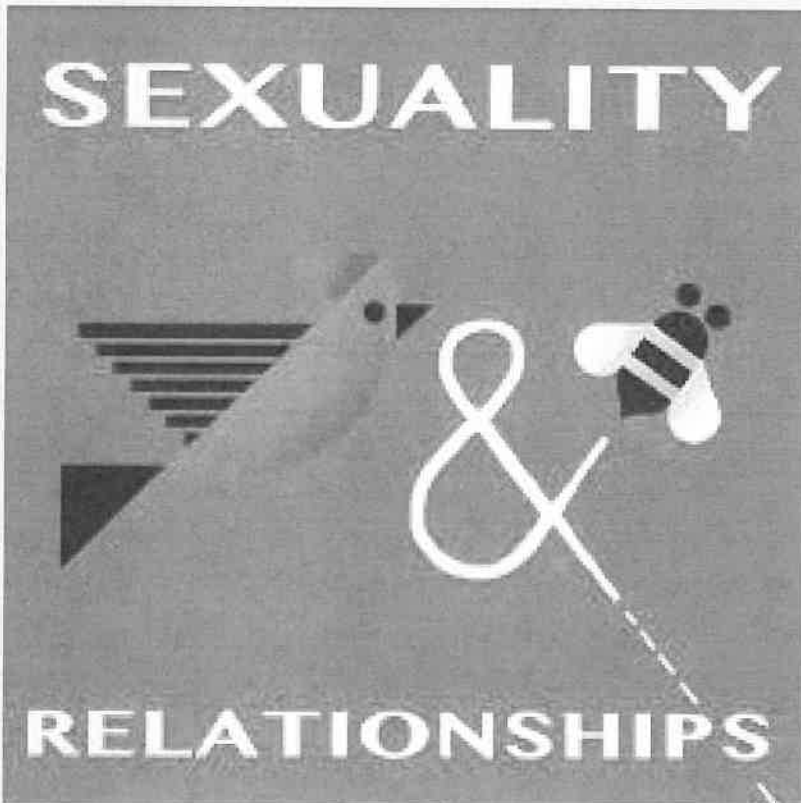
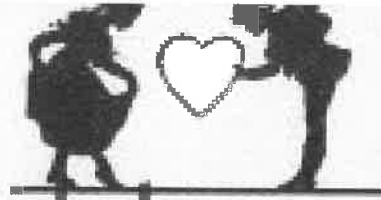

Human Growth and Development



Sexuality
Female Body
Male Body
The Law



6 Parts of Sexuality

- ◆ 1. Physical
- ◆ 2. Intellectual
- ◆ 3. Emotional
- ◆ 4. Social
- ◆ 5. Spiritual
- ◆ 6. Degree of Commitment

- ◆ 1. Hugs, kisses, touching
- ◆ 2. Talking about day, dreams, fears
- ◆ 3. Desires, needs
- ◆ 4. Quality vs. Quantity
- ◆ 5. Beliefs, values
- ◆ 6. TRUST!!

Everyone's Sexuality is Unique

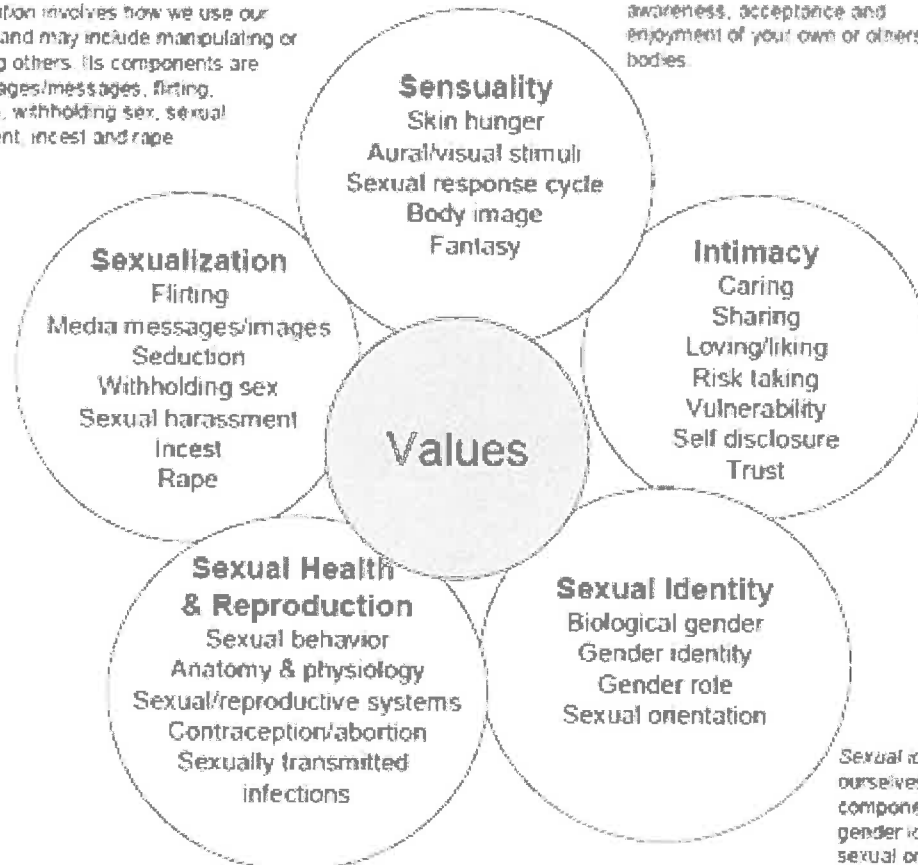
Your attitude, behavior, personality and respect for yourself and others helps shape your sexuality

The Circles of Sexuality

Sexuality encompasses nearly every aspect of our being, from attitudes and values to feelings and experiences. It is influenced by the individual, family, culture, religion/spirituality, laws, professions, institutions, science and politics.

Sexualization involves how we use our sexuality and may include manipulating or controlling others. Its components are media images/messages, flirting, seduction, withholding sex, sexual harassment, incest and rape.

Sensuality involves our level of awareness, acceptance and enjoyment of your own or others' bodies.

