

Reproductive system



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Know the positions of the uterus Retroversion: Turned backward with the cervix pointing forward toward the symphysis pubis. Retroflexion: Bent backward at an angle with the cervix usually unchanged from its normal position. Anteversion: Fundus turned forward toward the pubis with the cervix tilted up toward the sacrum.

Know the congenital opening of the male urethra- epispadias (urethra opens on the dorsum of the penis) and hypospadias (urethra opens on the underside of the penis) Be able to define:

Oophorectomy- When the entire uterus, including the cervix, fallopian tubes, and ovaries, is removed during a hysterectomy, it is referred to as a panhysterosalpingo-oophorectomy.

Mammoplasty- Surgical repair of the breast

Augmentation- an adding on, or the resulting condition.

Metrorrhagia- is uterine bleeding at irregular intervals, particularly between the expected menstrual periods.

Orchiectomy - removal of the testicles.

Oligospermia- Condition in which there is insufficient (scanty) amount of spermatozoa in the semen

Balanitis- inflammation of the glans penis.

Anorchism- Condition in which there is a lack of one or both testes

Meconium- the earliest stools of a mammalian infant

Myometrium- Muscular tissue of the uterus

Salping/o- A tube (usually the uterine or auditory tube).

Cervix

Amenorrhea- Lack of the monthly flow (menses or menstruation)

Dyspareunia- Difficult or painful sexual intercourse (copulation)

Enterocoele- a protrusion of the small intestines and peritoneum into the vaginal canal. It may be treated transvaginally or by laparoscopy.

Rectocele - rectal prolapse) occurs when the end of the large intestine (rectum) pushes through the back wall of the vagina. Menopause- With decreased production of the female hormones, estrogen and progesterone, women enter the phase of life known as menopause

Hysteroscopy- diagnostic and surgical procedure that makes examining the inside of the uterus possible without making an abdominal cut (incision).

During hysteroscopy, a lighted viewing instrument called a hysteroscope is inserted through the vagina and cervix and into the uterus. Treatment can also be done through the hysteroscope during the same procedure.

Prostatitis- inflammation of the prostate gland. Prostatitis is classified into acute, chronic, asymptomatic inflammatory prostatitis, and chronic pelvic pain syndrome.

Orchitis- swelling (inflammation) of one or both of the testicles. Causes
Orchitis may be caused by an infection from many different types of bacteria

Vasovasostomy- A vasovasostomy is a surgical procedure in which the effects of a vasectomy (male sterilization) are reversed.

Aspermia- Condition involving lack of sperm or failure to ejaculate sperm

Oligospermia- semen with a low concentration of sperm and is a common finding in male infertility.

Seminoma- Cancerous tumor of the testis

Epididymis- coiled tube laying on the posterior aspect of the testis