

# Menstrual Cycle Review

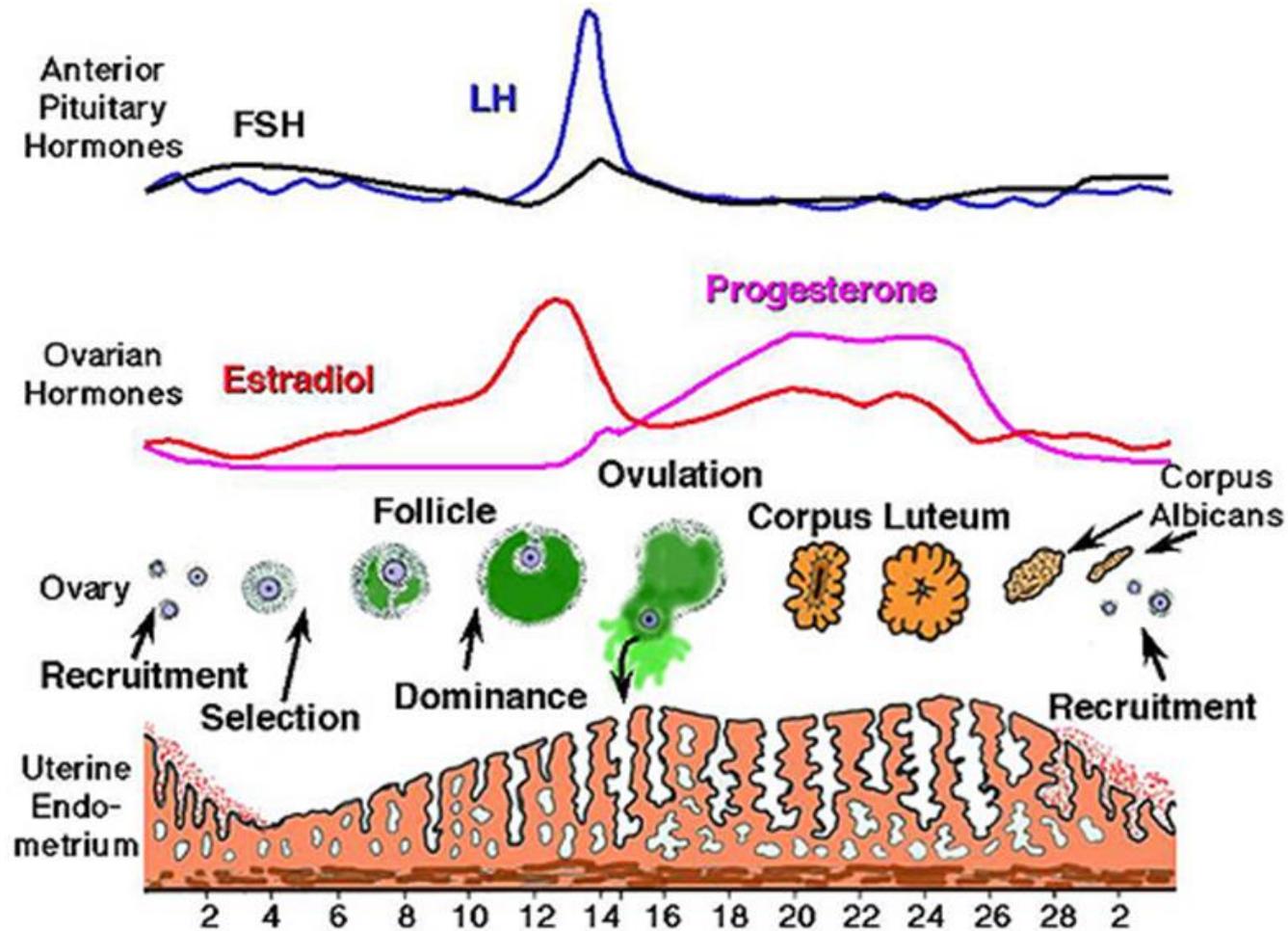
*Reminder:*

*Independent Review Repro A & P*

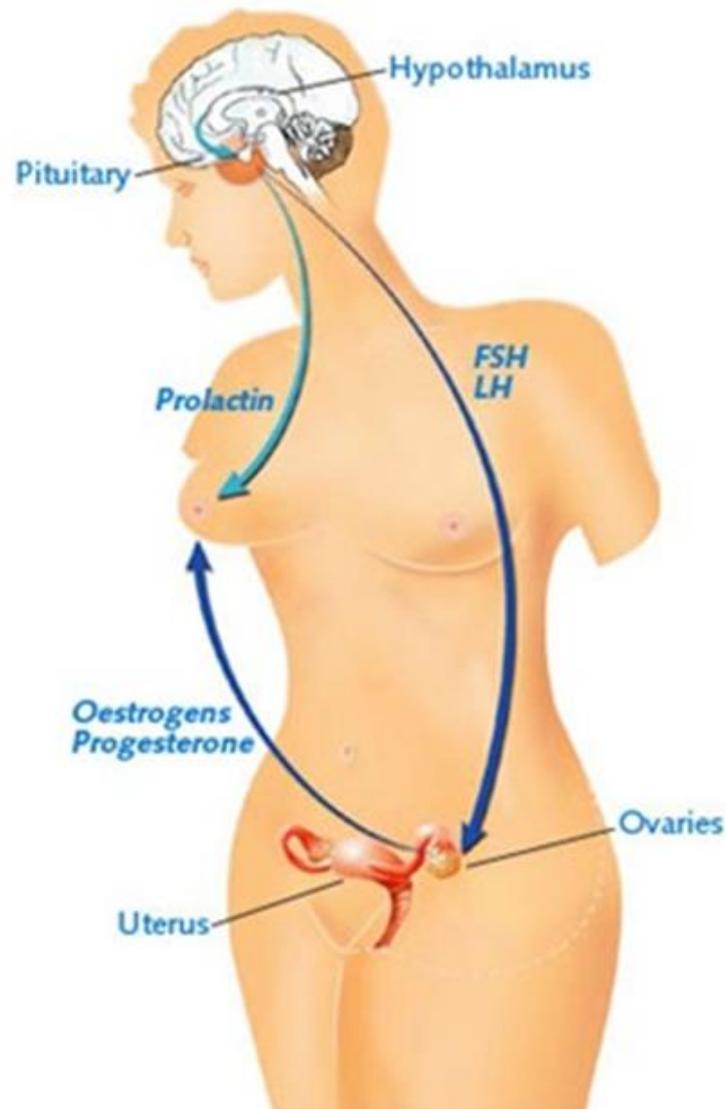
# Sexual Maturity

- Puberty- transition b/w childhood & sexual maturity
  - Hormones develop into cyclic pattern ~1y before menarche (~13 years, some sources now say 12 years)
- Menarche- first menstruation
  - Initially irregular, unpredictable, painless and anovulatory
  - After ~1 year develop rhythm and mature ova
- Menstruation- periodic uterine bleeding
  - 14 days after ovulation; average cycle 28 days
  - Average blood loss 20 - 80 ml

