MENSTRUAL CYCLE

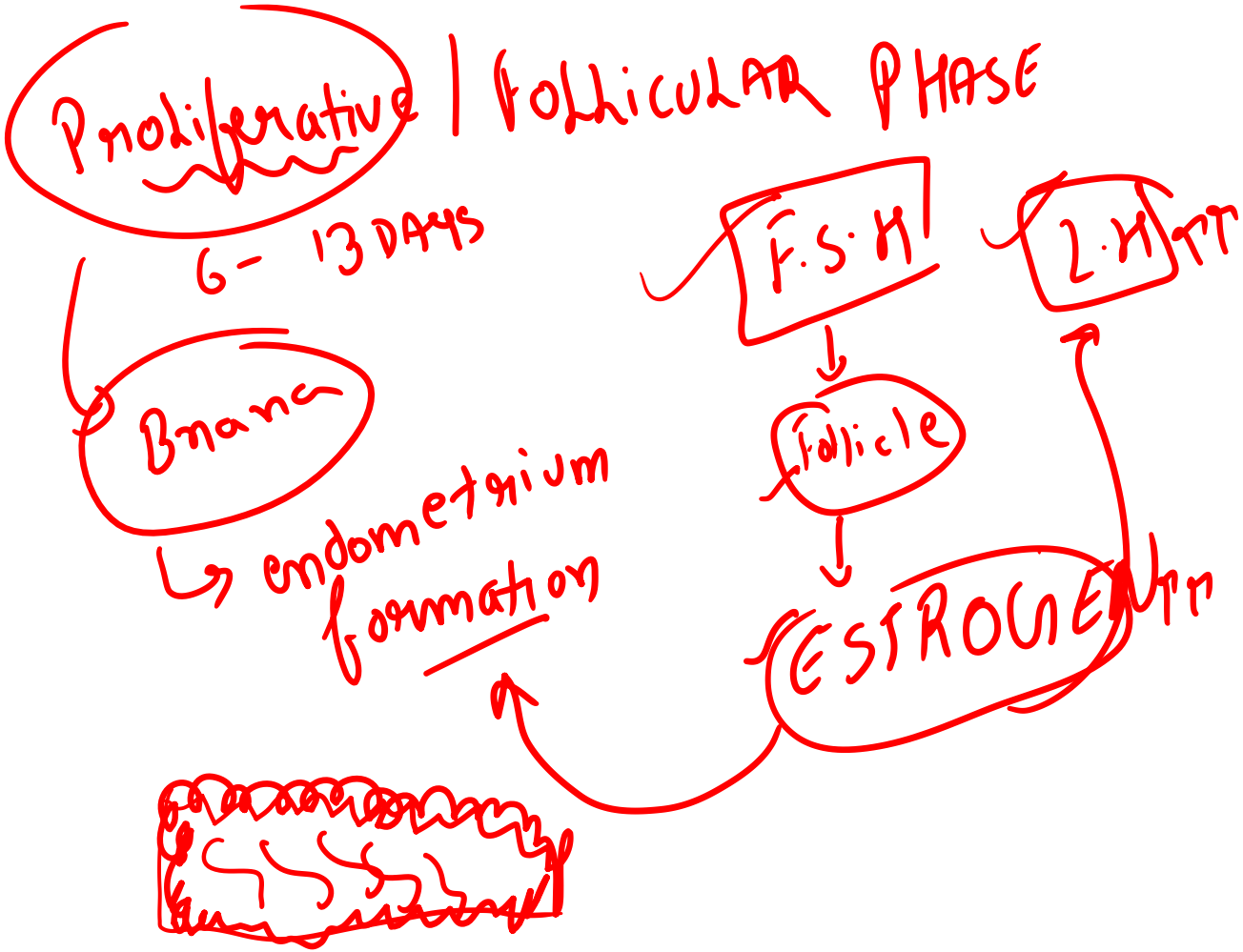
① Menstrual / Bleeding Phase

