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Programme: BSc Health and Social Care

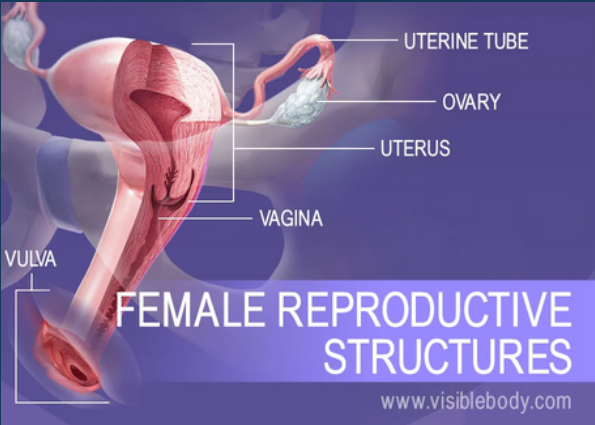
Assignment Title: Task 1 Part 1-- Individual Academic Poster

Task 1-Part 2– Individual Poster Presentation

Module: Introduction to Physiology

Module code: BMHP5003_BIRM

The Female Reproductive System



The Female Reproductive Structure

The female reproductive systems contain of parts within the female body and also outside of the body (Johnson, 2021). There are four main parts which are

- Ovaries
- Fallopian Tubes
- Uterus
- Vagina

Regular intervals an egg is released from the female reproductive organ. The female reproductive system nourish and protects a fertilised egg which becomes an embryo then a fetus (Parker, 2009).

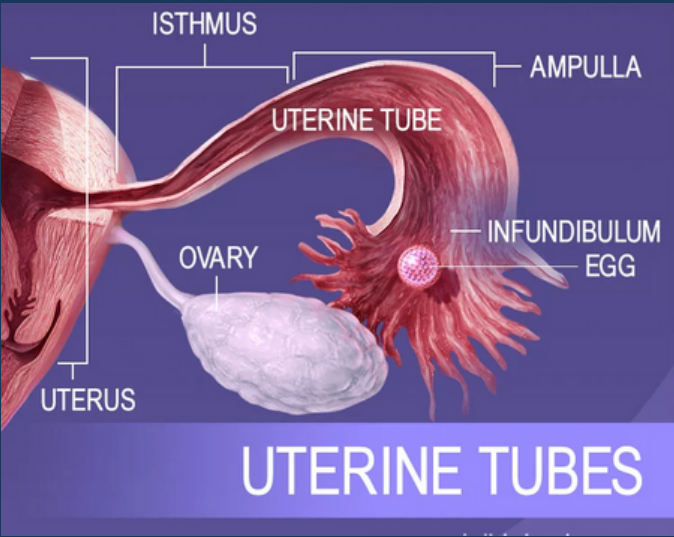
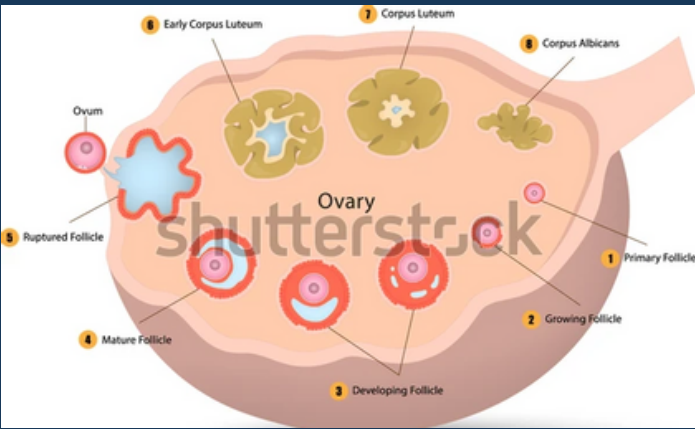
Ovaries

Are located on each side of the uterus connected by the fallopian tubes in the pelvis. They are similar in size. When every woman is born, they are born with 2 million follicles which are called the primordial follicles. These are found in the cortex which is the outer layer of the ovary. He main function of the ovaries is to Oocyte which is known as Oogenesis. There are different ligaments which are joined to the ovaries to keep them in place. These ligaments are called

- Ovarian ligament
- Broad Ligament
- Suspensory ligament

The Suspensory ligament is out of all very important because it assists with the movement of the ovary (Ando et al., 1997). It contains the neurovascular supply which is the ovarian vessels and nerves which needs to get to the ovaries. These are called the ovarian vein, ovarian verve plexus and the ovarian artery (Whitehead, 2020). The are located in the medulla.

The ovaries also produces hormones such as Estrogen, Progesterone, Inhibin and Androgen.



