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INTRODUCTION TO ORGANS IN BRIEF CAN BE POSSIBLE

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this article to introduce the major male and female organ in a brief description, so that it is easy to understand the organ functionality to everyone in one place, that save so much time while searching different content.

KEYWORDS: Genital organ, female organ, male organ, the difference between male and feminine body organ

INTRODUCTION

An organ could be a collection of tissues that function in an exceedingly particular manner. The tissue is connected and constructed as a unit to serve a standard function. All organs of the bodywork are in sync to create a couple of dozen organ systems. Below is that the list of all discovered organs up to now.

BRIEFING OF MAJOR ORGAN

Adrenal glands paired from a subpopulation of the neural crest) Role within the regulation:

from mesoderm tissue, account for ~90% of from a subpopulation of the neural crest) Role within the regulation: maintaining homeostasis – of the body's adaptive response to fret – within the maintenance of body water, Na and K balance – within the control of vital sign the most hormones:

1) The steroid hormones (glucocorticoids, mineralocorticoids, androgens)

2) The catecholamines (norepinephrine, epinephrine) The AG has 2 different embryologic origins which influence the mechanisms that control hormone production by each of the two components.

Anus

The anus (from Latin anus meaning "ring", "circle") is a gap at the alternative end of an animal's alimentary tract from the mouth. Its function is to manage the expulsion of feces, the residual semi-solid waste that is still after food digestion, which, counting on the sort of animal, includes: matter which the animal cannot digest, like bones; food material after the nutrients are extracted, as an example, cellulose or lignin an ingested matter which might be toxic if it remained within the digestive tract; and dead or excess gut bacteria and other endosymbionts.[10]

Appendix

In anatomy, a vestigial hollow tube that's closed at one end and is attached at the opposite end to the cecum, a pouchlike beginning of the massive intestine into which the tiny intestine empties its contents. it's not clear whether the appendix serves any useful purpose in humans. Suspected functions include housing and cultivating beneficial gut flora which will repopulate the system following an illness that wipes out normal populations of this flora; providing a site for the assembly of endocrine cells within the fetus that produce molecules important in regulating homeostasis; and serving a possible role in immune function during the primary three decades of life by exposing leukocytes (white blood cells) to antigens within the alimentary tract, thereby stimulating antibody production which will help modulate immune reactions within the gut. While the particular functions of the human appendix remain unclear, there's general agreement among scientists that the appendix is gradually disappearing from the human species over evolutionary time. Blockage of the appendix can cause appendicitis, a painful and potentially dangerous inflammation. [11]

The appendix is typically 8 to 10 cm (3 to 4 inches) long and less than 1.3 cm (0.5 inches) wide. The cavity of the appendix is far narrower where it joins the cecum than it's at its closed end. The foremost common obstruction within the opening could be a fecalith, a hardened piece of ordure. Swelling of the liner of the appendiceal walls themselves also can block the opening. When the appendix is prevented from emptying itself, a series of events occur. Fluids and their own mucous secretions collect within the appendix, resulting in edema, swelling, and distention of the organ. Because the distention increases, the blood vessels of the appendix become closed off, this causes the necrosis (death) of appendiceal tissue. Meanwhile, the bacteria normally found during this a part of the intestine begin to propagate within the closed-off pocket, worsening the inflammation.

The appendix, weakened by necrosis and subject to increasing pressure from within by the distention, may burst, spilling its contents into the bodily cavity and infecting the membranes that line the cavity and canopy the abdominal organs (see peritonitis). Fortunately, peritonitis is sometimes prevented by the protective mechanisms of the body. The omentum, a sheet of animal tissue, often wraps itself round the inflamed appendix, and an exudate that normally develops within the areas of inflammation behaves like glue and seals off the appendix from the encircling bodily cavity.[12]

Bladder (urinary)

The bladder may be a muscular sac within the pelvis, just above and behind the os. When empty, the bladder is about the dimensions and shape of a pear. Urine is created within the kidneys and travels down two tubes called ureters to the bladder. The bladder is lined by layers of muscle tissue that stretch to carry urine. the traditional capacity of the bladder is 400-600 ml. During urination, the bladder muscles squeeze, and two sphincters (valves) hospitable allow urine to emanate.

