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Histology	المادة باللغة الانجليزية
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محتوى المحاضرة

Role of the Reproductive System

The Function of Female reproductive system

- 1- To produce egg cells.
- 2- To protect and nourish the offspring until birth.

The Function of male reproductive system

It is to produce and deposit sperm.

The Testicles or Testes

Testes functions:

- 1- Produce the male gametes or spermatozoa.**
- 2- Produce male sexual hormone (testosterone).**

Tunica albuginea a thick capsule surround the testes , from which a conical mass of connective tissue, the mediastinum testis, projects into the testis.

Serosa connective tissue that covers the tunica albuginea externally.

The Convoluted Seminiferous Tubules

These tubules are surrounded by 3-4 layers of smooth muscle cells The insides of the tubules are lined with seminiferous epithelium, which consists of two general types of cells:

- 1- Spermatogonium**
- 2- Sertoli cells**

Spermatogonia

1- Spermatogonium is an undifferentiated male germ cell. undergo spermatogenesis to form mature spermatozoa.

There are three subtypes of spermatogonia in humans:

Type A (dark) cells, with dark nuclei. which do not usually undergo active mitosis.

Type A (pale) cells, with pale nuclei, they undergo active mitosis. These cells divide to produce Type B cells.

Type B cells, which divide to give rise to primary spermatocytes.

The Sertoli cells

2- Sertoli cells are the somatic cells of the testis that are essential for testis formation and spermatogenesis. Sertoli cells facilitate the progression of germ cells to spermatozoa via direct contact and by controlling the environment milieu within the seminiferous tubules.

Spermatogenesis

It is the process in which spermatozoa are produced from spermatogonial stem cells by mitosis and meiosis. It occurs in the testis.

Cells of Spermatogenesis process

- 1- Spermatogonium: are the first cells of spermatogenesis.**
- 2- Primary spermatocytes: They appear larger than spermatogonia. They immediately enter the prophase of the first meiotic division, which is extremely prolonged.**
- 3- Secondary spermatocytes: smaller than primary spermatocytes. They rapidly enter and complete the second meiotic division.**
- 4- Spermatids: formed from the division of secondary spermatocytes, They are small with an initially very light (often eccentric) nucleus.**
- 5- Spermatozoa: The mature human spermatozoon is about 60 μm long and actively motile. It is divided into head, neck and tail.**

Spermiogenesis process :

is the final stage of spermatogenesis, which sees the maturation of spermatids into mature, motile spermatozoa.

Female Reproductive System

Ovaries functions

1-production and ovulation of oocytes

2- the production and secretion of hormones

The Structure of the Ovary

ovary is divided into:

- **Outer cortex :** consists of a very cellular connective tissue stroma where ovarian follicles are embedded.
- **Inner medulla:** it is composed of loose connective tissue, which contains blood vessels and nerves.
- **Ovarian Follicles**
- **They are consist of one oocyte and surrounding follicular cells.**

Stages of Follicular development.

