

THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM (SE-9)

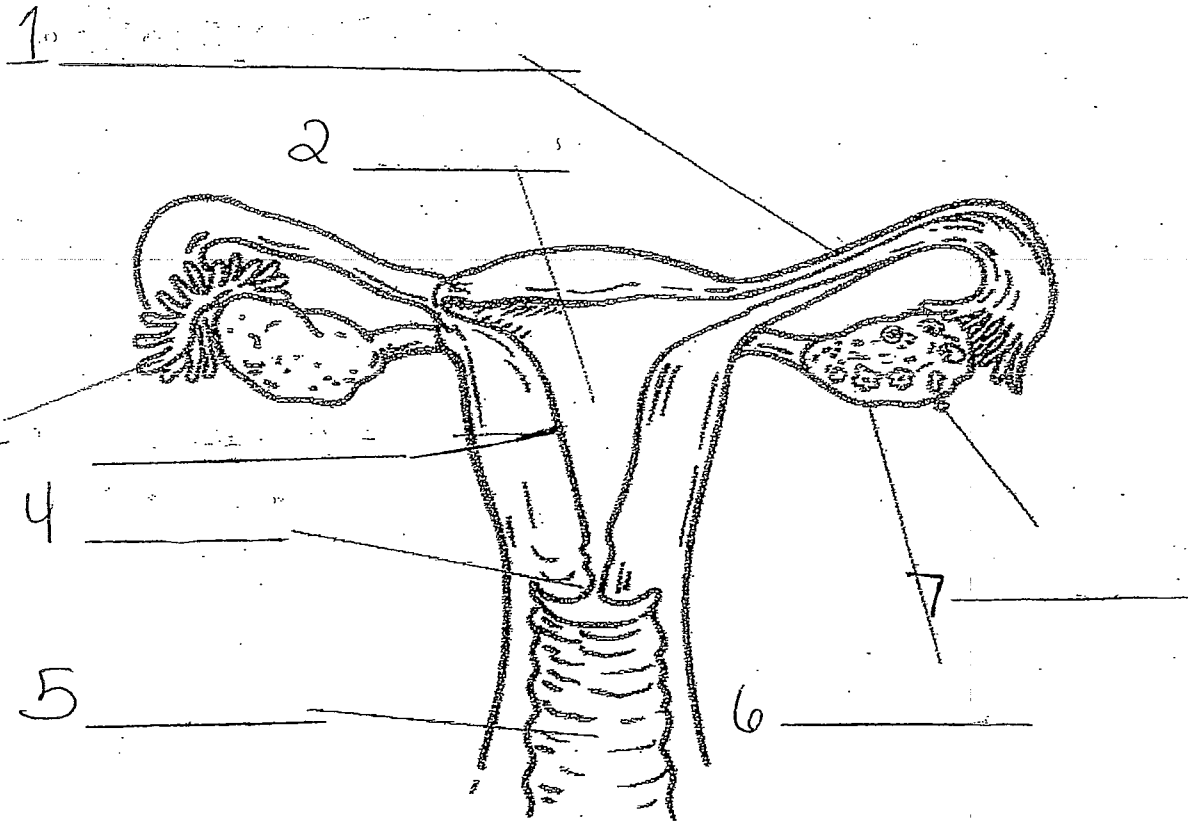
DIRECTIONS: Using the sixteen words provided, fill in the blanks to make this explanation of the female reproductive system correct. Each word will be used only once.

9 cervix 13 clitoris 1 egg cells 15 estrogen 5 Fallopian tubes 11 hymen 12 labia 8 menstruation	2 ovaries 3 ovulation 4 ovum 14 progesterone 16 puberty sperm cell 7 uterus 6 vagina 10
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First, _____ are produced in two almond-shaped organs known as the _____. During the process of _____, a mature egg (_____) is released and enters one of two _____. For a few days the egg cell travels towards the pear-shaped _____. The lining of this organ thickens in preparation for a fertilized egg. If the egg is not fertilized by the male _____, it will leave the body together with the lining of the uterus and a small amount of blood. This is called _____.

The lower portion of the uterus is called the _____ and is a common site of cancer in women. The female organ of intercourse is the _____. A circular fold of skin is usually present at the entrance to this organ and is called the _____. Outside of this organ are folds of skin covered with pubic hair known as the _____. Between these skin folds is a small, round, sensitive area of skin called the _____. The development of the reproductive system is triggered by the hormones _____ and _____, which cause many physical changes in a girl. This period of change is called _____.