Bones:

Bone, rigid body tissue consisting of cells embedded in an abundant hard intercellular material. The 2 principal components of this material, collagen, and orthophosphate, distinguish bone from other hard tissues as chitin, enamel, and shell. Bone tissue makes up the individual bones of the human system and also the skeletons of other vertebrates.

The functions of bone include

- structural support for the mechanical action of soppy tissues, like the contraction of muscles and therefore the expansion of lungs,
- protection of sentimental organs and tissues, as by the skull,
- Provision of a protective site for specialized tissues like the blood-forming system (bone marrow).
- A Mineral reservoir, whereby the system regulates the extent of calcium and phosphate within the circulating body fluids Bone is found only in vertebrates, and, among modern vertebrates, it's found only in fish and better classes. Although

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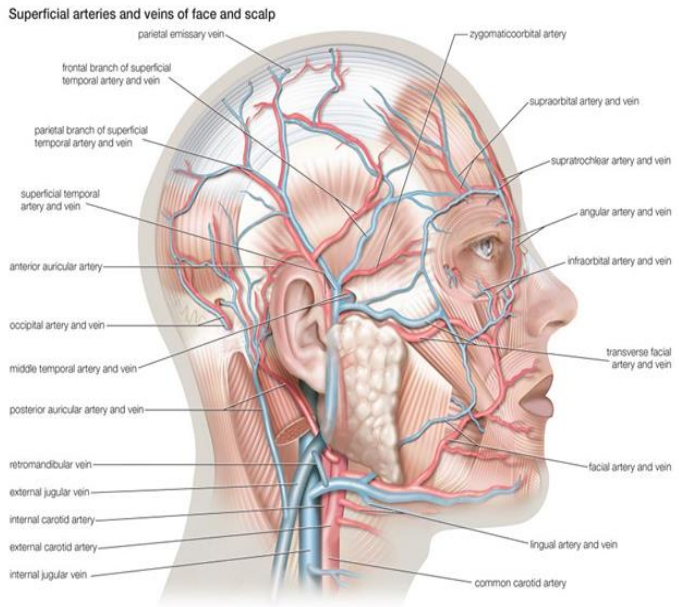
ancestors of the cyclostomes and elasmobranches had armored head cases, which served largely a protective function and appear to own been true bone, modern cyclostomes have only an endoskeleton, or inner skeleton, of non calcified cartilage, and elasmobranches a skeleton of calcified cartilage.

Although a rigid endoskeleton performs obvious body supportive functions for land-living vertebrates, it's doubtful that bone offered any such ratio to the teleost (bony fish) during which it first appeared, for during a supporting aquatic environment

The sharks and rays are superb samples of applied science efficiency, and their perseverance from the Age of Fishes attests to the suitability of their non bony endoskeleton.[1]



Bone marrow (spongy a part of the bone)

Bone marrow may be a specialized animal tissue type. it's located within the spaces of bone. It will be divided into red bone marrow and white bone marrow. The composition of both varieties of bone marrow is described here. Blood cells are formed within the red bone marrow. The formation of the various varieties of blood cells is explained via intuitive tables during this chapter [13]

Brain: The neuron activity is dramatically different within the two genders The sharks and rays are superb samples of applied science efficiency, and their perseverance from the Age of Fishes attests to the suitability of their non bony endoskeleton.[1]

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Brain: The neuron activity is dramatically different within the two genders Girls' brains have less hemisphere isolation and instead have way more cross-hemisphere neuron activity.

hese size differences are found repeatedly, but they emerge only comparing large numbers of individuals, so some women's brains are larger than the typical whereas some men's are smaller, Men's and women's brains also differ within the overall composition. Male brains contain about 6½ times more nerve tissue than women, while female brains have over 9½ times the maximum amount nerve tissue. The frontal and also the temporal areas of the brain cortex are larger in volume in women, but not in females. In females, both short-term and long-term stress has been found to truly enhance spatial memory while under duress. [4]

Bronchi (tubes within the lungs):

The lungs are the vital respiration organs within the thorax.

