The image features five iPhones lined up horizontally, showing the back of each device. From left to right, the amount of damage to the back cover increases. The first iPhone is completely intact. The second has a small dark spot. The third has a larger, irregular dark mark. The fourth has a large, irregular hole. The fifth has a very large, irregular hole, leaving only a thin rim of the back cover. This visual metaphor represents the cumulative and potentially irreversible damage caused by endocrine disruptors.

Reproductive & Endocrine Systems

By: Lara, Luke, Jake, Cole

Female Reproductive System

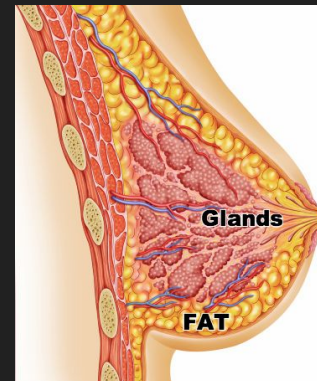
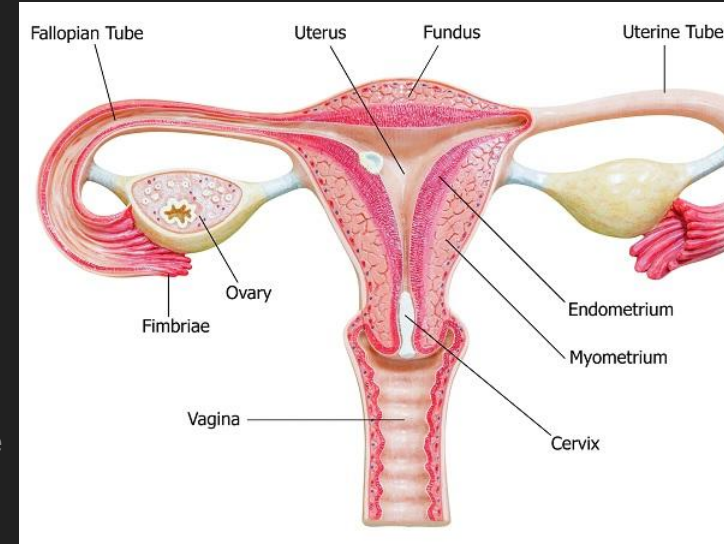
Vagina: The muscular tube leading from the external genitals to the cervix

Ovaries: Reproductive gland in which the female reproductive cells are produced (eggs)

Uterus: The organ in the lower body of a woman or female mammal where offspring are conceived and in which they gestate before birth

Menstruation Cycle: The process of ovulation and menstruation in women

Fallopian Tube: Either of a pair of tubes along which eggs travel from the ovaries to the uterus



Male Reproductive System

Penis - Male sex organ and conduit for urine and semen

Urethra - The tube that carries semen and urine to the penis

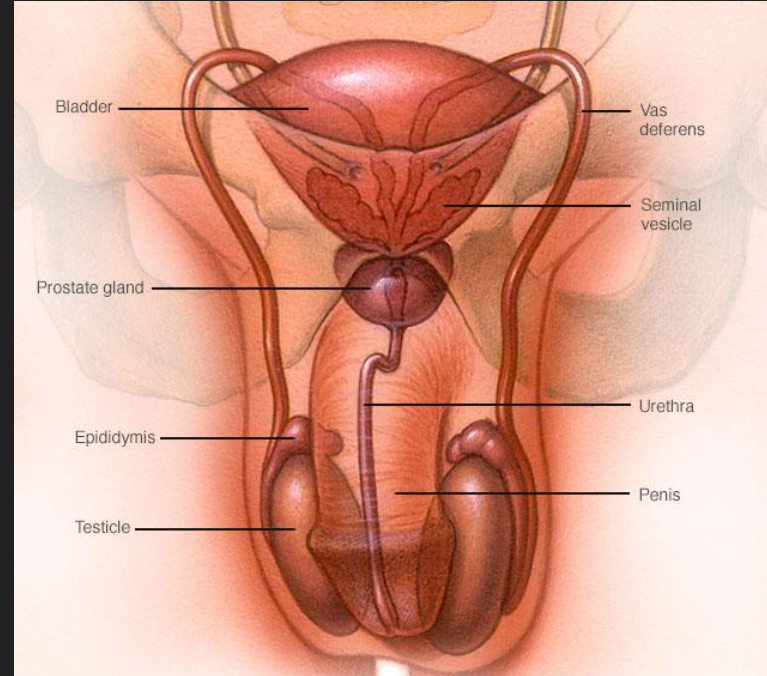
Seminal Vesicle - Gland that mixes fluid with sperm

Prostate - A gland that nourishes sperm and ejects it

Vas Deferens - The tube that transfers sperm to the urethra

Epididymis - A long tube that stores and transports sperm

Testicles - Produces sperm and testosterone



Reproductive system

Male:

1. Create Sperm

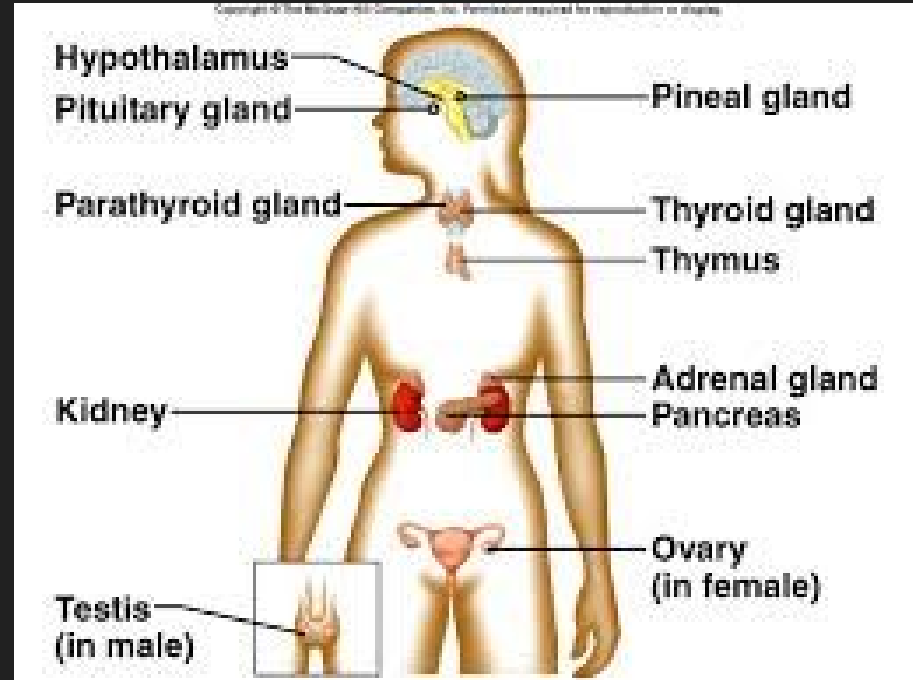
Female

1. Create Eggs
2. Protect and nourish baby until birth



The Endocrine System

- Made up of glands that release hormones into the bloodstream
- Endocrine glands release their secretions through ducts such as sweat, tears and digestive juices

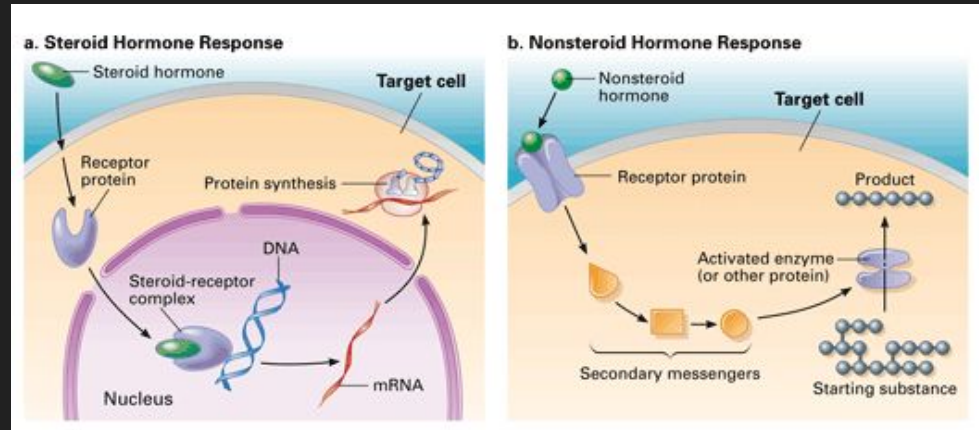


Steroid Hormones vs. Nonsteroid Hormones

Two groups of hormones: Steroid and nonsteroid hormones

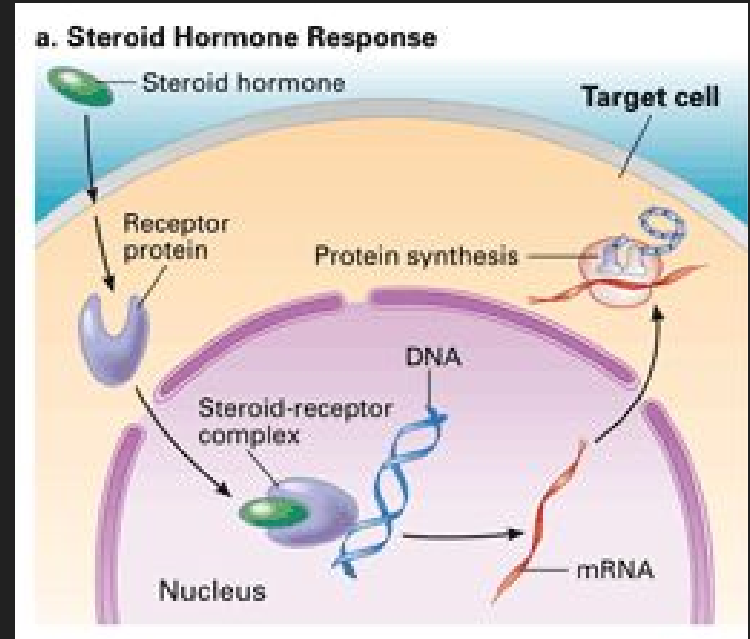
Steroid hormones produced by: The Lipid Cholesterol