The Female Reproductive System



Name _____ Date _____

THE MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM (SE-11)

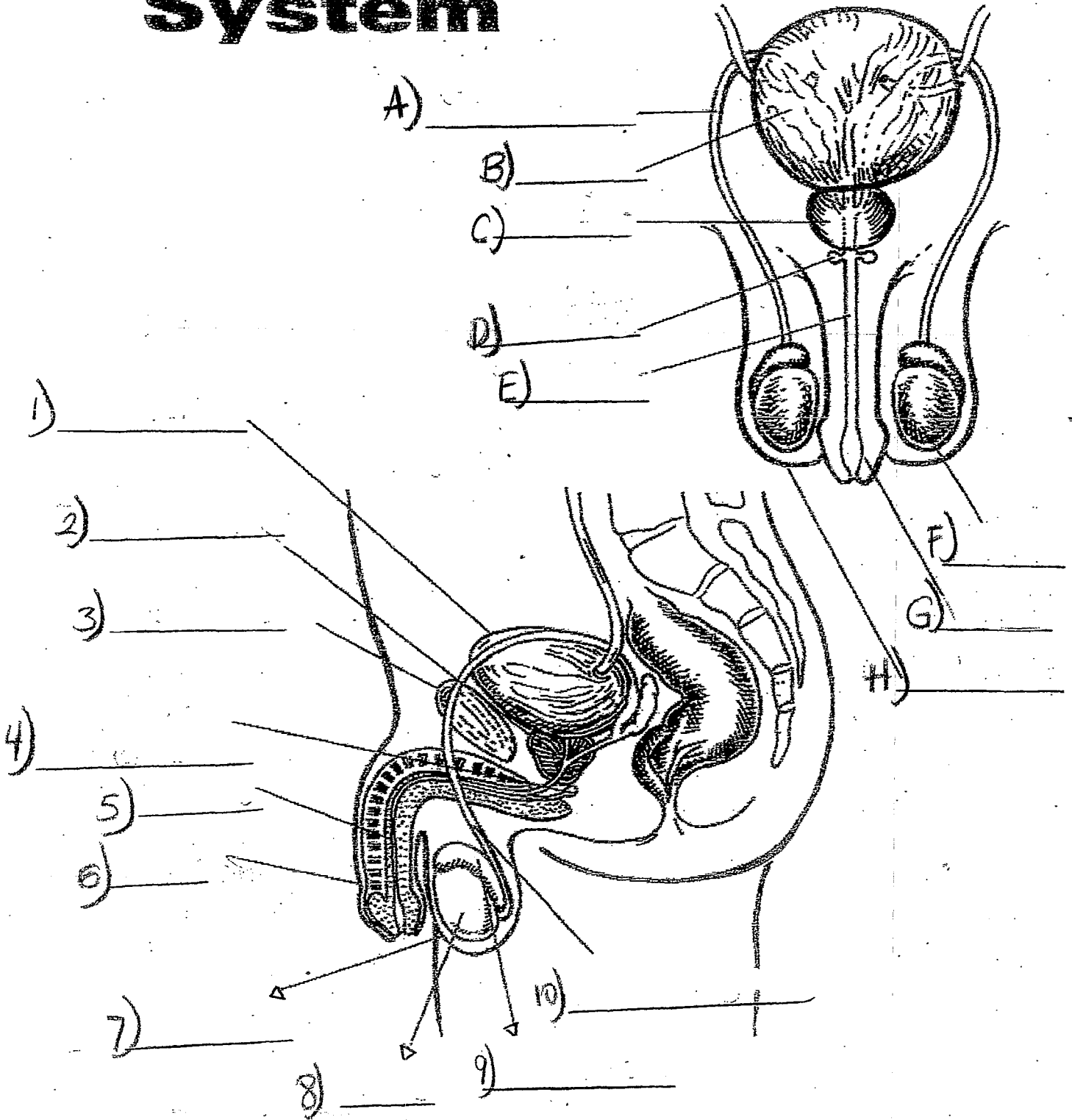
DIRECTIONS: Using the fifteen words provided, fill in the blanks to make this explanation of the male reproductive system correct. Each will be used only once.

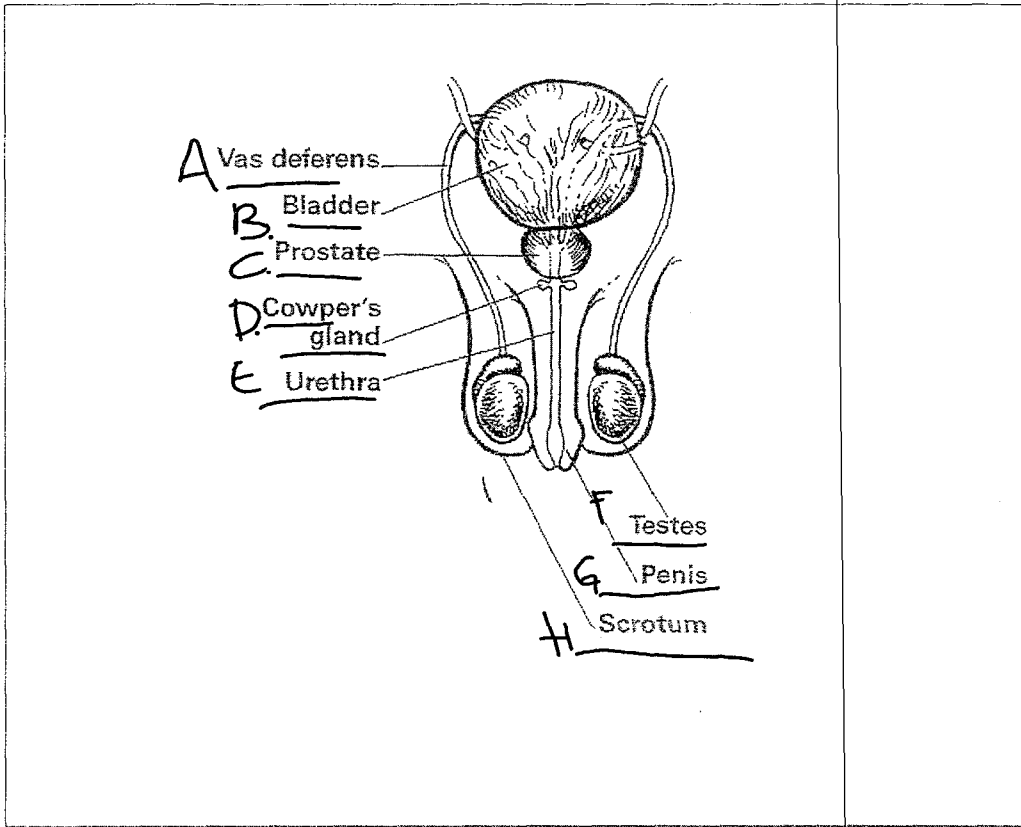
Cowper's gland
epididymis
erection
nocturnal emissions
orgasm
penis
prostate
scrotum

