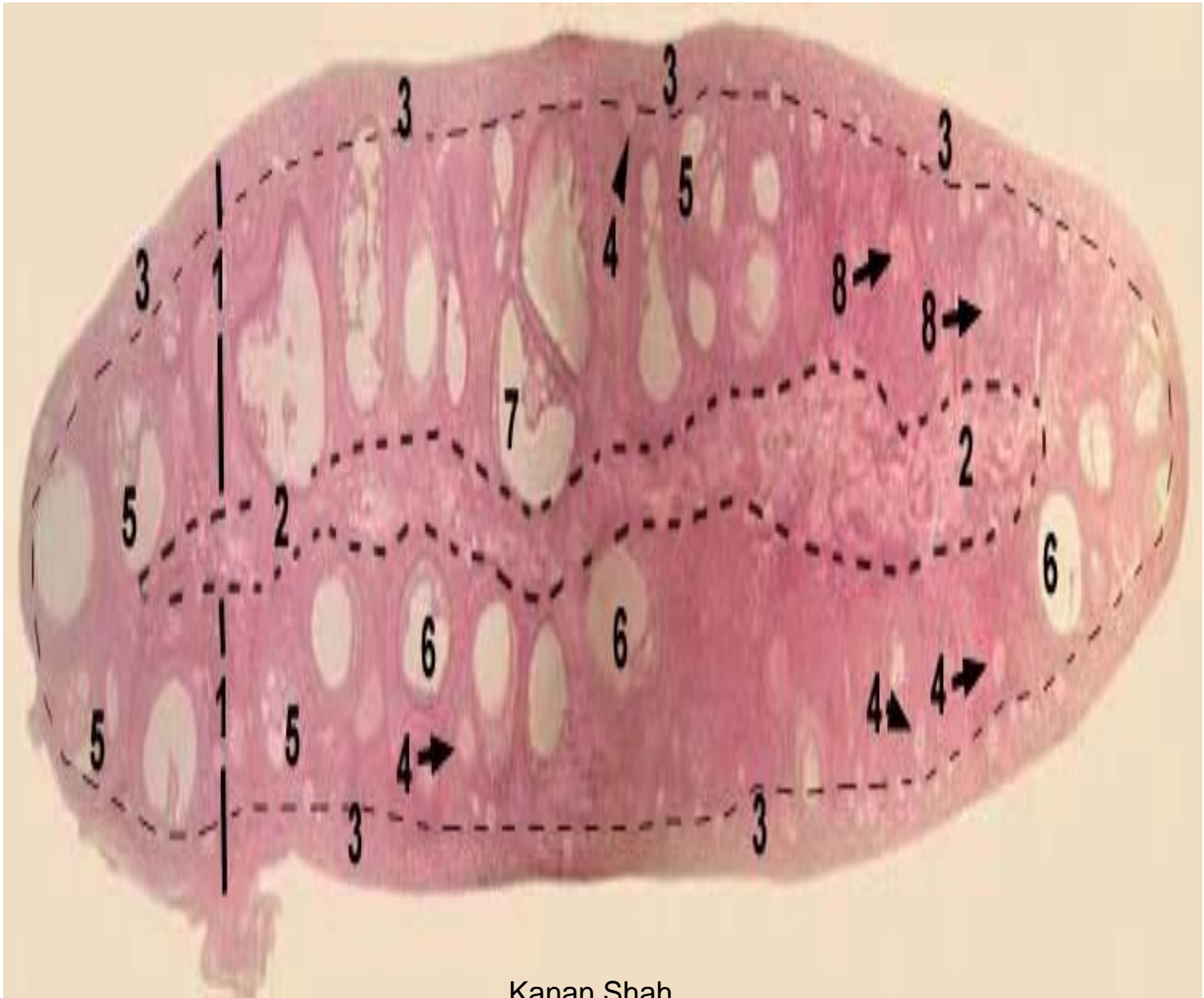


FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

OVARIES ,UTERINE TUBE,
UTERUS , MAMMARYGLANDS

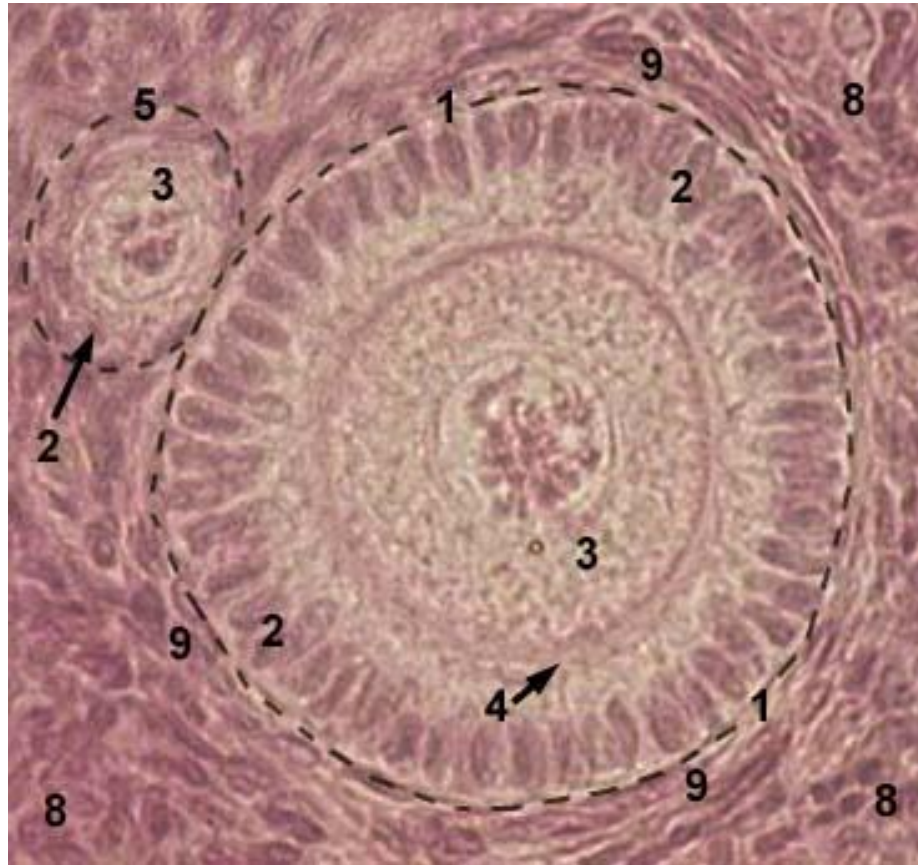
OVERIES

- INNER MEDULLA , OUTER CORTEX.
- MEDULLA CONSIST OF LOOSE CONNECTIVE TISSUE , UNSTRIPED MUSCLES , BLOOD VESSELS , LYMPHATICS AND NERVES.
- CORTEX CONSIST OF STROMA CELLS SOME OF THEM FORM TUNICA ALBUGENEA. CORTEX CONTAIN NUMBER OF STRUCTURES WHICH ARE DIFFERENT IN DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE.