The bronchi (singular. bronchus) are an extension of the trachea and function the central passageway into the lungs. Together, these two structures from the trachea bronchial tree of the lungs, with its primary purpose being to move inspired air into the lungs where oxygen-deprived blood becomes oxygenated. [16, 17]

Diaphragm (muscle of breathing)

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The septum transversum is initially at the amount of the second cervical segment, but with the expansion of the embryo it moves in an exceedingly caudal direction, and at the amount of the fourth cervical segment it receives the nervus phrenicus and cells destined to differentiate into animal tissue from the corresponding myotomes. It migrates caudally during flexion and involves lie at the extent of the junction between the thoracic and lumbar segments. At this site it forms a ventra, mass of tissue which then extends dorsally and medially towards the dorsal body wall, to fulfill the dorsal mesentery of the foregut. Because it grows it leaves two dorsolateral gaps, which are the orifices of the pleuroperitoneal canals [18]

Ears: Ears are paired organs, one on either side of the top with the receptor itself, which is technically referred to as the cochlea, deeply buried within the temporal bones. a part of the ear is worried with conducting sound to the cochlea, the cochlea is anxious with transducing vibration.Vibration is poorly transmitted at the interface between two media which differ greatly in characteristic impedance (product of the density of the medium and speed of sound within it, c), as for instance air and water[19]

Esophagus (food pipe)

Histological this can be made from four layers: adventitia, muscle, submucosa, and mucosa). Within the mediastinum, the esophagus has no serosal covering and therefore the dense animal tissue of the adventitia forms its outer layer. The muscular layer consists of an outer longitudinal and an inner circular layer. Proximally, the longitudinal fibers originate from the dorsal aspect of the cricoid and therefore the cricopharyngeus tendon to descend in a very gentle spiral

These longitudinal muscle fibres split above the gastro-oesophageal junction creating a possible vertical weakness on the left posterolateral aspect. this is often the foremost common site of a tear within the case of spontaneous rupture of the oesophagus (Boerhaave's syndrome). The circular muscle layer is continuous proximally with the inferior constrictor and therefore the muscle fiber arrangement is elliptical in nature.[17]

Eyes: The eye is embryologically an extension of the central systema nervosum.These longitudinal muscle fibres split above the gastro-oesophageal junction creating a possible vertical weakness on the left posterolateral aspect. This is often the foremost common site of a tear within the case of spontaneous rupture of the oesophagus (Boerhaave's syndrome). The circular muscle layer is continuous proximally with the inferior constrictor and therefore the muscle fiber arrangement is elliptical in nature.[17]

The physician should constantly remind himself or herself of the various disease conditions that may simultaneously involve the attention and therefore the central system.[20]

Gallbladder:

Gallbladder features a capacity of about 50 ml of bile. It concentrates the hepatic bile by an element of about 10 and also secretes mucus into it from the copious goblet cells scattered throughout its mucosa. It lies during a fossa separating the proper and therefore the quadrate lobes of the liver inferiorly, the gallbladder relates to the primary and second parts of the duodenum and to the hepatic flexure of the colon. An inflamed gallbladder may infrequently ulcerate into either of those structures and an outsized stone, ulcerating through into the lumen of the duodenum may come to impact within the distal small intestine [21]

Larynx (voice box)

It assists with coughing and straining, and closes the airway during swallowing to stop aspiration. The larynx is at the amount of the 3rd to 6th cervical vertebrae and extends from the epiglottis to the inferior border of the cricoid cartilage. It consists of 9 cartilages, the vocal cords and intrinsic and extrinsic musculature.[22]

Lymph nodes:

Lymph springs from ECF and originates within the interstitial spaces of most of the body's tissues. an unlimited system of converging lymphatic vessels funnels lymph to the thorax where it's returned to the circulation via the

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lymphatic vessel. When foreign antigens invade the body, antigenic material, antigen presenting cells referred to as dendritic cells (DCs) and inflammatory mediators generated by local immunological activity at the positioning of infection are all picked up by the lymphatic vessels and swept along within the flow of lymph.