semen
seminal vesicle
sperm
testes
urine
urethra
vas deferens

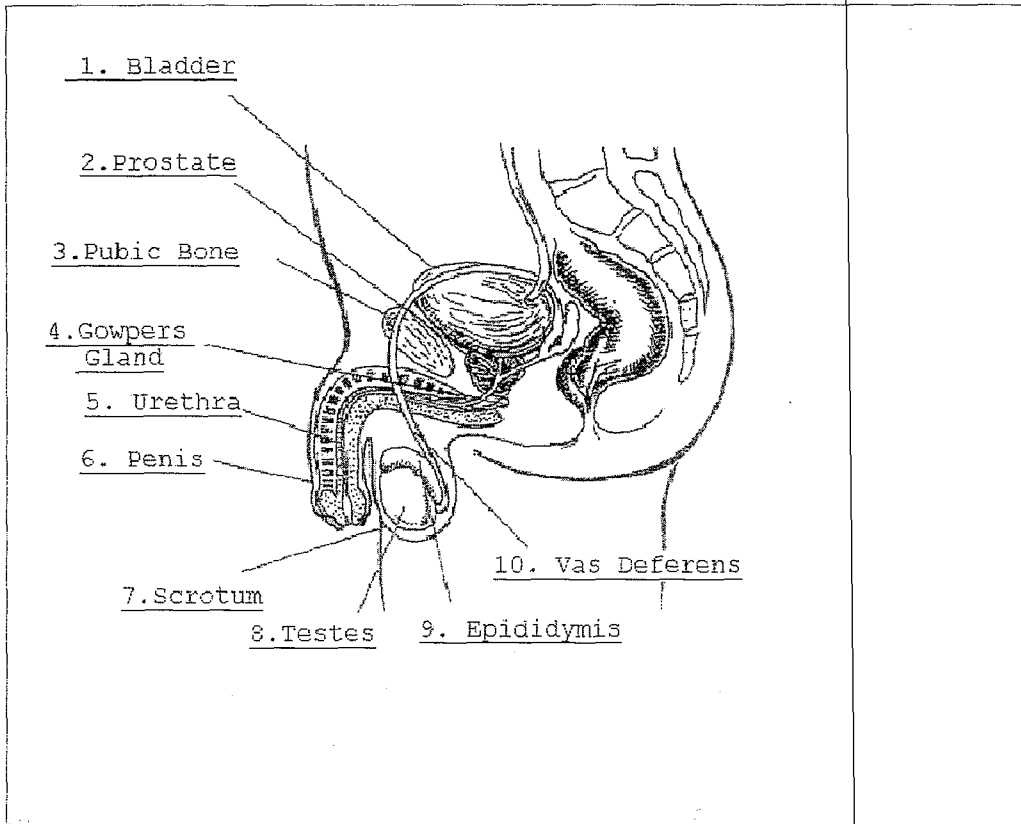
First, _____ are produced in the small seminiferous tubules of the _____ . These oval-shaped glands are protected by a sac called the _____ . After the sperm cells are produced, they are stored in a large coiled tube on the outer surface of each testicle called the _____ . From this tube the sperm go into a larger tube called the _____ , which eventually carries them to the external male reproductive organ, the _____ . Along the way sperm is nourished by a sugary fluid from the _____ , a chemical fluid from the _____ which is the most common site of cancer in men, and fluid from the _____ which are two small glands located near the bladder. These fluids plus the sperm cells combine to form _____ , the fluid ejaculated from the penis during _____ . Before a male can ejaculate, the spongy-tissue surrounding the penis becomes engorged with blood causing the penis to become stiff and hard. This is known as an _____ . The tube that carries the semen from the body is the _____ . This tube also carries _____ from the bladder. Males can also have uncontrolled ejaculation during sleep, which are called _____ .