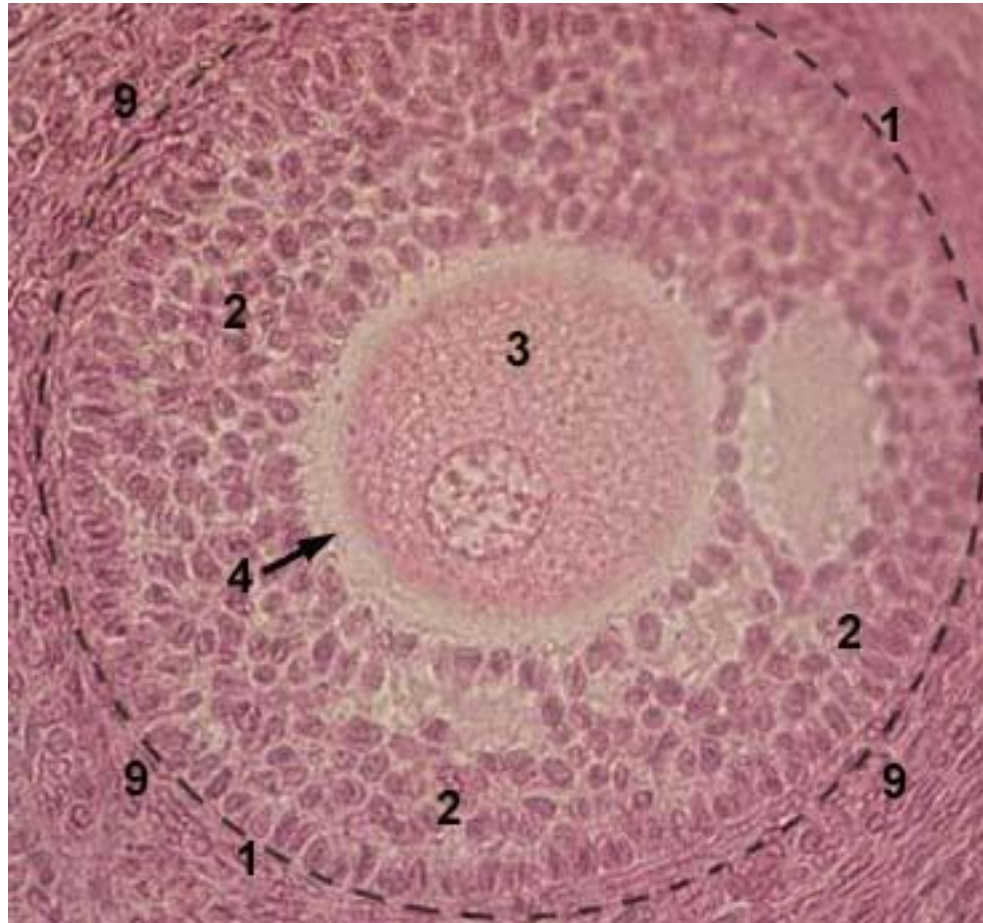
Kanan Shah

PRIMARY FOLLICLE

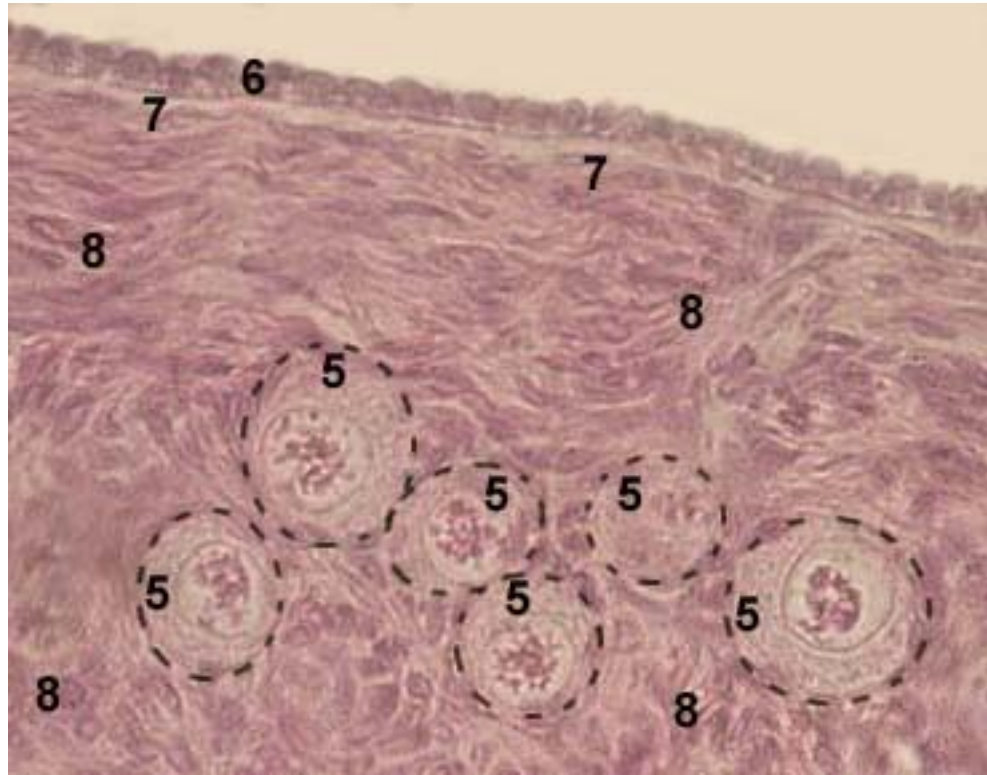


- At birth : primary ovarian follicles 2 lakhs
- At puberty : some degenerates and disappear. 40000 follicles