# A complex yet simple process...



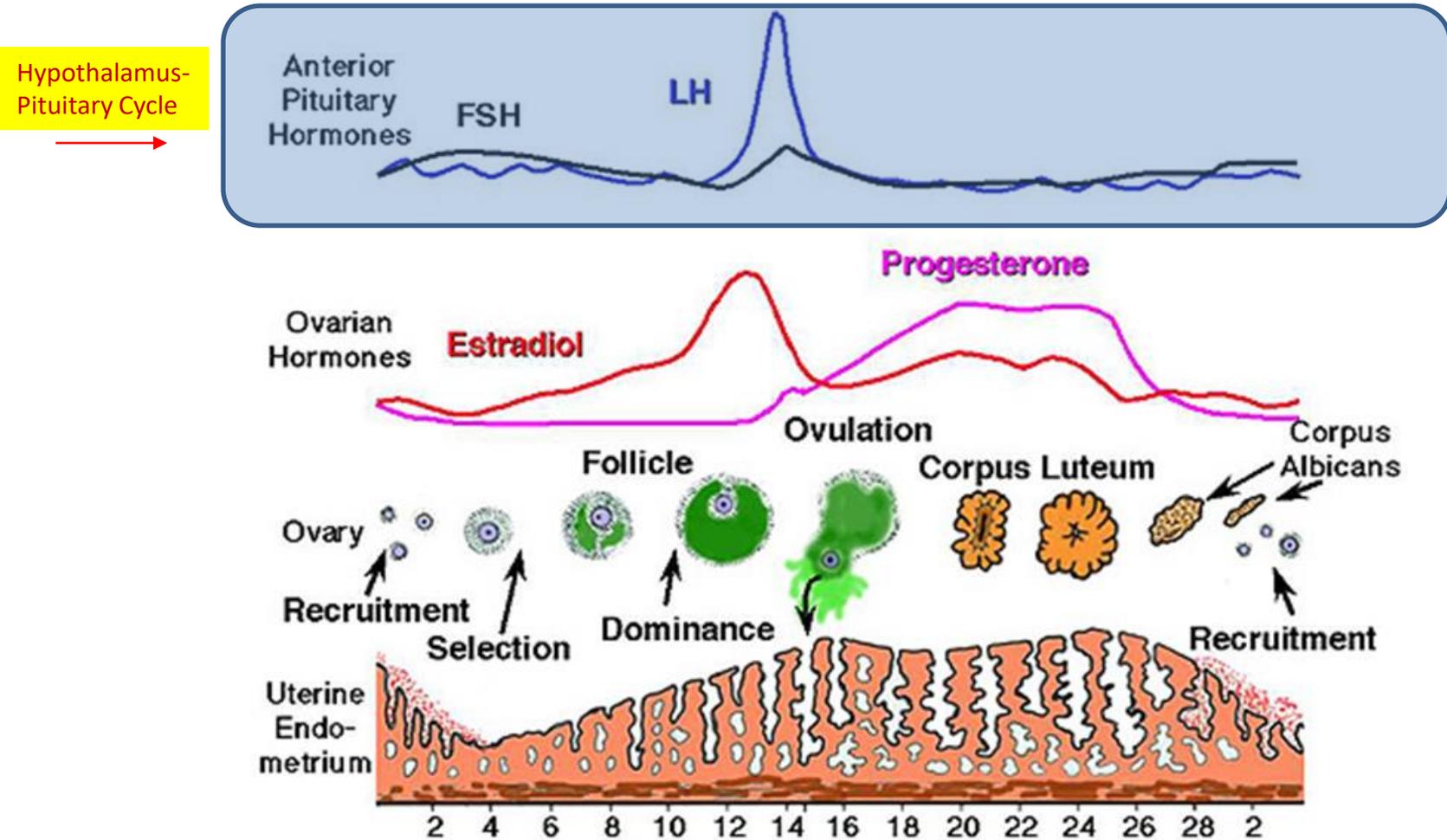
# Hypothalamus-Pituitary Cycle



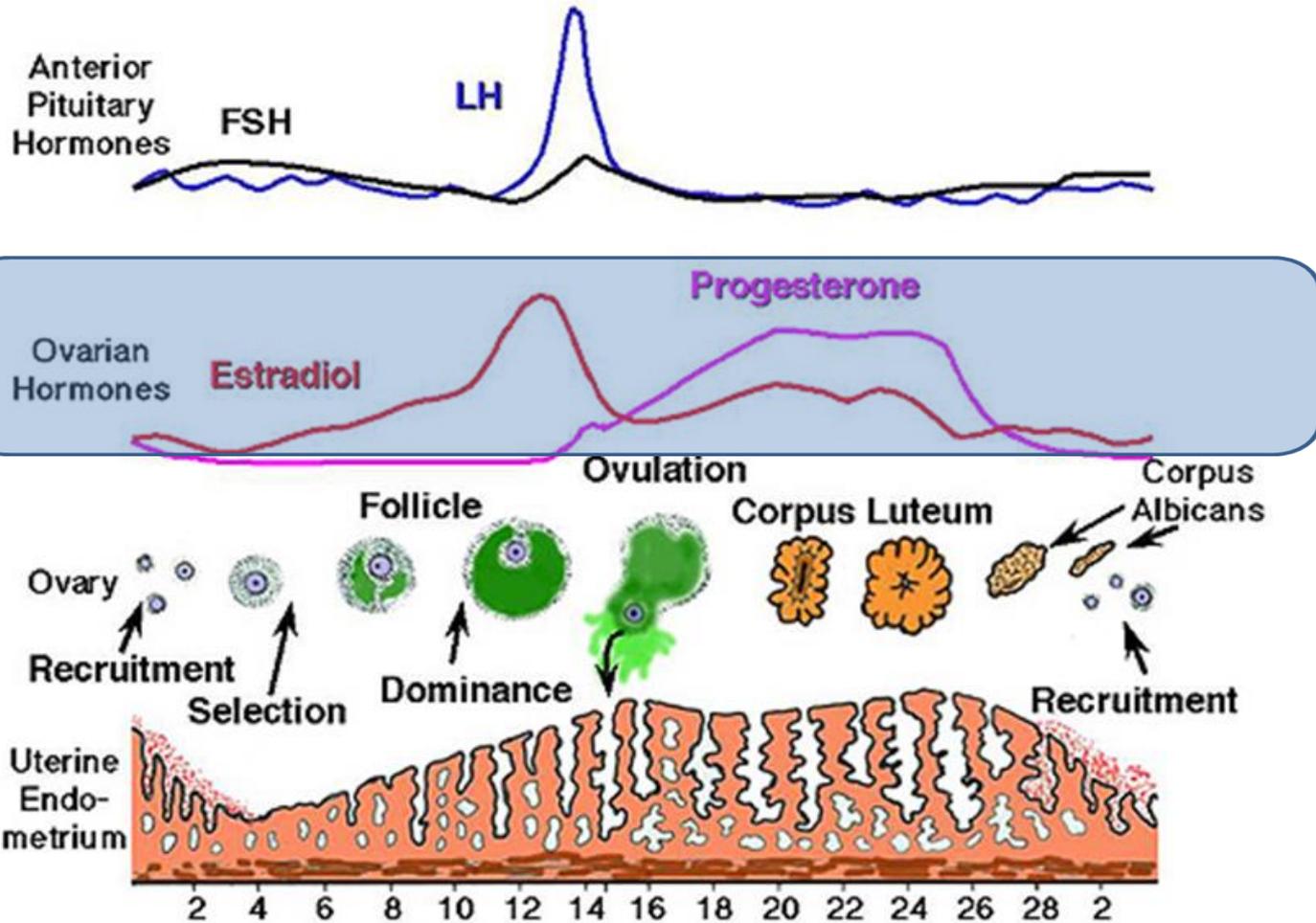
# Hypothalamus-Pituitary Cycle

- Hypothalamus releases GnRH
  - Gonadotropic releasing hormone
- GnRH stimulates Pituitary to release FSH & LH
  - Follicle stimulating hormone
  - Luteinizing hormone
- FSH stimulates growth of ovarian follicles
  - Ovarian follicle = egg, cells w/ estradiol (estrogen), & fluid
  - Estrogen initially inhibits LH effects
  - Follicle matures, estrogen levels ↑ and overcomes inhibiting factors
- As follicle reaches maturity, allows LH to “Surge”
