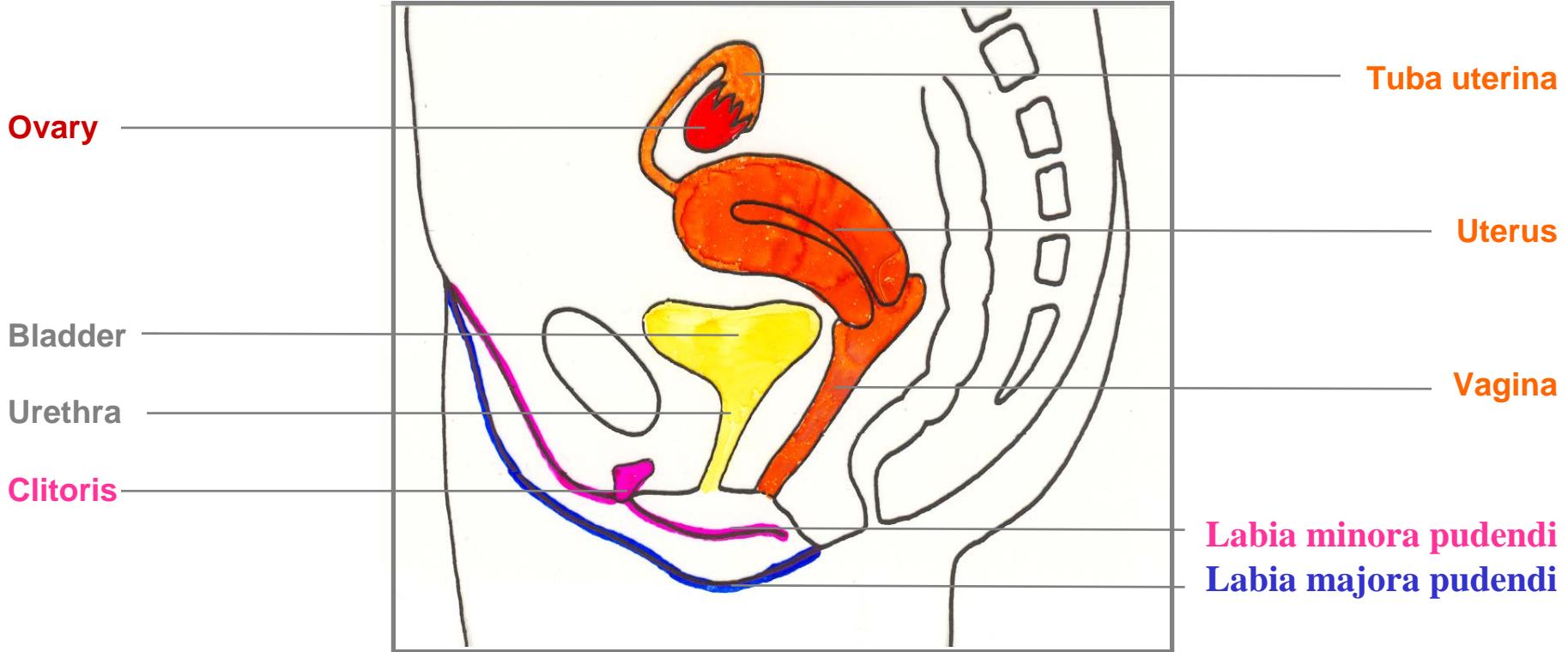
