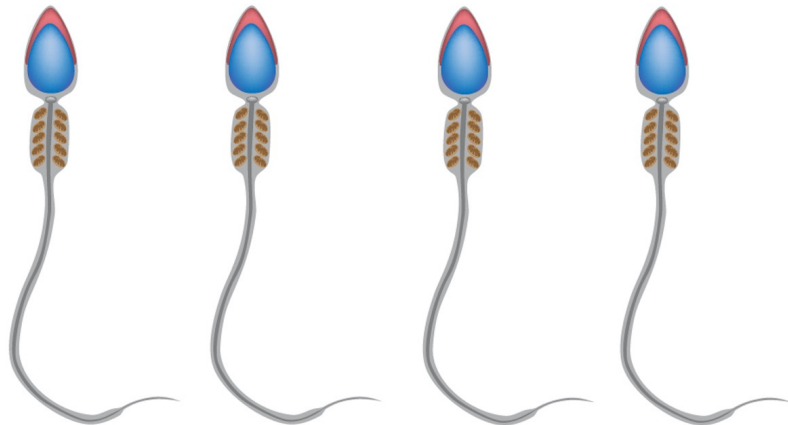
- Pituitary releases Gonadotropic Hormones;
 - Luteinizing hormone (LH)
 - Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH)
- Both FSH and LH work to produce mature sperm



Male LH

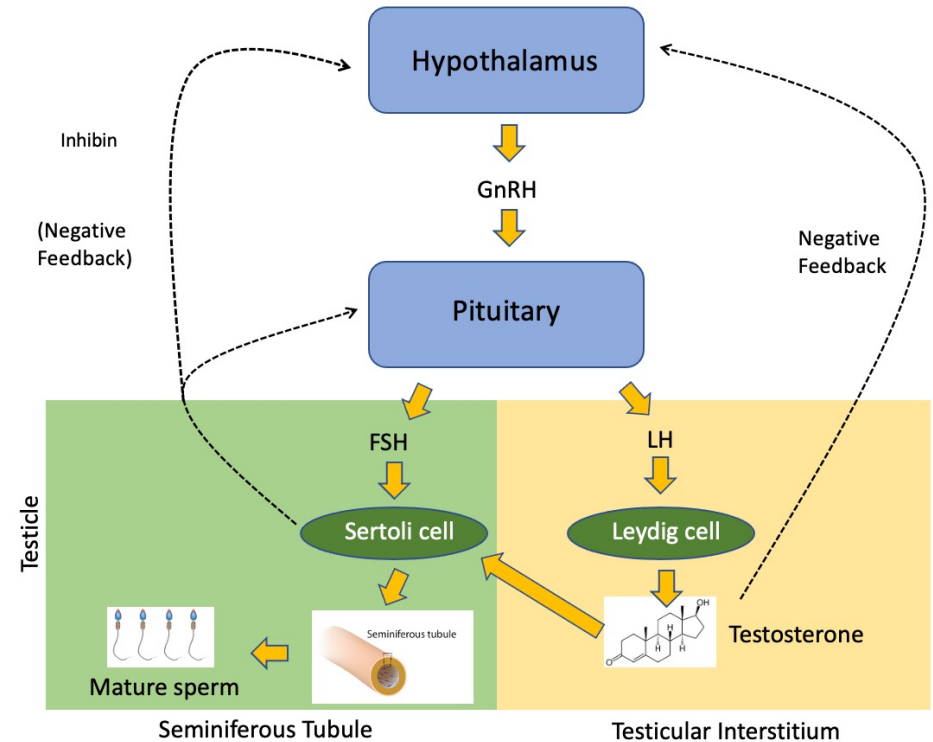
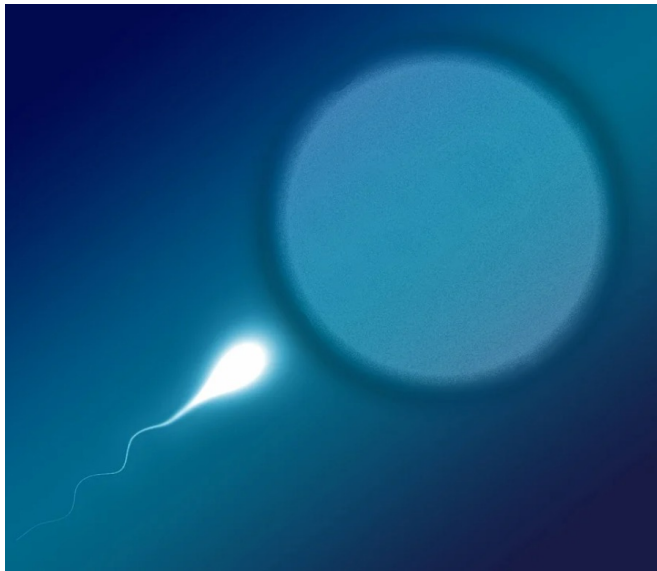
- Travels to the testes and acts on the Leydig cells of the interstitium
- Promotes testosterone production