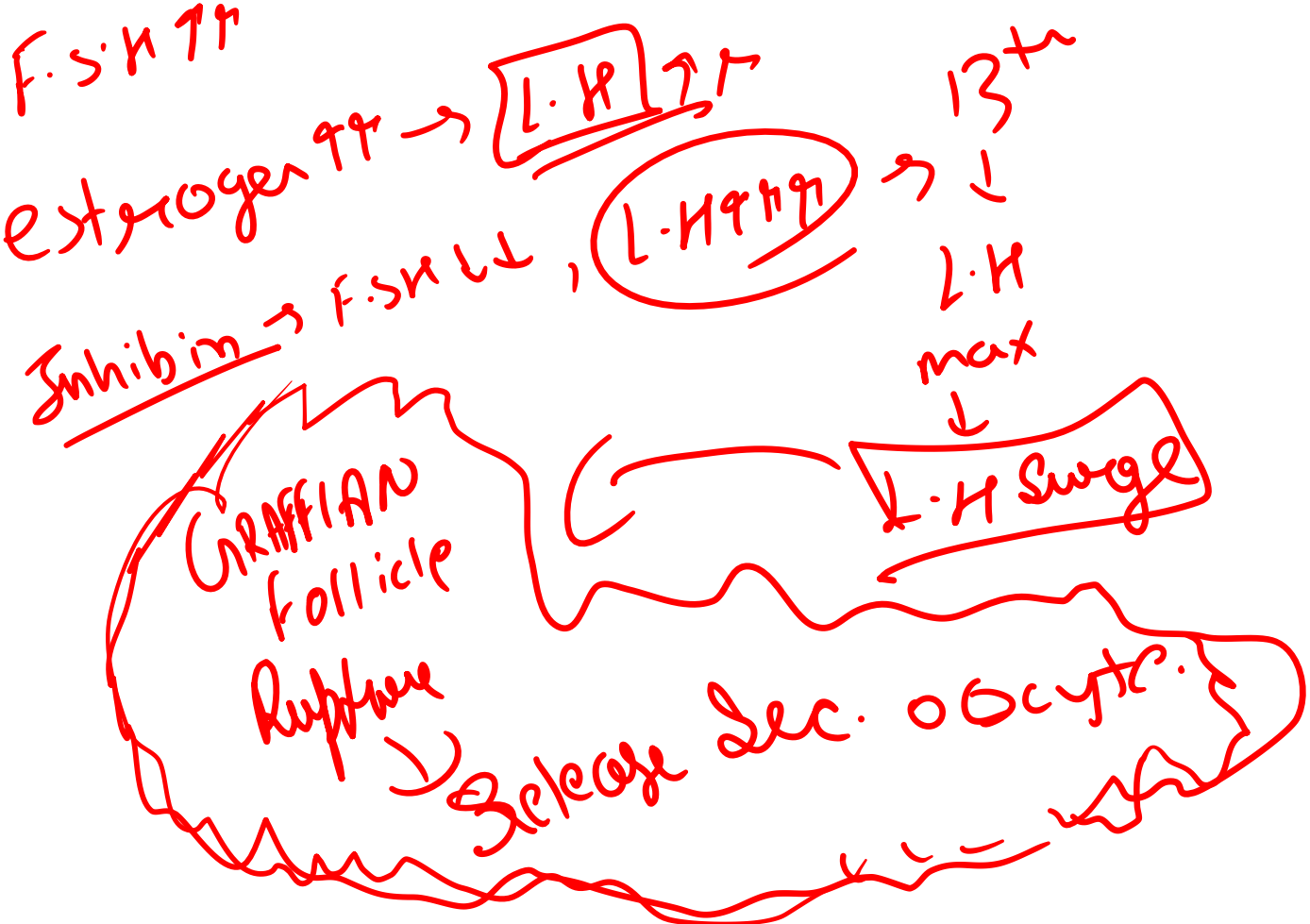
↳ endometrium Rupture

↓

Bleeding.