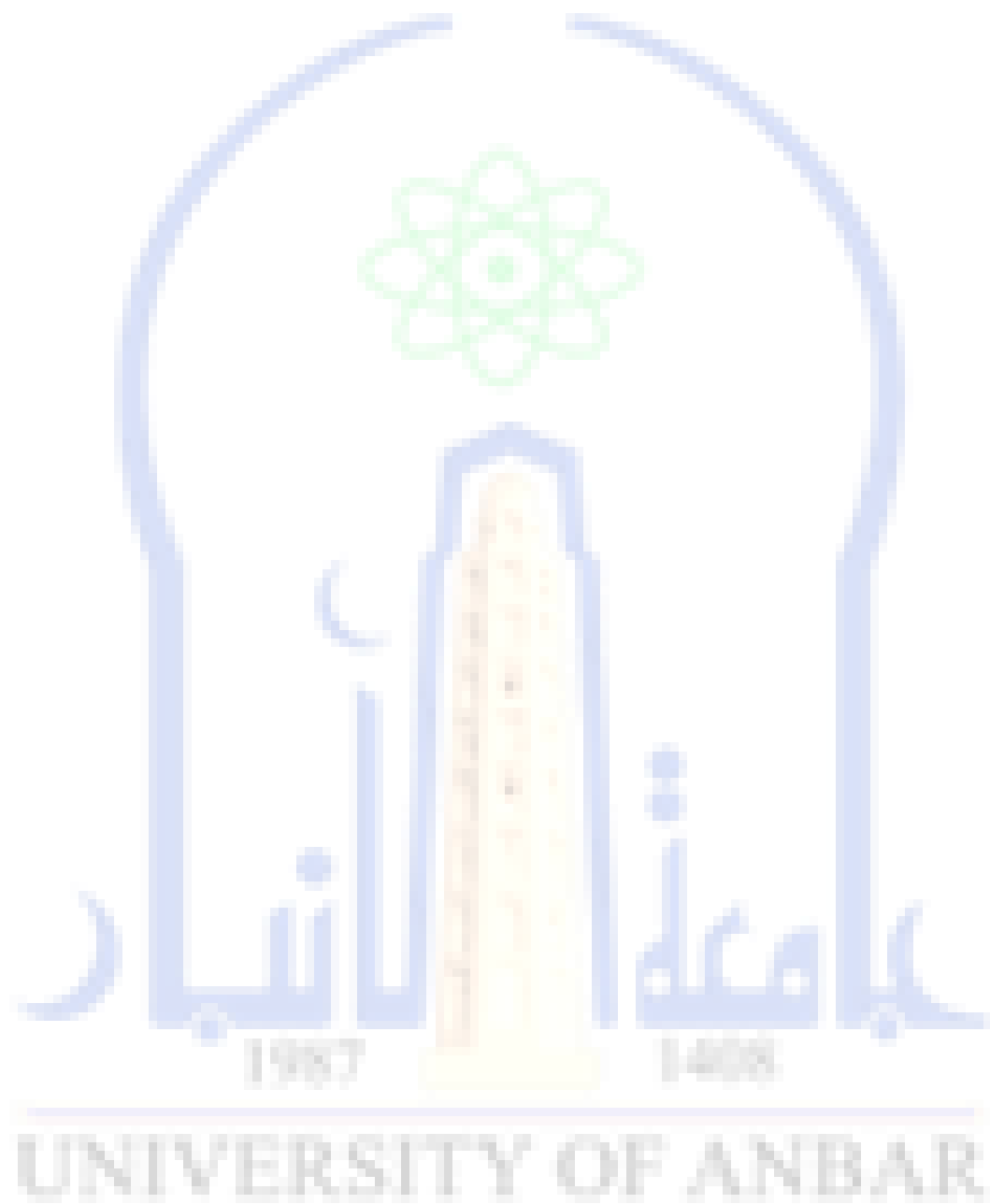
1- Primordial follicle: are located in the cortex, one layer of flattened follicular cells surround the oocyte.

2- Primary follicle: is the first morphological stage that marks the onset of follicular maturation, flattened cell surrounding the oocyte form a cuboidal or columnar epithelium surrounding the oocyte .

3- Secondary follicle: Small fluid-filled spaces become visible between granulosa cells as the follicle reaches a diameter of about 400 μm .

4- The mature or tertiary or Graafian follicle: the follicle increases further in size.

5- The stigma: The Graafian follicle forms a small "bump" on the surface of the ovary



The Uterus

The uterus is divided into body and cervix. The walls of the uterus are composed of a mucosal layer, the endometrium, and a fibromuscular layer, the myometrium. The peritoneal surface of the uterus is covered by a serosa.

1- Myometrium: The muscle fibres of the uterus form layers with preferred orientations of fibres. The muscular tissue hypertrophies during pregnancy

2- Endometrium

The endometrium consists of a simple columnar epithelium (ciliated cells and secretory cells) and an underlying thick connective tissue stroma.

3- The endometrium can be divided into two zones based on their involvement in the changes during the menstrual cycle

the basalis and the functionalis.

- The basalis is not sloughed off (shed) during menstruation but functions as a regenerative zone for the functionalis after its rejection.
- The functionalis is the luminal part of the endometrium. It is sloughed off during every menstruation and it is the site of cyclic changes in the endometrium.