—



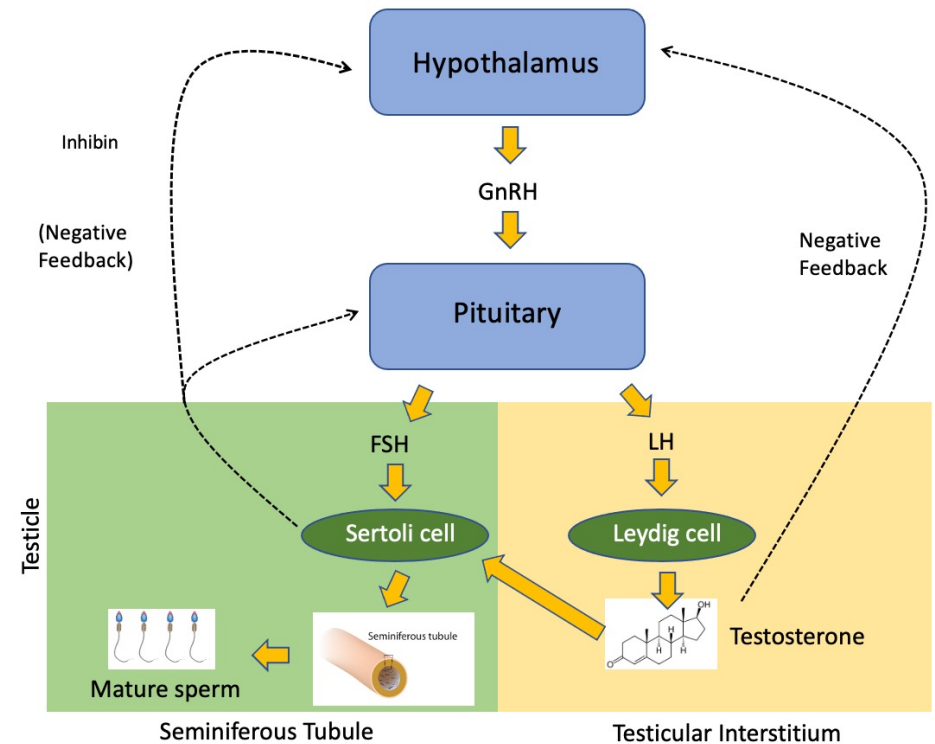
Male FSH

- _____
- Sperm are produced



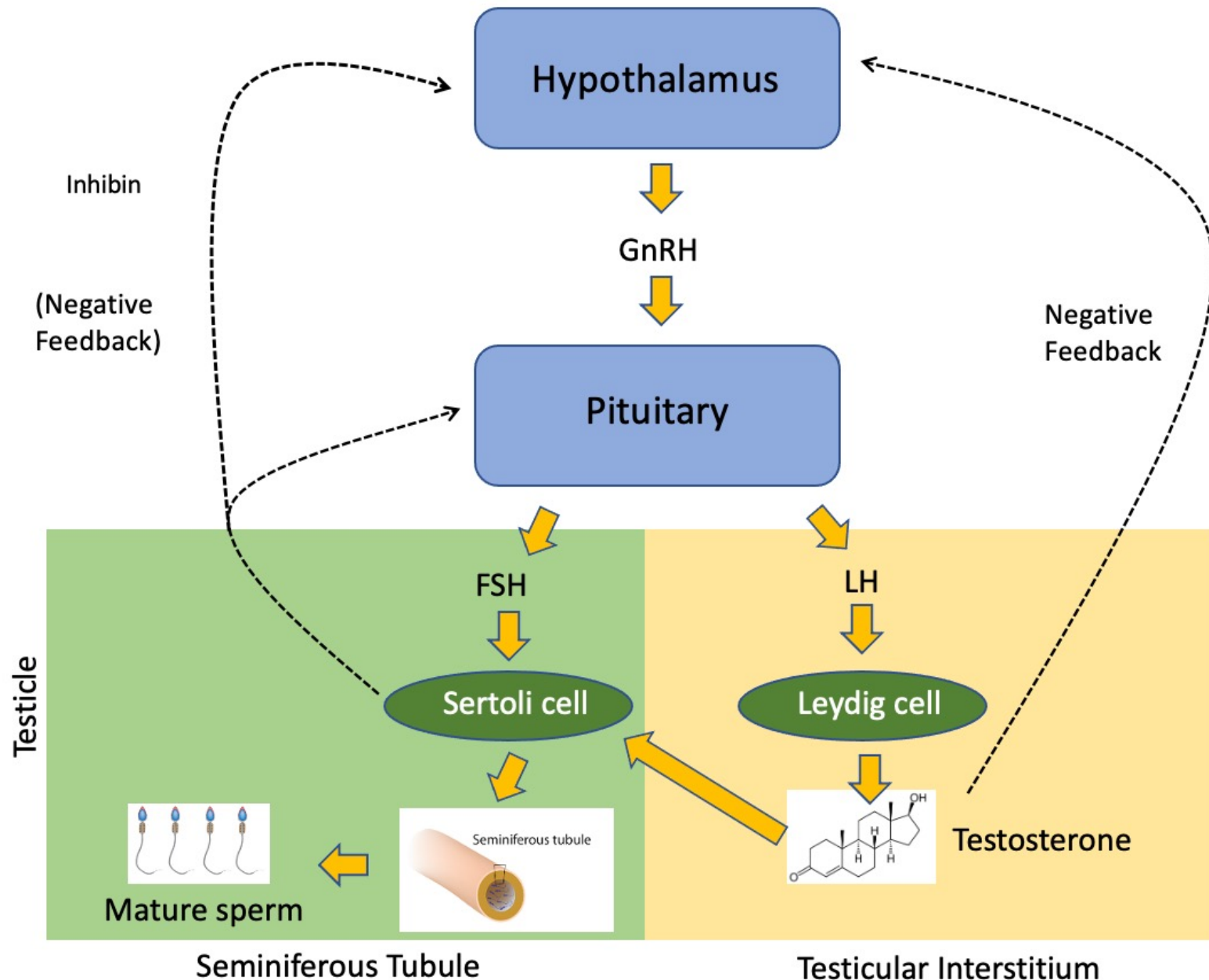
Negative Feedback (LH) - Testosterone

- When high levels of testosterone are detected by the hypothalamus, negative feedback occurs