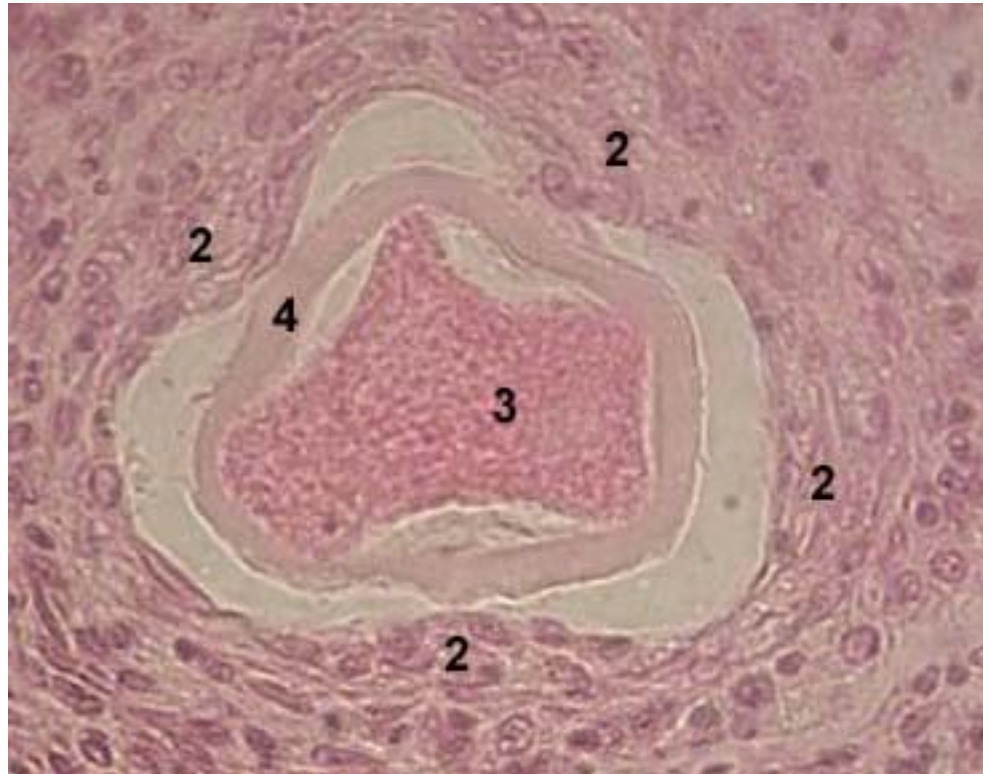
SECONDARY FOLLICLE



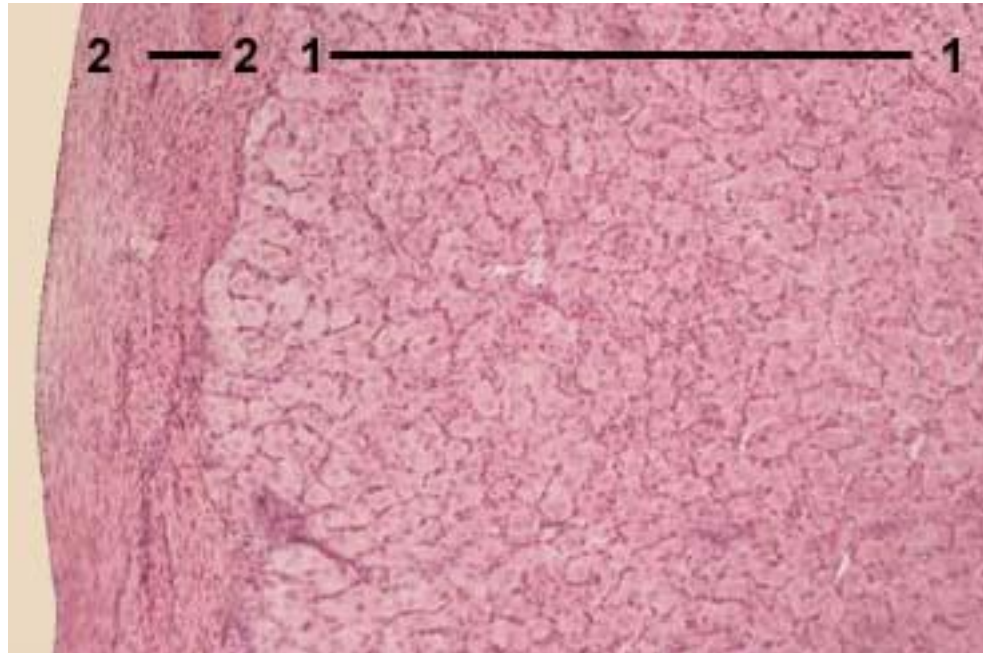
- PRIMARY FOLLICLE - SECONDARY FOLLICLE- GRAAFIAN FOLLICLE – ATRETIC FOLLICLES



ATRETIC FOLLICLE

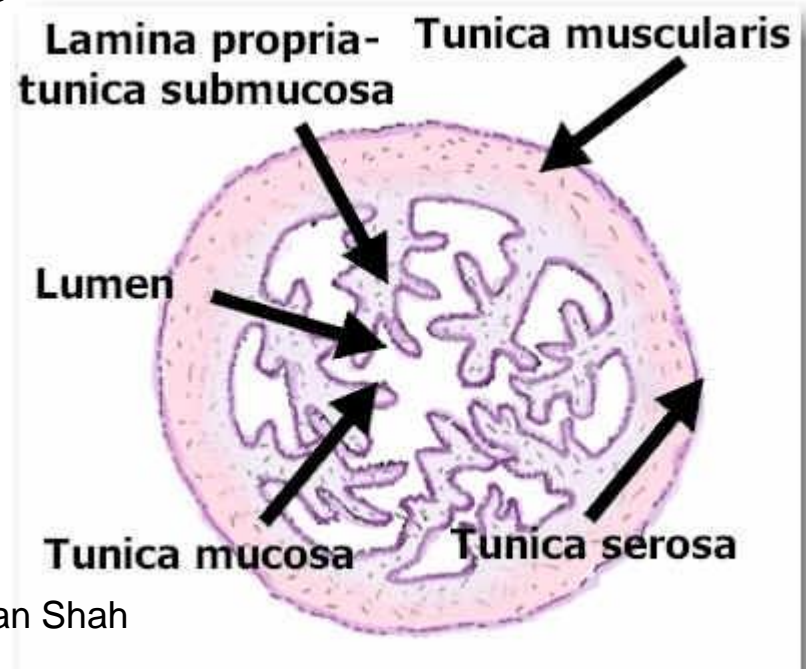


CORPUS LUTEUM

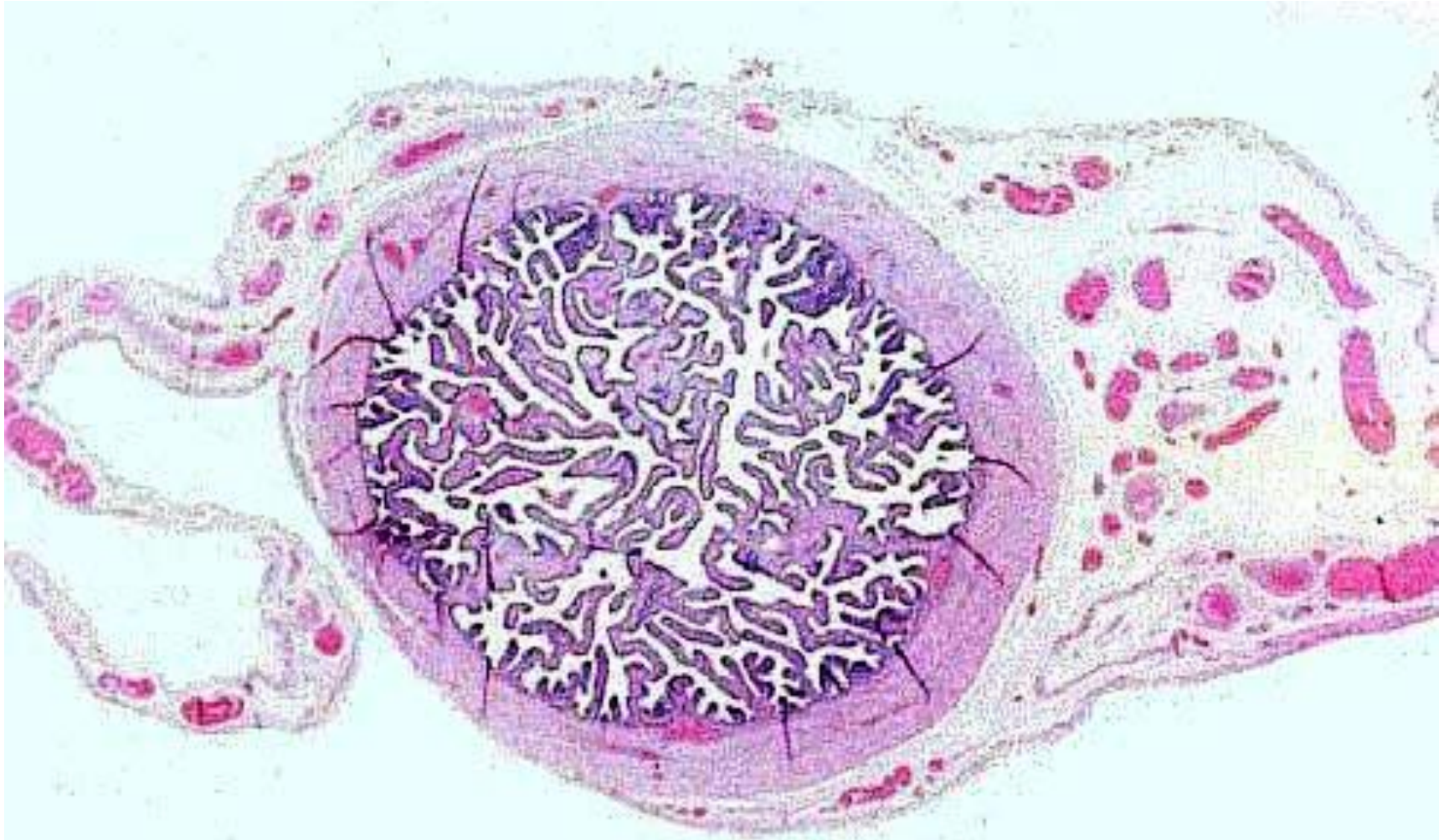


UTERINE TUBE

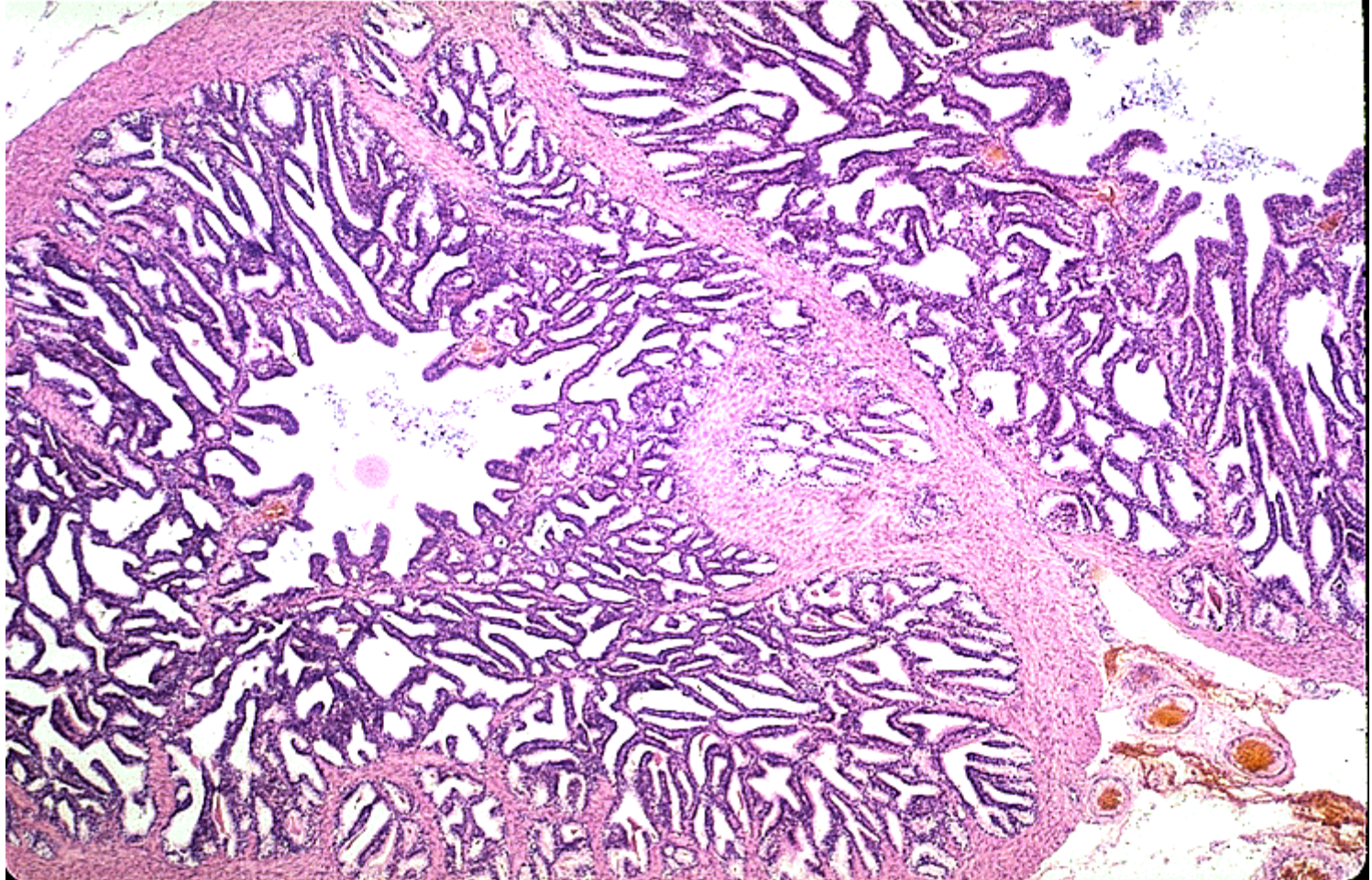
THREE COATS : SEROUS , MUSCULAR , MUCOUS MEMBRANE
MUCOUS MEMBRANE PRESENTS 3 – 6 PRIMARY LONGITDINAL
FOLDS GIVE RISE TO A NUMBER OF SECONDARY AND
TERTIARY FOLDS. LUMEN IS IRREGULAR. EPITHELIUM
CILLIATED , SECRETORY , INTERCALARY (PEG CELLS)
SINGLE LAYER COLUMNAR CELLS