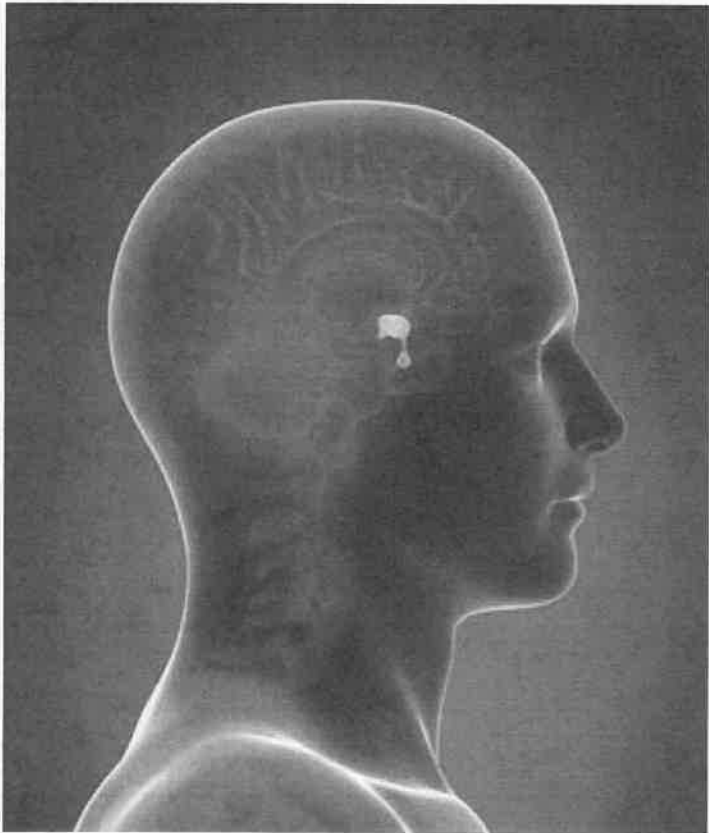


Intimacy is the degree to which we express and have a need for closeness with another person. Its components are caring, sharing, liking/loving, trust, vulnerability, self-disclosure and emotional risk taking.

Sexual identity is how we perceive ourselves as a sexual being. Its components are biological gender, gender identity, gender role and sexual orientation.

Sexual health and reproduction relates to attitudes and behaviors toward our health and the consequences of sexual activity. Its components are behavior, anatomy and

Pituitary Gland



- Known as the “MASTER GLAND”
- Located at the base of the brain
- Effects hormone levels from ovaries in women and from testes (testicles) in **men**, as well as fertility.
 - Female - tells ovaries to produce hormones ESTROGEN and PROGESTERONE.
 - Male - Tells the testicles to produce—TESTOSTERONE

Male (Puberty)

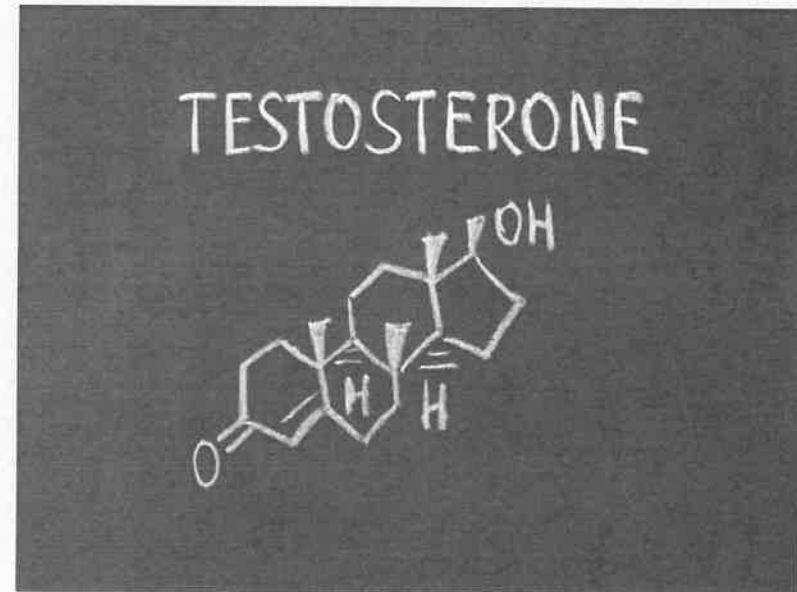
•Boys range 10 – 15 (varies per person)

•Changes:

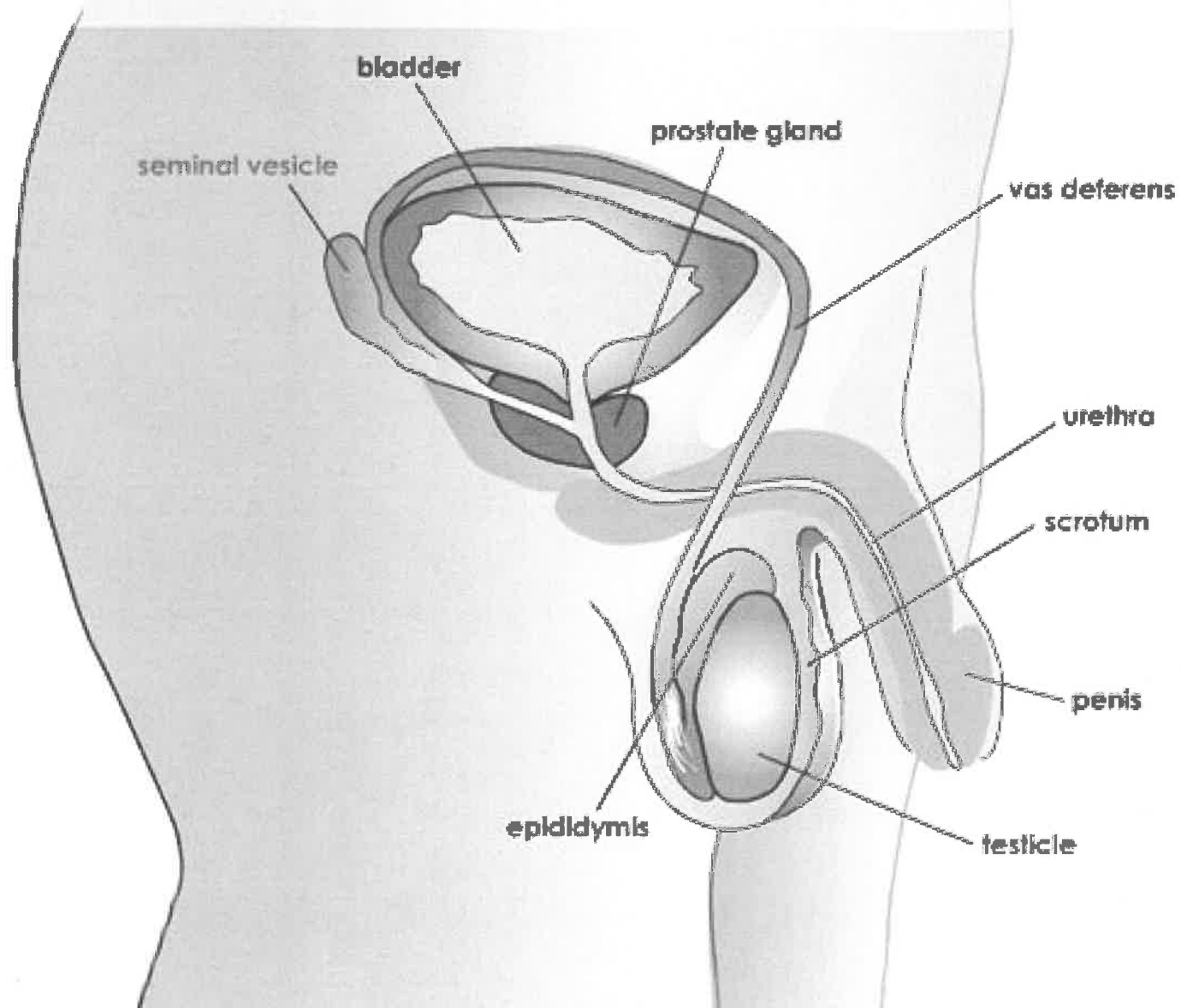
- Physical, Emotional, and Social

•**Testosterone**— male sex hormone that causes development

- chest hair, voice change, acne, muscle development, shoulders broaden, odors



THE MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM



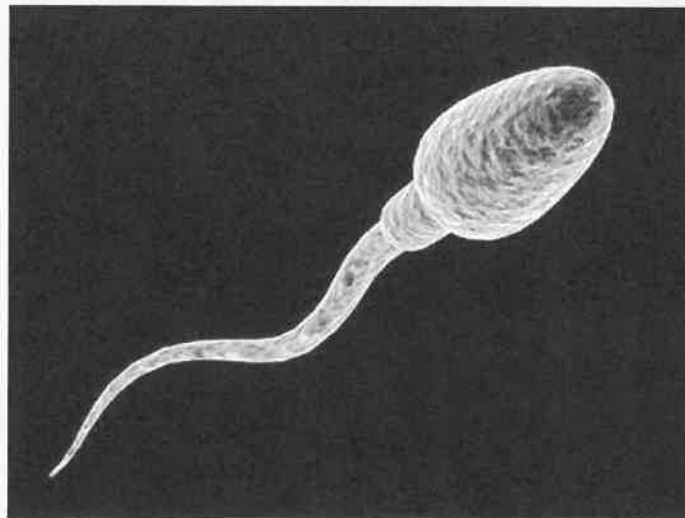
Male Reproductive Functions

- 1) Seminal Vesicle – The seminal vesicles are two small glands that store and produce the majority of the fluid that makes up semen.
- 2) Prostate Gland - The prostate gland is a male reproductive organ whose main function is to secrete prostate fluid, one of the components of semen.
- 3) Epididymis - The epididymis is a long, coiled tube that rests on the backside of each testicle. It transports and stores sperm cells that are produced in the testicles
- 4) Testicles - The testicles are the primary male reproductive organs. They have two, very important reproductive functions: they produce sperm, and they secrete hormones, primarily testosterone.
- 5) Scrotum - The scrotum contains the testicles (also called testes), as well as many nerves and blood vessels. The scrotum has a protective function and acts as a climate control system for the testes.
- 6) Penis - The penis is the male sex organ, reaching its full size during puberty. In addition to its sexual function, the penis acts as a conduit for urine to leave the body.
- 7) Urethra – how urine and sperm exit the body – tube leading from the bladder to the outside of the body and from the prostate to the outside of the body
- 8) Vas Deferens - The vas deferens is a tube that transports mature sperm to the urethra, the tube that carries urine or sperm to outside of the body.
- 9) Bladder – urine is stored

External Male Reproductive Organs

Testicals:

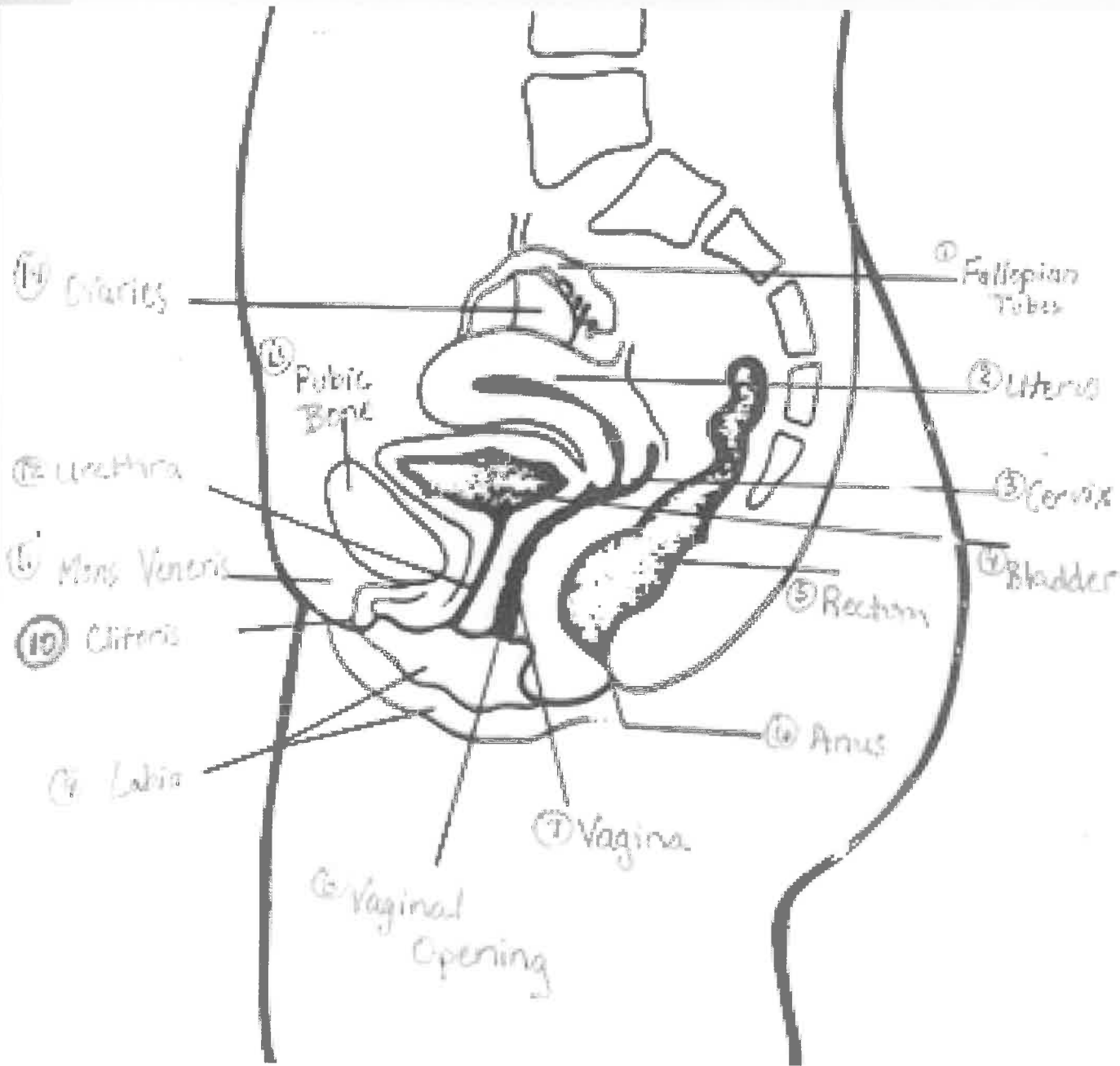
- 100 million sperm are produced per day
- tadpole resemblance
- so tiny that 500 lined up would = 1 inch!



Female Puberty

- Girls range 8 – 13 (varies per person)
- **Changes:** Physical, Emotional, and Social
- Adolescence is between childhood and adulthood (teens)
 - **Estrogen** – Female sex hormone that causes development (ex. Hair growth, hips widen)
 - **Progesterone** – prepares the uterus for pregnancy.

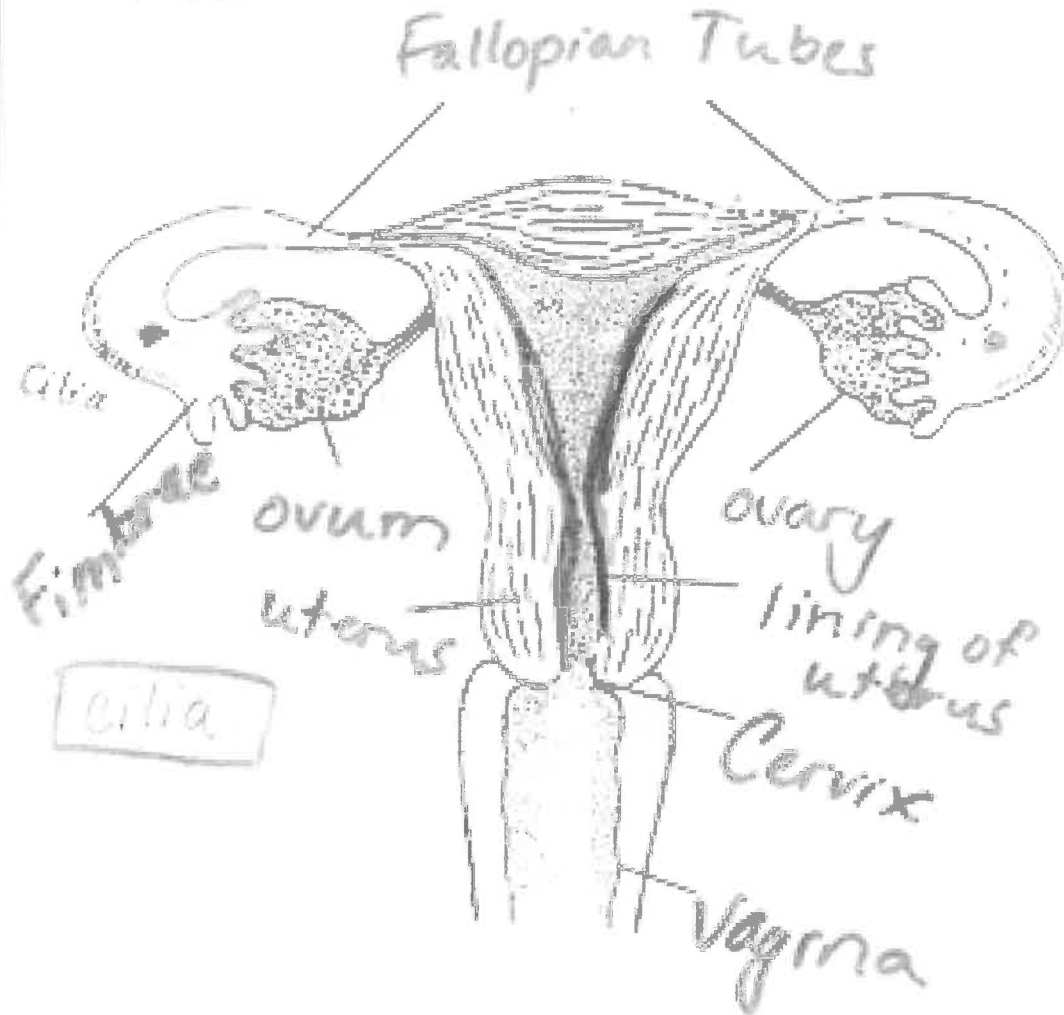
Female Reproductive System



Female Reproductive System

Name _____ Date _____

FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM DIAGRAM (SE-6)