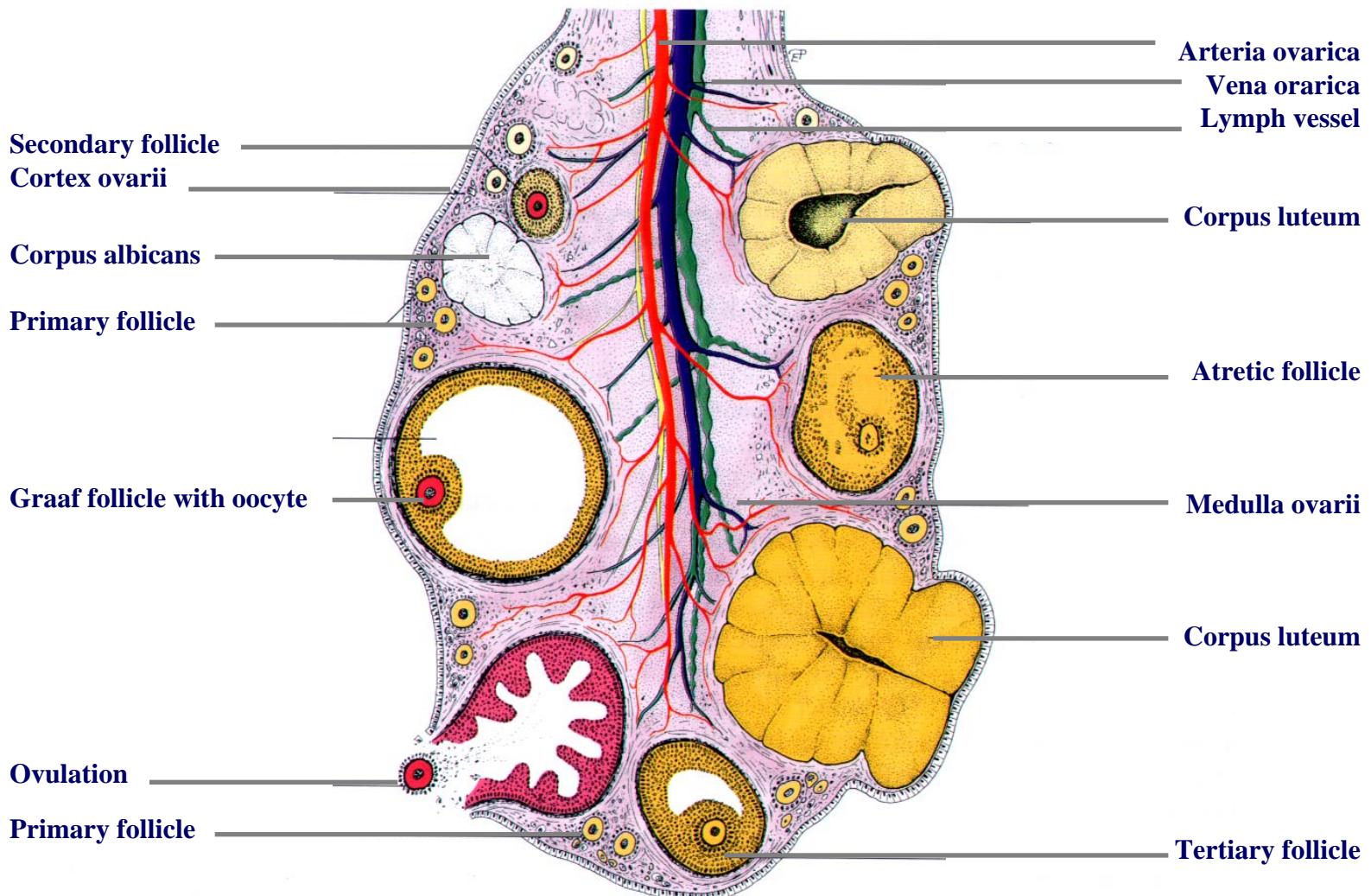


# FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS

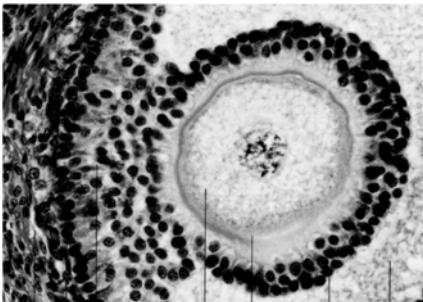
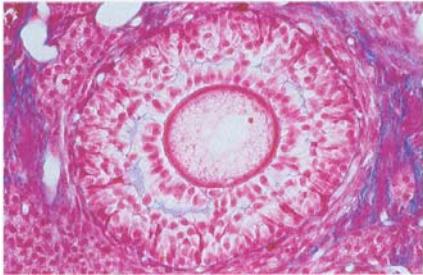
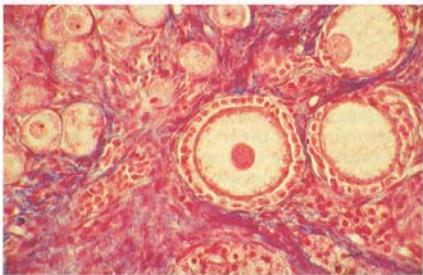
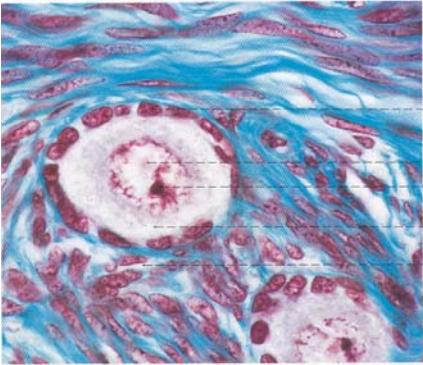


