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### **Additional Topics (Biology)**

#### **CHAPTER-2**

Male Reproductive System – Hormonal Control

- 1. Hypothalamus releases GnRH (Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone).
- 2. GnRH stimulates the anterior pituitary to release:

LH (Luteinizing Hormone) → Stimulates Leydig cells in the testes to produce testosterone.

FSH (Follicle-Stimulating Hormone) → Stimulates

Sertoli cells, which support sperm production (spermatogenesis) and release inhibin.

- 3. Testosterone:
  - \* Promotes development of male secondary sexual characteristics.
  - \* Supports spermatogenesis.
  - \* Provides negative feedback to the hypothalamus and pituitary to regulate hormone levels.
- 4. Inhibin: Specifically inhibits FSH secretion from the anterior pituitary

### Female Reproductive System – Hormonal Control

- 1. Hypothalamus secretes GnRH.
- 2. GnRH triggers theanterior pituitary to release:
- FSH → Stimulates growth of ovarian follicles.
- LH → Works with FSH to trigger ovulation.
- 3. Growing follicles secrete estrogen:

Low to moderate levels inhibit FSH and LH (negative feedback).

High levels (pre-ovulation) stimulate an LH surge (positive feedback).

- 4. LH surge leads to ovulation (release of an egg).
- 5. The ruptured follicle becomes the corpus luteum, which secretes progesterone and some estrogen

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- 6. These hormones:
- \* Maintain the uterine lining for possible pregnancy.
- \* Inhibit GnRH, FSH, and LH (negative feedback).
- 7. If no fertilization occurs:
  - \* The corpus luteum degenerates.
  - \* Estrogen and progesterone levels fall.
  - \* The uterine lining is shed menstruation and Cycle restart

#### **DISORDERS OF MALE AND FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM**

**Male Reproductive System Disorders** 

1. Erectile Dysfunction

Inability to achieve or maintain an erection suitable for intercourse.

2. Infertility

Caused by low sperm count, poor sperm quality, or blocked reproductive ducts.

3. Prostatitis

Inflammation of the prostate gland; leads to pain, discomfort, and urinary problems.

4. Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH)

Non-cancerous enlargement of the prostate, common in older men; causes urinary issues.

5. Prostate Cancer

A malignant tumor in the prostate; often slow-growing but serious if untreated.

6. Testicular Torsion

Twisting of the spermatic cord; cuts off blood flow to the testis (a medical emergency).

7. Varicocele

Enlarged veins in the scrotum; may lead to infertility.

8. Cryptorchidism

Failure of one or both testicles to descend; associated with infertility and cancer risk if untreated.

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#### **Female Reproductive System Disorders**

1.Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS)

Hormonal imbalance causing irregular periods, ovarian cysts, and potential infertility.

2. Endometriosis

Uterine-like tissue grows outside the uterus; leads to pain, menstrual problems, and infertility.

3. Fibroids

Benign tumors in the uterus; can cause heavy bleeding, pain, and pressure symptoms.

4. Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)

Infection of the uterus, fallopian tubes, or ovaries; often results from STIs.

5. Amenorrhea

Absence of menstruation; may be due to hormonal imbalance, stress, or underlying illness.

6. Dysmenorrhea

Painful menstruation; can be primary (normal) or secondary (due to a disorder like endometriosis).

7. Cancers (Cervical, Endometrial, Ovarian)

Malignant growths affecting reproductive organs; often detected via screening or symptoms like abnormal bleeding.

### **Human Reproduction – Terms and Definitions**

1. Puberty

The stage of life when a person becomes sexually mature and capable of reproduction.

2. Gametogenesis

The process of formation of gametes (sperms in males and ova in females).

3. Spermatogenesis

The process of sperm production in the seminiferous tubules of the testes.

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#### 4. Oogenesis

The formation and development of the ovum (egg) in the ovaries.

#### 5. Menstrual Cycle

The monthly cycle of changes in the female reproductive system that prepares the body for pregnancy.

#### 6. Ovulation

The release of a mature ovum from the ovary around t...