Fallopian Tubes

Fallopian tubes also known as uterine tubes are a muscular shaped tube. The main function is to transport a ovum from the ovary and transfers it to the uterus (Thompson, 2018). Once the male sperm cell is transported through the fallopian tubes with the help of the fimbriae which guides ovulated egg to the fallopian tube, then the egg and fertilization happens. In the lining of the fallopian tube there are cilia,. Cilia wave a current of fluid to assist the egg to in the the fallopian tube offers a safe suitable environment.

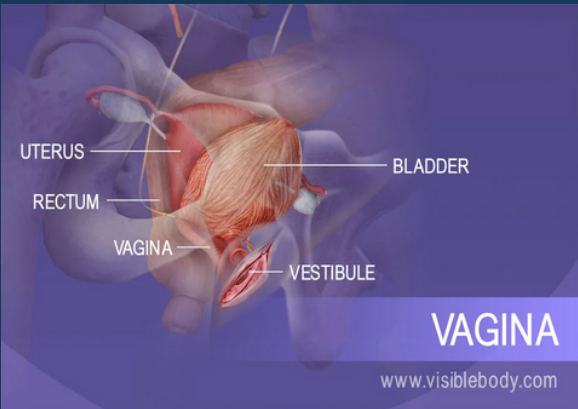
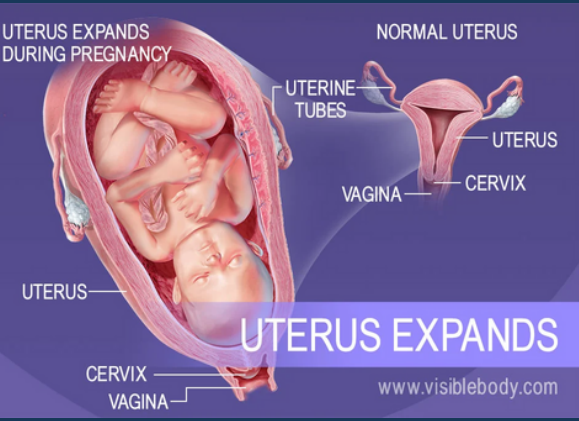
The longest and largest part of the fallopian tube is the ampulla which is around 5 cm or more in length and this is where fertilisation happens and where ectopic pregnancy can occur.

The infundibulum is in the shape of a trumpet Fimbriae are like fingers which is in contact with the ovary (Sokol, 2009).

Uterus

Also known as the womb, the uterus is around 8cm in the length and is shaped like an upside down pear. This where the fetus is nourished and protected on a thick lining within the uterus called the endometrium. The uterus is split into four parts and is in the middle of the bladder and rectum (Parker, 2009). The uterus is split up into four parts

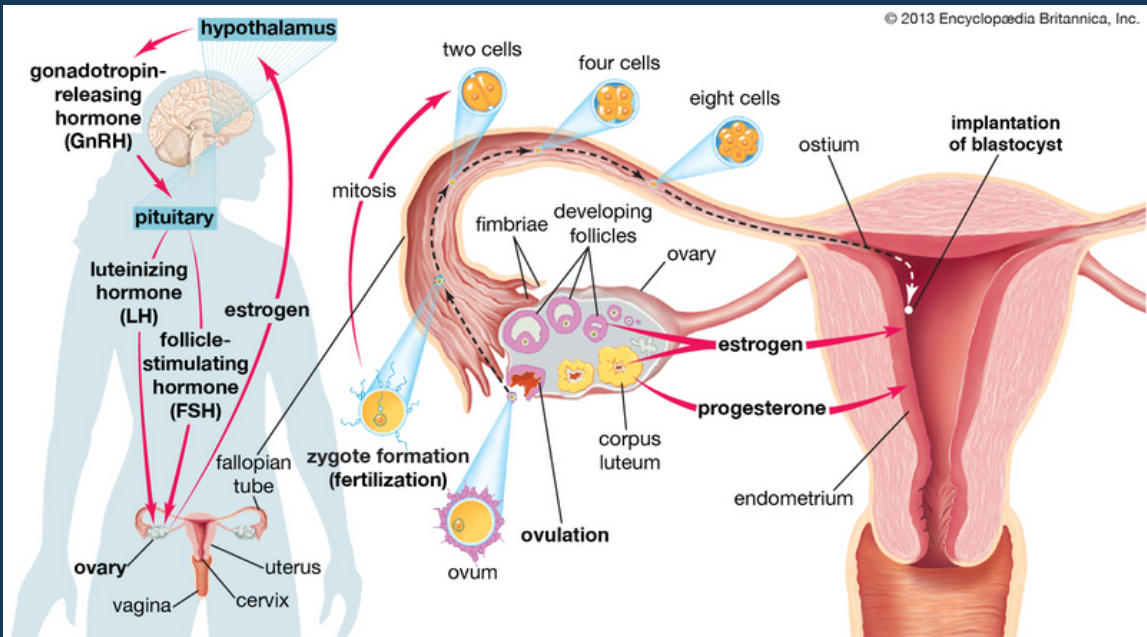
- Fundus
- Corpus
- Isthmus
- Cervix



Vagina

The vagina releases a menstrual blood from the uterus. Also the vagina is there a penis is inserted during sexual intercourse. The muscle layers of the vagina is quite similar to the uterus structure, the only difference is the walls of the muscle layers are thinner (Burton, 2021).

