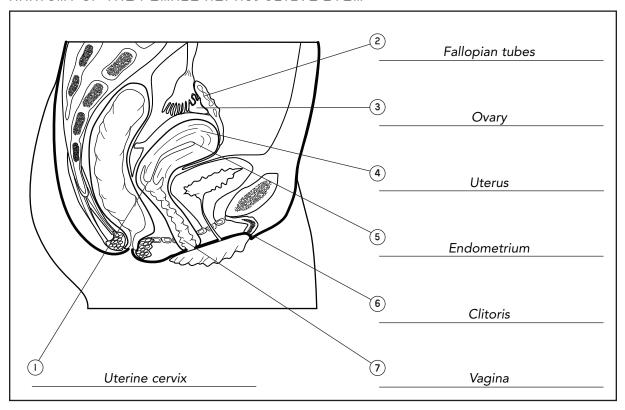
THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

PAGES 143 TO 148

Complete this concept review handout and keep it as a record of what you have learned.

ANATOMY OF THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYEM



DEFINITIONS

•	Oogenesis is the process of ovum production by meiosis.
•	The ovarian cycle is the process whereby a single ovarian follicle matures (in order to release an ovum) and changes into a corpus luteum (in order to encourage the implantation
	of the ovum in the uterus).
•	The menstrual cycle <u>represents all of the periodic changes in the uterine endometrium.</u>



THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

Oogenesis and the ovarian cycle, based on a 28-day cycle

Period	Event	Hormones
Days 1 to 12	– An ovarian follicle develops.	– The pituitary gland secretes
-	– An oocyte undergoes meiosis I.	a greater quantity of FSH.
		– The ovarian follicle secretes
		more and more estrogens.
Days 13	– The ovarian follicle wall bursts.	The pituitary gland secretes LH in
and 14	– The oocyte is expelled (ovulation).	greater quantities as well as more FSH
		(hormonal surge).
Days 15 to 28	– The ovarian follicle is transformed	- The corpus luteum secretes
	into the corpus luteum.	progesterone, inhibiting
	– The oocyte moves into one of the	the production of LH and FSH.
	fallopian tubes.	– As the corpus luteum deteriorates,
	– The oocyte undergoes meiosis II.	progesterone production decreases,
	– If the ovum is not fertilized, the	while FSH production increases.
	corpus luteum deteriorates.	

28-day menstrual cycle

Phase	Event	Hormones
Days 1 to 5 Menstrual phase	Bleeding occurs, due to the expulsion of the endometrium and unfertilized ovum.	Progesterone production decreases.
Days 6 to 14 Proliferation phase	Endometrium begins to thicken.	Production of estrogens by a new ovarian follicle increases.
Days 15 to 28 Secretory phase	Endometrium continues to thicken.	Secretion of progesterone by the corpus luteum increases.