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Female Reproductive Functions

Fallopian Tubes – 2 of them – tubes that leads from ovary to the uterus – fertilizations generally occurs here – they have finger like projections called fimbriae that pull or draw the egg into the tube from the ovary the fallopian tubes are about the size of two human hairs – cilia move the ovum along – it takes 3-5 days for the egg to travel

Uterus – “womb” – where the fertilized egg continues to develop – very strong and flexible muscle – the lining of the uterus is called the endometrium (blood and tissue eliminated each month)

Cervix – opening from the uterus to the vagina – passageway for sperm – dilates when in labor for giving birth - “PAP” test is taken here – diaphragm and sponge cover as a means of birth control

5)) **Bladder and Rectum** – urine is stored and solid waste is stored

Anus – opening into the rectum – solid waste exits here

Vagina – menstrual discharge, sexual intercourse and the birth canal

Vaginal Opening – not as “elastic” as the rest of the vagina

Labia – external protective folds of skin covering the urethra and vaginal opening

1) **Clitoris** – external organ – swells and may become stimulated when having sex – no reproductive function

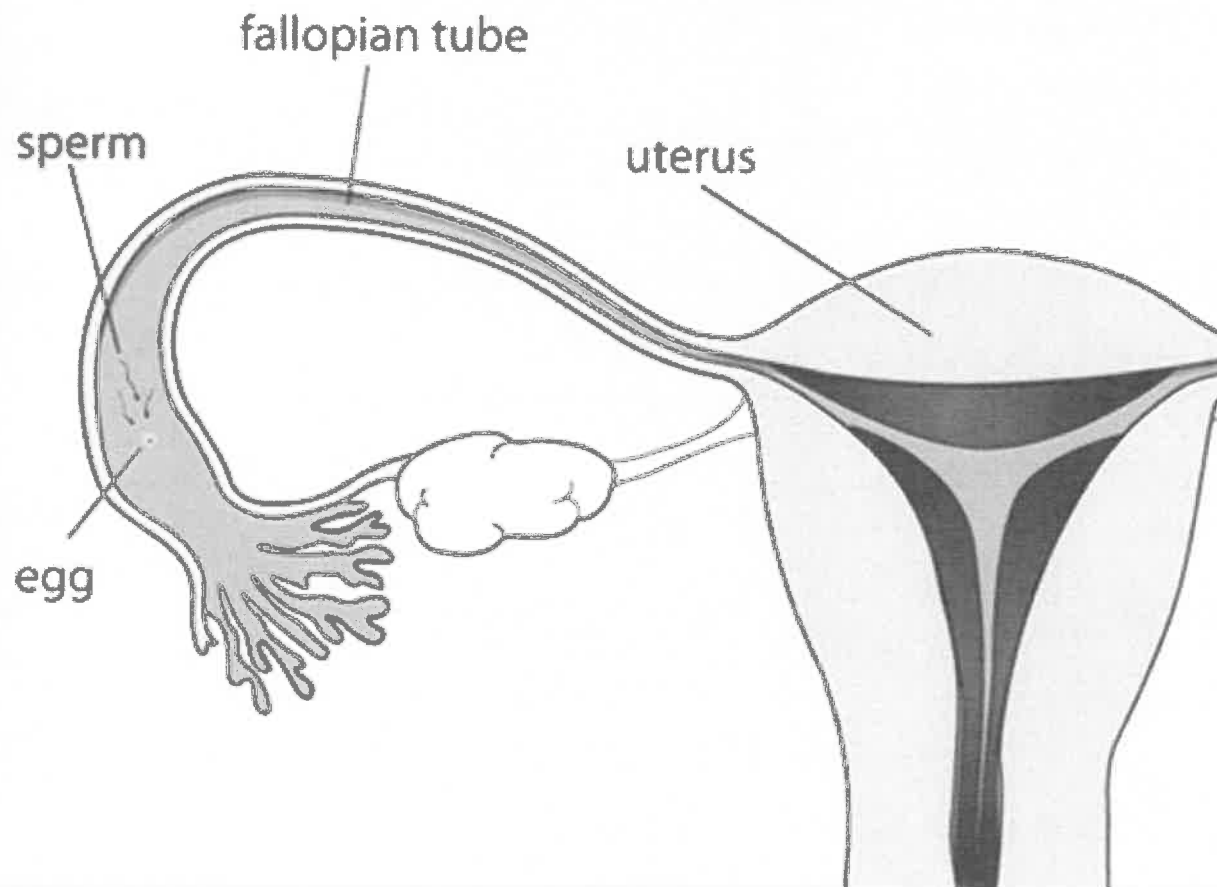
2) **Mons Veneris** – soft tissue/skin on the front of the body over the pubic bone – pubic hair is located here

2) **Urethra** – how urine exits the body – tube leading from the bladder to the outside of the body

3) **Pubic Bone** – lower part of the pelvis – skeletal system – possible protection – support internal

organs. **Ovaries** – 2 of them – about the size of almonds – they produce eggs (ovum – one egg, ova – many eggs), have ¼ million at birth – secrete hormones (estrogen – develop female reproductive organs and secondary sex characteristics, progesterone – prepare the uterus for potential pregnancy)

Fertilization – Sperm and Egg Meet (in the Fallopian Tubes)