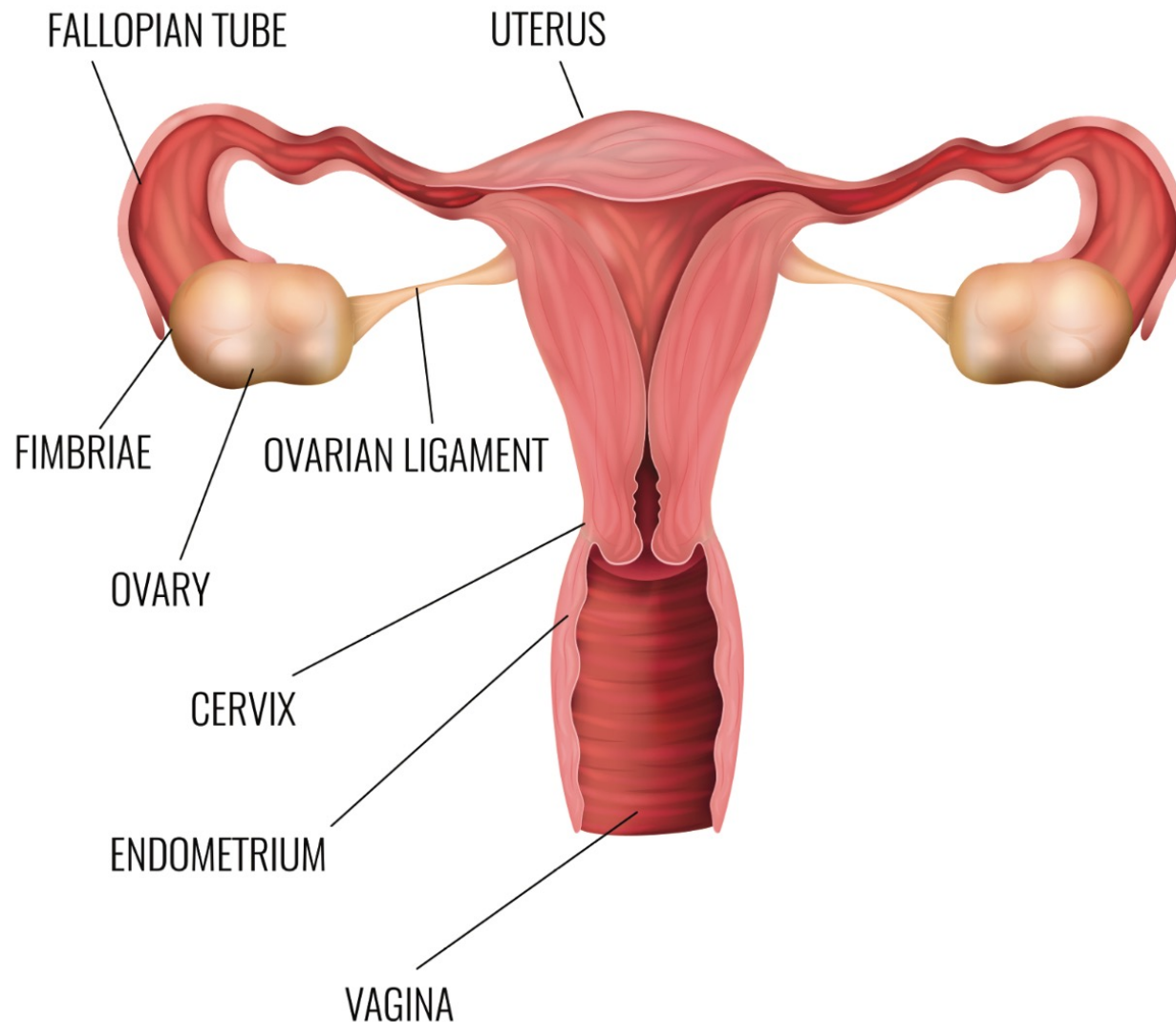


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