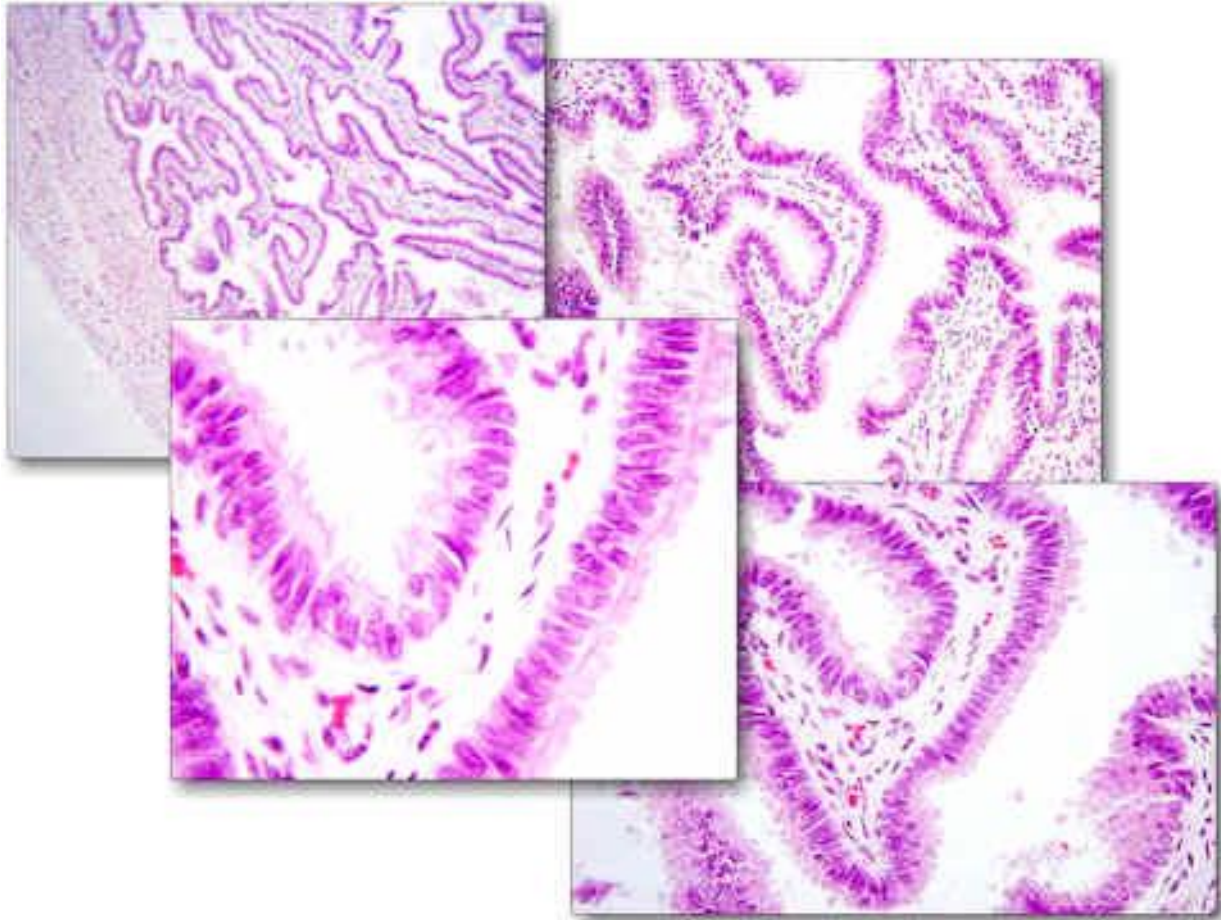


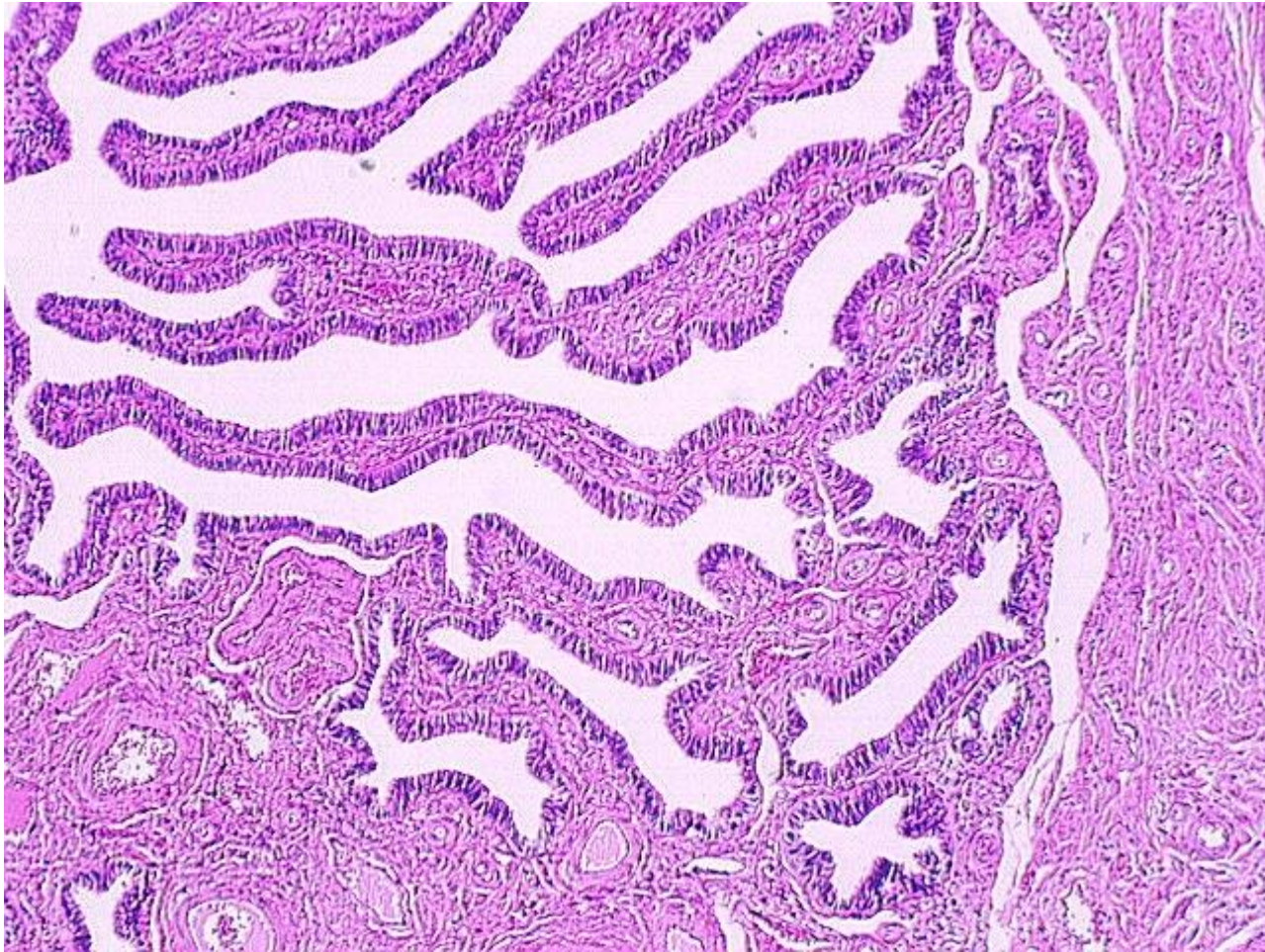
UTERINE TUBE



Seminal vesicle







THE UTERUS

- PERIMETRIUM – SEROUS COAT
- MYOMETRIUM - THREE LAYERS OUTER LONGITUDINAL
MIDDLE CIRCULAR CONTAIN LARGE BLOOD VESSELS
INNER RETICULAR MUSCLE LAYER.
