

# A&P Key Terms

## 27 The Reproductive System

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## 4. Chapter: A&P Key Terms 27 The Reproductive System

### 1. A&P Key Terms 27 The Reproductive System Questions

<u>alveoli</u>	(of the breast) milk-secreting cells in the mammary gland
<u>ampulla</u>	(of the uterine tube) middle portion of the uterine tube in which fertilization often occurs
<u>antrum</u>	fluid-filled chamber that characterizes a mature tertiary (antral) follicle
<u>areola</u>	highly pigmented, circular area surrounding the raised nipple and containing areolar glands that secrete fluid important for lubrication during suckling
<u>Bartholin's glands</u>	(also, greater vestibular glands) glands that produce a thick mucus that maintains moisture in the vulva area; also referred to as the greater vestibular glands
<u>blood-testis barrier</u>	tight junctions between Sertoli cells that prevent bloodborne pathogens from gaining access to later stages of spermatogenesis and prevent the potential for an autoimmune reaction to haploid sperm
<u>body of uterus</u>	middle section of the uterus
<u>broad ligament</u>	wide ligament that supports the uterus by attaching laterally to both sides of the uterus and pelvic wall
<u>bulbourethral glands</u>	(also, Cowper's glands) glands that secrete a lubricating mucus that cleans and lubricates the urethra prior to and during ejaculation
<u>cervix</u>	elongate inferior end of the uterus where it connects to the vagina
<u>clitoris</u>	(also, glans clitoris) nerve-rich area of the vulva that contributes to sexual sensation during intercourse
<u>corpus albicans</u>	nonfunctional structure remaining in the ovarian stroma following structural and functional regression of the corpus luteum
<u>corpus cavernosum</u>	either of two columns of erectile tissue in the penis that fill with blood during an erection
<u>corpus luteum</u>	transformed follicle after ovulation that secretes progesterone
<u>corpus spongiosum</u>	(plural: corpora cavernosa) column of erectile tissue in the penis that fills with blood during an erection and surrounds the penile urethra on the ventral portion of the penis

<u>ductus deferens</u>	(also, vas deferens) duct that transports sperm from the epididymis through the spermatic cord and into the ejaculatory duct; also referred as the vas deferens
<u>ejaculatory duct</u>	duct that connects the ampulla of the ductus deferens with the duct of the seminal vesicle at the prostatic urethra
<u>endometrium</u>	inner lining of the uterus, part of which builds up during the secretory phase of the menstrual cycle and then sheds with menses
<u>epididymis</u>	(plural: epididymides) coiled tubular structure in which sperm start to mature and are stored until ejaculation
<u>fimbriae</u>	fingerlike projections on the distal uterine tubes
<u>follicle</u>	ovarian structure of one oocyte and surrounding granulosa (and later theca) cells
<u>folliculogenesis</u>	development of ovarian follicles from primordial to tertiary under the stimulation of gonadotropins
<u>fundus</u>	(of the uterus) domed portion of the uterus that is superior to the uterine tubes
<u>gamete</u>	haploid reproductive cell that contributes genetic material to form an offspring
<u>glans penis</u>	bulbous end of the penis that contains a large number of nerve endings
<u>gonadotropin-releasing hormone</u>	(GnRH) hormone released by the hypothalamus that regulates the production of follicle-stimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone from the pituitary gland
<u>gonads</u>	reproductive organs (testes in men and ovaries in women) that produce gametes and reproductive hormones
<u>granulosa cells</u>	supportive cells in the ovarian follicle that produce estrogen
<u>hymen</u>	membrane that covers part of the opening of the vagina
<u>infundibulum</u>	(of the uterine tube) wide, distal portion of the uterine tube terminating in fimbriae
<u>inguinal canal</u>	opening in abdominal wall that connects the testes to the abdominal cavity

	the abdominal cavity
<u>isthmus</u>	narrow, medial portion of the uterine tube that joins the uterus
<u>Leydig cells</u>	cells between the seminiferous tubules of the testes that produce testosterone; a type of interstitial cell
<u>labia majora</u>	hair-covered folds of skin located behind the mons pubis
<u>labia minora</u>	thin, pigmented, hairless flaps of skin located medial and deep to the labia majora
<u>lactiferous ducts</u>	ducts that connect the mammary glands to the nipple and allow for the transport of milk
<u>lactiferous sinus</u>	area of milk collection between alveoli and lactiferous duct
<u>Müllerian duct</u>	duct system present in the embryo that will eventually form the internal female reproductive structures
<u>mammary glands</u>	glands inside the breast that secrete milk
<u>menarche</u>	first menstruation in a pubertal female
<u>menses phase</u>	phase of the menstrual cycle in which the endometrial lining is shed
<u>menses</u>	shedding of the inner portion of the endometrium out through the vagina; also referred to as menstruation
<u>menstrual cycle</u>	approximately 28-day cycle of changes in the uterus consisting of a menses phase, a proliferative phase, and a secretory phase
<u>mons pubis</u>	mound of fatty tissue located at the front of the vulva
<u>myometrium</u>	smooth muscle layer of uterus that allows for uterine contractions during labor and expulsion of menstrual blood
<u>oocyte</u>	cell that results from the division of the oogonium and undergoes meiosis I at the LH surge and meiosis II at fertilization to become a haploid ovum
<u>oogenesis</u>	process by which oogonia divide by mitosis to primary oocytes, which undergo meiosis to produce the secondary oocyte and, upon fertilization, the ovum