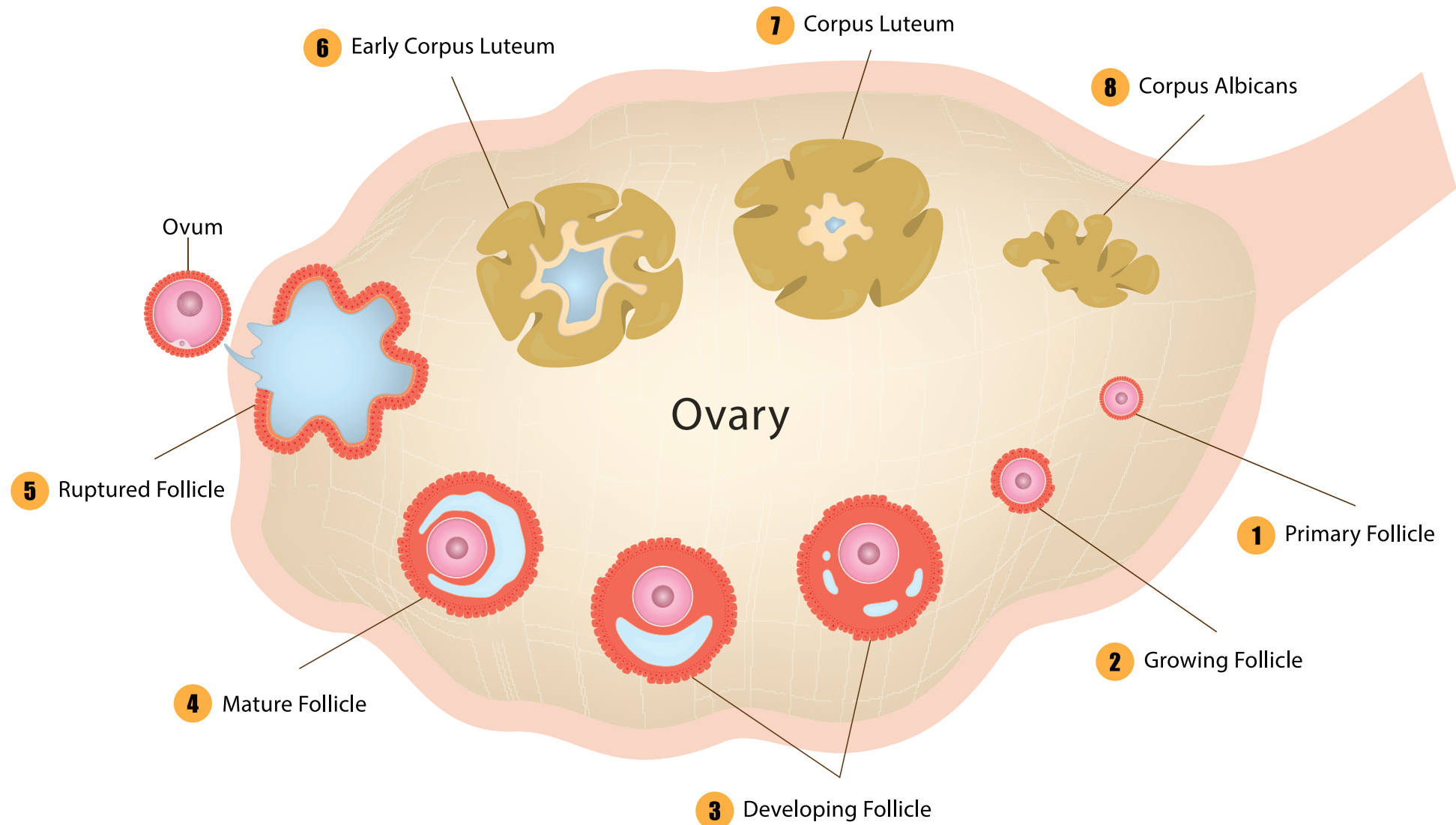
The Male Body at Work