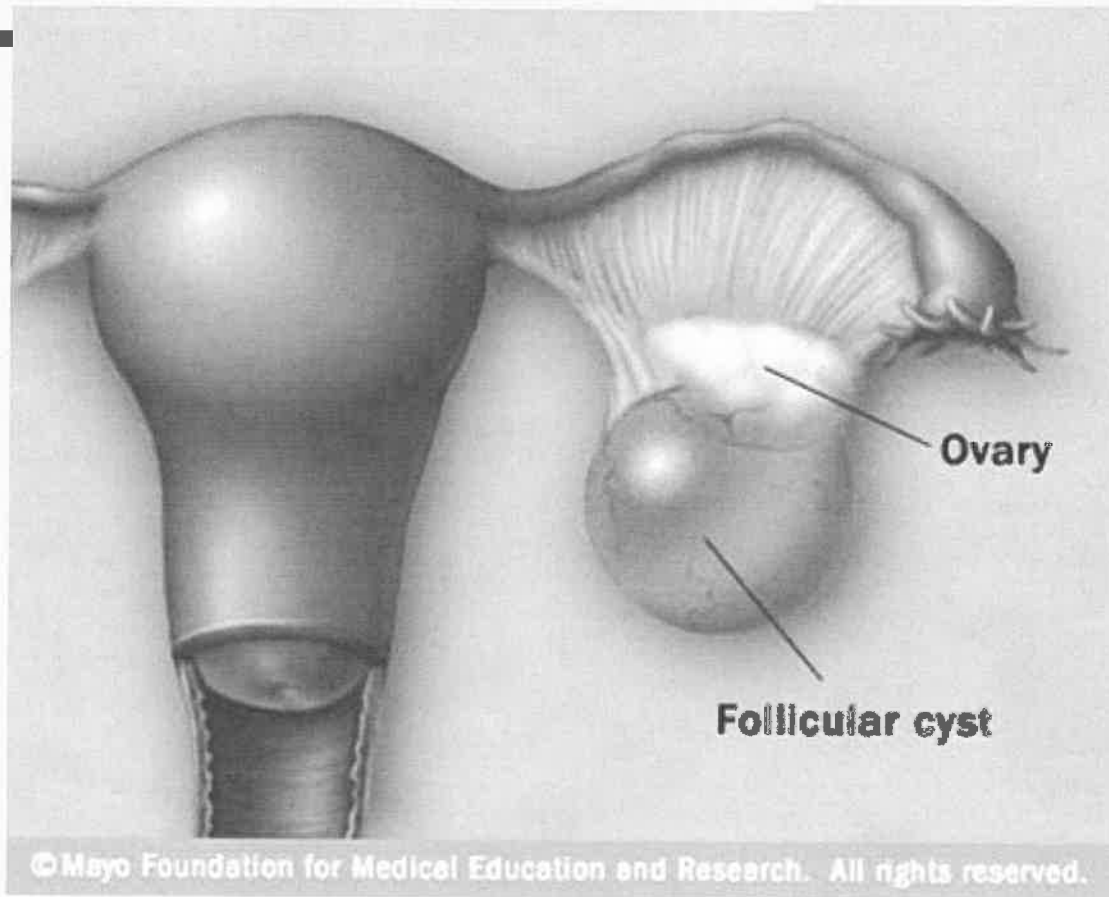
Female Reproductive Problems

View Slides 16- 24

Ovarian Cyst

Fluid-filled sacs or pockets in or on the ovary

- Most are small and don't cause symptoms
- May have pain in abdominal area
- If concerned see your doctor



TSS (Toxic Shock Syndrome)

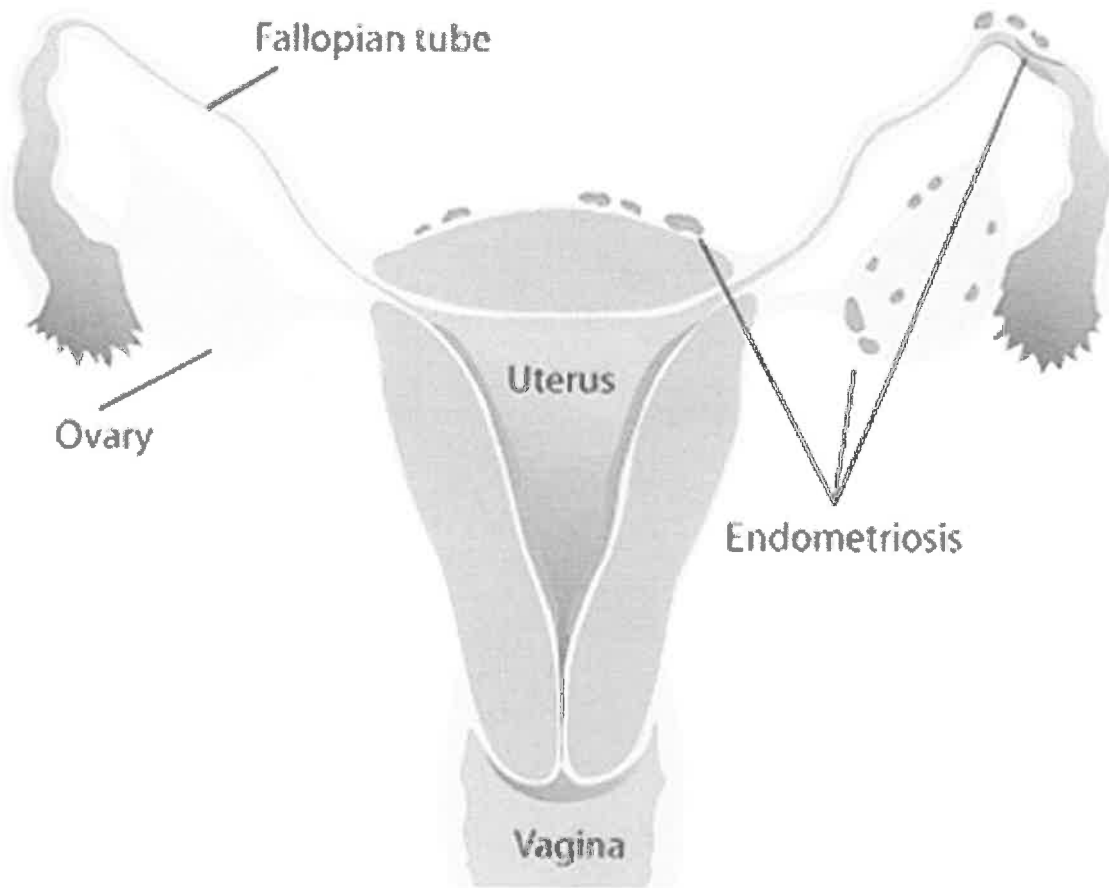
A sudden and potentially fatal condition. It's a release of toxins and an overgrowth of bacteria.

Leaving a tampon in too long can cause TSS.