The Male Reproductive System





Apr 20-7:21 AM



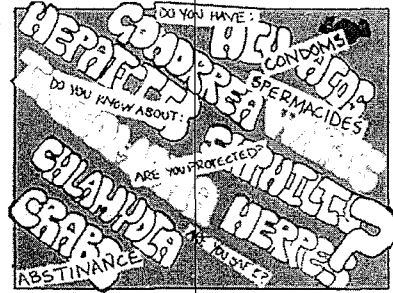
Apr 20-7:21 AM

Bellmore-Merrick Schools

- 1900 students in grades 10-11.
- About 800 sexually active.
- About 200 would have an STD.

(based on statistics obtained from the Family Planning Association of New York State)

Sexually Transmitted Diseases



Syphilis

Asymptomatic

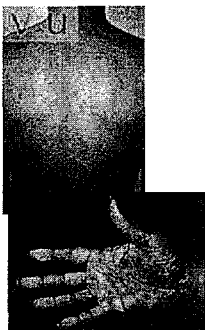
- Caused by a bacteria
- It is passed from person to person through direct contact.
- Most people with syphilis do not show signs or symptoms for years.
- Treated with penicillin or other antibiotics.

Syphilis Stage 1 (Primary)

- Marked by the appearance of a single sore (chancre). Many sores go unnoticed.
- Lasts 3-6 weeks and will heal without treatment.
- Without adequate treatment, advances to stage 2.



Syphilis Stage 2 (Secondary)



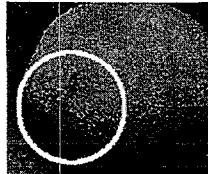
- Skin rash and lesions characterize the secondary stage.
- Fever, swollen glands, sore throat, weight loss, hair loss, aches, fatigue also may occur.
- Will heal w/o treatment, but will advance to late stage.

Stage 3 (Late Stage)

- Begins when stage 2 symptoms end.
- Infection remains in the body.
- Damages internal organs – brain, nerves, eyes, heart, liver, bones, and joints.
- Symptoms include paralysis, numbness, gradual blindness, dementia, even death.

Chlamydia

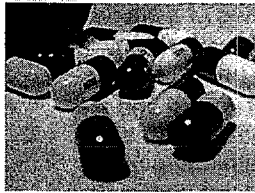
- Caused by a bacteria.
- Can damage a woman's reproductive organs – infertility.
- Discharge from penis or cervix.
- Burning during urination.
- Most frequently occurring bacterial STD in America.



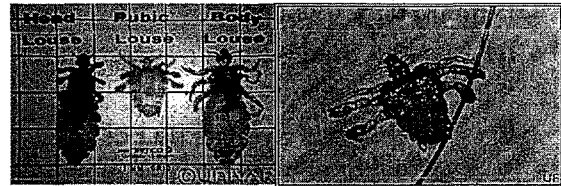
Inflamed Cervix

- Transmitted through vaginal, anal, or oral sex.
- "Silent" disease - $\frac{3}{4}$ of all infected women, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of all infected men, show no symptoms.
- 40% of all untreated women will experience Pelvic Inflammatory Disease. This can cause permanent damage of the fallopian tubes, uterus, and surrounding tissue.

Chlamydia can be cured with antibiotics.



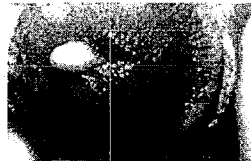
Pubic Lice (Crabs)



- Symptoms include itching and redness around the pubic region.
- Medicine can kill the lice, but they can come back if clothes, sheets, and towels are not washed to get rid of them.

Gonorrhea

- Gonorrhea is caused by a bacteria.
- Gonorrhea is spread through contact with the penis, vagina, mouth, or anus.



Signs and Symptoms

- A burning sensation when urinating, or a white, yellow, or green discharge from the penis.
- Sometimes men with gonorrhea get painful or swollen testicles.
- Initial symptoms and signs in women include a painful or burning sensation when urinating, increased vaginal discharge, or vaginal bleeding between periods.

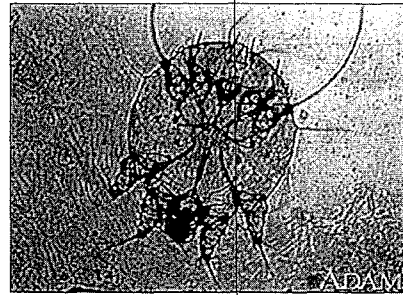
Gonorrhea Conjunctivitis



Treatment

- Antibiotics can cure gonorrhea.
- Untreated, gonorrhea can spread to blood or joints. This can be life-threatening.
- Gonorrhea can also cause blindness in newborns if it is passed from mother to baby.

THE END



Scabies

- Caused by a mite.
- Picked up only through prolonged contact with an infected person.



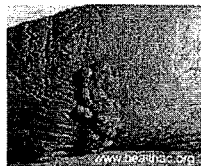
Viral STD's

Human Papillomavirus → HPV – Genital Warts

- At least 50% of sexually active people acquire HPV at some point in their lives.
- Low-risk types cause bumps that appear in the genital area.
- Most people who have HPV do not know that they are infected.



