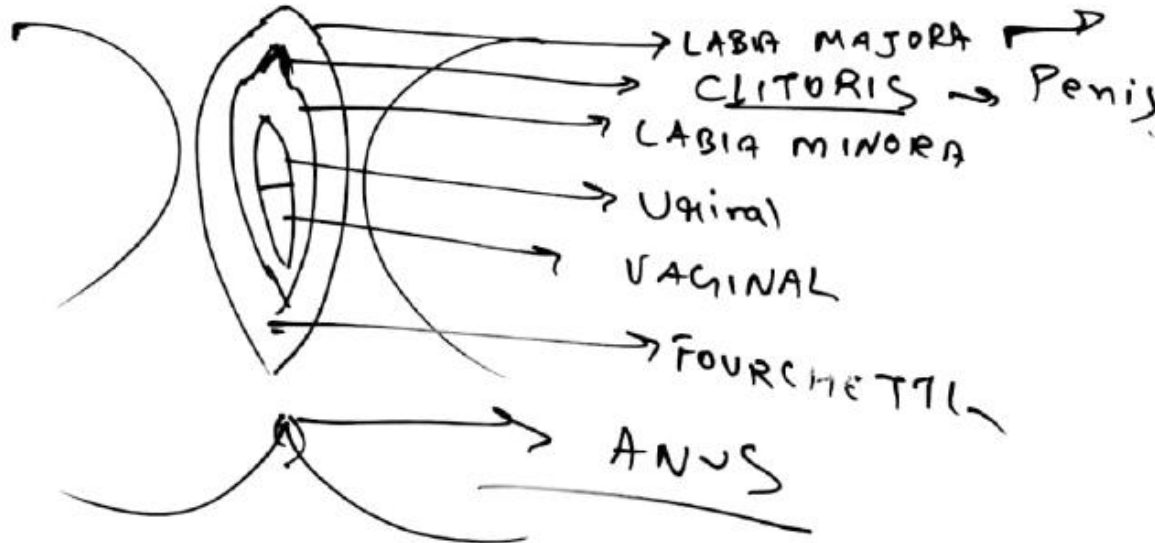


EXTERNAL GENITALIA

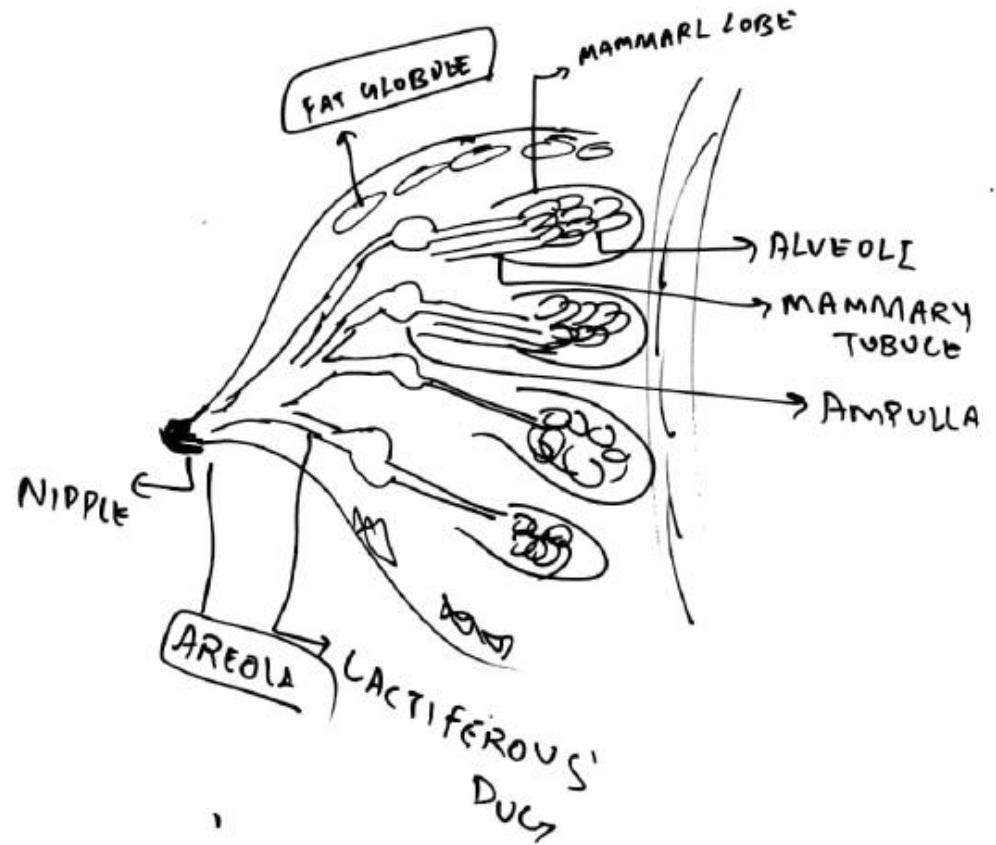
|||||

MONS PUBIS



SCROTUM