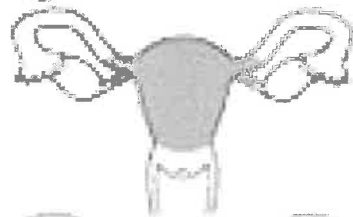
Symptoms - fever, rash, headache, nausea



Endometriosis - the lining grows outside the uterus

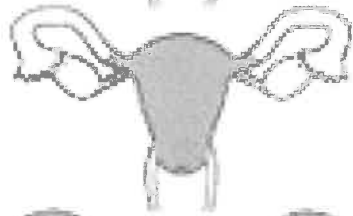


Hysterectomy

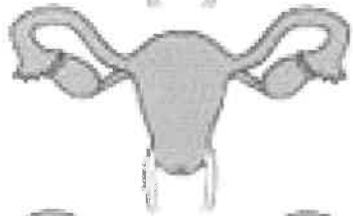


Key
removed = 

1.
Subtotal hysterectomy



2.
Total hysterectomy

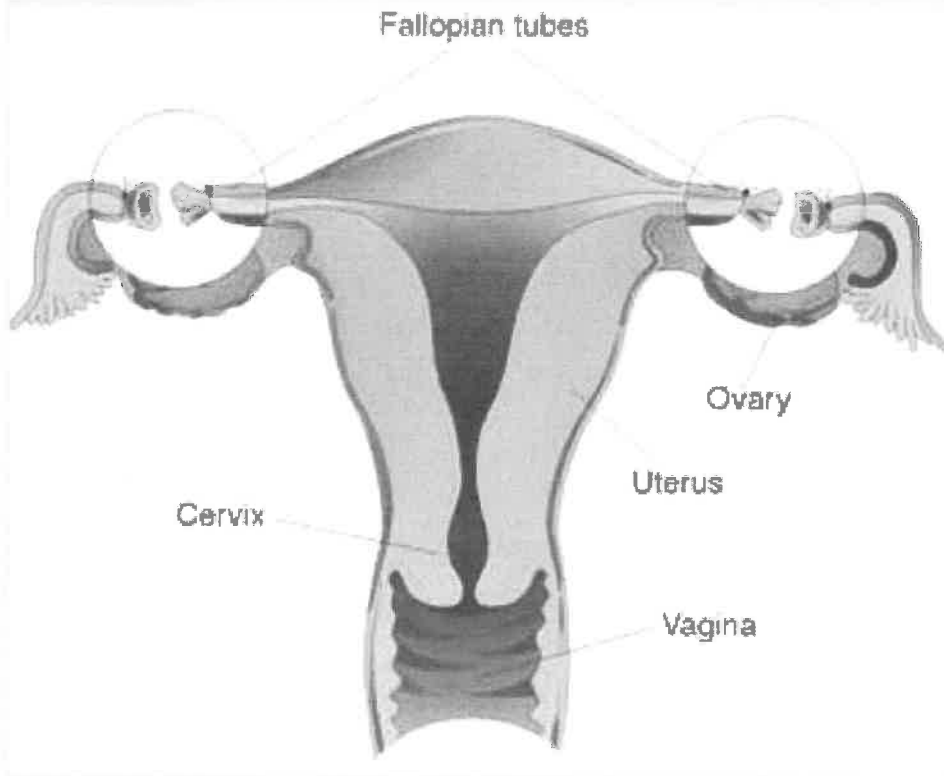


3.
*Total hysterectomy
with bilateral
salpingo-oophorectomy*



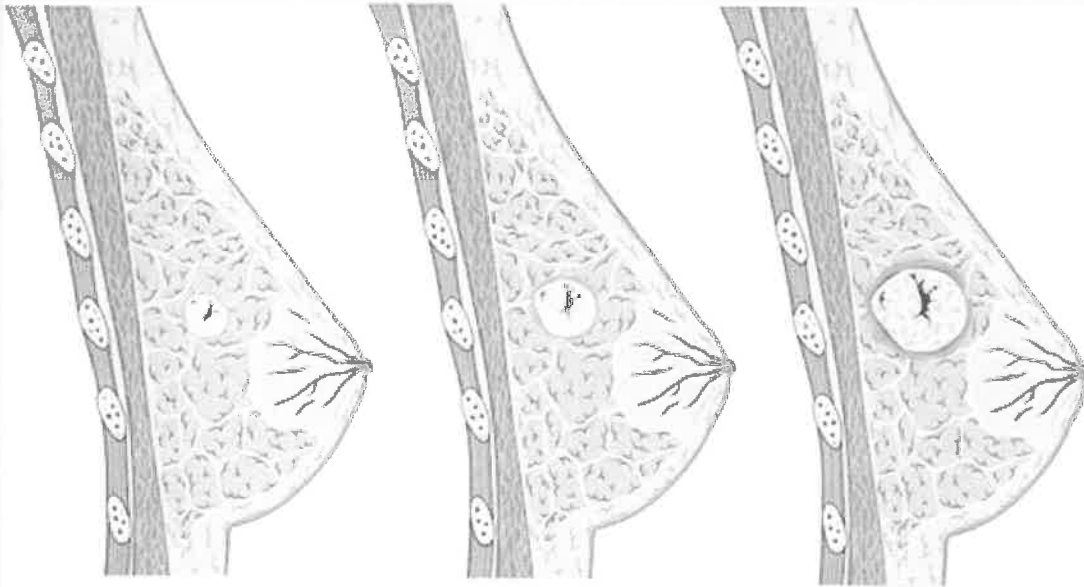
4.
Wertheim's hysterectomy

Tubal Ligation



The fallopian tubes
are cut and blocked

Breast Cancer - is a disease in which cells in the **breast** grow out of control