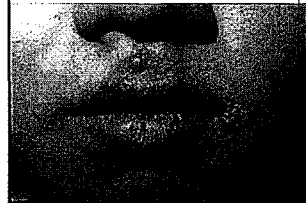
- HPV can lead to cervical cancer in women.
- Warts can be removed through medication and/or minor surgery.
- There is no cure for HPV.
- No known long-term risks for males. Men are mostly "carriers" of the disease



Herpes

- At least 45 million people nation-wide ages 12 and older have had a herpes outbreak.
- More common in women than in men.

- Transmission can occur from contact with a sore or can even happen if a person shows no outward symptoms. Transmission can occur from oral-genital contact as well as through vaginal sex.



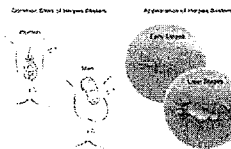
Herpes Simplex 1

- Commonly affects the mouth and lips.
- Also known as fever blisters.
- Can be spread to the genital area of a partner though oral sex.



Herpes Simplex 2

- Most people with herpes simplex 2 do not know that they have it.
- First outbreak happens 2-3 weeks after infection.
- Can also have flu-like symptoms.
- These sores can be painful.
- No cure, but treatment can reduce number of outbreaks.



Testing

Can include:

- Visually examining sores or lesions
- Collecting fluid from the urethra or cervix
- Testing urine or blood
- Conducting a biopsy

Where To Get Tested

- Long Island Crisis Center
- Planned Parenthood of Nassau County
- www.tstd.org

HIV / AIDS



Overview

- First reported in the U.S. in 1981.
- AIDS is caused by HIV.
- HIV destroys the body's ability to fight infections and certain cancers.
- About 1 million cases of AIDS have been reported in the U.S. since 1981.
- As many as 950,000 Americans currently are infected with HIV, ¼ of whom are unaware that they have it.

HIV vs AIDS

- | | |
|--|---|
| ■ <u>Human Immunodeficiency Virus.</u> | ■ <u>Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.</u> |
| ■ The virus multiplies in human cells making them highly susceptible to disease. | ■ An obtained failure to resist disease. |
| ■ CD4 count below 500 | ■ Opportunistic infections develop |
| | ■ CD4 count below 200 |

Transmission Fluids

- Blood
- Vaginal Fluids
- Semen
- Breast Milk
- Pre-ejaculatory Fluids

Risky Behaviors

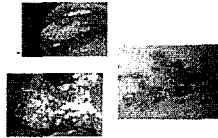
- Sharing needles.
- Having sexual contact (including oral), with an infected person.
- Having sexual contact with multiple partners.
- Having sexual contact without the use of a condom.
- Being born to a mother who has HIV.

Symptoms

- Early symptoms are flu-like.
- Typically asymptomatic
- More persistent symptoms may not appear for up to 10 years or more after infection.
- Other symptoms experienced years later include: lack of energy, weight loss, fevers, yeast infections, skin rashes, PID, memory loss.

AIDS

- AIDS refers to the most advanced stages of HIV infection.
- Fewer than 200 T-cells.
- Opportunistic infections and diseases.
 - a) Thrush
 - b) Karposi Sarcoma
 - c) Hairy Leukoplakia



The Window Period

It can take up to three months after you are infected to develop antibodies.

HIV can be passed to other people during the window period.

Medications for HIV+ ARV's



Testing



Testing for HIV can take place in a doctor's office or at home.

-Rapid Testing- find out status in 20 minutes

-Blood, Oral Swab

Where do you go?

■ Long Island (Suffolk/Nassau) Regional Anonymous HIV Counseling and Testing Program

– Clinics are available on a walk-in or a scheduled appointment basis; some evening clinics are available. at 1-800-462-6786.

■ Pride for Youth- Coffeehouse

– Friday Nights 7:30- 11:30pm
– 2050 Bellmore Avenue (516) 679-9000

■ Planned Parenthood-

– 35 Carmans Road
Massapequa, NY 11758P: 516.750.2500

Confidential vs. Anonymous

■ "Confidential" testing means that your name and other identifying information is attached to your test results. The results go in your medical record and may be shared with your insurance company.

■ "Anonymous" testing means that your name is never used — just an ID number. Usually the results aren't written down — they are just told to you either over the phone or in person.

Prevention

■ Condoms have been shown to reduce the likelihood of most sexually transmitted diseases.



THE ONLY 100% WAY OF NOT
CONTRACTING AN STD IS . . .

ABSTINENCE.

Birth Control Fact Sheet

Barrier Methods: These types of contraception physically stop sperm from meeting with an egg. Some prevent STIs, and most can be purchased over the counter.

Hormonal Methods: These types of contraception prevent the release of an egg or prevent a fertilized egg from implanting in the uterus. They work by thickening the cervical mucus to keep the sperm from joining with the egg. They require a prescription and don't prevent STIs, so use them with a condom.