- ENDOMETRIUM – MUCOUS MEMBRANE

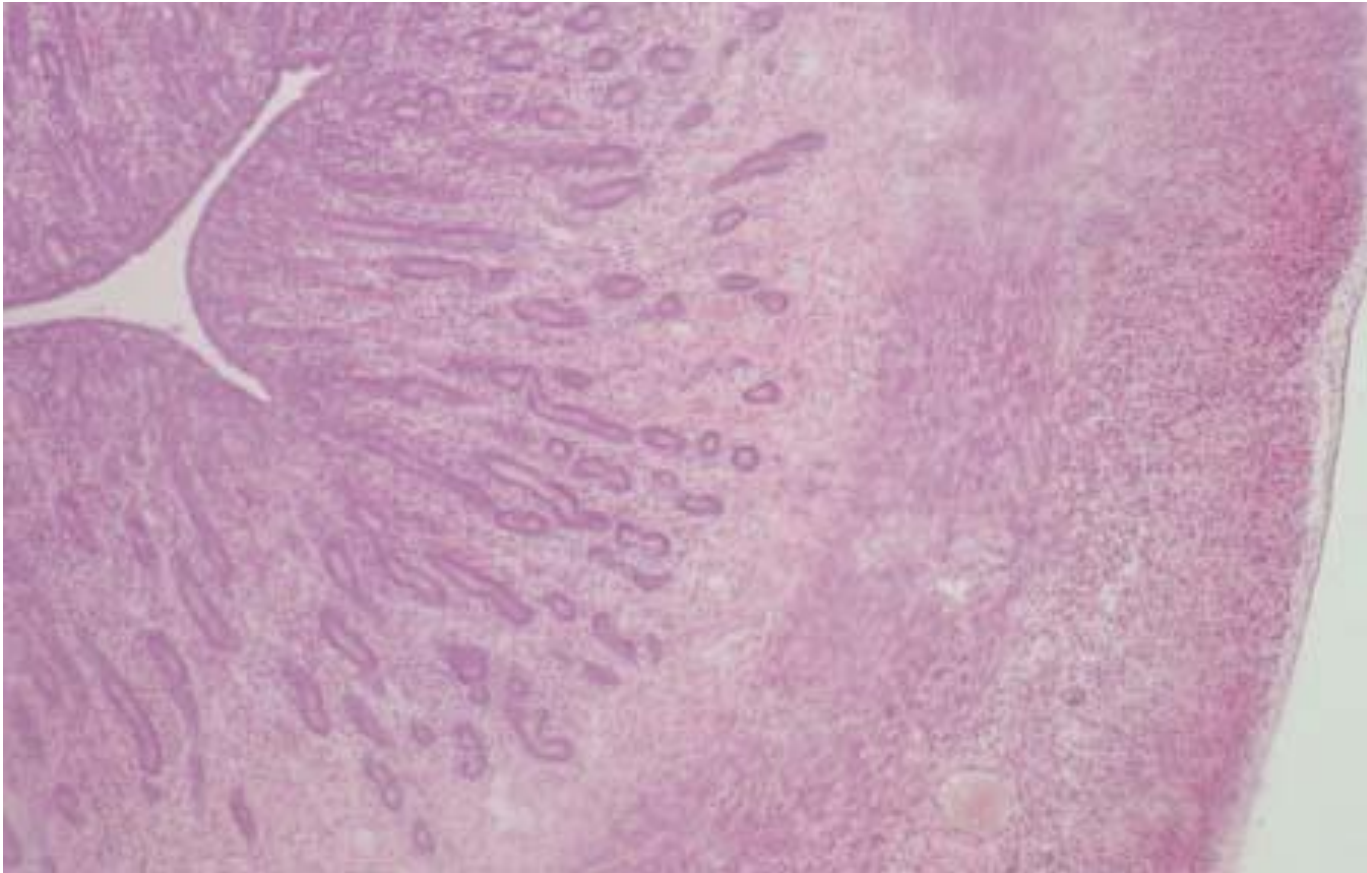
Simple columnar epi.

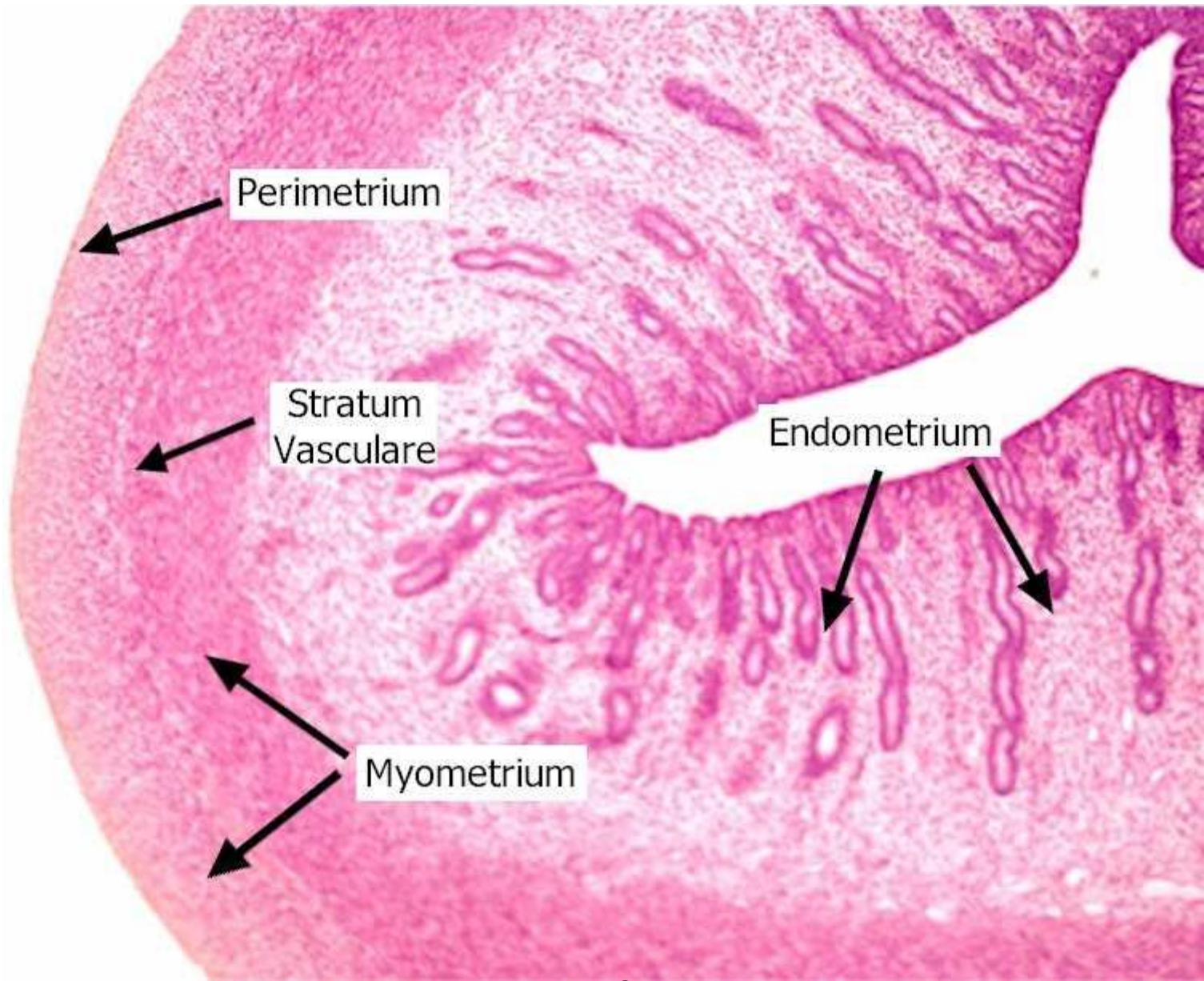
Lamina propria (STROMA) contain UTERINE
GLANDS .glands are simple tubular extends from the lumen to the
myometrium. Lined by simple columnar epithelium.