Homeostasis

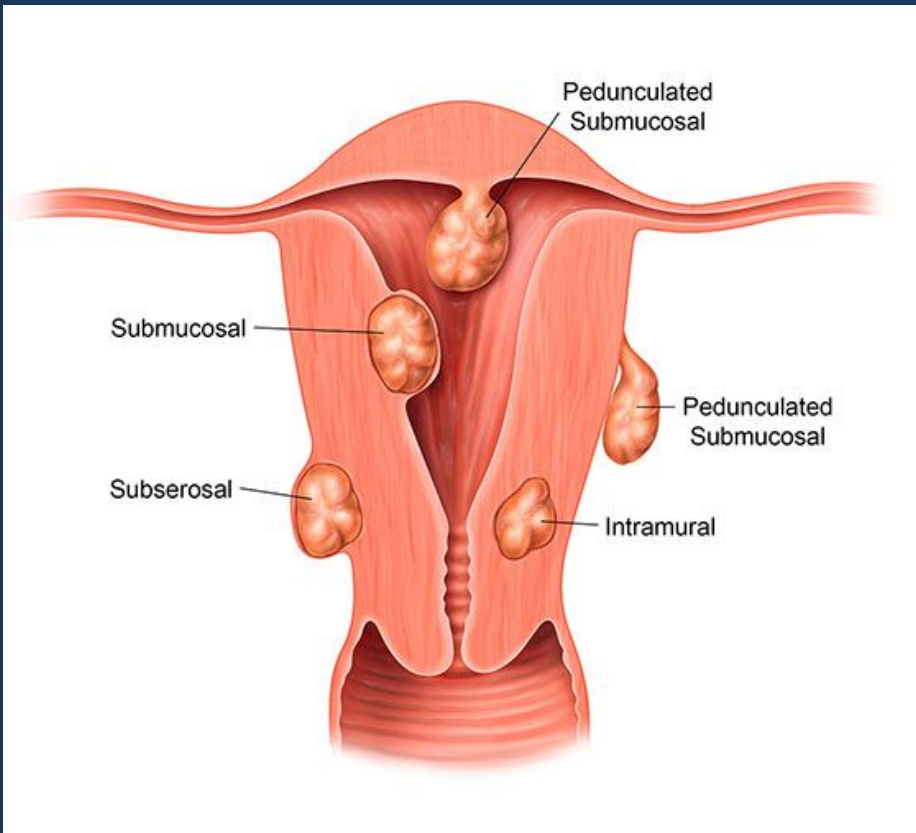


There are many different hormone which play a role in the female reproductive system
FSH - Follicle stimulating Hormone helps the primary follicle to develop a egg (Parker, p258,2009)
The FSH is housed in the brain within a gland called the anterior pituitary (Nall, 2017).
LH - Luteinising Hormones is also housed in the anterior pituitary an causes the ovaries to release to release and egg too. This happens in the middle of a cycle when the LH is increased (Pathak, 2020).
Estrogen - There are many types of estrogen with helps a female:

- Estrone- When a woman is in menopause estrone is present
- Estradiol - During reproductive years this the most common form of estrogen
- Estriol - This helps in pregnancies by growing the uterus and preparing the female body to give birth

Estrogen matures the growth of the egg follicles. Within the vagina estrogen keeps the walls thick and lubricated. Estogen keeps the lining of the uterus this and form breast tissue and stops milk when needs be (Nichols, 2020).
Progesterone - After fertilization and implantation, to maintain a full term pregnancy progesterone is important. Progesterone also thickens the lining of the uterus (Nichols, 2020).

Female Disorder - Fibroids



Fibroids are tumours which are found in the uterus and can also be found on the walls of the uterus.
The three main types of fibroid are:

- Subserosal fibroids: These are found on the outside of the uterus and these are very common
- Submucosal fibroids: These form in the open space within the uterus.
- Intramural fibroids: These are formed inside the uterus within the muscular wall.

Fortunately they are not usually cancerous. In Murji et al research in 2016 it has confirmed that black woman are most likely to have fibroids the white people. Also obese woman and woman overweight are prone to have fibroids. 1 in 3 woman will have fibroids between 30 to 50 years of age. The more children a woman has the less chances of her getting fibroids (National Health Services, 2018).

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