Normal breast tissue



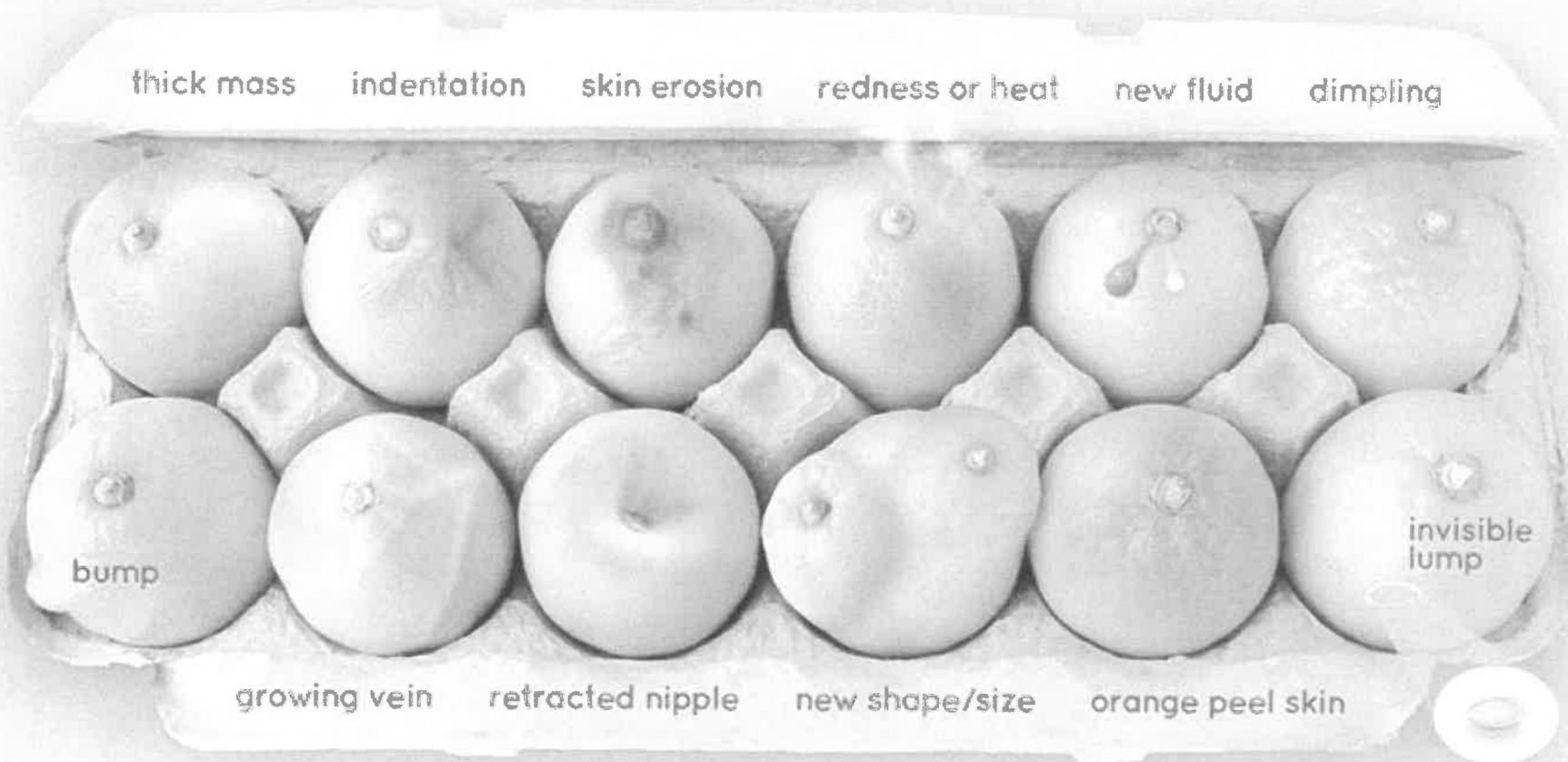
Breast tissue with multiple cysts



#ADAM.

Sign of Breast Cancer - using lemons for Breast tissue is interesting

WHAT BREAST CANCER CAN LOOK & FEEL LIKE



knm.ionianlemons.com

A cancerous lump is often hard and

Breast Exams - complete monthly the week after your period

1



Use your fingertips



WEDGES



EXAMINE BREASTS IN THE MIRROR FOR LUMPS OR SKIN DIMPLING...



...CHANGE IN SKIN COLOR OR TEXTURE...



EXAMINE BREAST AND ARMPIT WITH RAISED ARM



UP AND DOWN



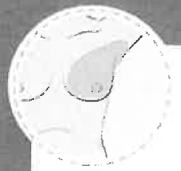
CIRCLES

Breast Self-Exam



1.

Do an exam once a month, or 7-10 days after your period starts.



2.

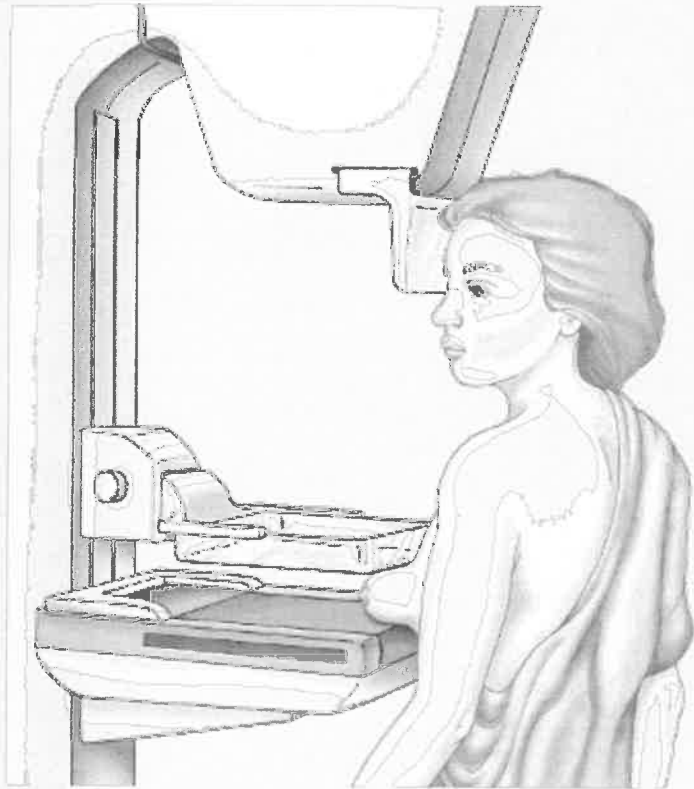
Examine breast and armpit with a raised arm.



3.

Keep fingertips close together while examining.

Mammogram



Mammogram

- An X-ray tissue of the breast
- When you turn 40 years old