MAMMARY GLAND



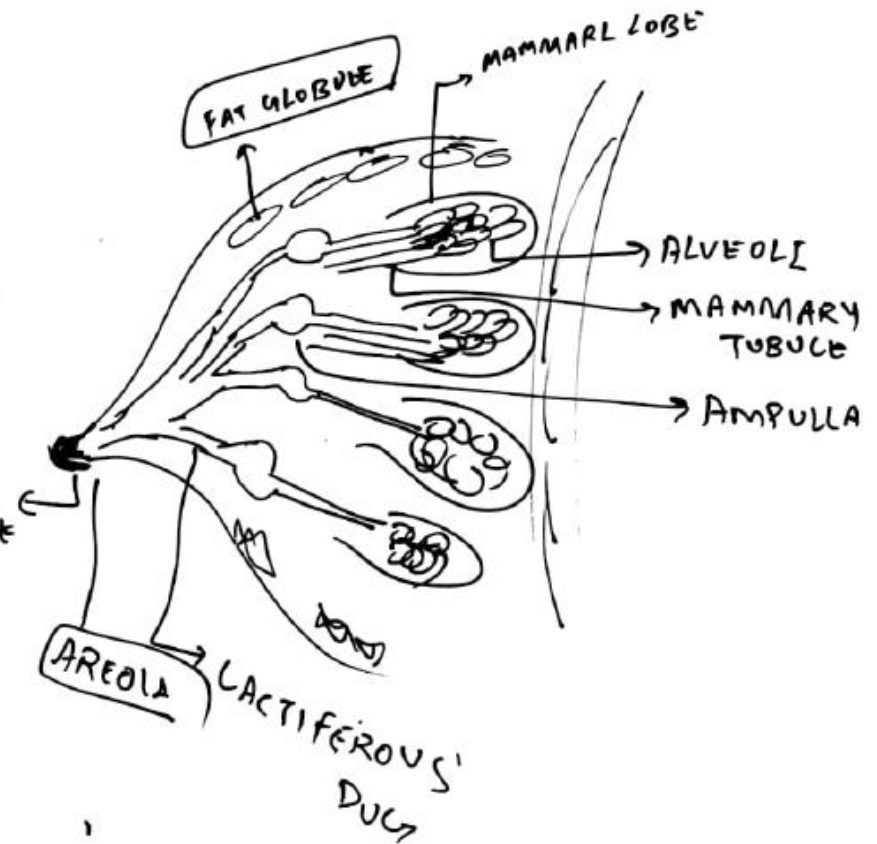
MAMMARY GLAND

* THEY ARE PAIRED ROUND PROMINENCES PRESENT OVER PECTORALIS MAJOR.