Female mammals have two ovaries which are components of both the reproductive and the endocrine system. Therefore, the two main functions of the ovaries are: producing eggs and female sex hormones (e.g. estrogen and progesterone).

# OVARY



# OVARY



**Primordial follicle (30-50 µm)**

Primary oocyte with epithelial cells



**Primary follicle (50-80 µm)**

Primary oocyte with uni-layered epithelium  
Zona pellucida



**Secondary follicle (80-100 µm)**

Primary oocyte with multi-layered epithelium  
Stroma ovarii → Theca folliculi



**Tertiary follicle (100-120 µm)**

Primary oocyte in cumulus oophorus  
Theca externa and interna, Antrum

→ **Graaf follicle (120-130 µm)**

Secondary oocyte in corona radiata



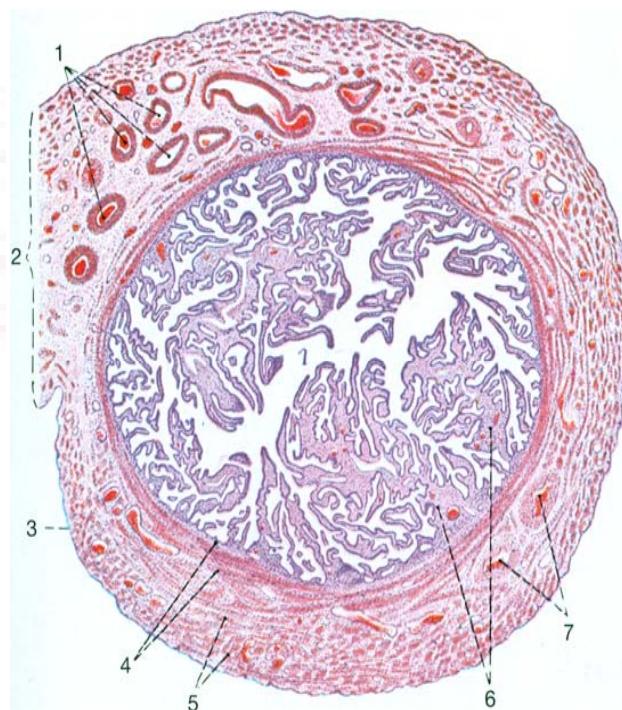
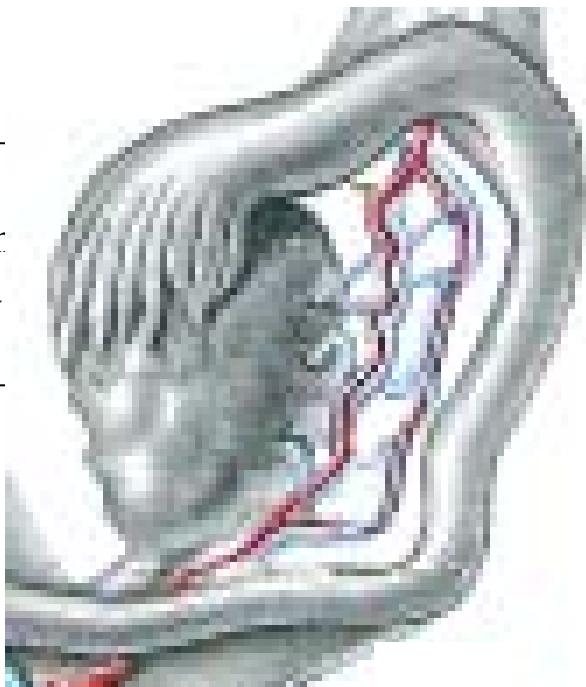
# TUBA UTERINA