Structure of endometrium varies in different phases of menstrual cycle

- POST MENSTRUAL
- PROLIFERATIVE
- SECRETORY

PROLIFERATIVE PHASE





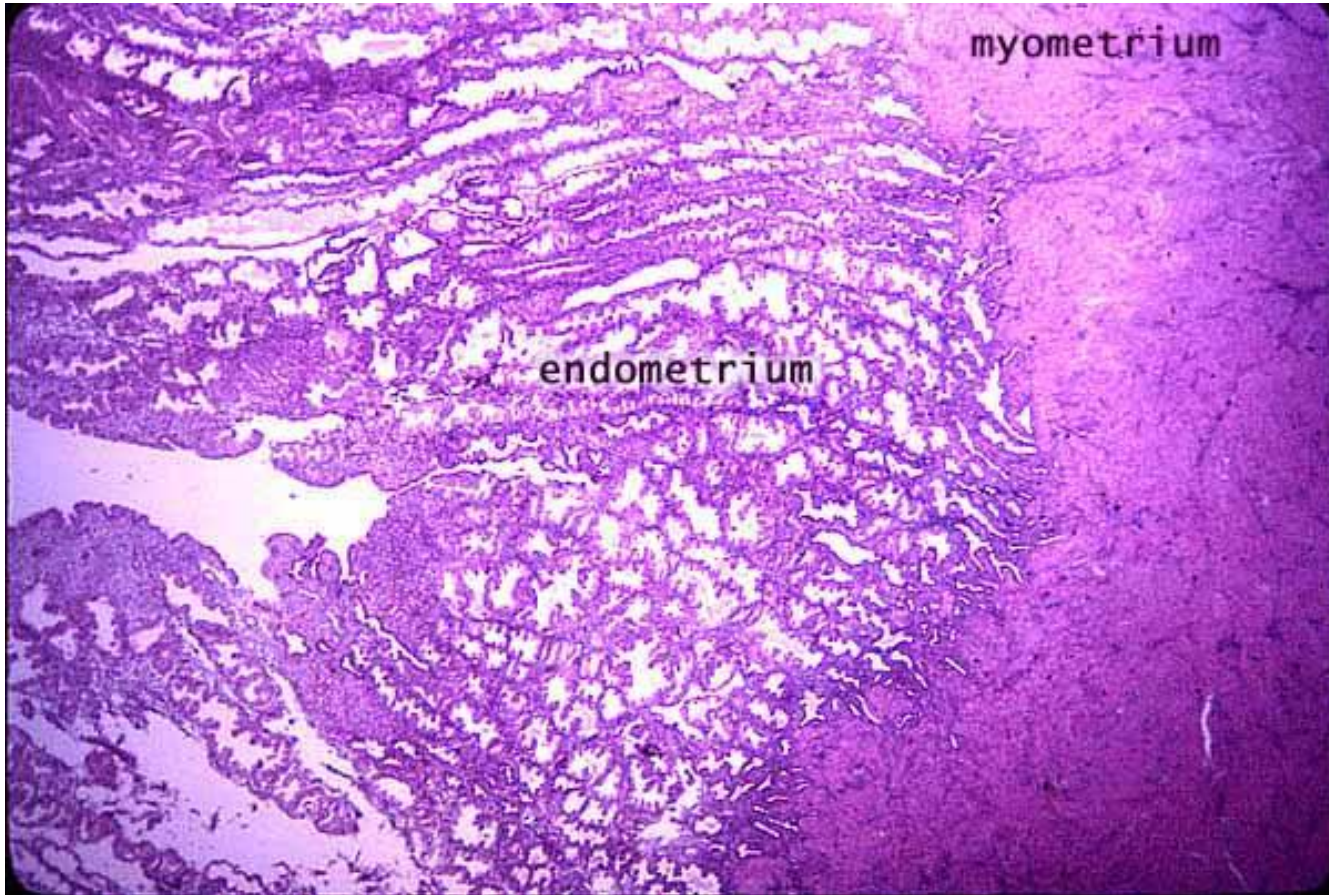
Perimetrium

Stratum Vasculare

Endometrium

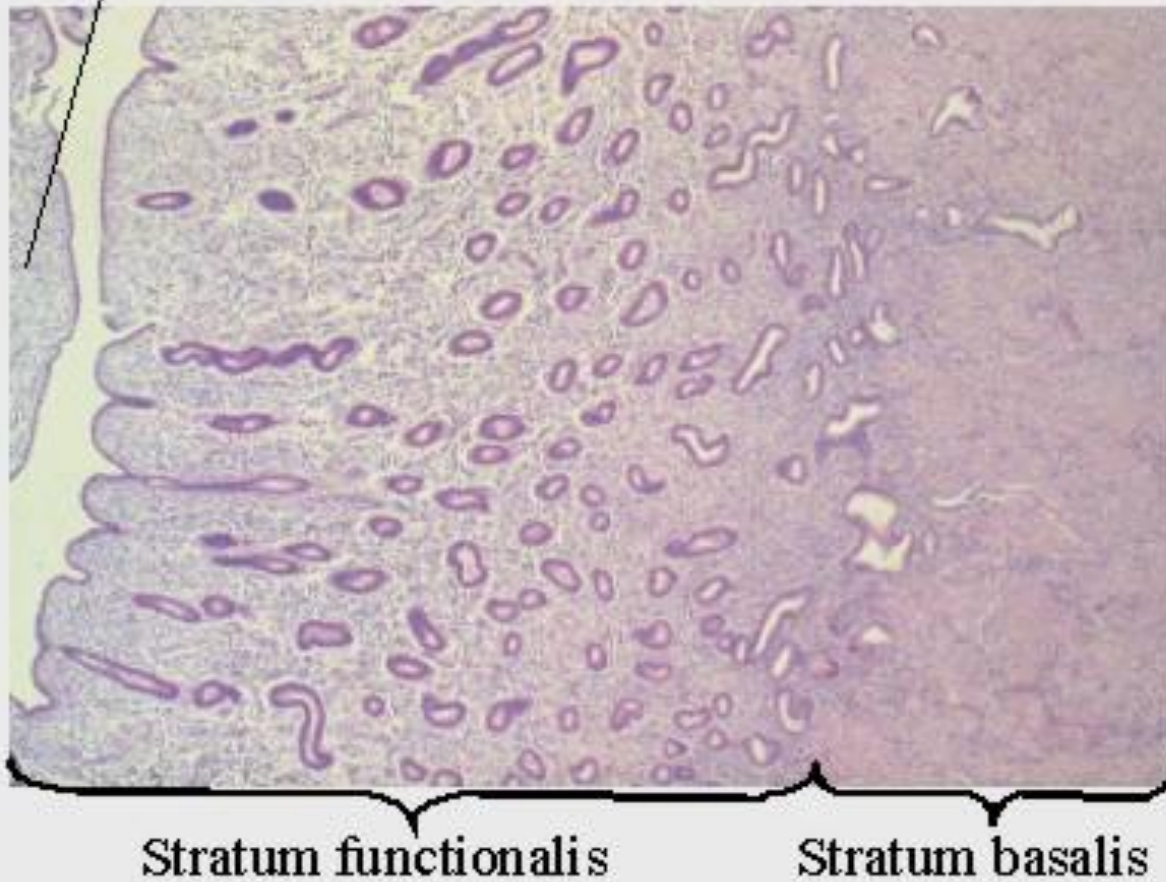
Myometrium

SECRETORY PHASE