The Female Reproductive System



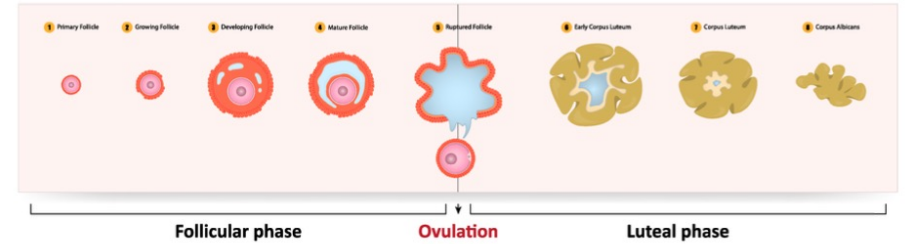
The Ovarian Cycle



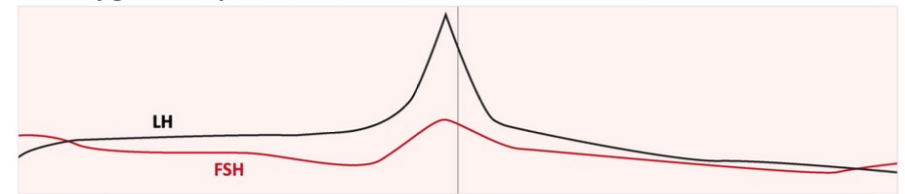
The Menstrual Cycle

Monthly cycle of events in the uterus that _____

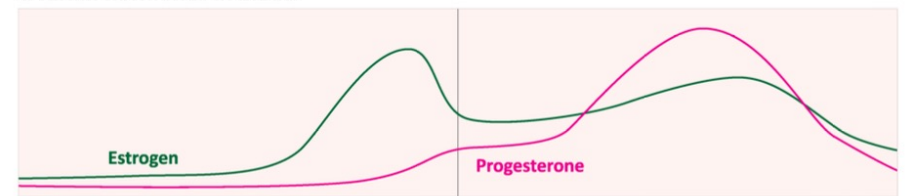
Ovarian cycle



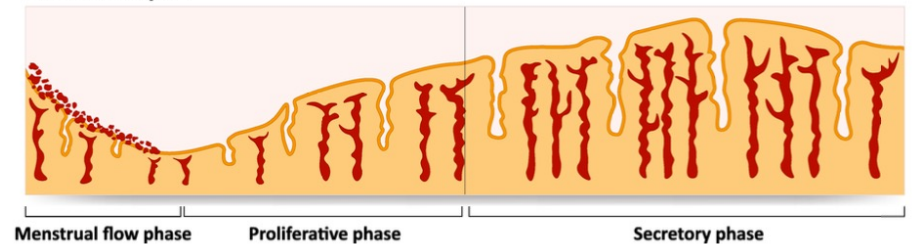
Pituitary gonadotropins in blood



Ovarian hormones in blood



Menstrual cycle

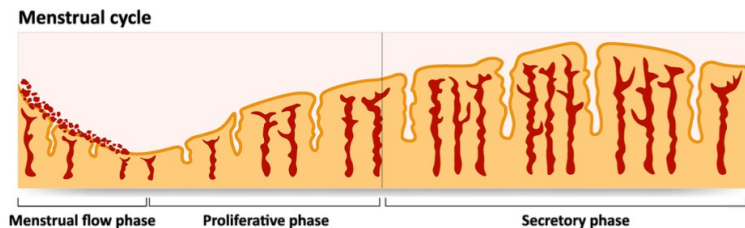
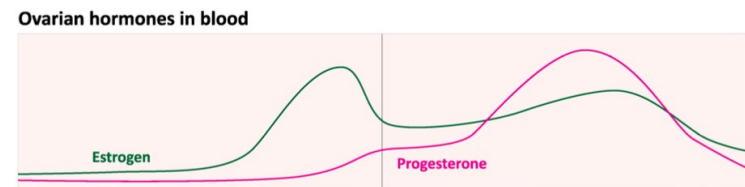
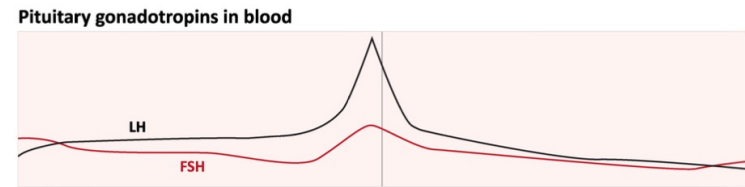
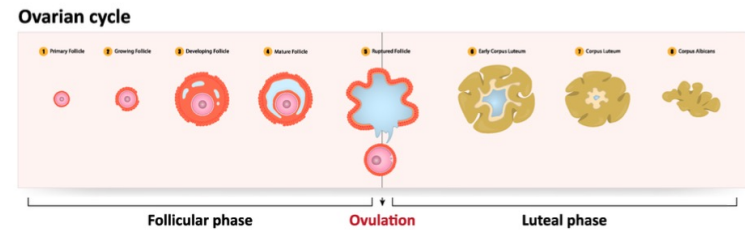


The Menstrual Cycle

1. Menstrual flow phase – endometrium is shed (bleeding)
2. Proliferation phase – ovarian follicles (containing maturing eggs) develop & endometrium is built up

3. _____

4. _____

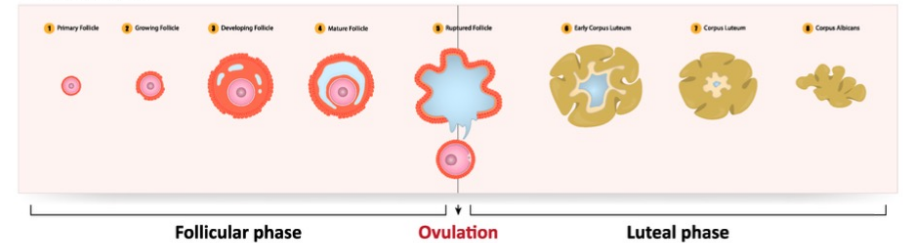


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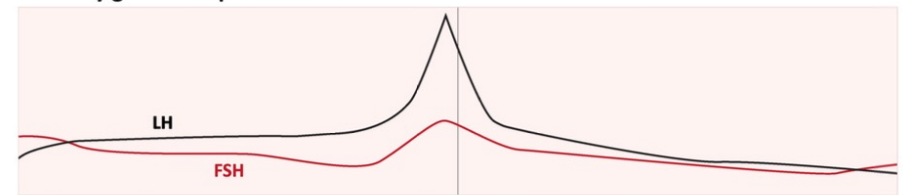
2) Proliferation phase

- Estrogen is secreted
- As follicles develop, estrogen concentration in the blood increases