3 - 5 Days

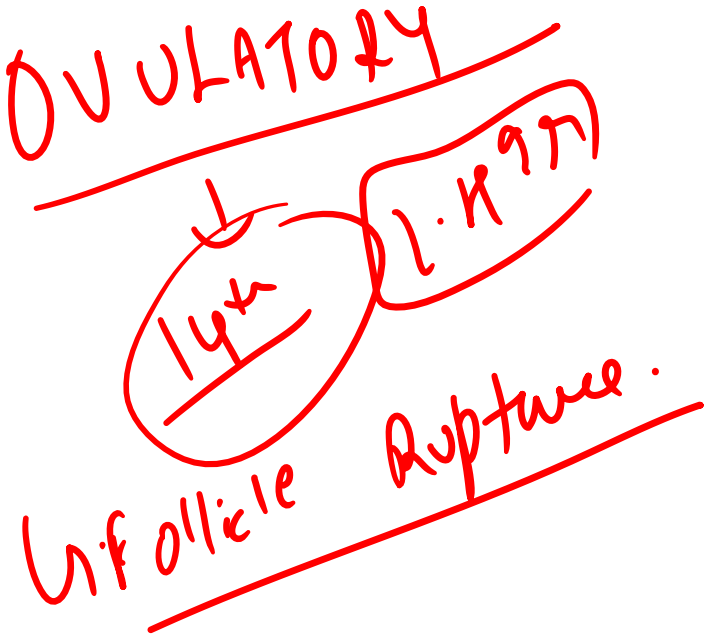

Proliferative / FOLLICULAR PHASE
6- 13 DAYS
F.S.H
L.H
Graaf
Follicle
endometrium formation
ESTROGEN


F.S.H ↑↑
Estrogen ↑↑ → L.H ↑↑
Inhibin → F.SH ↓↓, L.H ↑↑
13th
↓
L.H
max
↓
L.H Surge
GRAFFIAN
Follicle
Rupture
Release Sec. oocyte

PROLIFERATIVE PHASE

- Due to Release of GnRH, Pit. Sec F.S.H & L.H this Stimulate ovarian follicle.

* Ovarian


OVULATORY
14th
L.H surge
Graffollicle Rupture.

LUTEAL PHASE :- 14 DAY

15 - 28 DAY

* → DURING THIS PHASE level of estrogen & Proges will Rise.
→ But Level of F.SH & L.H DROPS.

→ If Pregnancy does not occur after ovulation. then corpus luteum stop secreting Progesterone.

