

Medical Terminology Reproductive System

Directions:

1. Print cards double sided and cut vocabulary cards
2. Choose an activity method for learning vocabulary words

Class method

- Read the vocabulary word aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the definition
or
- Read the definition aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the vocabulary word

Small group method

1. Divide the class into small groups
2. Give each group a set of the cards
3. Have one person pick a card and read it aloud to the group
4. The first person in the group to get it right gets a point and is the next person to read a card

Concentration method

1. Pair the students up
2. Give each pair a set of cards
3. Lay the vocabulary cards on a table with the definition side down
4. Each player takes a turn reading a word and saying the definition
5. If the definition is correct, the player picks up the card and keeps it as a point
6. If the definition is incorrect, the next player takes a turn
7. Continue until all cards are drawn



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VULVA

VESTIBULE OF THE VAGINA

LABIA MINORA

LABIA MAJORA

CLITORIS

OVARIES

FOLLICLES

FALLOPIAN TUBES/ UTERINE TUBES

Includes the opening to the vagina and urethra and a thin tissue lining covering the vaginal opening in some women

External genitalia of the female reproductive system

This is the outer ring of tissue “lips” surrounding the labia minora. The outer surface is covered with pubic hair, while the inner surface is covered with sudoriferous (sweat) and sebaceous (sebum oil) glands

This is the inner ring of tissue “lips” surrounding the vestibule that extends down at an angle from the clitoris. It is free from pubic hair

These are egg-shaped structures lying above and lateral to both sides of the uterus. They are connected to the uterus by the fallopian tubes and produce egg cells

This is a projection of erectile tissue at the uppermost peak of the labia minora. It functions analogous to the penis in the male and contains a very high density of nerve endings important in female sexual arousal and orgasm

These are tube-shaped structures that provide a path for the mature follicle released from the ovary to reach the uterus. It is generally divided into three parts

These are the site of oogenesis, or egg cell production, within the ovary. Normally only one mature follicle is released during ovulation every month

ISTHMUS

AMPULLA

INFUNDIBULUM

UTERUS

ENDOMETRIUM

MYOMETRIUM

CERVIX

VAGINA

Central section of the fallopian tube that is frequently the region where fertilization with a sperm cell occurs

Narrowest section of the fallopian tube that joins with the uterus

This is the hollow organ that houses and nourishes the developing fetus. It is positioned between the rectum and bladder

Most distal and dilated section of the fallopian tube that extends out finger-like processes called fimbriae that overlie the ovaries

Muscular layer of the uterus composed of smooth muscle that provides the force behind contractions during childbirth

This is the highly vascularized inner lining of the uterus that sheds every month during the menstrual cycle if the egg released during ovulation is not fertilized. A fertilized egg will implant within the endometrium and arrest menstruation

The vagina connects the uterus to the outside of the body. It serves as the birth canal and receives the penis during sexual intercourse. It also provides an opening for the outflow of endometrial blood and tissue during menstruation

Most inferior tapered section of the uterus that connects with and opens to the vagina

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TESTICLES/TESTES

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SEMINIFEROUS TUBULES

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EPIDIDYMIS

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VAS DEFERENS

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SEMINAL VESICLE

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EJACULATORY DUCT

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PROSTATE

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BULBOURETHRAL/ COWPER'S GLANDS

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Generation of sperm cells (spermatozoon, singular), a process called spermatogenesis, occurs within these tubules, which compose each testicle

These are the organs contained within the scrotal sac below the penis where sperm cells are generated. They are the male gonads

This elongated excretory duct carries sperm over the bladder and down to the prostate gland. It provides a passageway for the flow of semen during ejaculation

This organ consists of a heavily coiled duct that rests on each testicle and serves as a site of sperm cell maturation. It connects with the vas deferens

Ducts travel through the prostate and connect with the urethra to enable the transport of sperm out of the urethra during ejaculation

Sac-shaped structures (two in total) located posterior to the bladder and projecting anteriorly to merge with the vas deferens, forming the ejaculatory duct

Tiny pea-shaped glands secrete a lubricating and cleansing fluid before and during ejaculation

This is a gland that generates a milk-colored, alkaline fluid that nourishes and protects sperm once it has been ejected into the female reproductive tract. The prostates surround the uppermost section of the urethra

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PENIS

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**CORPUS
CAVERNOSUM**

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**CORPUS
SPONGIOSUM**

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GLANS PENIS

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SCROTUM

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ENDOMETRITIS

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SALPINGITIS

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HEMATOSALPINX

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This structure is composed of two columns of erectile tissue that form the superior aspect of the penile shaft. It engorges with blood when the penis becomes erect