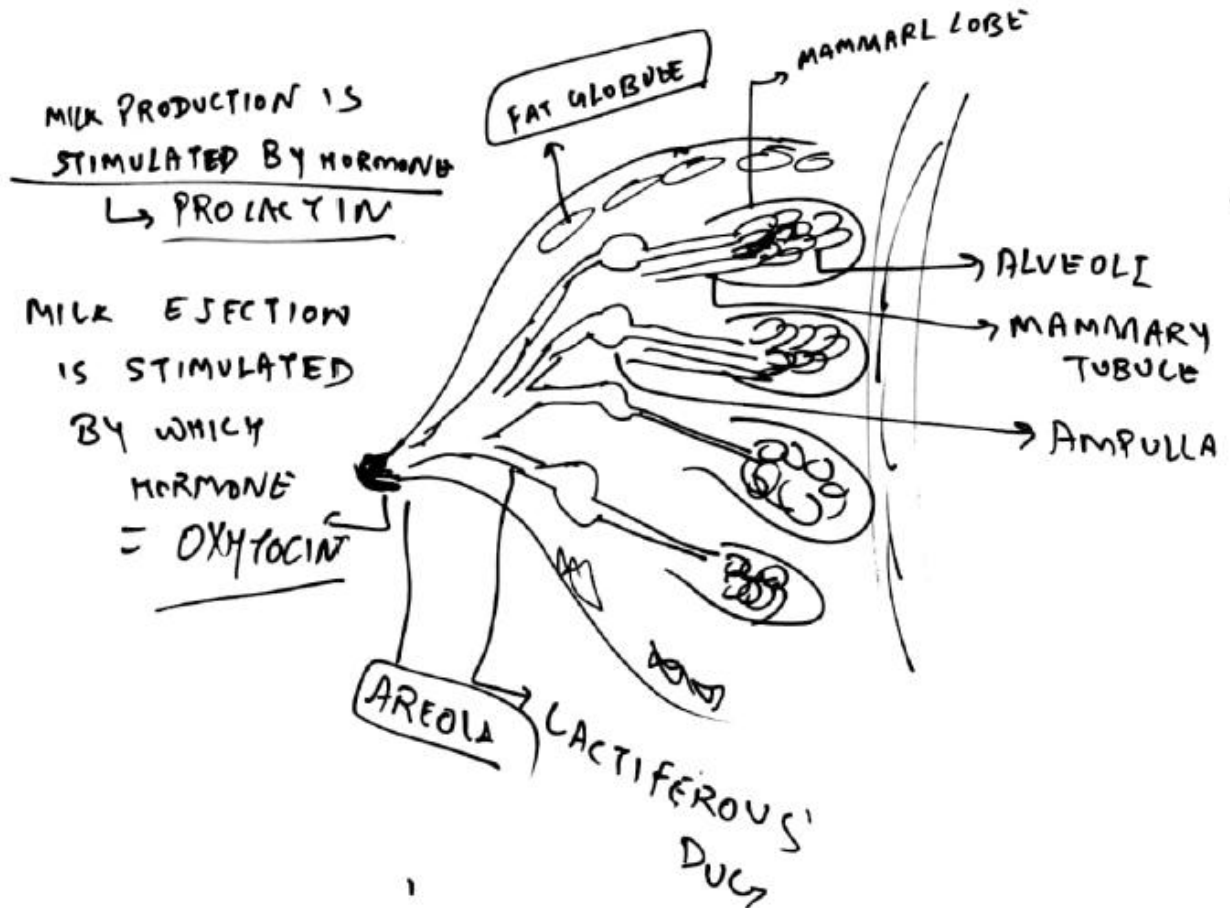
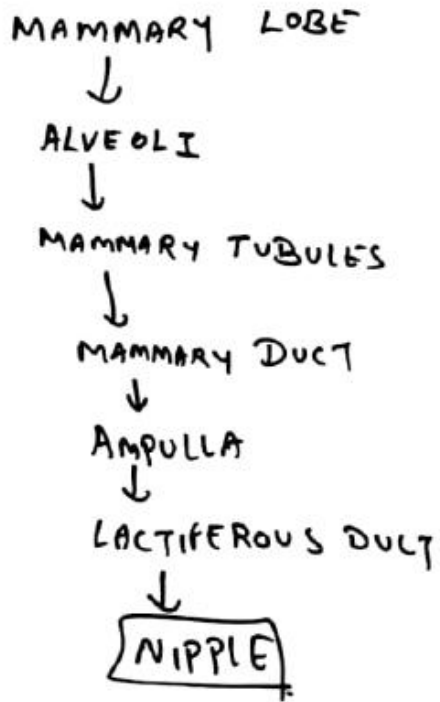
X THEY ARE RUDIMENTARY MALE.

* IN FEMALE THEY ARE UNDEVELOPED TILL PUBERTY, AFTER ESTROGEN SECRETION THEN IT DEVELOPS.

* EACH BREAST HAVE 15-20 MAMMARY LOBES.



MILK PATHWAY



GAMETOGENESIS:- PRIMARY SEX ORGAN
 ↓
 PROCESS OF FORMATION OF GAMETES.

* MALE :-> SPERMATOGENESIS

↳ PROCESS OF FORMATION OF SPERM → TESTIS

* FEMALE → OOGENESIS → PROCESS OF FORMATION OF OVUM. → OVARY

* GnRH, F.S.H, L.H REGULATES GAMETOGENESIS.

* Vit-E → is essential, (Deficiency of Vit-E causes STERILITY)

Vit-A

*

PHASES OF GAMETOGENESIS:-
 MULTIPLICATION PHASE
 GROWTH PHASE
 MATURATION PHASE.

* THERE ARE 2 TYPES OF GAMETES



* SPERMATOGENESIS OCCURS IN SEMINIFEROUS TUBULES OF TESTIS.

* FORMATION OF GAMETES STARTS AT PUBERTY

SPERMATOGENESIS :-

* MAMMALIAN TESTIS CONTAINS SEMINIFEROUS TUBULES



* **SPERMATION** - RELEASE OF SPERM FROM SEMINIFEROUS TUBULE | SERTOLI CELL

* SEMINATION. → " " " FROM TESTIS

* **EJACULATION** → RELEASE OF SPERM FROM MALE BODY.

* INSEMINATION :- TRANSFER OF SPERM INTO FEMALE GENITAL TRACT.

* SERTOLI CELL ACT AS BLOOD TESTIS BARRIER. IT PREVENTS SPERM FROM OUR IMMUNE SYSTEM. BECOZ SPERM IS HAPLOID.

