

4.05 Introduction: the female reproductive system
Handout

Name _____
Date _____

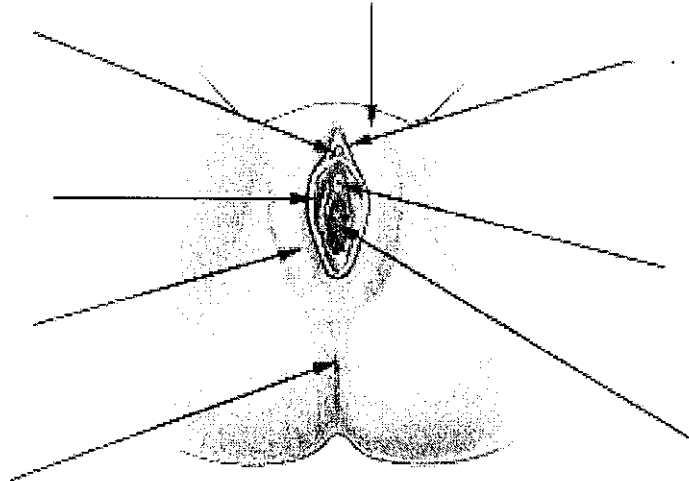
Directions: Complete the handout. Upon completion, participate in class discussion
Record any class discussion on the back of your paper, if necessary.

Structure	Description	Relevance to my health
Ovary		
Fallopian tube		
Uterus		
Cervix		
Vagina		
External genitalia Vulva Labia Perineum		

4.05 Female external genitalia
Handout

Name _____
Date _____

Directions: Use this handout to label the structures of the female reproductive system and to record class discussion in your own words.



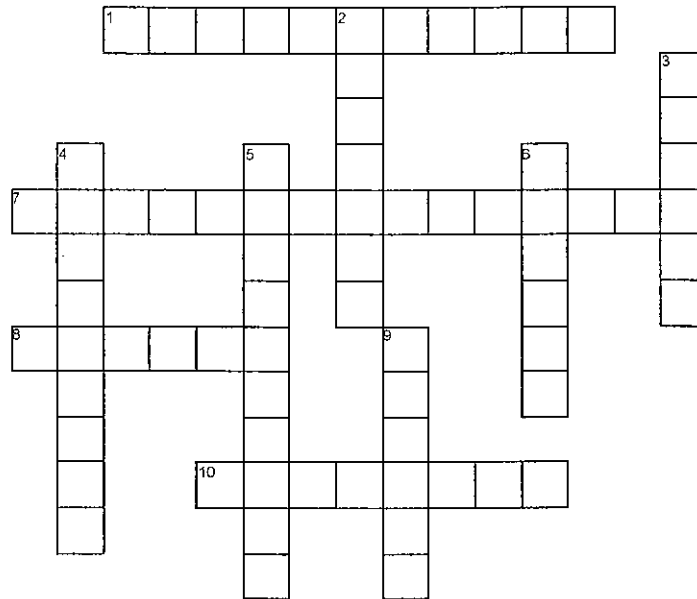
4.05 Female Reproductive System Crossword Puzzle Handout

Name _____
Date _____

Directions: Complete the puzzle with the correct responses using the clues listed below for across and down.

Reproductive System

4.05



ACROSS

- 1 The inner layer of the Uterine Wall is called the _____.
- 7 An erection is under control of the _____ nervous system.
- 8 A mature follicle ejected from the ovary is called an _____.
- 10 The end of the Fallopian Tube that becomes active during ovulation is called the _____.