Organ formed from erectile tissue than deposits seminal fluid into the vagina during sexual intercourse

This is the tip of the penis; it is composed of erectile tissue. A covering of loose and retractable skin, called the foreskin, covers the glans penis in uncircumcised males

This structure is composed of a single column of erectile tissue that forms the inferior aspect of the penile shaft. It engorges with blood when the penis becomes erect and surrounds the urethra

Inflammation of the endometrial layer of the uterus

External sac composed of skin and a thin layer of muscle, in which the testicles reside

Blood in the fallopian tubes

This is an inflammation of the fallopian tubes. Inflammation of both the ovaries and the fallopian tubes is oophorosalpingitis

DYSMENORRHEA

DYSPAREUNIA

ENDOMETRIOSIS

OVARIAN CYSTS

MASTITIS

POLYCYSTIC OVARIAN SYNDROME (PCOS)

HIRSUTISM

PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE (PID)

Painful sexual intercourse

Painful menstruation

These are spherical, fluid-filled structures that develop on the ovary. They are typically benign

This is a painful condition caused by ectopic endometrial-like tissue that travels to abnormal, widespread locations throughout the pelvic and even the abdominal cavity. It can cause sterility, along with other complications

This is a condition characterized by obesity, overproduction of insulin, and elevated male sex hormones (androgens). The androgens cause eggs in the ovaries to develop into cysts that enlarge instead of being released during ovulation

Inflammation of breast tissue

Infection, usually a bacterial infection (such as chlamydia), that enters the upper reproductive tract via the vagina to involve the uterus, fallopian tubes, ovaries, abdominal cavity, and lining of the abdominal and pelvic cavities (called the peritoneum)

Abnormal growth of male-pattern body hair and menstrual irregularities are some features of the condition

UTERINE FIBROIDS

UTERINE PROLAPSE

VULVOVAGINITIS

HYPOSPADIAS

HYDROCELE

VARICOCELE

CRYPTORCHIDISM

AZOOSPERMIA

A prolapse occurs following stretching or breakage of the ligaments holding the uterus in place above the vagina, which normally keeps the location of the cervix of the uterus at the proximal end of the vagina. Without the pull of the ligaments, the uterus will herniate into the vagina. It can also be called hysteroptosis

These are common benign tumors that grow within the muscular layer (myometrium) of the uterus. They are often asymptomatic but can cause abdominal pain and irregular bleeding

Congenital condition wherein the opening of the urethra forms below the tip of the penis

Inflammation involving the vagina and female external genitalia (vulva)

This is the equivalent of "hemorrhoids" that involve the veins supplying the testicles. The veins become dilated and convoluted. By raising testicular temperature, resulting from pooling blood in this location, it can reduce sperm count and lead to sterility

This is a fluid-filled sac within the scrotum that can partially enclose the testicle. Sometimes it is painful

Complete absence of sperm in ejaculated semen

This is a congenital condition in which the testicles fail to fully descend into the scrotal sac. If it is not surgically corrected prior to the onset of puberty, it will lead to sterility. The condition also raises the risk of testicular cancer

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BALANITIS

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BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERTROPHY (BPH)

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ORCHIDITIS

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PROSTATITIS

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ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION

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BREAST CARCINOMA

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CERVICAL CARCINOMA

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OVARIAN CARCINOMA

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This condition refers to swelling and enlargement of the prostate that occurs as men age. It can compromise urine flow because the prostate surrounds the urethra

Inflammation of the glans penis and surrounding foreskin

Inflammation of the prostate

Inflammation of the testicles that can cause sterility

is type of cancer includes ductal cell carcinoma (most common), lobular carcinoma, and inflammatory breast cancer (the rarest form that derives mainly from an aggressive ductal carcinoma). It is the number one type of cancer for women between the ages of 35 and 54. Treatment will depend on the type and stage of cancer but can include chemotherapy, radiation, and surgical resection

Inability to maintain an erection of sufficient hardness to allow vaginal penetration during sexual intercourse

This is a common gynecologic cancer that can be epithelial (derived from the lining of the ovary) or nonepithelial (including stromal cell germ cell). Unfortunately, it tends to have a poorer outcome due to delayed diagnosis. The vast majority are epithelial (around 90%). Epithelial ovarian carcinoma is usually found in women above the age of 40, while nonepithelial ovarian cancer affects primarily young women and girls