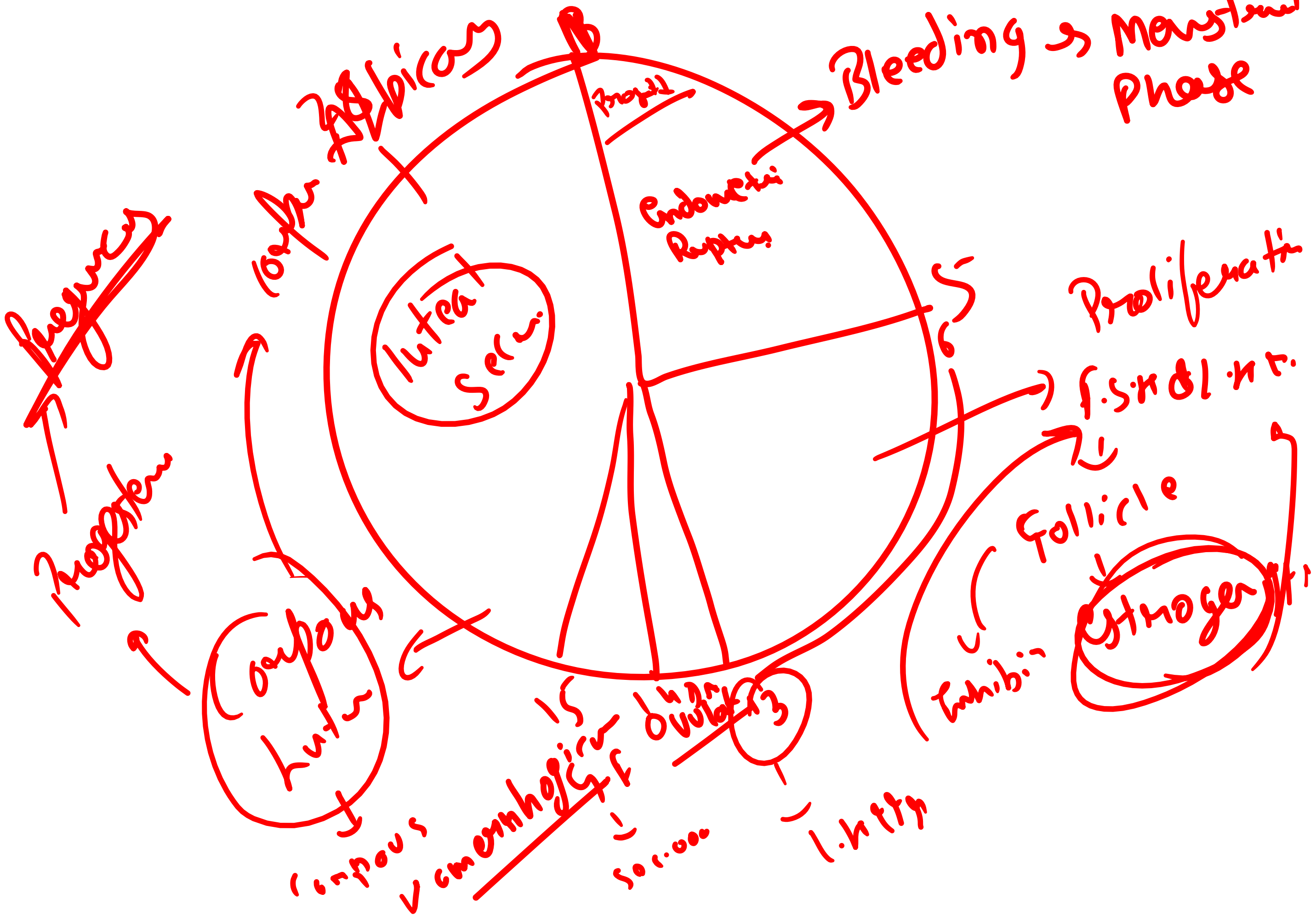
* As the Progesterone level drops. Corpus luteum begins to degenerate. transform corpus Albicans

↳ Now endometrium begins to break

↳ Uterine contraction. now start. Thus Seperated endometrium comes out through vagina.

* Period b/w ovulation & next menstrual bleeding (Lutcal Phase) is always constant.

* After ovulation ovum is viable only for 2 Days, while sperm can survive for 4 Days.


Bleeding → Menstrual Phase
Endometrial Rupture
Proliferative
F.S.H & L.H.
Follicle
Estrogen
Inhibin
Ovulation
Corpus Luteum
Progesterone
Luteal Secretory
Pregnancy
Ischemic
Haemorrhagic

Menstrual Phase

→ endometrium Rupture

→ Bleeding.

→ 20-ml

→ cycle : 60ml blood loss

Proliferative or Follicular

→ F.S.H & L.H

→ Follicle formation

estrogen.

