

Anatomy Extra Credit

Amenorrhea	1	A cord attached to the testis that contains the vas deferens, blood vessels, nerves, and cremasteric muscle fibers.
Areola	2	A cylinder that forms a bulb at the base of the penis, extends up into the penile shaft, and forms the penile glans.
Bartholin's glands	3	Absence of menstruation for 3 or more months when a woman is not pregnant, menopausal, or breast-feeding.
Cavernous bodies	4	Alleged highly sensitive area on the front wall of the vagina 1 to 2 inches into the vaginal canal.
Cervix	5	Chestnut-sized structure in the male located below the bladder and in front of the rectum that produces much of the seminal fluid.
Circumcision	6	Condition in which a fertilized egg becomes implanted in a site other than the uterus.
Clitoris	7	Darkened ring around the nipple that keeps the nipples lubricated by secretions of oil during breast-feeding.
Corona	8	External female genitalia.
Cowper's glands	9	Female gonads, attached by ligaments on both sides of the uterus, that have the following two functions: producing ova and producing the female hormones estrogen and progesterone.
Dysmenorrhea	10	First menstruation
Ectopic pregnancy	11	First phase of a male orgasm; semen pools in the urethral bulb and ejaculatory pressure builds.
Emission	12	Fringelike ends of the fallopian tubes, into which the released ovum enters.
Endometriosis	13	Growth of endometrial tissue outside the uterus (in the Fallopian tubes or abdominal cavity), which may cause pain.
Endometrium	14	Increased blood flow to the genital region.
Epididymis	15	Located at the base of the minor lips of the female genitalia; they secrete a small amount of mucous to the inner surfaces of the labia minora.
Expulsion	16	Male gonads that develop from the same embryonic tissue as the female gonads (the ovaries) and produce spermatozoa and male hormones.
Fallopian tubes	17	Muscular tube 3 to 5 inches long that extends from the vulva to the cervix of the uterus.
Fimbriae	18	Narrower portion of the uterus, which projects into the vagina.
Frenulum	19	Opening of the cervix.
Glans	20	Opening to the urethra at the tip of the penis.
Grafenberg spot	21	Oviducts, or tubes, that extend about 4 inches laterally from either side of the uterus to the ovaries and that transport the ovum from an ovary to the uterus.
Hymen	22	Painful menstruation
Introitus	23	Part of the spermatid duct system, connecting the testicles with the vas deferens.
Labia majora	24	Part of the spermatid duct system, located within the testicles.
Labia minora	25	Pea-sized structures attached to the urethra in the penis that secrete droplets of clear, sticky fluid prior to ejaculation.

Meatus	26	Primary male external sex organ, which, in an unaroused state, is soft and hangs between the legs.
Menarche	27	Raised rim on the glans of the penis that is especially sensitive to touch.
Menses	28	Sac located below the penis that contains the testicles.
Mons veneris	29	Second phase of a male orgasm; semen is expelled by vigorous contractions of the muscles surrounding the root of the penis, pelvis region, and genital ducts.
Oophorectomy	30	Sensory organ located at the top of the labia minora of the female genitalia.
Os	31	Short tube that connects the bladder with the urethral opening.
Ovaries	32	Sloughing off of blood, mucus, and lining of the uterus.
Penis	33	Small rounded body of tissue on the head of the penis that can swell and harden.
Perineum	34	Smooth tissue surrounding a woman's urethral opening.
Prepuce	35	Soft cushion of fatty tissue that lies over the pubic symphysis (joint between the left and right pubic bones).
Prostate gland	36	Surgical procedure in which the foreskin of the penis is pulled forward and cut off.
Scrotum	37	Surgical removal of the ovaries.
Seminal vesicles	38	The area of skin between the opening of the vagina and the anus.
Seminiferous tubules	39	The foreskin or fold of skin over the clitoris.
Shaft	40	The length of the clitoris or penis between the glans and the body.
Spermatic cord	41	The structures in the shaft of the clitoris or penis that engorge with blood during sexual arousal.
Spongy body	42	The tissue that lines the inside of the uterine wall.
Testes	43	Thin mucous membrane that may partially cover the vaginal opening.
Urethra	44	Thin strip of skin on the underside of the head of the penis that connects the glans with the shaft.
Uterus	45	Tube from the ejaculatory ducts to the testes that transport sperm.
Vagina	46	Two elongated folds of fatty tissue that extend from the mons veneris to the perineum.
Vas deferens	47	Two small glands about 2 inches in length, located behind the bladder in the male, which secrete fluids that mix with sperm to become semen.
Vasocongestion	48	Two smaller elongated folds of fatty tissue that enfold the urethral and vaginal openings.
Vestibule	49	Vaginal opening.
Vulva	50	Womb; a hollow muscular organ in which a fertilized egg may implant and develop.