This is a common type of cancer that may be detected from a Pap smear during a vaginal speculum exam. Human papilloma virus (HPV) increases the risk of developing this type of cancer

VAGINAL CARCINOMA

ENDOMETRIAL CARCINOMA

TESTICULAR CARCINOMA

PROSTATE CARCINOMA

COLPOSCOPY

MAMMOGRAM

HYSTEOSALPINGOGRAM

DILATION AND CURETTAGE (D & C)

This type of cancer is the most diagnosed gynecologic cancer and forms from the inner lining of the uterus. It most frequently affects women over age 50. Symptoms can include pelvic pain and uterine bleeding

This is a relatively rare gynecologic cancer with two broad histologic subtypes, adenocarcinoma (glandular) and squamous cell (most common subtype). Adenocarcinoma primarily affects younger women under 30, while women between 60 and 80 years of age are at the highest risk for vaginal squamous cell carcinoma

This a very common type of cancer, accounting for more than 25% of all cancer affecting men. Risk increases with age with elderly men at the greatest risk; it rarely affects men younger than age 50

This is the leading type of cancer in men between 15 and 35 years of age. The two major histologic subtypes are seminoma and nonseminoma. This type of cancer is screened through testicular palpation

Radiographic image of the breast used to identify breast cancer

Procedure that involves visualization of the interior surface of the vagina and cervix using a magnifying instrument called a colposcope

This procedure involves expanding the cervical opening to scrape off the uppermost layer of the endometrium. It can be performed diagnostically or as a therapeutic abortion

X-ray image of the uterus and fallopian tubes taken after administration of contrast dye injected through the cervix

OBSTETRICIAN

GYNECOLOGIST

ULTRASOUND

UROLOGIST

PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (PSA)

RECTAL EXAM

SPERM COUNT TEST/ SEMEN ANALYSIS

COLPORRHAPHY

Physician who received specialty training in medical and surgical management of the female reproductive tract

Physician who received specialty training in diagnosing pregnancy complications and the management of delivering babies

Physician who received specialty training in the medical and surgical treatment of conditions affecting the urinary tract and male reproductive system

This test uses the reflection of sound waves to visualize the uterus and other organs in the reproductive tract as well as to image the fetus during pregnancy. Abdominal ultrasound is used during pregnancy while transvaginal ultrasound is used to obtain greater resolution in the imaging of reproductive organs

Involves finger palpation of the rectum that also involves palpation of the prostate in males to assess prostate size and the presence of hard lumps that might be suspicious for prostate cancer

This is a biomarker lab test used to screen for prostate cancer. It can also be elevated in the setting of benign prostatic hypertrophy but generally the elevation is greater in prostate cancer

Surgical repair of the vaginal wall to treat prolapse of the bladder or rectum, which droop into the vaginal wall when the vaginal wall muscle is weak

This is an assessment of semen that involves counting and analyzing spermatozoa (sperm cells). It is performed in the setting of a male fertility evaluation

COLPOPLASTY

EPISIOTOMY

OOPHORECTOMY

OOPHOROPEXY

HYSTERECTOMY

MASTECTOMY

ORCHIDECTOMY

PROSTATECTOMY

Obstetrical surgical procedure that involves cutting down from the vaginal opening towards the anus to provide room for the baby's head and minimize tearing of tissue

Plastic surgery of the vagina

Surgical fixation of the ovary to the abdominal wall used to prevent recurrence of ovarian torsion, a twisting of the ovary around the ovarian ligaments that cuts off the blood supply to the ovary

Surgical removal of the ovary, which may be necessary in the setting of ovarian cancer, for example

This is the term for surgical resection of the breast, which may be necessary in the setting of breast cancer. It can be complete (known as radical mastectomy) or partial

Surgical removal of the uterus, which may be necessary in the setting of ovarian cancer, for example

Surgical resection of the prostate, which might be necessary for prostate cancer

Surgical resection of the testes, which would be necessary in the setting of testicular cancer, for example

VASECTOMY

TRANSURETHRAL RESECTION OF THE PROSTATE (TURP)

LAPAROSCOPY

This is a surgical procedure that involves removing prostate tissue using an instrument inserted through the urethra. It is used as a treatment for benign prostatic hypertrophy

This is a surgical procedure that involves cutting the vas deferens to induce sterility by preventing sperm cells from being ejaculated during sexual intercourse. It is usually reversible

This is a surgical procedure during which the abdominal wall is punctured, and a flexible tube is attached to a camera that is inserted to inspect the abdominal or upper reproductive organs for lesions or damage. It is used to diagnose endometriosis