The ten most important organs are as follows.

Skin

- The skin is that the largest organ within the anatomy.
- Its main job is to keep up the body's temperature.
- The skin contains sweat glands and oil glands. Oil released by the skin releases helps keep the skin from drying out and therefore the hair from becoming brittle.
- The skin also regularly sheds cells to keep up its effectiveness. [1,2,3,5]

Brain

- The brain stores information allows you to think and learn and controls vital daily functions (such as digestion, vital sign and breathing).
- The brain receives impulses from nerves, which are located throughout the body, and responds to pain and other stimulation.
- Even though the brain is so important, it's also very delicate. The brain is formed of sentimental tissue and is protected only by the skull, therefore head injuries is serious. [1,2,3,5] **Heart**
- The heart is another vitals. In a mean lifetime, the gut beats over 2.5 million times.
- The heart's job is to pump oxygenated blood throughout the body and receive deoxygenated blood reciprocally. [1,2,3,5]

Kidneys

- The kidneys are located under the skeletal structure within the lower back.
- The kidneys filter things, like water and salts, out of the blood and produce urine.
- The kidneys also produce an enzyme called rennin. This enzyme plays a giant role in regulating pressure. [1,2,3,5]

Liver

- The liver is within the upper abdomen, slightly to the left.
- The main job of the liver is to supply bile, which it sends to the stomach for digestion.
- The liver also filters out toxins and regulates glucose.
- Blood sugar is regulated by the liver, which converts and stores sugar and releases it PRN into the bloodstream. The liver is additionally to blame of releasing cholesterol, breaking down fats and producing blood proteins. it's the biggest viscus. [1,2,3,5]

Pancreas

- The pancreas is found behind the stomach.
- The job of the pancreas is to supply enzymes necessary for digestion and send them to the stomach.
- The pancreas also regulates blood glucose by producing insulin.
- The pancreas also creates glucagon that has the other effect of insulin and helps to keep up glucose levels. [1,2,3,5]

Stomach

- The stomach receives food from the esophagus and sends it into the little intestine.
- The stomach's role in digestion is to interrupt down food and blend it with digestive enzymes. [1,2,3,5]

Small intestine

The job of the little intestine is to digest food.

- It does this by using chemicals, like enzymes.

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- The intestine also absorbs nutrients and transfers them to the blood.
- The intestine is five meters long. The food moves from the tiny intestine to the massive intestine with a series of muscle contractions. [1,2,3,5]

Large intestine

- The intestine is found within the abdomen and is 1.5 meters long.
- The intestine is involved in digestion. It receives undigested food from the little intestine.
- The gut absorbs the maximum amount water as possible from the food and so expels the waste and any excess fiber. [1,2,3,5]

Lungs

- The lungs are located within the chest and are protected by the skeletal structure.
- The lungs absorb oxygen and that they expel CO2.

The lungs deliver oxygenated blood to the guts where it's pumped throughout the body and that they receive deoxygenated blood from the center after blood travels throughout the body.

THE MALE GENITAL SYSTEM IS USUALLY LOCATED OUTSIDE OF THE BODY.

Internal organs include the duct, prostate and urethra.

