

**FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS**

<b>CERVIX:</b>	The opening in the uterus that leads to the vagina. It helps hold the baby in the womb. In order for birth to occur, the cervix must dilate.
<b>CONCEPTION:</b>	Fertilization of the ovum.
<b>ENDOMETRIUM:</b>	Lining of the uterus. Provides nourishment for the fertilized egg. If it is not used, it is sloughed off as menstruation.
<b>FALLOPIAN TUBE:</b>	A passageway to transport the egg from the ovary to the uterus.
<b>FERTILIZATION:</b>	When the sperm penetrates the ovum.
<b>FIMBRAE:</b>	Fringe-like structures that hover close to the ovary and catch the ovum when it is released from the ovary.
<b>GENITALS:</b>	Sex organs (male or female).
<b>LABIA (outer):</b>	The protective, large outer and small inner folds of skin on the woman's external genital area.
<b>OVUM (OVA):</b>	The female reproductive cell.
<b>OVARIES:</b>	Two almond shaped organs that produce the female egg cell.
<b>OVULATION:</b>	Issuing or releasing the ripened ovum from the follicle of the ovary.
<b>PERINEUM:</b>	The area between the vaginal opening and the anus.
<b>PREGNANT:</b>	Being with child.
<b>UTERUS (WOMB):</b>	The organ that provides protection and nutrients and houses the unborn child. The place where the egg cell develops if it has been fertilized.
<b>URETHRA, VAGINA, RECTUM:</b>	The three outside openings to the woman's body.

**VAGINA:**

The passageway leading from the female's external genital organs to the uterus. It is a passageway for sperm, menstrual fluid, and the birth of a baby. During birth, it is referred to as the birth canal. It is a passageway from the uterus that leads to the outside of the lower part of the body.

**VULVA (inner):**

The female external genitals that prevent entrance of foreign bodies into the body.