Chapter 9

The Stages of Life
Lesson 1

• The Male Reproductive System
Prostate

• Gland that makes fluid that carries the sperm
Sperm

- Male sex cells
Testes

- Organ that makes the sperm
Testosterone

• Primary male sex hormone
Epididymis

• Is the place where the sperm mature
Seminiferous tubules

- Where the sperm is produced
Vas deferens

- Tube that runs from the epididymis and out of the scrotum
Seminal vesicles

- Produce most of the fluid that carries the sperm
Semen

- Combination of fluid and sperm
Urethra

• Tube that carries semen and urine out of the body.
Male Reproductive Problems

- 1- STD’s
- 2- Inguinal Hernia
- 3- Undescended testicles
- 4- UTI (urinary tract infection)
- 5- Testicular Cancer
- 6- Testicular torsion
- 7- Prostate Enlargement
STD’s

• Diseases passed from one person to another by sexual contact
Inguinal Hernia

- A weakness in the lower abdominal wall that allows a small loop of intestine to bulge through
Undescended Testicle

- A developmental defect in which a testicle has not descended into the scrotum
UTI

- Causes frequent and burning urination. May cause the urine to be bloody.
Testicular cancer

• Uncontrolled growth of the cells of the testes.
Testicular Torsion

• Twisting of the testicle on the nerves and blood vessels attached to it
Prostate Enlargement

- Enlargement of the prostate gland, causes frequent and slow urination
Caring for the Male Body

• 1-Bathe every day. Do not wear damp clothing.
• 2-Always wear protective gear when playing sports that could cause testicular injury.
• 3-See a doctor regularly, and report any unusual pain, tenderness or swelling.
• 4-Abstain from sex before marriage to prevent catching STD’s.
Lesson 2

• The female reproductive system
Uterus

• Muscular organ that holds the fetus during pregnancy
Ovum

- It is the egg that is stored in the ovaries
Ovaries

- Hold the ovum and produce estrogen
Fallopian Tube

- Tube where the ovum travels from the ovaries to the uterus
Vagina

• Connects the outside of the body with the uterus
Cervix

- Where the uterus meets the vagina
Ovulation

- When a mature ovum is released from the ovaries
Endometrium

• Lining of the uterus
Menstruation

• Also call a period is the shedding of the lining of the uterus if the ovum does not get fertilized
Common Reproductive Problems

- Urinary tract infection
- Vaginitis
- Edometriosis
- STD’s
- Toxic shock syndrome
- Cervical, uterine and ovarian cancer
Caring for the Female Body

- Bathe every day. Do not wear damp clothing any longer than is necessary.
- See a doctor regularly. Report any discharge, itching, or pain to your doctor. Do breast self-exams.
- Abstain from sex before marriage.
- Maintain good hygiene during menstrual periods.
Lesson 3

• Pregnancy and birth
Fertilization

- When the sperm from the man and the ovum join together
Implantation

• The attachment of the developing cells to the uterus
Pregnancy

• When a fertilized egg grows and develops into a baby in the woman’s uterus
Embryo

- The fertilized egg until the 2\textsuperscript{nd} month of pregnancy
Fetus

• The developing ovum from the second month until birth
Placenta

• An organ that allows the exchange of nutrients, gases, and wastes to be exchanged between mother and fetus
First Trimester

- The first 3 months of pregnancy
- At the beginning of the first trimester, the fertilized cell is one cell. At the end of the first trimester, the major organs have begun to form.
Second Trimester

- The embryo is now a fetus about 3 inches long. At the end of this trimester the fetus will be 9 inches. Movement begins and fingers, toes and nails form.
Third Trimester

- Fetus is about 10 inches and 2 pounds. Eyes begin to open. Practices breathing motions. Fetus can hear.
Birth

• Passage of the baby from its mother’s uterus.
Labor Stages

1. Contractions begin
2. Baby is delivered
3. Placenta is pushed out
Lesson 4

• Growing and Changing
Complications of Pregnancy

- Miscarriage
- Ectopic pregnancy
- Toxemia
- Gestational diabetes
- Rh incompatibility
- Premature birth
- Breech birth
- Still birth
Miscarriage

• Loss of a pregnancy before the 20\textsuperscript{th} week
Ectopic pregnancy

- Pregnancy in which the embryo implants outside the uterus (commonly in a fallopian tube)
Preeclampsia (Toxemia)

- Problems that include high blood pressure, swelling of the body, and injury to the kidneys
Gestational diabetes

• Abnormally high blood-sugar levels in the mother
Rh incompatibility

- The blood types of the mother and the fetus do not match and the mother’s body forms antibodies against the fetus’s blood
Premature birth

• Birth before the 37 week of pregnancy
Breech birth

• Baby is born upside down with the bottom coming out first
Stillbirth

• The delivery of an infant that is dead after 20 weeks or more of pregnancy
Infancy 0-1

• Development between birth and age 1
• Developmental task is trust
Childhood

• Three stages
  – Early Childhood 1-3
    • Dev. Task autonomy
  – Middle Childhood 3-6
    • D. T. initiative
  – Late Childhood 6-11
    • D. T. industry
Adolescence

• The transition from childhood to maturity involving mental, emotional, physical, and social growth
  — D.T. identity
Puberty

• The mature physical development of the male and female into adulthood
Adulthood

• An adult that is fully grown physically and mentally
  – D.T. is intimacy, generativity, and integrity
Aging

• Natural part of adulthood where their bodies begin to wear down and work less efficiently.
Common health problems

• Arthritis - swelling of the joints which causes pain
• Alzheimer’s disease - disease of the brain in which the person begins to have trouble remembering things
• Heart Disease - number one cause of death for old people
• Cancer - uncontrolled growth of cells.
Death

- All body functions stop
Life Expectancy

• Is higher than it has ever been before.
Grief

• Deep sadness about a loss
Five stages of Grief

• 1-Denial
• 2-Anger
• 3-Bargaining
• 4-Despair
• 5-Acceptance
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