The male genital system is liable for sexual function, additionally as urination [1, 2, 3, 5]

The male system includes a bunch of organs that compose a man's reproductive and apparatus urogenitalis. These organs do the subsequent jobs within your body:

- They discharge sperm into the feminine reproductive tract.
- They produce and secrete male sex hormones. The male genital system is formed of internal (inside your body) and external (outside your body) parts. Together, these organs facilitate your urinate (rid your body of liquid waste materials), have sexual activity and make children. [1,2,3,5]

FUNCTION MALE REPRODUCTION SYSTEM

The first hormones involved within the functioning of the male genital system are FSH (FSH), gonadotrophin (LH) and testosterone. [1, 2, 3, 5]

FSH and LH are produced by the ductless gland. It's located at the bottom of your brain and it's chargeable for many functions in your body. FSH is critical for sperm production (spermatogenesis). LH stimulates the assembly of testosterone, which is important to continue the method of spermatogenesis. Testosterone is additionally important within the development of male characteristics, including muscle mass and strength, fat distribution, bone mass and drive. [1, 2, 3, 5]

ANATOMY EXTERNAL MALE REPRODUCTIVE STRUTURE [6]

Most of the male genital system is found outside of your cavity or pelvis. The external parts of the male genital system include the penis, the scrotum and also the testicles.

Penis : The penis consists of three main parts, the root, the body, and therefore the glans. The root is attached to the abdominal and pelvic wall. [6]

The body is that the middle portion. The body of the penis consists of three cylindrical spaces of soppy tissue. When the 2 larger spaces fill with blood, the penis becomes large and rigid, forming an erection. Two larger cylindrical spaces of sentimental tissue, called the corpora cavernosa, are located side by side and form the majority of the penis. The third cylindrical space of soppy tissue, called the corpus spongiosum, surrounds the urethra, which forms the urinary passage. The glands penis is that the cone-shaped end or heads of the penis, which is that, the termination of the corpus spongiosum. The tiny ridge that separates the glans from the shaft or body of the penis is named the corona. [6]

Scrotum: The scrotum could be a thin sac of skin and thin muscle during which lie the testicles.

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The muscles within the scrotum, called the cremasteric muscles, move the testicles slightly within the scrotum looking on the encompassing temperature. [6]

Testes (testicles): The testes (or testicles) are two olive-sized oval bodies, one on the correct side and one on the left side. The testes have two main functions, to provide sperm (the male reproductive cell), and to supply testosterone (the male sex hormone). The epididymides and also the vasa deferentia are attached to the testicles and are important in transporting sperm cells after they develop within the testes. [6]

The term testicles include the testes further because the surrounding structures, like the epithelial duct and also the epididymis. These two names, testes and testicles, are often used interchangeably although their definitions are slightly different. [6]

Vas deferens: Once sperm are produced, they travel through a set area, called the epididymis, so through a tube or duct, called the epithelial duct, which then joins the seminal vesicles to create the epithelial duct. The seminal vesicles produce a fluid that gives nutrients for the sperm and lubricates the urethra. This fluid mixes with other fluids to make the semen. [6]

During ejaculation, muscles surrounding the seminal vesicles contract and thrust out the sperm and therefore the fluid from the seminal vesicles, very like squeezing a tube of toothpaste. The seminal vesicles are located behind the prostate and also the bladder. [6]

SEMINAL VESICAL

Prostate gland: The prostate could be a walnut-sized gland that lies below the vesica and surrounds the urethra. Together with the seminal vesicles, the endocrine produces a fluid, called prostatic fluid that contains, protects, nourishes, and supports the sperm. The white, sticky fluid originally from the prostate forms most of the amount of the semen. The prostate has no known function apart from reproduction. [6]

The prostate grows throughout life. This growth often causes a blockage within the urethra that affects voiding with such symptoms as urinary frequency, excessive urination at the hours of darkness (nocturia), urgency of urination, and weakening of the urinary stream. This enlargement of the prostate, called benign prostatic hyperplasia (or BPH), are often treated with medication or various surgical procedures. [6]