Ampulla —

Infundibular  
with fimbria

Isthmus —



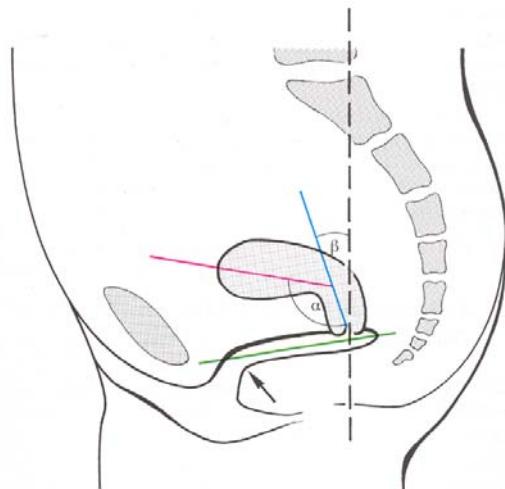
Multi-layered  
epithelium with  
kinocilia

- 1 Arteria
- 2 Mesosalpinx
- 3 Tunica serosa
- 4 + 5 Tunica  
muscularis
- 6 Plicae tubariae
- 7 Vena

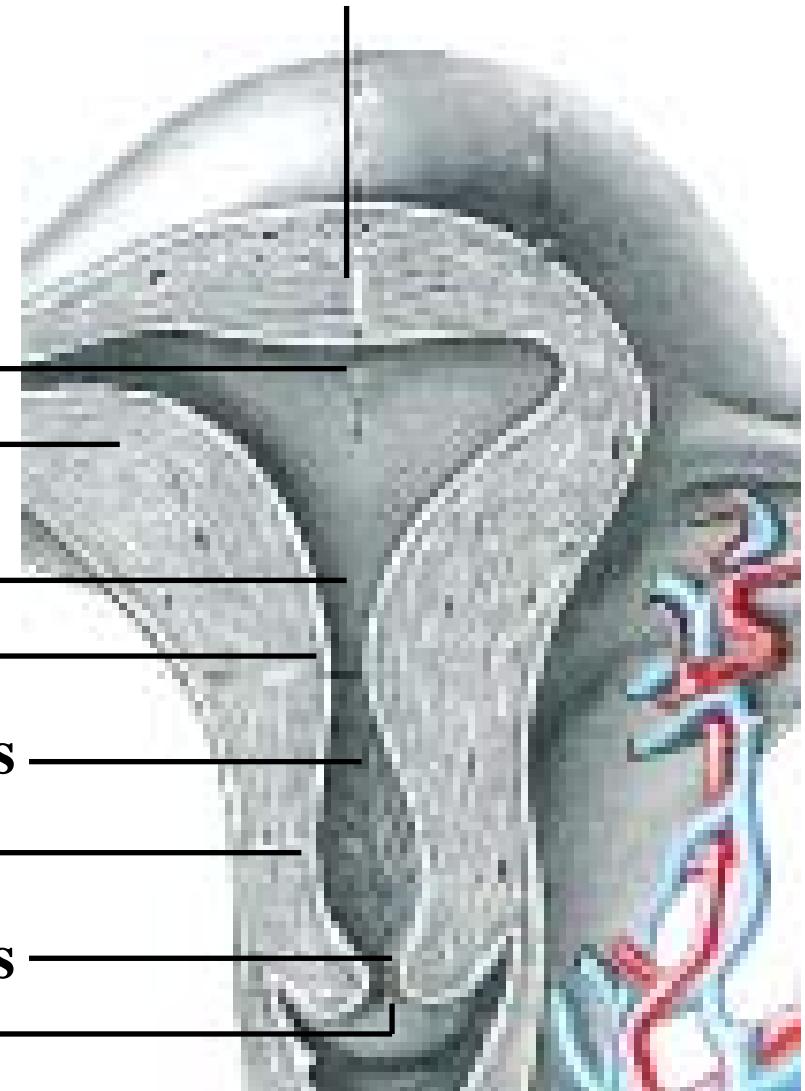
# UTERUS



(Ante)Versio  
(Ante)Flexio



Fundus uteri





# UTERUS

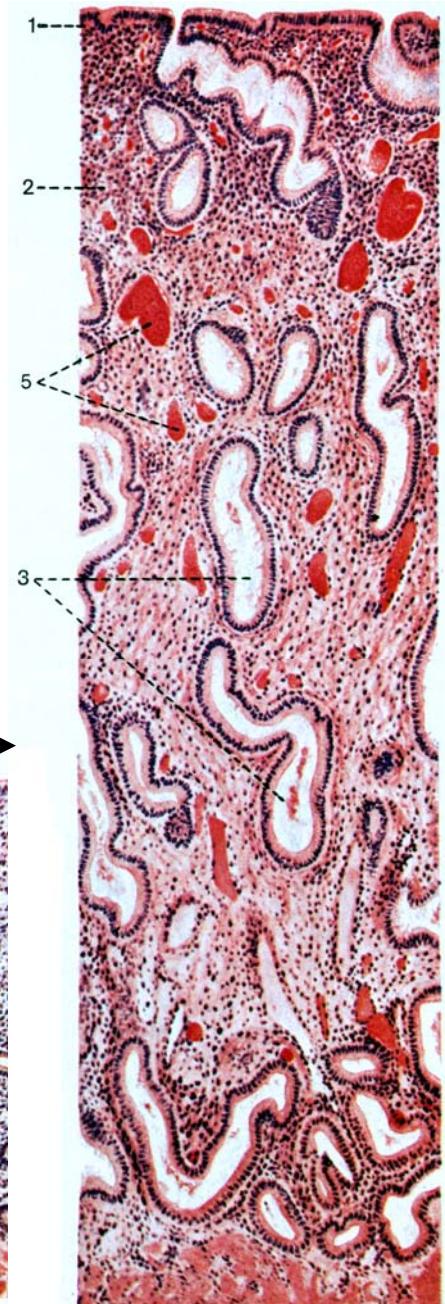
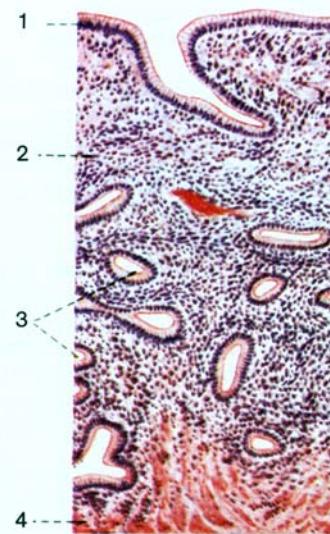
## ENDOMETRIUM

- 1: Epithelium
- 2: Lamina propria mucosae
- 3: Glandulae uterinae
- 4: Tunica muscularis
- 5: Arteriae spirales