Barrier Methods	Effectiveness	Description	Advantages	Disadvantages
Abstinence	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choosing not to engage in oral, anal or vaginal intercourse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevents spread of all STIs You don't have to worry about the cost, infection and strong feelings associated with birth control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many people find it difficult to abstain for long periods of time Many people fail to use protection when abstinence ends
Male condom	85-98%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A method that physically stops sperm from meeting with an egg Made of latex, polyurethane or animal skin (which does not protect against STIs) Always store in a cool dry place and check expiration date before use Sold over the counter (use with water based lubricants if necessary) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevents spread of most STIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensation may be reduced May break if not used properly
Female condom	79-95%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fits into the back wall of the vagina and covers the inner vaginal walls and outer vulva area Always store in a cool dry place and check expiration date before use Sold over the counter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevents spread of most STIs Also prevents pregnancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensation may be reduced Must practice to insert properly
Diaphragm	92%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flexible, rubber barrier that fits securely over the cervix, preventing the passage of sperm Requires a prescription 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevents spread of most STIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must practice to insert properly Must be used with a spermicide
Spermicide	98%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical barrier methods of birth control includes foams, creams, jellies, vaginal film and suppository capsules Sold over the counter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevents spread of most STIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be messy May irritate the vagina or penis Only effective for 1 hour

Hormonal Methods	Effectiveness	Description	Advantages	Disadvantages
The Pill	98-99%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly series of pills containing hormones where 1 pill is taken at the same time each day Several brands & dosages are available Allows for menstruation to occur on the 4th week Monthly shot of hormones into the arm, buttock or thigh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predictable, regular menstrual cycle May decrease menstrual cramps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical conditions may limit use (smokers) Temporary side effects: breast tenderness, nausea, weight gain/loss Temporary side effects: breast tenderness, nausea, weight gain/loss
Lunelle	Greater than 99%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A shot in the buttocks or arm every 12 weeks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No daily pill to take Regular, lighter & shorter periods may occur Decreased menstrual cramps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical conditions may limit use Side effects: loss of monthly period, irregular bleeding, headaches & depression May take up to 18 months to get pregnant after stopping use
Depo-Provera	99.7%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small flexible ring containing hormones is inserted deep into the vagina Ring remains in place for 3 weeks and is removed on the 4th week to allow for period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No daily pill to take Predictable, regular menstrual cycle Decreased menstrual cramps Ability to become pregnant returns quickly after stopping use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical conditions may limit use Side effects: nausea, headaches, increased vaginal discharge, vaginal irritation or infection
Nuva Ring	95-99%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A thin, beige, plastic patch that sticks to the skin (buttocks, abdomen, upper torso, upper/outer arm) and releases hormones into the bloodstream Change patch once a week for 3 weeks; in the 4th week no patch is worn to allow for period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No daily pill to take Predictable, regular menstrual cycle Ability to become pregnant returns quickly after stopping use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical conditions may limit use Side effects: breast tenderness, nausea, skin irritation at patch site, menstrual cramps May not be effective for women who weigh more than 198 lbs. Possible disadvantage for wearers of contact lenses, such as a change in vision or the inability to wear the lenses
Ortho Evra	95-99%			
Other Methods	Effectiveness	Description	Advantages	Disadvantages
Emergency Contraception (EC)	76-88%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased doses of certain oral contraceptives taken 12 hours apart & within 72 hours of unprotected intercourse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows you to take immediate action against an unwanted pregnancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Side effects: nausea, vomiting and cramping Not a continuous contraceptive Does not prevent spread of STIs
IUD (Intrauterine Device)	99%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A small plastic device placed by a clinician inside the uterus Contains copper or hormones that keep sperm from joining an egg or prevents a fertilized egg from implanting in the uterus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No daily pill to take Nothing to put in, no side effects in intercourse Long lasting protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible side effects: increase in cramps, heavier and longer periods Not recommended for women with multiple partners or women who have not had children

* Rhythm Method - (Family Planning Method) - Track Ovulation

Relationships


What should you know



Aim: How do you evaluate healthy vs. unhealthy relationships?


JOURNAL:
Compile a list of things that you feel are necessary in a healthy relationship?
ALSO...

2. What are things that you feel can hinder a relationship?



Being in a HEALTHY RELATIONSHIP means ...

- ☒ Loving and taking care of yourself, before and while in a relationship.
- ☒ Respecting individuality, embracing differences, and allowing each person to "be themselves."
- ☒ Doing things with friends and family and having activities independent of each other.



Being in a HEALTHY RELATIONSHIP means ...

- Discussing things, allowing for differences of opinion, and compromising equally.
- Expressing and listening to each other's feelings, needs, and desires.
- Trusting and being honest with yourself and each other.
- Respecting each other's need for privacy.



Being in a HEALTHY RELATIONSHIP means ...

- Sharing sexual histories and sexual health status with a partner.
- Practicing safer sex methods.
- Respecting sexual boundaries and being able to say no to sex.
- Resolving conflicts in a rational peaceful, and mutually agreed upon way.



UNHEALTHY RELATIONSHIPS

- You care for and focus on another person only and neglect yourself or you focus only on yourself and neglect the other person.
- One of you has to justify what you do, where you go, and who you see.
- One of you makes all the decisions and controls everything without listening to the other's input.



