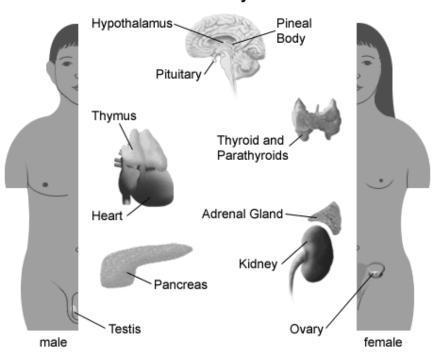
Endocrine System & ReproductionThe Encocrine System

- Functions of the Endocrine System
 - Chemical Control System Chemical response along with nervous response.
- Endocrine glands produce hormones
 - Hormones speed up or slow down cellular processes.
 - Endocrine glands have no ducts, but just release chemicals into the blood.
 - Endocrine glands regulate the internal environment and cause cell and body responses to the environment

Glands of the Endocrine system.

- Pineal gland –
- Pituitary gland –
- Thymus-
- Thyroid –
- · Parathyroid-
- Adrenal –
- · Pancreas-
- · Ovaries-
- Testes-

Endocrine System



Endocrine System a negative feedback system

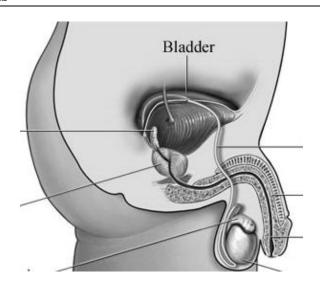
- The endocrine system responds to the amount of hormone in the blood.
- When there is not enough of a chemical in the blood the endocrine system responds and releases the chemical until there is more than enough, and that signal the gland to stop producing the hormone.

Sexual reproduction

- In almost all animals sexual reproduction involves
- Gonads the sex cell producing organs
 - Females have ovaries that produce eggs
 - Males have testes that produce sperm
- Fertilization is when the sperm unites with the egg to form a zygote

Male reproductive system

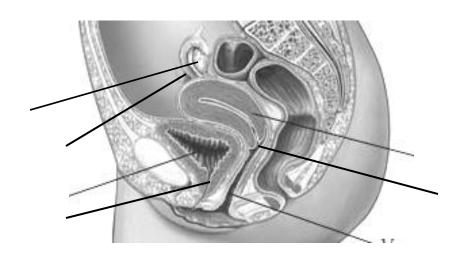
- Testes –
- Scrotum -
- Vas deferens –
- Prostate gland -
- Urethra –
- Penis –



*Know the parts and functions of the male reproductive system.**

Female reproductive system

- Ovaries –
- Fallopian tubes (oviducts) –
- Uterus –
- Cervix –
- Vagina –
- Urethra –
- Endometrium –



Know the parts and functions of the female reproductive system.*

The Human menstrual cycle

- The monthly cycle that the uterus goes through to prepare for a possible implanting of the zygote
- The lining of the uterus builds up and comes off every 28 days

Pregnancy stage

- If the egg is fertilized the zygote embeds in the uterine lining and produces a hormone that causes menstruation from taking place
- This stage last
 - a) 9 months, or 38 week, or 280 days Fertilization & Early Pregnancy

Conception

- During sexual intercourse
- Sperm is ejected (ejaculated) into the vagina
- The sperm enter the cervix
- Sperm go through the uterus
- · Fertilization takes place in the oviduct
- The zygote then implants in the uterus wall
- Contraceptive is a device or chemical that keeps conception form taking place

Development

- Fertilization results in a zygote and triggers embryonic development
- The shape of a human sperm cell is adapted to its function

Twinning

- Fraternal twins are from separate sperm an different egg
- Identical twins When the cells of the blastula or gastrula separate into two cell masses

Function of the placenta

- Provides food and oxygen for the embryo that is removed by diffusion from the mothers blood
 - Crosses a membrane and goes into the embryos blood without the two blood systems coming into contact with each other.
- Removes wastes from the embryos blood into the mothers blood

 The umbilical cord is a blood vessel filled chord that attaches the embryo to the placental Blood from the embryos right ventricle goes directly into the umbilical cord and to the placenta

Human Development

Human development begins with fertilization in the oviduct

The embryo and placenta take shape during the first month of pregnancy

- Gestation is pregnancy
 - It begins at conception and continues until birth
 - Human gestation is 266 days(38 weeks or 9 months)
 - Mouse gestation is 1 month
 - Elephant gestation is 22 months
- Third trimester

Childbirth

• The process that the uterus pushes the baby out through the cervix and vagina

Birth and Postnatal Development

- Postnatal development
 - Babies typically double their birth weight within a few months.
 - Neuron production occurs for six months.
 - allometric growth

Development after birth

- Infancy
- · Childhood
- Adolescence
 - Puberty
- Adulthood
- Senior Citizen.