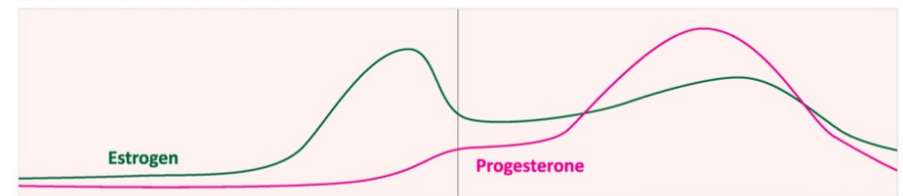
Ovarian cycle



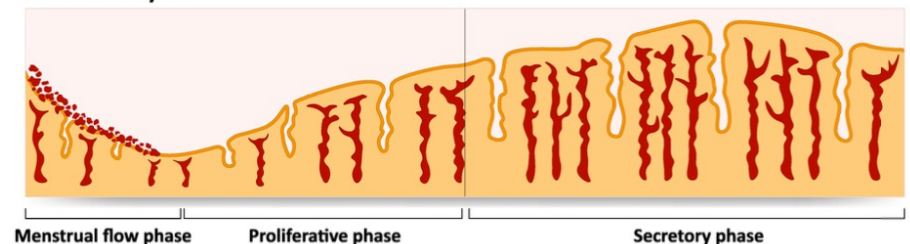
Pituitary gonadotropins in blood



Ovarian hormones in blood



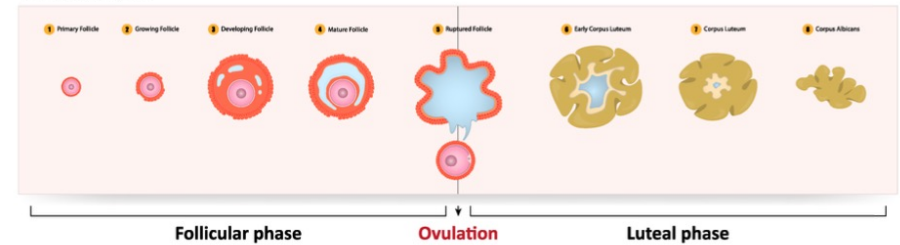
Menstrual cycle



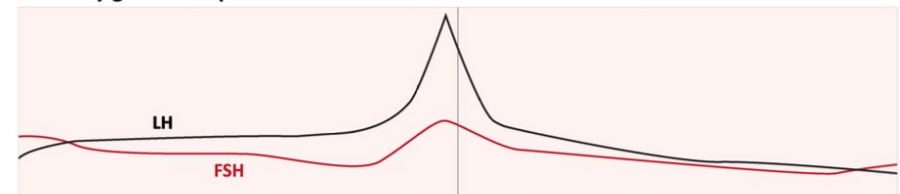
3) Ovulation

Gonadotropins - Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) and Luteinizing Hormone (LH) -

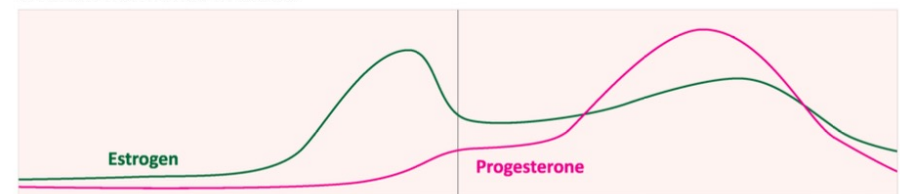
Ovarian cycle



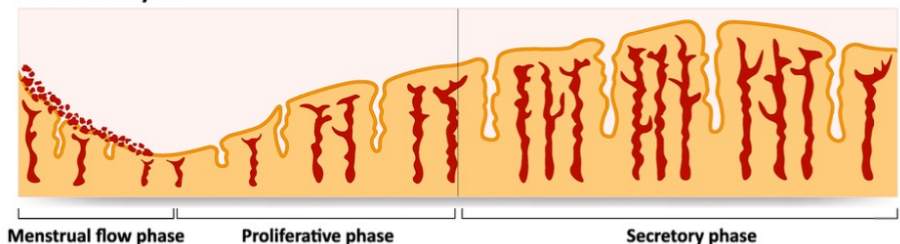
Pituitary gonadotropins in blood



Ovarian hormones in blood



Menstrual cycle



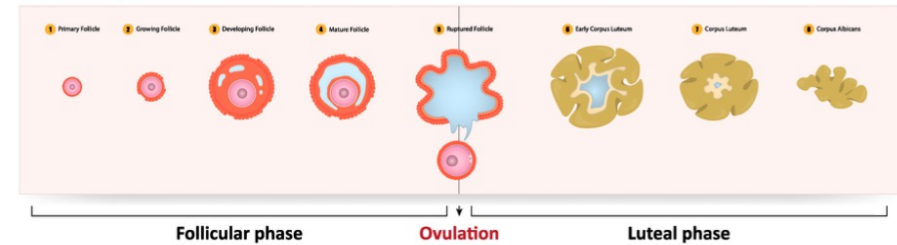
Ovulation - FSH

-

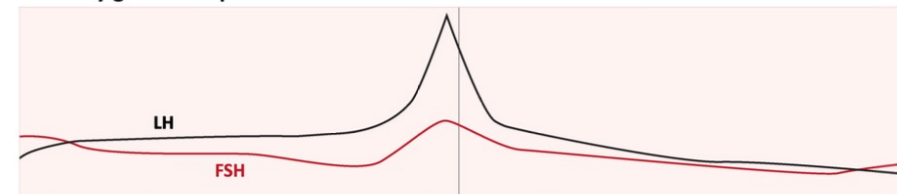
- Follicles are fluid-filled sacs where an egg grows, matures and is released at ovulation each month
- Follicles secrete estrogen (causes the endometrial lining to build up)
- As estrogen levels rise, negative

.....