UNHEALTHY RELATIONSHIPS

- You feel pressure to change to meet the other person's standards.
- You are afraid to disagree. Or, you pressure the other person to meet your standards and criticize his/her ideas.
- One of you feels unheard and is unable to communicate what you want.



UNHEALTHY RELATIONSHIPS

- You lie to each other and find yourself making excuses for the other person.
- Your partner keeps his/her sexual history a secret or hides a sexually transmitted infection from you or you do not disclose your history to your partner.



UNHEALTHY RELATIONSHIPS

- One or both of you yells and hits, shoves or throws things at the other in an argument.
- Your partner has forced you to have sex or you have had sex when you don't really want to. Or, you have forced or coerced your partner to have sex.



UNHEALTHY RELATIONSHIPS

You feel scared of asking your partner to use protection or s/he has refused your requests for safer sex.

You don't have any personal space and have to share everything with the other person.



If you knew of a close friend in an unhealthy relationship, how would you address the situation?

May 6-8:13 AM

Lined writing area for the first question.

Signs of an Abusive Relationships

- harms you physically in any way, including: slapping, pushing, grabbing, shaking, smacking, kicking, and punching
- tries to control different aspects of your life, such as how you dress, who you hang out with, and what you see
- frequently humiliates you or making you feel unworthy (for example, if a partner puts you down but tells you that he or she loves you)
- coerces or threatens to harm you, or self-harm, if you leave the relationship
- twists the truth to make you feel you are to blame for your partner's actions
- demands to know where you are at all times
- constantly becomes jealous or angry when you want to spend time with your friends

May 6-1:11 PM

Lined writing area for the second question.

Signs That a Friend Is Being Abused

In addition to the signs listed above, here are some signs a friend might be being abused by a partner:

- unexplained bruises, broken bones, sprains, or marks
- excessive guilt or shame for no apparent reason
- secrecy or withdrawal from friends and family
- avoidance of school or social events with excuses that don't seem to make any sense

Nov 12-7:58 AM

Lined writing area for the third question.

- 1) How it starts
- 2) " " progresses
- 3) " " feels
- 4) " " abuser acts
- 5) " " recognize it
- 6) " " prevent it

May 6-10:15 AM

Aim: How do gender role expectations affect our human sexuality?

Gender Role:

the way an individual identifies with the culture's gender stereotypes: masculinity and femininity

Human Sexuality:

is a person's identity, behavior, and attitude towards being male or female

Socialization:

a continuing process whereby an individual acquires a personal identity and learns the norms, values, behavior, and social skills appropriate to his or her social position.

Gender Identity:

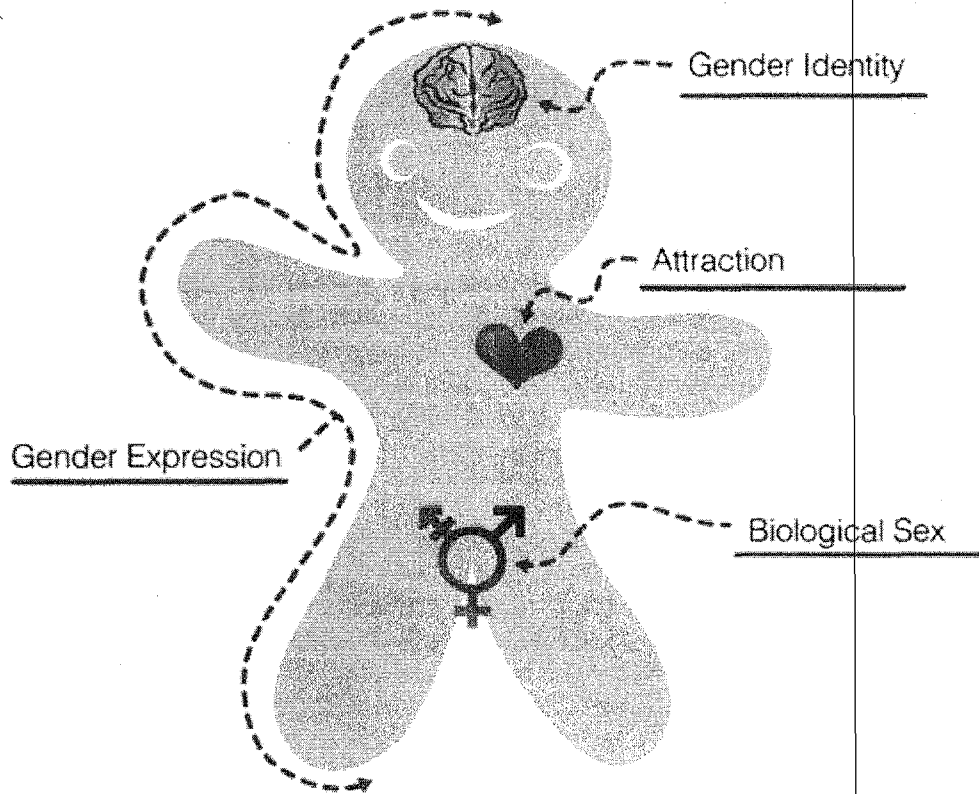
refers to the sex to which an individual associates him/herself.