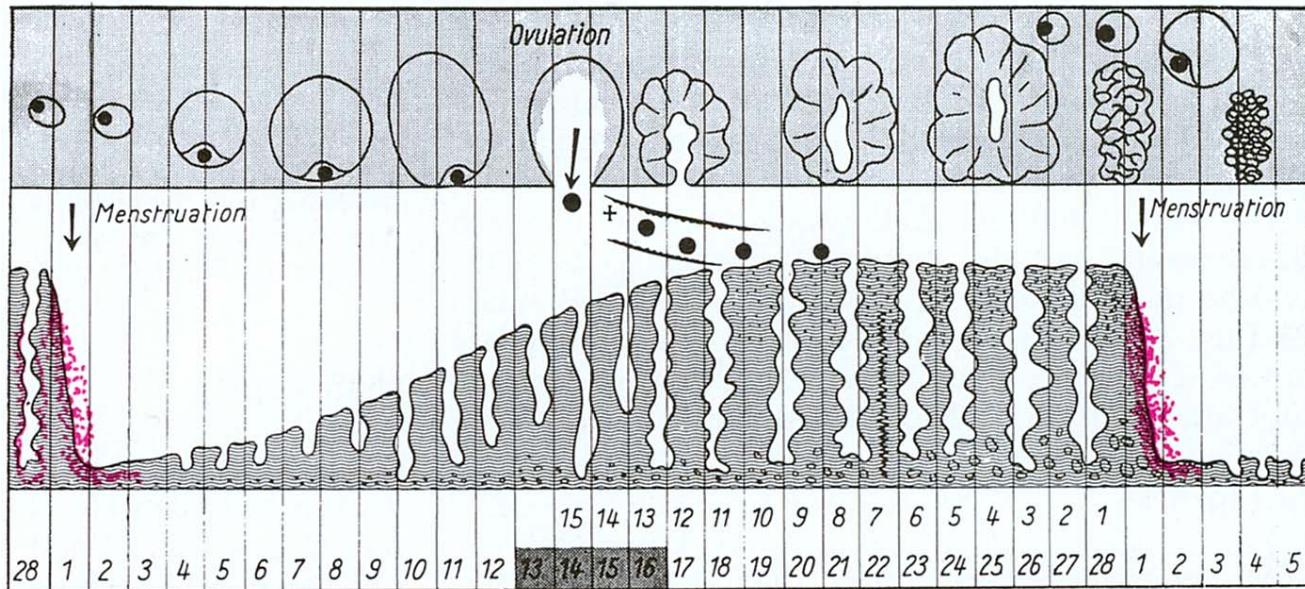
Secretion phase



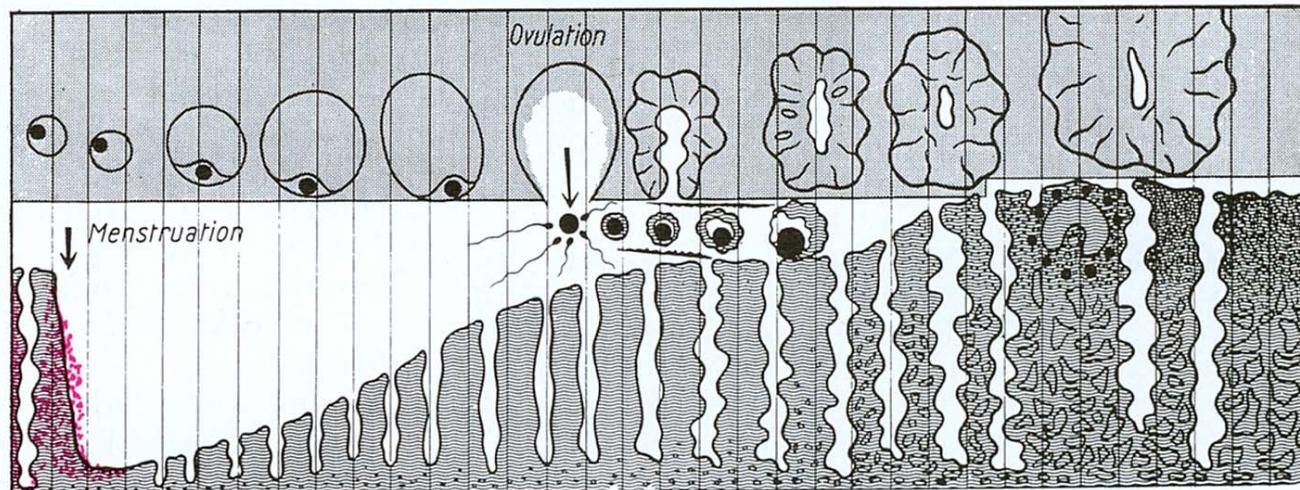
Proliferation phase



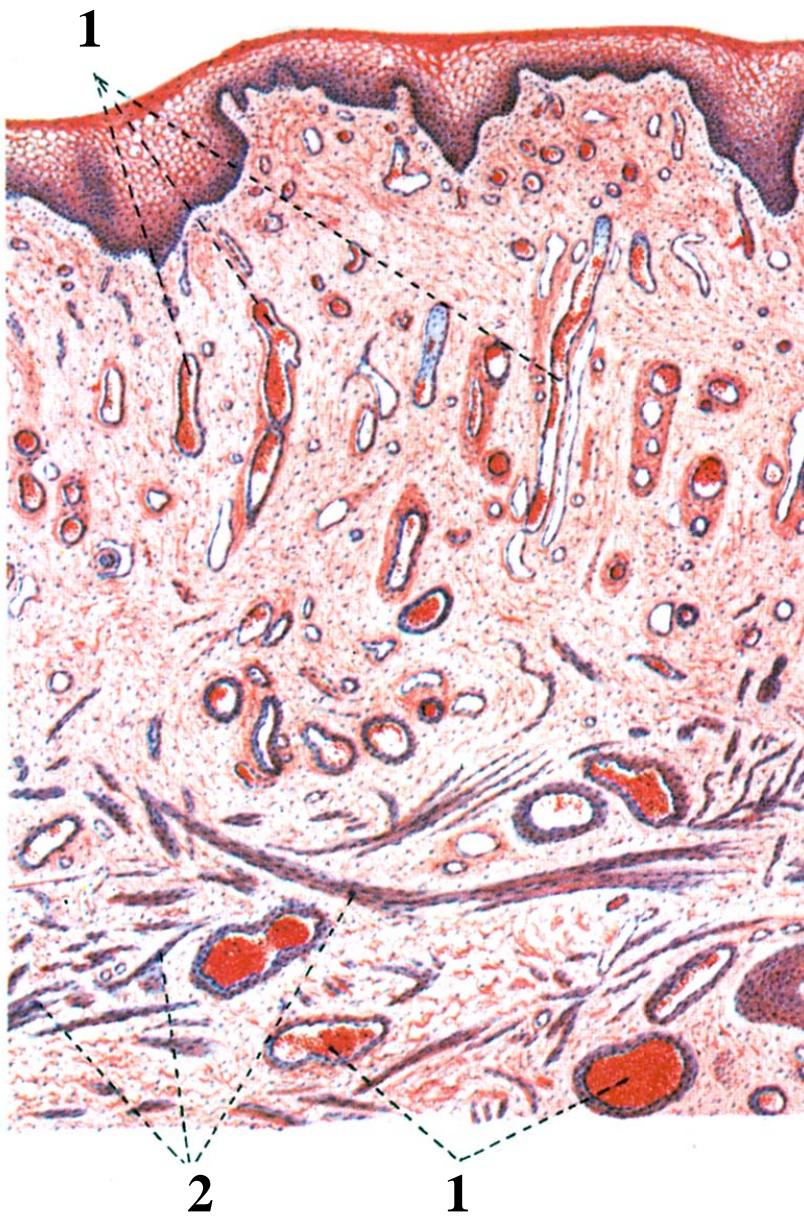
## Cycle without fertilization