endometrium

9th

L.H

13th

1.Hrs

ovulation

→ of Rupture

Ovulation

Sec. oocyte

Lutical

C.Luteum

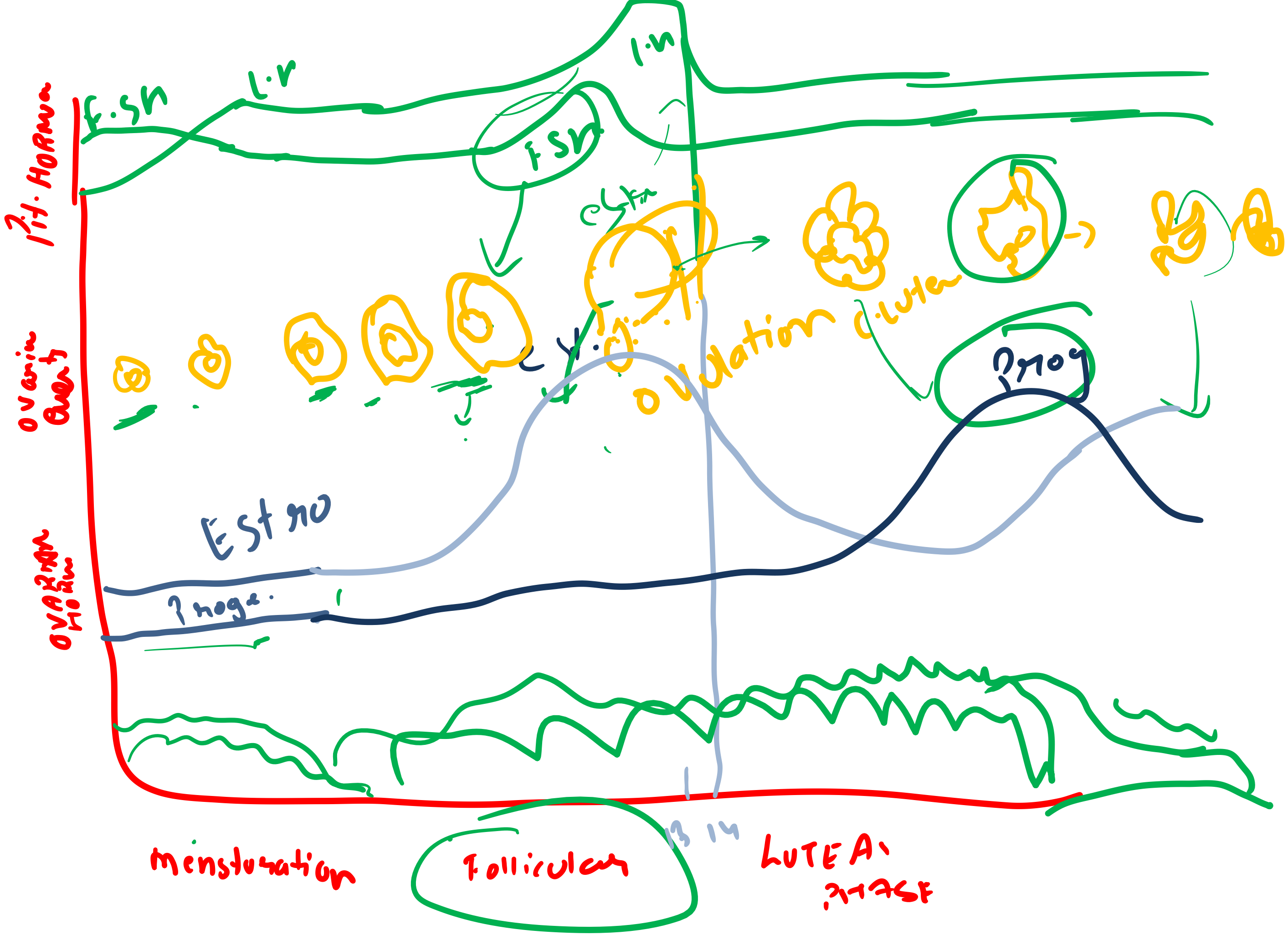
Progesterone

Preg.

C.luteum

C. Albicans

Rupture



Pit. Hormone
F.SH
L.H
FSH
Ovarian Event
Ovulation
Estro
Proge.
Prog
Ovarian Hormone
Menstruation
Follicular
13 14
LUTEAL PHASE

TYPES of EGGS

on basis of amount of yolk

(1) Alecithal
↳ yolk negligible Ex → Human egg

(2) Microlecithal / Oligolecithal
↳ yolk is less
Ex → Eutherians

(3) Macrolecithal

↓

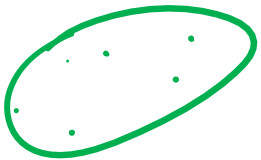
Yolk is LARGE Amount.

Ex -> Insects. egg. Birds egg

Yolk Distribution

Isolecithal

- Yolk is evenly distributed.
- e.g. → micro.



Telolecithal

- Yolk is concentrated one part.
- mesolecithal

Centrolecithal

- Yolk is massive.
- centre