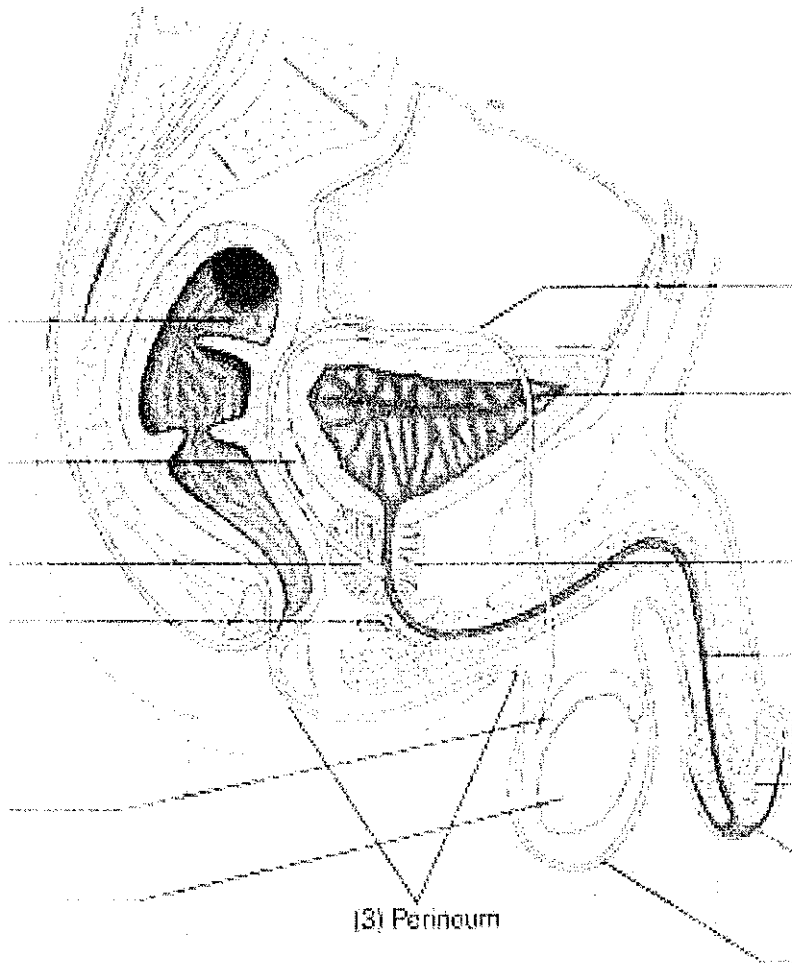
DOWN

- 2 An _____ pregnancy occurs when the fertilized egg implants in a Fallopian Tube.
- 3 Semen is propelled through the urethra by contraction of the Bulbospongiosus _____.
- 4 The _____ tubes connect the ovary with the uterus.
- 5 The thick layer of the Uterine Wall is called the _____.
- 6 The lowest section of the uterus, that thins and dilates during labor is called the _____.
- 9 This hollow organ receives a fertilized egg and is the site of fetal development.

**4.05 Male Reproductive System
Handout**

Name _____
Date _____

Directions: Label the structures of the male reproductive system. Record class discussion in your own words.



4.05 Structures of the Male Reproductive System
Handout **KEY**

Name _____
Date _____

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the terms that are described.

1. The structure that surrounds the urethra is the prostate gland.
2. The external sac that holds the testes is the scrotum.
3. The loose covering of the penis is the foreskin or prepuce.
4. The male sex cells are called sperm.
5. The epididymis connects the testes with the vas deferens.
6. The tubes which are convoluted and located inside of the testes describe the seminiferous tubules.
7. The structures which are between the urethra and the vas deferens are the ejaculatory duct.
7. The urethra is a passageway to the outside of the body.
9. The bulbourethral glands are located on either side of the urethra and below the prostate gland.
10. The male hormone produced in the testes is testosterone.

	ACTIVITIES	RELEVANCY TO OBJECTIVE	RESOURCES
	students as soon as possible.		

**4.06 The Menstrual Cycle
Handout**

Name _____
Date _____

Directions: Complete the handout while viewing the PowerPoint presentation. Record any class discussion on the back of your paper, if necessary.

	Ovary Description	Endometrium Description	Hormones Description
Day 0 – 3			
Day 4 – 7			
Day 8 – 11			
Day 12 – 15			
Day 16 – 20			
Day 21 – 24			
Day 25 – 28			

4.06 Disorders of the female reproductive system
Handout

Name _____
Date _____

Directions: Answer the questions, using the information from the patient history in the scenario. Record any class discussion on the back of your paper, if necessary.

IC/CC: A 26 year-old female presents with vaginal bleeding, lightheadedness, nausea, vomiting, and fainting after sudden-onset right lower quadrant abdominal pain two hours ago.

HPI: Several years ago, the patient was using an IUD. She has a history of PID due to Neisseria Gonorrhoea, and had an appendectomy during childhood. Her last menstrual period was 39 days ago, but she states that she is regular and never misses a period.

PE: VS: HR=110, BP=80/40, RR=24, low grade fever. PE: pallor, distended abdomen, tender abdomen with voluntary guarding. Mild tenderness on cervical motion, and a soft, tender left adnexal mass.

Labs: CBC = mild anemia. Elevated beta-hCG. UA = normal.