The prostate is additionally the source of a prostate specific antigen (or PSA) that's used as a biopsy to detect and monitor prostatic adenocarcinoma. Urethra: The urethra is surrounded by the corpus spongiosum, one among the cylindrical spaces of soppy tissue of the penis described earlier. In men, the urethra provides a dual purpose, to move urine from the bladder, and to move the semen (sperm cells and fluid from the seminal vesicles and also the prostate) out the tip of the penis. Connective tissue during this passage, called strictures, can cause urinary difficulty. [6]

Penis: The penis is that the male organ for sexual issues. it's three parts: The Root: this can be the a part of the penis that attaches to the wall of your abdomen. The body or shaft: Shaped sort of a tube or cylinder, the body of the penis is created of three internal chambers. Inside these chambers there's a special, sponge-like animal tissue that contains thousands of enormous spaces that fill with blood when you're sexually aroused. because the penis fills with blood, it becomes rigid and erect, which allows for penetration during sex. The skin of the penis is loose and elastic, with changes in penis size during an erection. [6]

The glands: this is often the cone-shaped end of the penis. The gland, which is additionally called the top of the penis, is roofed with a loose layer of skin called foreskin. This skin is typically removed in an exceedingly procedure called circumcision. [6]

The opening of the urethra — the tube that transports both semen and urine out of the body — is found at the tip of the glands penis. The penis also contains many sensitive nerve endings.

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When the penis is erect, the flow of urine is blocked from the urethra, allowing only semen to be ejaculated at orgasm. [6]

Scrotum: The scrotum is that the loose pouch-like sac of skin that hangs behind the penis. It holds the testicles (also called testes), still as many nerves and blood vessels. The scrotum protects your testes, likewise as providing a form of climate system. For normal sperm development, the testes must be at a temperature slightly cooler than the temperature. Special muscles within the wall of the scrotum allow it to contract (tighten) and relax, moving the testicles closer to the body for warmth and protection or farther far from the body to cool down the temperature. [1, 2, 3, 5]

Testicles (testes): The testes are oval organs about the scale of very large olives that exist the scrotum, secured at either end by a structure called the funiculus. Most men have two testes. The testes are answerable for making testosterone, the first male internal secretion, and for producing sperm
These tubules are accountable for producing the sperm cells through a process called spermatogenesis. [1, 2, 3, 5]

Epididymis: The epididymis could be a long, coiled tube that rests on the backside of every testicle. It carries and stores sperm cells that are created within the testes. It's also the work of the epididymis to bring the sperm to maturity — the sperm that emerge from the testes are immature and incapable of fertilization. [1, 2, 3, 5]

INTERNAL MALE

Genital system: You have several internal organs — also called accessory organs — that play a giant part within the male genital system. These organs include:

Vas deferens: The ductus deferens may be a long, muscular tube that travels from the epididymis into the bodily cavity, to merely behind the bladder. The duct transports mature sperm to the urethra in preparation for ejaculation. [1, 2, 3, 5]

Ejaculatory ducts: These ducts are formed by the fusion of the epithelial duct and also the seminal vesicles. The ejaculatory ducts empty into the urethra. [1, 2, 3, 5]

Urethra: The urethra is that the tube that carries urine from the bladder to outside of your body. In males, it's the extra function of expelling (ejaculating) semen once you reach orgasm.

Seminal vesicles: The seminal vesicles are sac-like pouches that attach to the epithelial duct near the bottom of the bladder. The seminal vesicles make a sugar-rich fluid (fructose) that gives sperm with a source of energy and helps with the sperms' ability to maneuver (motility). The fluid of the seminal vesicles makes up most of the quantity of your ejaculatory fluid, or ejaculate. [1, 2, 3, 5]

The endocrine contributes additional fluid to the ejaculate. Prostate fluids also help to nourish the sperm.