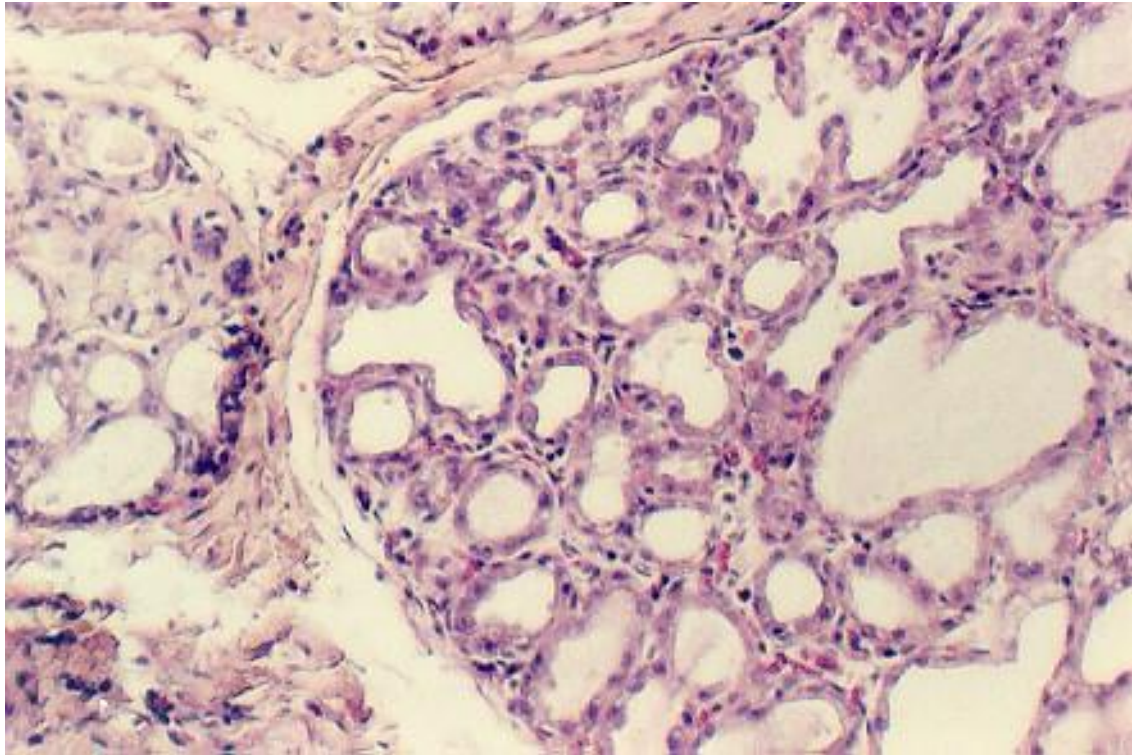
Uterus, Menstrual Phase

Exfoliating tissue

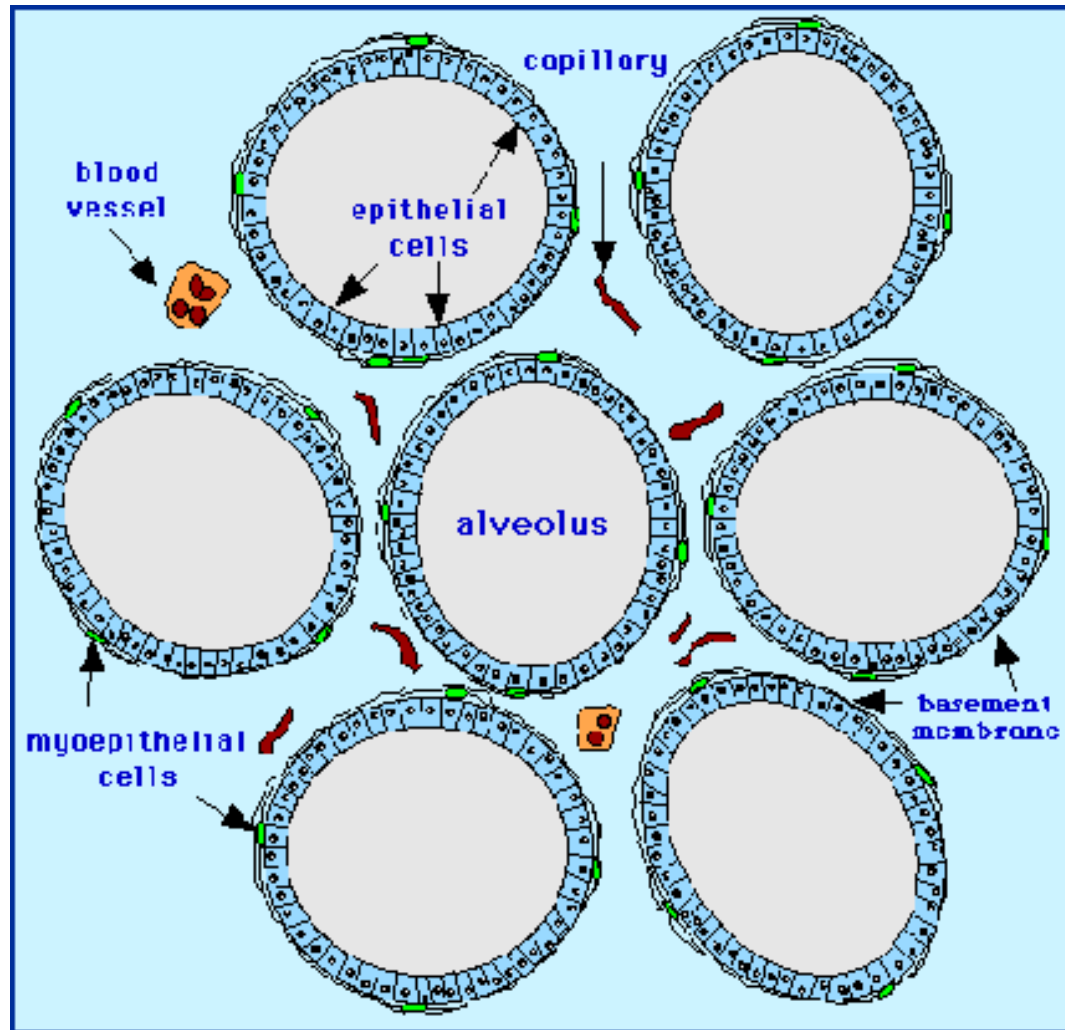


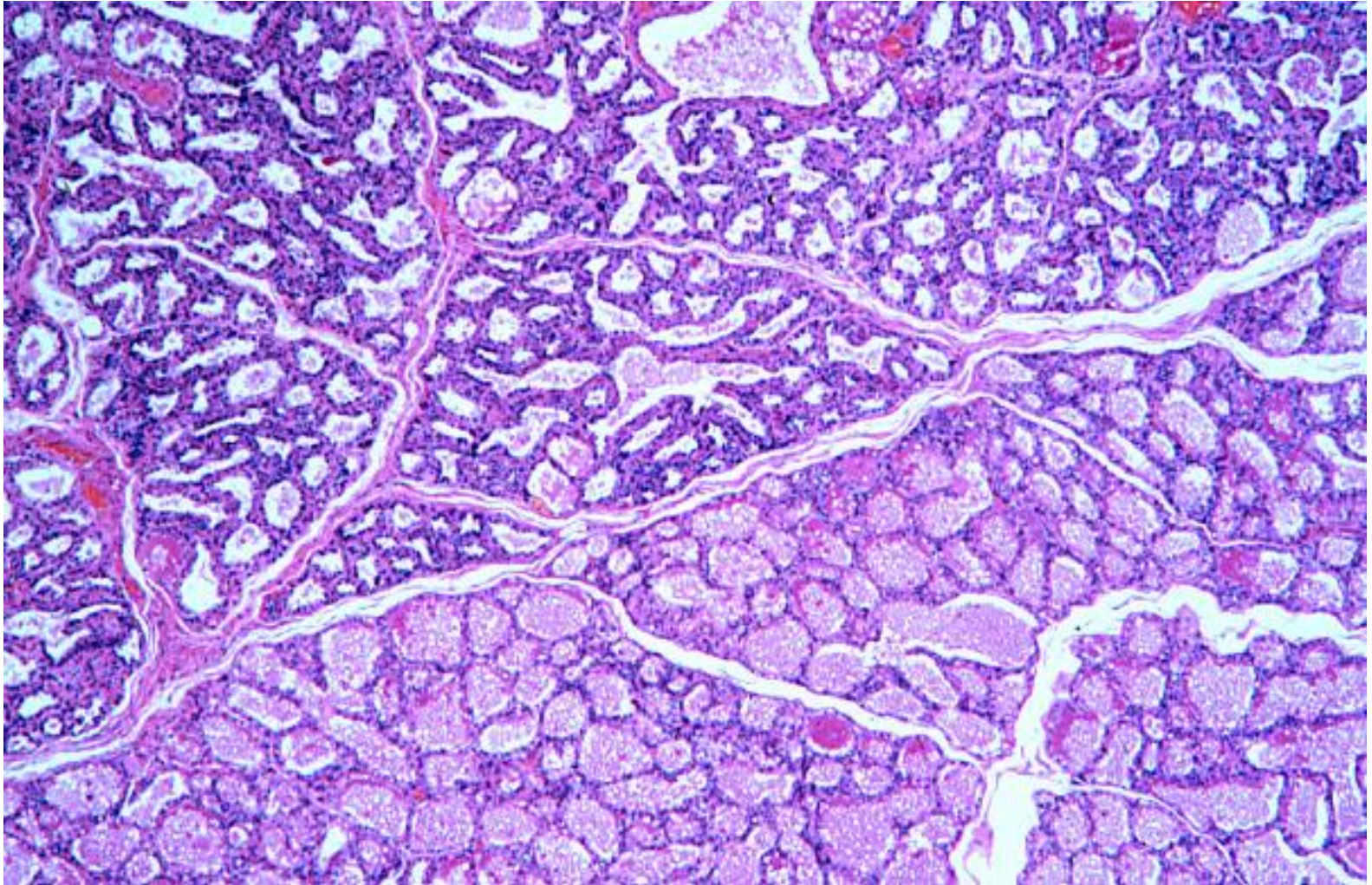
Breakdown of the corpus luterum in the absence of LH causes loss of estrogen and progesterone to maintain the endometrium.