<u><a href="#">oogonia</a></u>	ovarian stem cells that undergo mitosis during female fetal development to form primary oocytes
<u><a href="#">ovarian cycle</a></u>	approximately 28-day cycle of changes in the ovary consisting of a follicular phase and a luteal phase
<u><a href="#">ovaries</a></u>	female gonads that produce oocytes and sex steroid hormones (notably estrogen and progesterone)
<u><a href="#">ovulation</a></u>	release of a secondary oocyte and associated granulosa cells from an ovary
<u><a href="#">ovum</a></u>	haploid female gamete resulting from completion of meiosis II at fertilization
<u><a href="#">penis</a></u>	male organ of copulation
<u><a href="#">perimetrium</a></u>	outer epithelial layer of uterine wall
<u><a href="#">polar body</a></u>	smaller cell produced during the process of meiosis in oogenesis
<u><a href="#">prepuce</a></u>	(also, foreskin) flap of skin that forms a collar around, and thus protects and lubricates, the glans penis; also referred as the foreskin
<u><a href="#">primary follicles</a></u>	ovarian follicles with a primary oocyte and one layer of cuboidal granulosa cells
<u><a href="#">primordial follicles</a></u>	least developed ovarian follicles that consist of a single oocyte and a single layer of flat (squamous) granulosa cells
<u><a href="#">proliferative phase</a></u>	phase of the menstrual cycle in which the endometrium proliferates
<u><a href="#">prostate gland</a></u>	doughnut-shaped gland at the base of the bladder surrounding the urethra and contributing fluid to semen during ejaculation
<u><a href="#">puberty</a></u>	life stage during which a male or female adolescent becomes anatomically and physiologically capable of reproduction
<u><a href="#">rugae</a></u>	(of the vagina) folds of skin in the vagina that allow it to stretch during intercourse and childbirth
<u><a href="#">Sertoli cells</a></u>	cells that support germ cells through the process of spermatogenesis; a type of sustentacular cell
<u><a href="#">scrotum</a></u>	external pouch of skin and muscle that houses the testes

	testes
<u>secondary follicles</u>	ovarian follicles with a primary oocyte and multiple layers of granulosa cells
<u>secondary sex characteristics</u>	physical characteristics that are influenced by sex steroid hormones and have supporting roles in reproductive function
<u>secretory phase</u>	phase of the menstrual cycle in which the endometrium secretes a nutrient-rich fluid in preparation for implantation of an embryo
<u>semen</u>	ejaculatory fluid composed of sperm and secretions from the seminal vesicles, prostate, and bulbourethral glands
<u>seminal vesicle</u>	gland that produces seminal fluid, which contributes to semen
<u>seminiferous tubules</u>	tube structures within the testes where spermatogenesis occurs
<u>spermatic cord</u>	bundle of nerves and blood vessels that supplies the testes; contains ductus deferens
<u>spermatid</u>	immature sperm cells produced by meiosis II of secondary spermatocytes
<u>spermatocyte</u>	cell that results from the division of spermatogonium and undergoes meiosis I and meiosis II to form spermatids
<u>spermatogenesis</u>	formation of new sperm, occurs in the seminiferous tubules of the testes
<u>spermatogonia</u>	(singular: spermatogonium) diploid precursor cells that become sperm
<u>spermiogenesis</u>	transformation of spermatids to spermatozoa during spermatogenesis
<u>sperm</u>	(also, spermatozoon) male gamete
<u>suspensory ligaments</u>	bands of connective tissue that suspend the breast onto the chest wall by attachment to the overlying dermis
<u>tertiary follicles</u>	(also, antral follicles) ovarian follicles with a primary or secondary oocyte, multiple layers of granulosa cells, and a fully formed antrum

<u>testes</u>	(singular: testis) male gonads
<u>theca cells</u>	estrogen-producing cells in a maturing ovarian follicle
<u>uterine tubes</u>	(also, fallopian tubes or oviducts) ducts that facilitate transport of an ovulated oocyte to the uterus
<u>uterus</u>	muscular hollow organ in which a fertilized egg develops into a fetus
<u>vagina</u>	tunnel-like organ that provides access to the uterus for the insertion of semen and from the uterus for the birth of a baby
<u>vulva</u>	external female genitalia
<u>Wolffian duct</u>	duct system present in the embryo that will eventually form the internal male reproductive structures