Bulb urethral glands: The bulb urethral glands, or Cowper's glands, are pea-sized structures located on the perimeters of the urethra, slightly below the prostate. These glands produce a transparent, slippery fluid that empties directly into the urethra. This fluid serves to lubricate the urethra and neutralize any acidity that will be present because of residual drops of urine within the urethra. [1,2,3,5]

THE INTERNAL FEMALE

Female anatomy includes the external genitals, or the vulva, and also the internal reproductive organs, which include the ovaries and also the uterus.

EXTERNAL ANATOMY

The external female anatomy includes the pubis and therefore the vulva. The subsequent sections discuss these in additional detail.

Mons pubis: The fatty tissue, or public mound, is that the fleshy area on the pelvic bone where females typically grow bush. [13]

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Vulva: The vulva refers to the external parts of a female's genitals. It consists of several parts, including the labium, the labium, and also the glands clitoris. [13]

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Usually, there's no space inside the vagina unless it's stretched open—for example, during an examination, gender, or childbirth

These muscles contract rhythmically and involuntarily during orgasm. The vagina is lined with a mucosa, kept moist by fluids produced by cells on its surface and by secretions from glands within the cervix (the lower a part of the uterus). A tiny low amount of those fluids may pass to the surface as a transparent or milky white emission, which is normal. During a woman's reproductive years, the liner of the vagina has folds and wrinkles. Before puberty and after menopause, the liner is smooth. As mentioned above, the vagina is that the canal that connects the vulva with the uterus. The opening to the vagina is an element of the vulva. [13]

The vagina can vary in size, but the typical length is about 2.5 to three inches. That said, it expands long during arousal. [13]

It also contains special structures called Bartholin's glands

These glands are to blame for secreting lubrication to stay the vaginal tissues from becoming too dry. [13]

UTERUS AND CERVIX

The uterus may be a thick-walled, muscular, pear-shaped organ located within the middle of the pelvis, behind the bladder, and ahead of the rectum. The most function of the uterus is to sustain a developing fetus.

The Uterus, Cervix, and duct

The uterus consists of the following:

- The cervix

  The main body (corpus) the cervix is that the lower a part of the uterus, which protrudes into the upper a part of the vagina. It may be seen during a pelvic examination. Just like the vagina, the cervix is lined with a mucosa, but the tissue layer of the cervix is smooth. Sperm can enter and blood can exit the uterus through a channel within the cervix (cervical canal). The epithelial duct is sometimes narrow, but during labor, the canal widens to let the baby through. The cervix is sometimes a decent barrier against bacteria, except round the time an egg is released by the ovaries (ovulation), during the menstrual period, or during labor. Bacteria that cause sexually transmitted diseases

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can enter the uterus through the cervix during sexuality. Girls are born with over 1,000,000 egg cells, but only about 400 are released during a lifetime of menstrual cycles. No new eggs develop after birth At ovulation, the mucus becomes clear and elastic (because the extent of the hormone estrogen increases). At now, the mucus-secreting glands of the cervix can store live sperm for up to about 5 days, but occasionally slightly longer most pregnancies result from intercourse that happens during the three days before ovulation. However, pregnancies sometimes result from intercourse that happens up to six days before ovulation or during the three days after ovulation. For a few women, the time between a menstrual period and ovulation varies from month to month. Consequently, pregnancy can occur at different times during an oscillation. The corpus of the uterus, which is very muscular, can stretch to accommodate a growing fetus. Its muscular walls contract during labor to push the baby out through the cervix and also the vagina. During the reproductive years, the corpus is twice as long because the cervix. After menopause, the reverse is true. As a part of a woman's reproductive cycle (which usually lasts a few month), the liner of the corpus (endometrium) thickens. If the lady doesn't become pregnant during that cycle, most of the endometrium is shed and bleeding occurs, leading to the menstrual period. Cervix The cervix is that the lower portion of the uterus. it's a cylinder-shaped area of tissue that separates the vagina from the remainder of the uterus. During birth, the cervix dilates to permit the baby to maneuver through the vagina. [13]