## Cycle with fertilization



# VAGINA

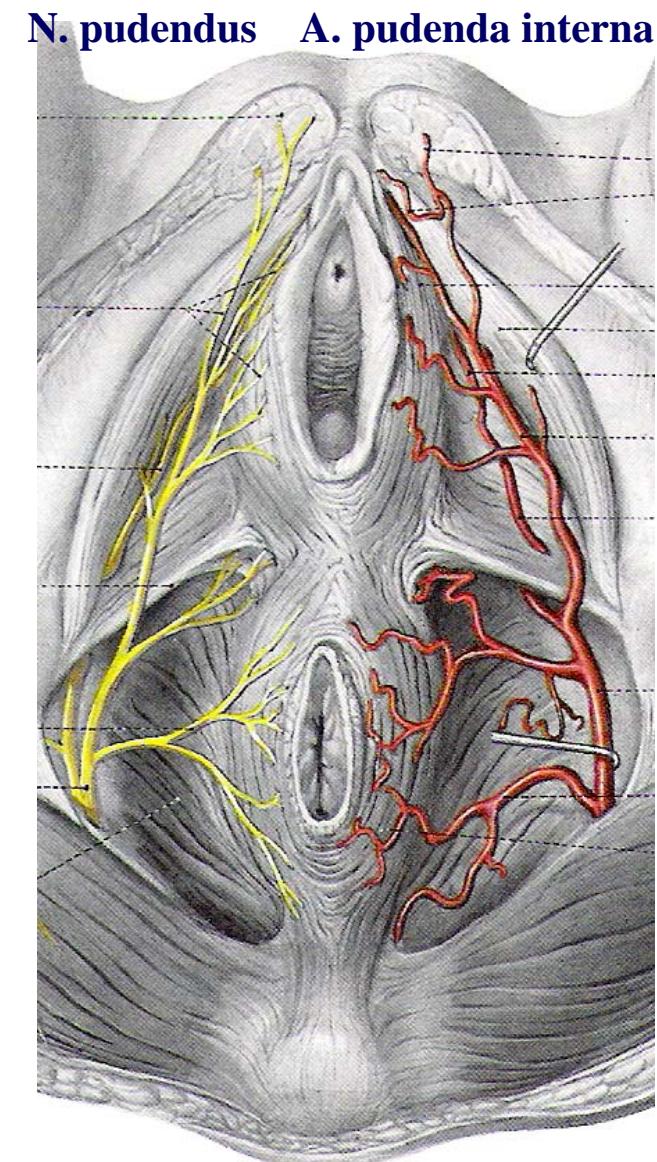
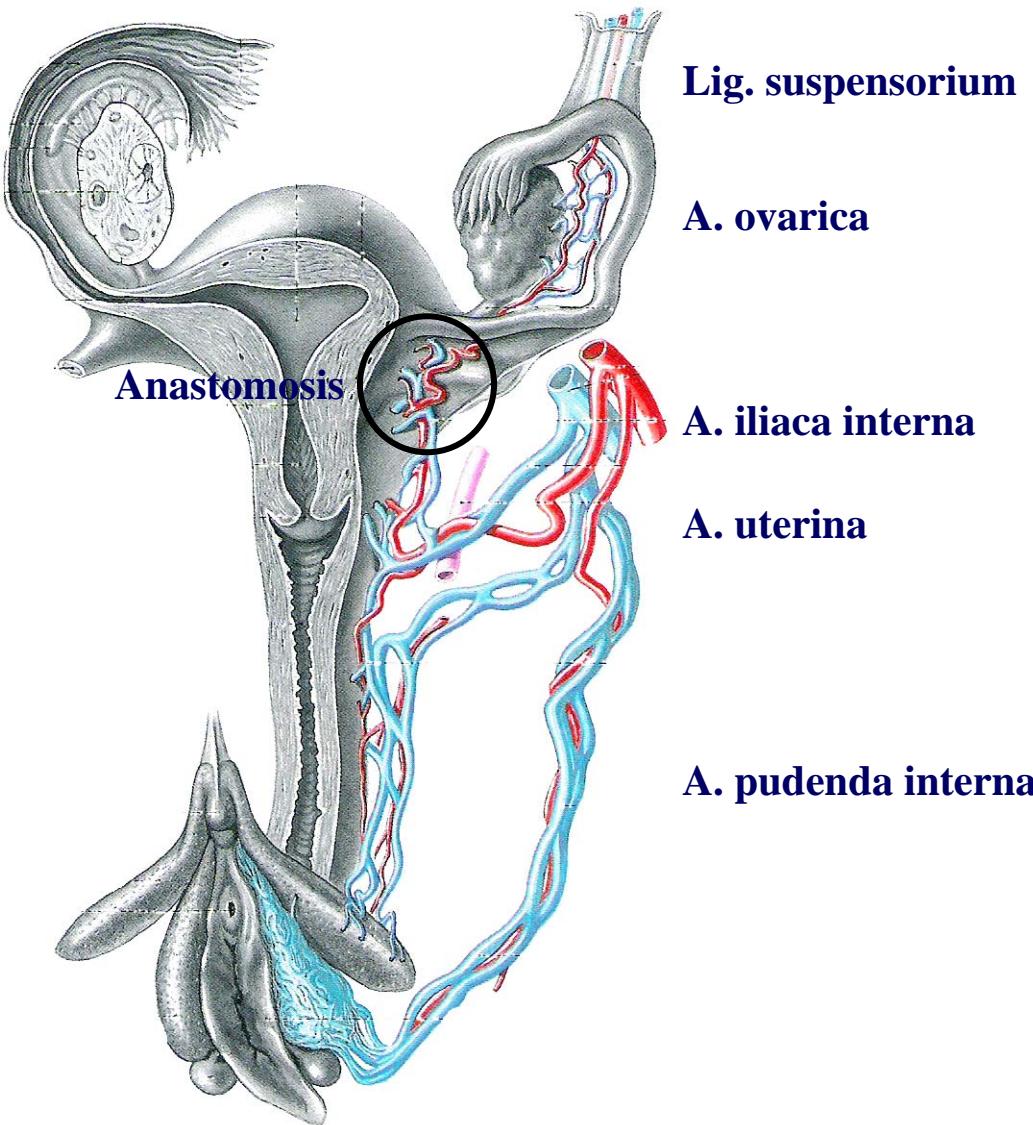


**Multi-layered epithelium**

**Lamina propria with  
blood vessels (1) and  
smooth muscle cells (2)**

# FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS

## BLOOD SUPPLY AND INNERVATION



# FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS

## LIGAMENTA