-
- I.
1. What is an "IUD" and what is it used for?
 2. What is a major disadvantage of using an IUD?
 3. What does "PID" stand for? What problems are associated with PID in women?
 4. What is the significance of an abdomen that presents with "guarding"?
 5. What was the cause of this patient fainting? What is the "underlying cause"?
 6. What is the definition of "pallor"? Why did she present with this sign?
 7. Beta-hCG is a hormone produced by the placenta. What is this hormone used to assess?
 9. What is this serious, potentially life-threatening diagnosis?

4.06 Functions of the Male Reproductive System
Handout

Name _____
Date _____

Directions: Match the male structures with their appropriate function.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Prostate | A. male sex cell |
| _____ 2. Penis | B. produces sperm |
| _____ 3. Sperm | C. produces fluid that provides nourishment for sperm |
| _____ 4. Testes | D. produces a secretion that increases sperm mobility |
| _____ 5. Seminal vesicles | E. becomes enlarged and rigid during intercourse |

Fill in the Blank

1. The _____ carries the semen from the prostate gland into the urethra.
2. A sac that holds the testes is the _____.
3. The _____ stores the sperm and is an excretory duct for the testes.
4. The _____ produces a thick, milky secretion which aids in sperm motility.
5. The _____ produce an alkaline secretion which helps sperm to live longer.

**4.06 Extemporaneous Health Poster
Handout**

Name _____
Date _____

Directions: Prepare a health poster about a disorder of the reproductive system. Follow the Extemporaneous Health Poster guidelines as outlined in the HOSA competitive events. Present the disorder to the class according to your teacher's directions.

1. Select a disorder from the following list or add others related to this objective.

- Cervical cancer
- Endometriosis
- Pelvic inflammatory disease
- Toxic shock syndrome
- Yeast infections
- Menstrual cycle disorders
 - Amenorrhea
 - Dysmenorrhea
 - Menorrhagia
 - Premenstrual syndromes
- Breast cancer
- Mastitis
- Epididymitis
- Impotence
- Benign prostatic hypertrophy
- Prostate cancer
- Testicular cancer
- Infertility
- Sexually transmitted infections

2. Prepare an extemporaneous health poster that demonstrates the nature of the disorder to include but not limited to:
 - A. Summary of the condition
 - B. Symptoms of the condition
 - C. How the condition is diagnosed
 - D. How the condition is treated
 - E. What is the prognosis

Directions: Fill in the correct responses using the clues listed below for across and down.

Sexually Transmitted Infections

G **E C T O P I C**
O **E**
I N F L A M M A T O R Y
O **V**
H E R P E S **S C A B I E S**
R **C**
W A S H **A**
A **E** **S Y P H I L I S**
R **A**
T **P E N I C I L L I N**
S **A** **M**
L **A**
M **R**
S **Y E L L O W**

20. Redness, swelling, and pain in the breasts could indicate what medical condition?
(Mastitis)

Field Goal Questions (3 pts. Each)

1. What is the sterilization procedure for women called? (Tubal Ligation)
2. Which ducts contain connect the vas deferens with the urethra? (Seminal Duct)
3. What structure of the male reproductive system is shared with the urinary system? (Urethra)
4. What is the inner layer of the uterus called? (Endometrium),
5. What is the intentional termination of a pregnancy called? (Induced Abortion.)
6. What diagnostic procedure would a physician order for a patient who detects a lump in her breast? (Mammogram)
7. In the embryo where are the testes formed? (In the abdomen)
8. What is also known as the “change in life” and is the time when the monthly menstrual cycles come to an end? (Menopause)
9. What is the sterilization procedure for men called? (Vasectomy)
10. What is the scientific name for the beginning of the menses called? (Menarche)

Touch down Questions (6 pts Each)

1. What is the route sperm travels from production to expulsion? (Testis -epididymis – vas deferens – ejaculatory duct – urethra)
2. What organ if removed can induce menopause prematurely? (Ovaries)
3. Name the surgical procedure used to diagnose endometriosis and other diseases of the female reproductive system. (Laparoscopy.)
4. Name the four stages of the menstrual cycle. (Follicle Stage, Ovulation Stage, Corpus Luteum Stage or Luteal Phase, and Menstruation Stage.)
5. Symptoms of this condition include dysuria, urinary retention, and an enlarged prostate. (Prostatic hypertrophy)
6. Name the two hormones that are used in contraceptive pills. (Estrogen and progesterone)