Uterus

The uterus is found within the middle of the bodily cavity. During a female's monthly cycle, the liner of the uterus thickens with blood in preparation for the discharge of an egg from one in all the ovaries. This is often to organize a nourishing environment for a fetus if pregnancy occurs. If pregnancy doesn't occur, the uterine lining sheds. This is often called the menstrual period. The upper portion of the uterus is connected to the ovaries by the fallopian tubes. [13]

Ovaries

The ovaries are usually pearl-colored, oblong, and about the dimensions of a walnut. They're attached to the uterus by ligaments. Additionally to producing female sex hormones (estrogen and progesterone) and male sex hormones, the ovaries produce and release eggs. The developing egg cells (oocytes) are contained in fluid-filled cavities (follicles) within the wall of the ovaries. Each follicle contains one oocyte. Additionally to producing eggs, the ovaries also produce hormones. Namely, they release estrogen and progesterone. [13]

Fallopian tubes

The tubes don't directly connect with the ovaries. Instead, the tip of every tube flares into a funnel with fingerlike extensions (fimbriae). When an egg is released from an ovary, the fimbriae guide the egg into the relatively large opening of a female internal reproductive organ. [13]

The Fallopian Tubes, Ovaries, and Fertilization [13]

The cilia and also the muscles within the tube's wall propel an egg downward through the tube to the uterus. The Fallopian tube is that the usual site of fertilization of the egg by the sperm, If a brute implants within the female internal reproductive organ, doctors call this an metacyesis. An extra uterine gestation may be a medical emergency because the female internal **reproductive organ can rupture.**

Hymen:

The hymen could be a membrane of tissue that covers the external vaginal opening. Not all females have a hymen, however. The hymen can rupture as a results of pelvic injury, sports activity, pelvic examination, gender, or childbirth. The absence of a hymen doesn't mean that a female has been sexually active. [13]

Breasts:

Many of us consider breasts "accessory organs" to the feminine genital system, as they're chargeable for supplying milk to an infant after childbirth. [13]

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The major external components of the breasts include Nipple: The nipple is that the rounded area where milk drains to feed a baby. they need many nerve endings that may make them a locality of sexual stimulation. Nipples don't always protrude. Some females have flat or inverted nipples Trusted Source. [13]

Areola :

The areola is that the pigmented area that surrounds the nipple. It's circular and varies in size from person to person. It contains small glands, called Montgomery glands, that secrete lubrication to stay the nipple from drying out, especially when nursing. [13]

Breast tissue:

The breast is that the area of skin on the chest that's composed of fat, muscle, and ligament tissue, yet as an intricate network of blood vessels and glands. These areas are specialized for breastfeeding. Breast tissue size varies greatly from person to person, often thanks to a mix of individual genetics and body mass. [13]

Internally, the breasts are primarily composed of fat. the quantity of fat can determine breast size. However, breast size has no referring to the number of milk someone is in a position to supply. [13]

THE INTERNAL ANATOMY OF THE BREAST [13].

Breast milk exits through these ducts to nourish a baby. [13]

Lobules: These are collections of alveoli within the breast that secrete milk. The lobules drain into lactiferous ducts, then into lactiferous sinuses that promote milk ensue the nipple. [13]

Mammary glands: These are liable for producing breast milk. [13]

SUMMARY

Males and females have physically different sexual anatomy, but all sex organs come from the identical bundle of cells during fetal development. A baby's biological sex is decided at the instant the father's sperm meets the mother's egg. This article will look intimately at the structure and performance of the feminine internal and external organs.[13] the feminine body contains many organs that job together to attain a spread of functions. the form and size of the many of those organs naturally vary from person to person. However, if a female is worried that any a part of their anatomy may not be "normal," they'll visit their doctor. While human body contains many organs that are external genital piece work together to realize a range of functions. the form and size of the many of those organs naturally vary from person to person. However, if a male is anxious that any a part of their anatomy won't be "normal," they'll talk over with their doctor.

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