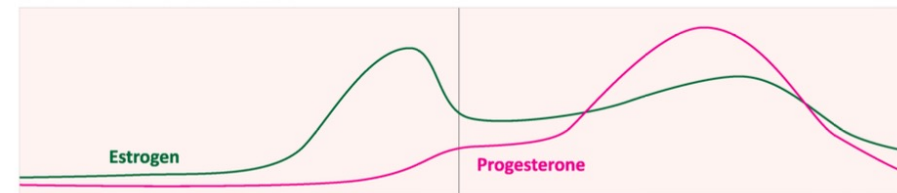
Ovarian cycle



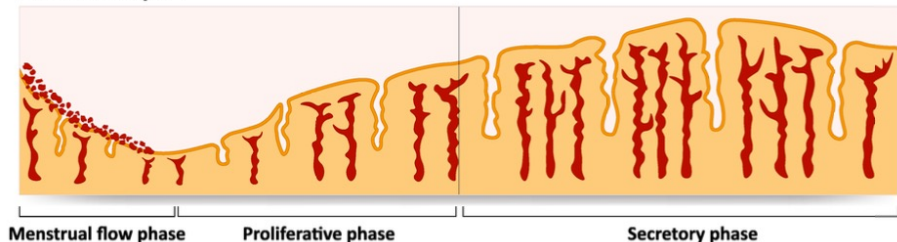
Pituitary gonadotropins in blood



Ovarian hormones in blood



Menstrual cycle



Ovulation - LH



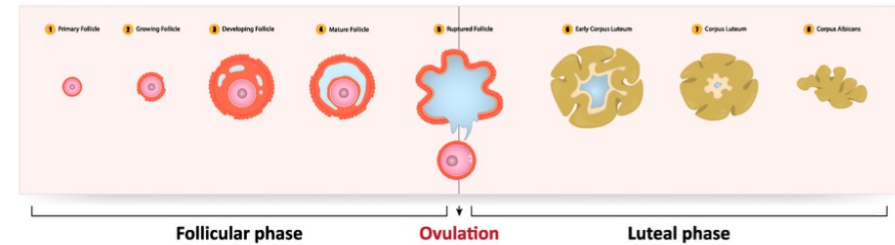
2

- LH is carried to the ovaries

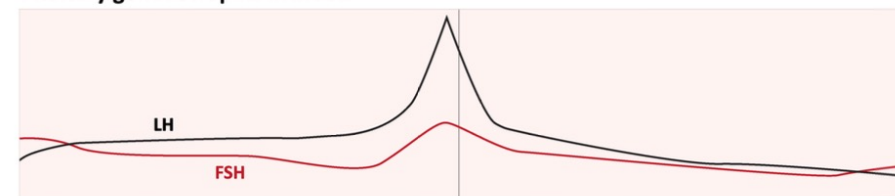
- _____

- After Ovulation, the follicular cells are influenced by LH to form the Corpus Luteum
- Releases progesterone and estrogen which cause the inhibition of FSH and LH

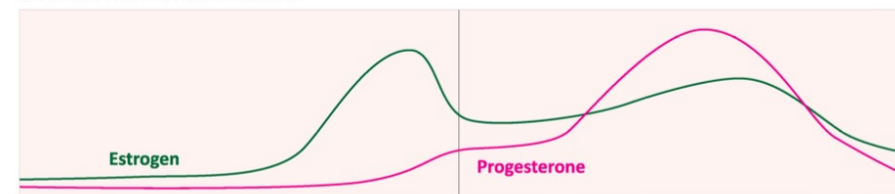
Ovarian cycle



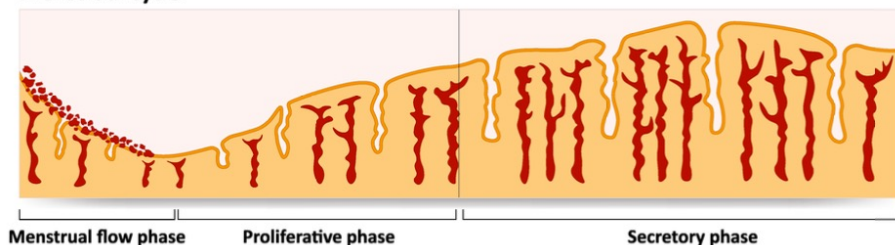
Pituitary gonadotropins in blood



Ovarian hormones in blood



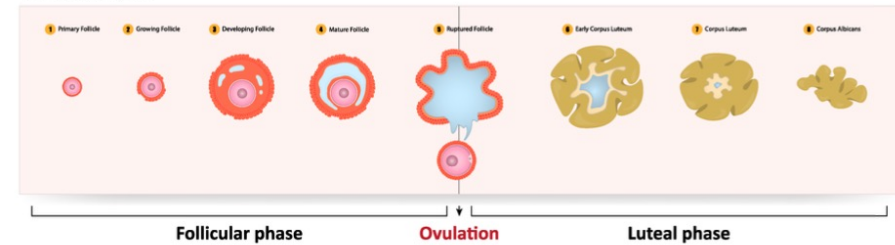
Menstrual cycle



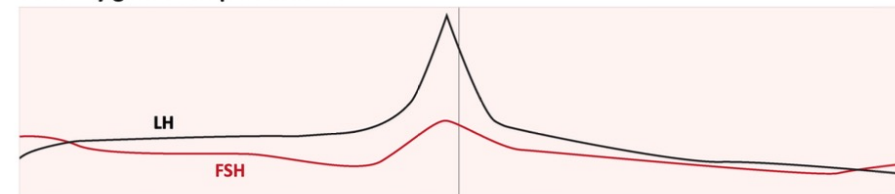
4) Secretory Phase

- _____
- Progesterone levels are now going to increase
- Stimulates
- Inhibits further ovulation
- Prevents uterine contractions