Nonsteroid hormones have proteins, small peptides, and modified amino acids



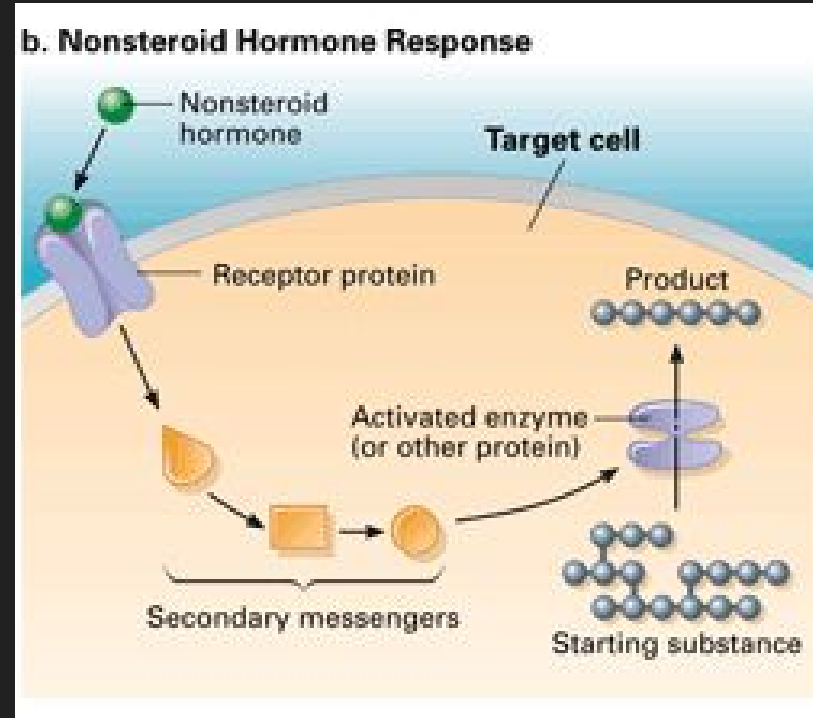
Steroid Hormones

- Crosses cell membrane to enter cell
- Binds to steroid receptor protein forming a hormone-receptor complex
- Hormone-receptor complex enters nucleus and binds with a DNA control sequence
- This binding initiates transcription of specific genes to messenger RNA(mRNA)
- mRNA moves into cytoplasm & directs protein synthesis



Nonsteroid Hormones

- Binds to receptor on cell membrane
- Binding hormones activate enzyme on inner surface of membrane
- Enzyme activates secondary messengers that carry messages of hormone inside cell
- Secondary messengers activate wide range of other cell activities



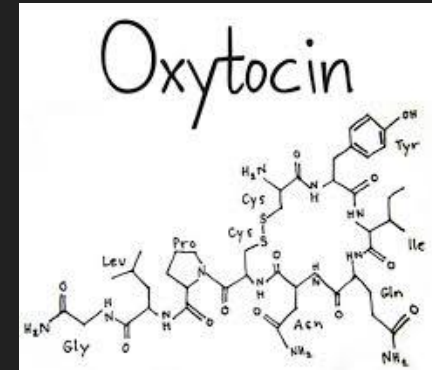
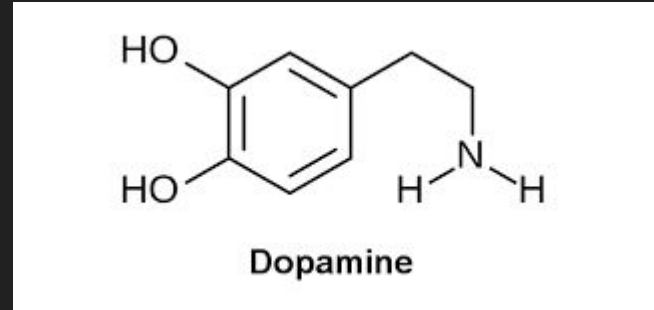
Control of the endocrine system

- Regulated by feedback mechanism to maintain homeostasis



Work Together?!

- 1) Orgasm leads to hormones released in the head to make you happy
 - a) Dopamine
 - b) Oxytocin
- 2) A Male Erection is caused by
 - a) Prostaglandins



You are so sweet for listening!!!!



That's all Folks!