- Surge of LH = ovulation i.e. release of mature egg

# A complex yet simple process...



# A complex yet simple process...



# Ovarian Hormones

- **Estrogen**

- Non-pregnant ovaries secrete large amount EST
- Greatest during proliferative phase
- Controls secondary female sex characteristics
- Effects: Endometrial growth, uterine change, liquidity and elasticity of cervical mucus, dilation of cervical os

- **Progesterone**

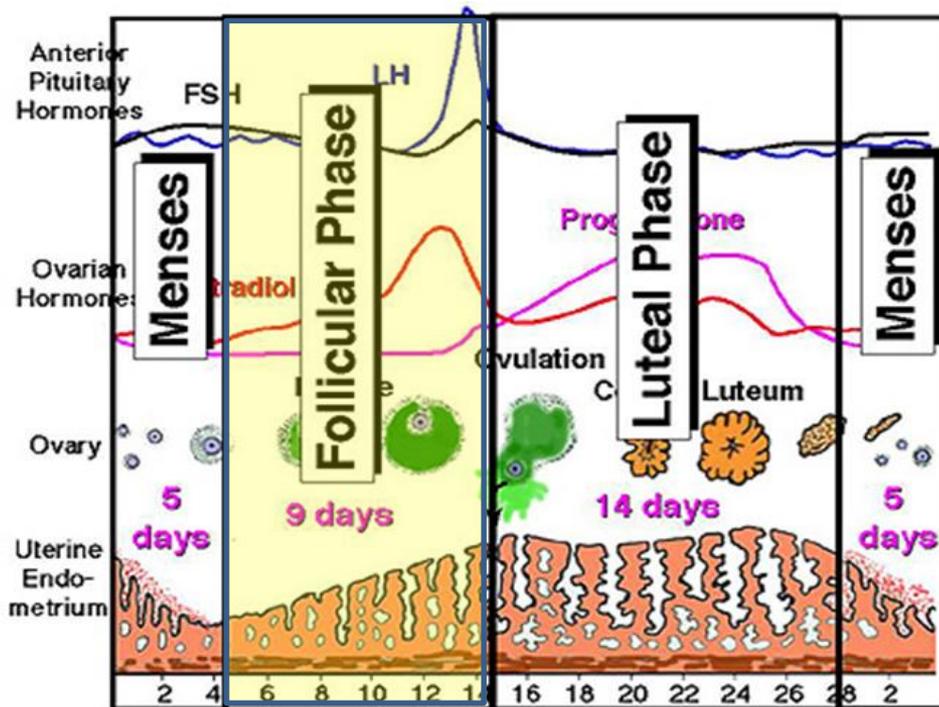
- Secreted by corpus luteum
- Greatest in secretory phase (luteal phase)
- Effects: Relaxes uterus, ripens uterine lining, prepares uterus for implantation, changes in cervical mucus, breast tissue preparation