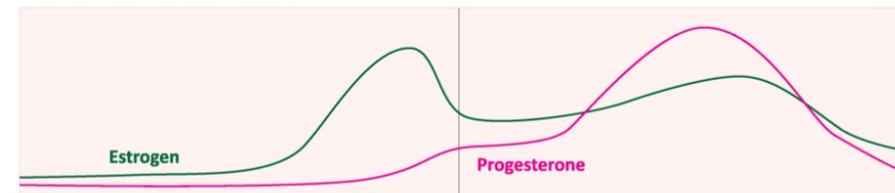
Ovarian cycle



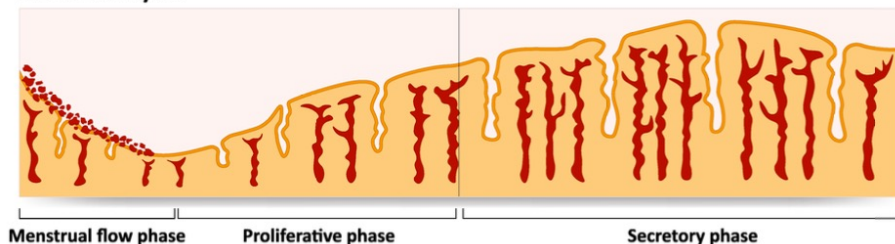
Pituitary gonadotropins in blood



Ovarian hormones in blood



Menstrual cycle



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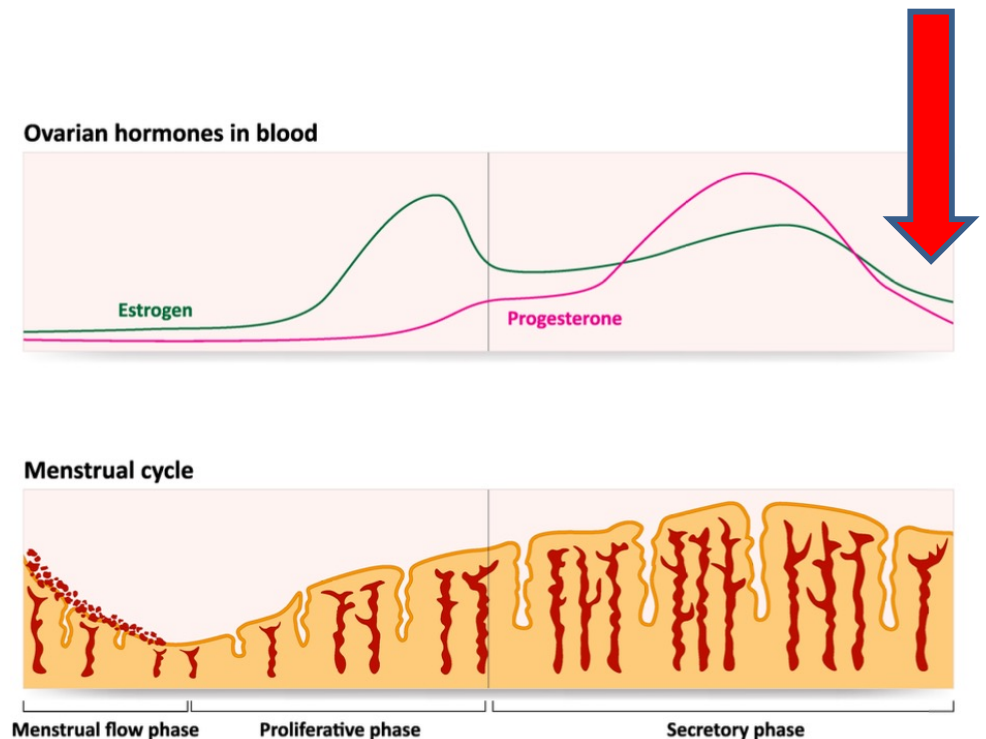
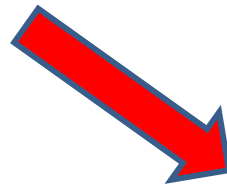
When an Embryo Doesn't Implant

- The levels of estrogen and progesterone will decrease
- Mild contractions of the uterus will occur
- _____



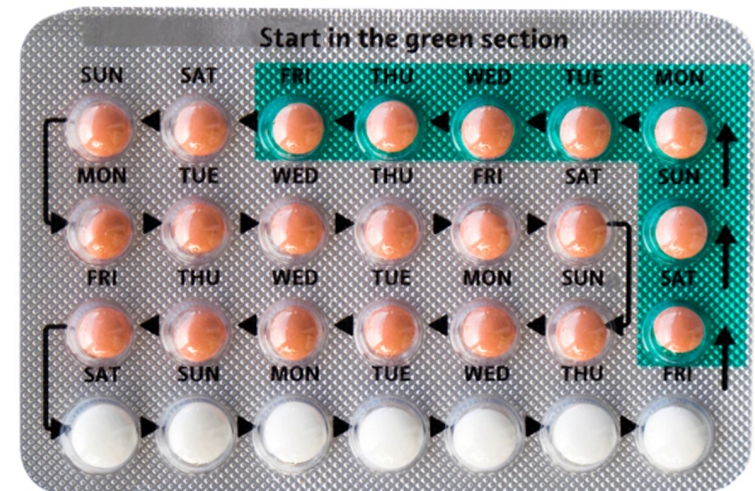
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4



Controlling Reproduction

- _____
- No ovulation → no egg → no baby



Puberty

- ---
- This causes the release of the gonadotropic hormones
 - LH and FSH
 - Same hormone but different pathways in males (testes) and females (ovaries)

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Puberty Concluded

- Any of the sex hormones present in quantities
- _____
- Presence of or Lack of expected gender-based characteristics
- Low/Increased sex drive
- Fertility issues