What are the specific parts of society that are driving forces of our gender roles?

TV
media

- Parents
- Peers
- Schools
- Textbooks
- TV
- Religion

The Genderbread Person v3.3



-Gender Identity:

refers to the sex to which an individual associates him/herself.

-Transgender:

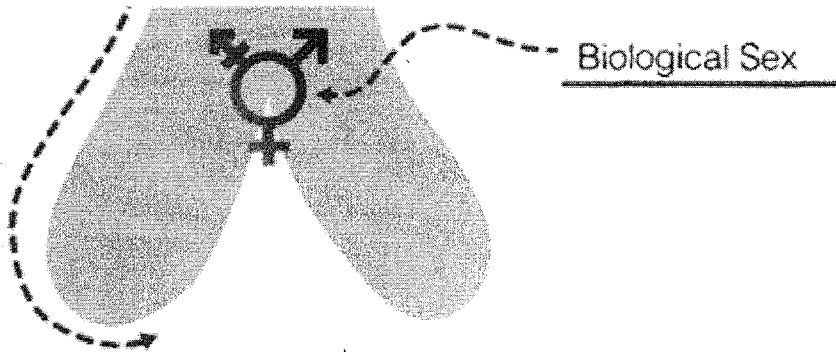
of, relating to, or being a person who identifies with or expresses a gender identity that differs from the one which corresponds to the person's sex at birth.

Sexual orientation:

feelings of affection and sexual attraction

BIOLOGICAL SEX

- * Aspects of "male-ness" or "female-ness" you embody in your physical self.



Pansexual-

being attracted to a person no matter what gender or sex of the person.

-Homosexuality:

attraction to members of the same sex.

-Heterosexuality:

attraction to members of the opposite sex

-Bisexuality:

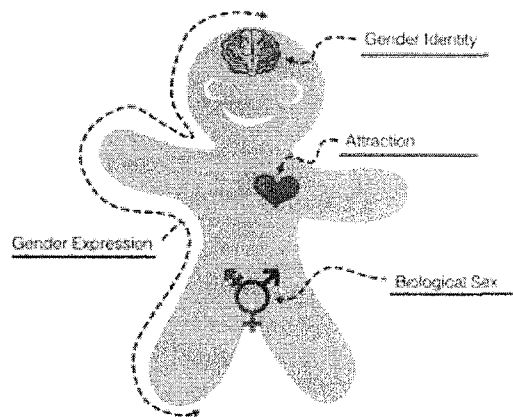
attraction to both men and women, although not necessarily to the same degree

-Transgender:

of, relating to, or being a person who identifies with or expresses a gender identity that differs from the one which corresponds to the person's sex at birth.

GENDER EXPRESSION

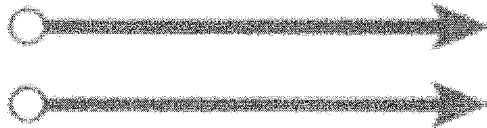
- The ways you demonstrate gender through your dress, actions, and demeanor.



Sexuality



Sexually Attracted to

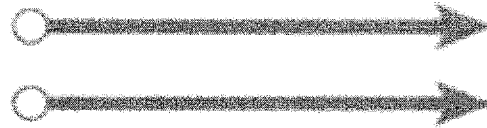


Men/Masc/Maleness

Women/Fem/Femaleness



Romantically Attracted to



Men/Masc/Maleness

Women/Fem/Femaleness

Gender



Gender Identity

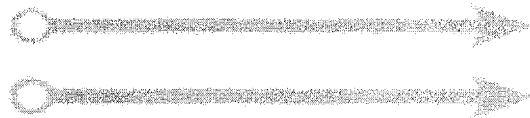


Man-ness

Woman-ness



Gender Expression

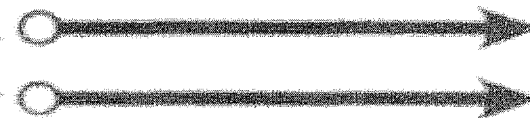


Masculinity

Femininity



Biological Sex



Male-ness

Female-ness

ity

acted to

- Men/Masc/Maleness
- Women/Fem/Femaleness

Attracted to

- Men/Masc/Maleness
- Women/Fem/Femaleness

Gender



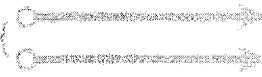
Gender identity



Man-ness
Woman-ness



Gender Expression



Masculinity
Femininity



Biological Sex



Male-ness
Female-ness

1. The things we least understand about the opposite sex...
2. The thing we most admire about the opposite sex is...
3. The thing we wish the opposite sex knew about us is...

Aim: How do gender role expectations affect our human sexuality?

Gender Role:

the way an individual identifies with the culture's gender stereotypes: masculinity and femininity

Journal: How are gender roles displayed in the media?
How have gender roles been changing?

Human Sexuality

is a person's identity, behavior, and attitude towards being male or female

Gender Identity- refers to the sex to which an individual associates him/herself.

