Chlamydia is caused by the Chlamydia Trachmoatous organism and is the most common curable of the disease's.

Genital warts, or human papillomavirus, is very common. Can appear of the genitals. Usually asymptomatic

Gonorrhea is a bacterial infection caused by Neisseria gonorrhea. Painful urination is a symptom for males, with a discharge from the penis. Females may have no symptoms in the early stages. It is treated with antibiotics.

Genital herpes is a viral infection. The symptoms are very painful. These symptoms will disappear within a couple of weeks but will reappear throughout life.

Syphilis is a bacterial STD. It has four stages. Can be treated with antibiotics.

Dysmenorrhea – Difficult or painful menstruation.

Endometriosis - A disease which affects women during their reproductive years. When the endometrial tissue is found outside the uterus. This responds to the menstrual hormonal cycle. The result is internal bleeding, inflammation of the surrounding areas, and the formation of scar tissue.

Fibroid tumors – Benign growths usually in uterine wall.

Hysterectomy is the removal of the uterus.

Breast tumors can be benign or malignant.

Lumpectomy is the removal of a tumor only.

Mastectomy is the removal of the breast.

Mammogram is a special type of x-ray to detect tumors of the breast.

Endometrial cancer is the most common type of uterine cancer.

Ovarian Cancer is a leading cause of cancer death in women.

Cervical cancer is frequently seen in women between the ages of thirty and fifty.

Who Am I?

Read each of the following riddles and decide which member of the endocrine system is being described.

_____ I am the vanishing gland. You need me most during your early childhood years and I begin to disappear when you reach puberty. I am considered a member of both the endocrine and the lymphatic system. I secrete a hormone, which helps to stimulate lymphoid cells to produce T-cells. You need me to help fight off diseases. Who am I?

_____ I control how "sweet" you are. I keep your blood sugar within normal limits. If you blood sugar is too high I produce insulin and if it is too low, I produce glucagon. I also play a role in the digestion process. Who am I?

_____ You can thank me for all those muscles you have and that deep voice. I am also the reason you need to shave every day. I play a role in reproduction by allowing you to make sperms. Who am I?

_____ They say "good things come in small packages" and that is true with me. I am very tiny, but I do a lot of jobs in the endocrine system. I help you grow and develop. I also provide the milk for a new mother to breast-feed her baby. The back part of me helps maintain your body's water balance. Finally, when I release my hormone, oxytocin, is will cause the uterus to contract so a new life can be born. Who am I?

_____ Many people say I am shaped like a butterfly. I increase metabolism and influence both physical and mental activity. I help with tissue growth. I also cause calcium to be stored in bones. Who am I?

_____ There are two of me in your body and I have two parts. I help keep your electrolytes balanced by deciding how much sodium and potassium your body needs. I also play a role in pain control. I am a good friend of the sympathetic nervous system and I play a role in preparing your body to handle emergencies. I help you decide whether to "fight or flight!" Who am I?

_____ Many say I resemble a "pine cone." I am stimulated by the amount of the light that enters your eyes. Many believe I help prevent the early onset of puberty. I produce a hormone, which causes your body temperature to drop. Who am I?

_____ A chicken and I have a lot in common. We both produce eggs. I also stimulate the development of breast and pubic hair. I want that egg to have a good cushion, so I help make a lining for the uterus. Who am I?

1H17.05 Analyze characteristics and treatment of common reproductive disorders

A. Reproductive procedures
    a. Laparoscopy – tube inserted through small incision in abdominal wall
    b. Mastectomy – surgical removal of breast
    c. Mammogram – breast x-ray to detect tumors, usually recommended for women over age of 40
    d. Vasectomy – male sterilization, removal of part of the vas deferens
    e. Circumcision – surgical removal of the foreskin
B. Male reproductive disorders
    a. Benign Prostatic Hypertrophy (BPH)
    b. Enlarged prostate
    c. Common in men over age 60
    d. Prostate enlarges and clamps down on urethra
    e. Symps – Urinary frequency
    f. Rx – prostatectomy, sometimes laser surgery or no Rx
C. Female reproductive disorders
    a. Mastitis – infection in breast
    b. Endometriosis
        i. Endometrial tissue outside of uterus and abnormal patches in uterus
        ii. Results in internal bleeding, formation of scar tissue, dysmenorrheal, infertility, heavy or irregular bleeding
        iii. Cause – unknown

d. Corpus luteum state – Corpus luteum secretes progesterone. If ovum fertilized, corpus luteum continues to secrete progesterone, which prevents further ovulation and maintains uterine lining., lasts 14 days

e. Menstruation stage – If no embryo, corpus luteum dissolves > progesterone decreases and uterine lining breaks down and is discharge, 3-6 days

f. Menopause

   i. When monthly menstrual cycle comes to an end

   ii. Approximately age 50

   iii. Symptoms include hot flashes, dizziness, headaches and emotional changes

E. Conception and pregnancy

a. Gametes are produced by gonads

   i. Female gonad = ovary

   ii. Female gamete = ovum (ova)

   iii. Male gonad = testes

   iv. Male gamete = sperm

b. Chromosomes

   i. Female gametes have 22 pairs of autosomes and single pair of sex chromosome s- XX

   ii. Male gametes have 22 pairs of autosomes and single pair of sex chromosomes – XY