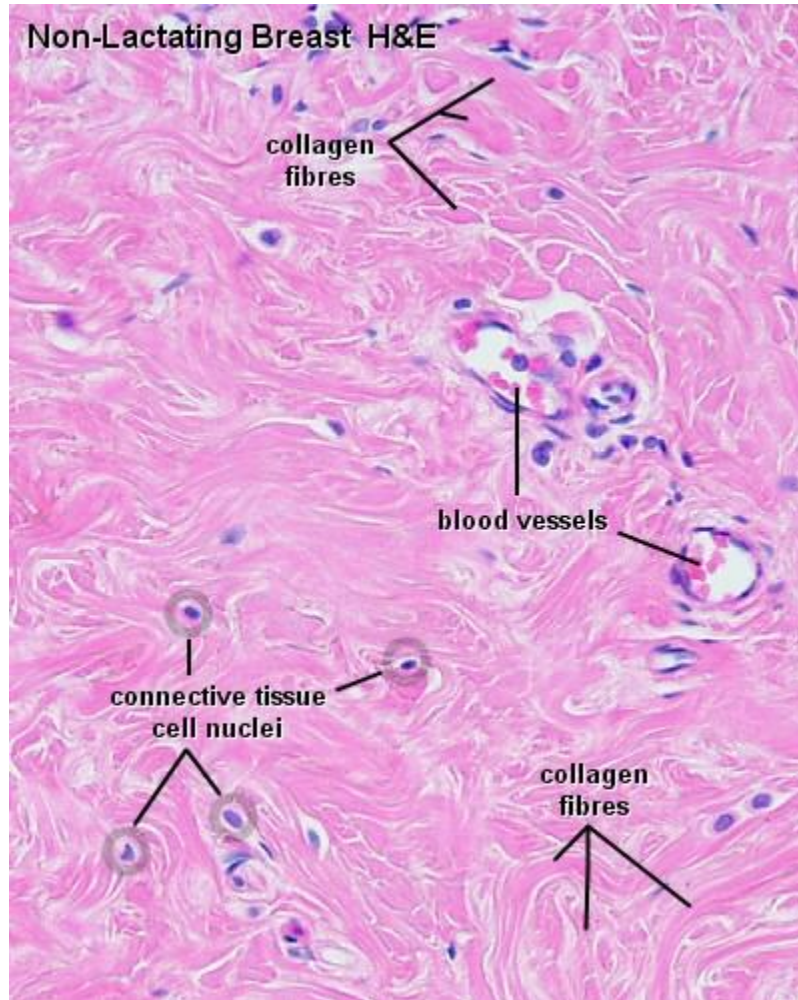
MAMMARY GLAND



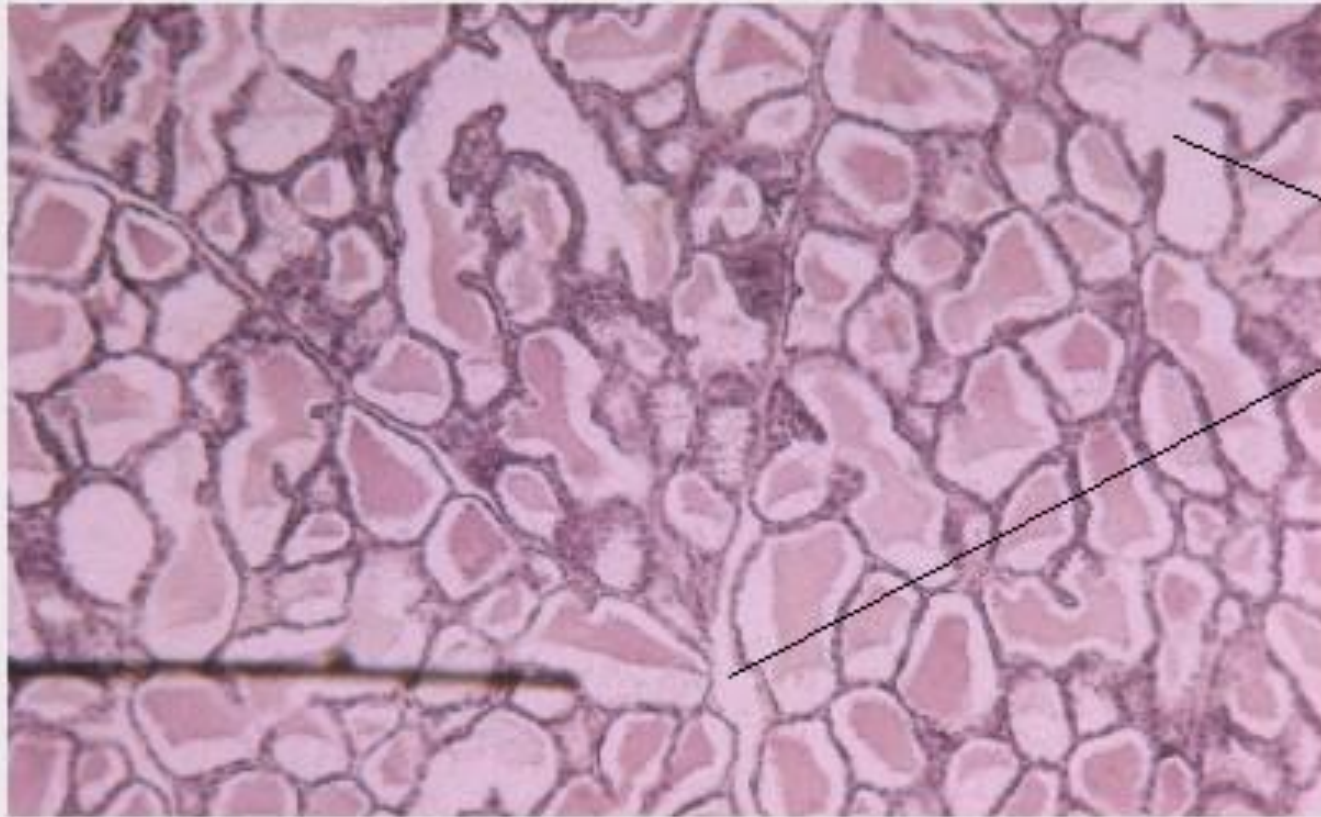
MAMMARY GLANDS







Lactating Mammary Gland



Connected alveoli and ducts differentiate the mammary gland from the thyroid.

Aknowledgement

- Inderbir Singh's Textbook of Human Histology
- Textbook of Histology- Atlas and Practical Guide by JP Gunasegaran
- Difiore's Atlas of Histology
- Images from Google
- Histology Text & Atlas -Brijeshkumar