# Mnemonic for female hormones, in order, during menstrual cycle “FELOP”

- **F**- Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH)
- **E**- Estrogen
- **L**- Luteinizing Hormone (LH Surge)
- **O**- Ovulation
- **P**- Progesterone

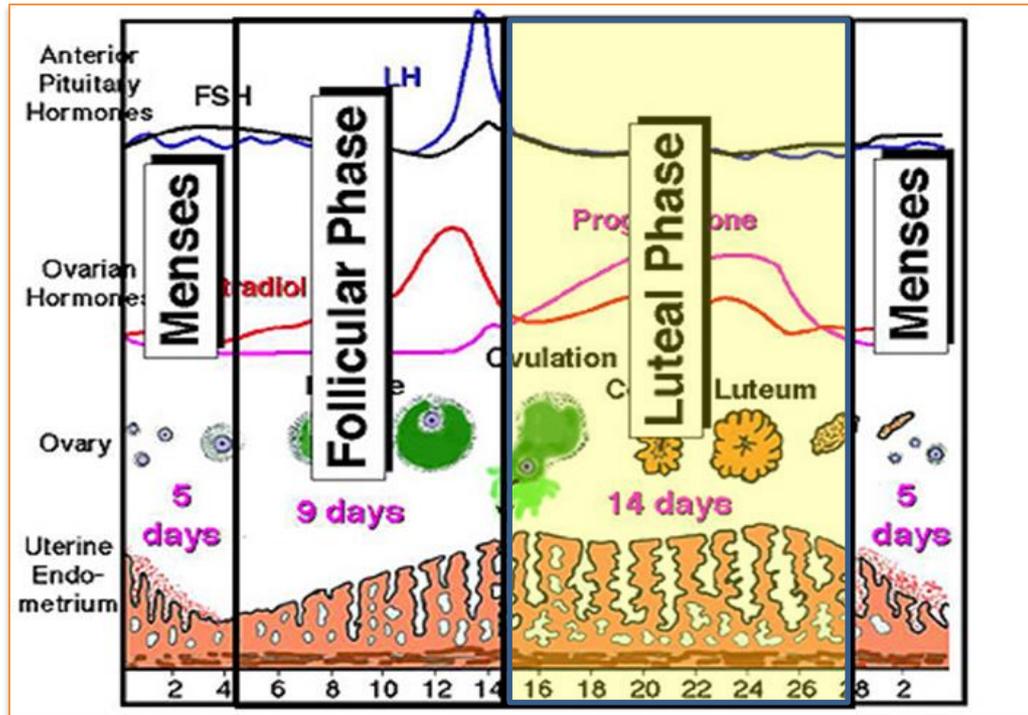
# Ovarian Cycle – Phase 1 of 2

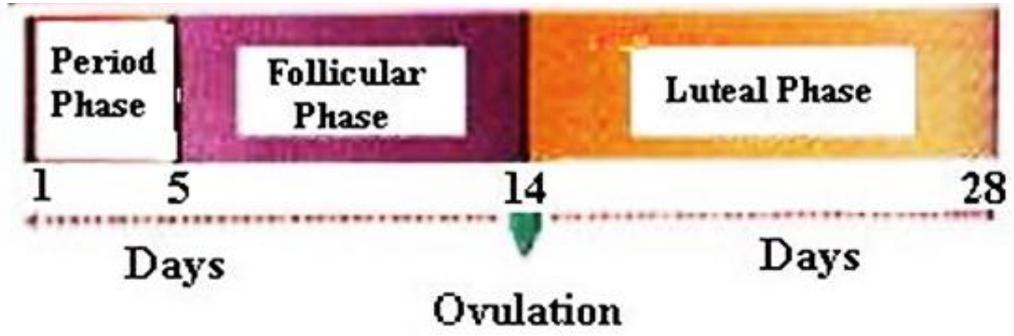
- Follicular Phase  
(*Preovulatory Phase*)
- (Days 1-14) *Variable*
  - Primary follicles- immature, FSH stimulates growth into oocyte
  - Graafian follicle- small ovum, secretes EST



# Ovarian Cycle – Phase 2 of 2

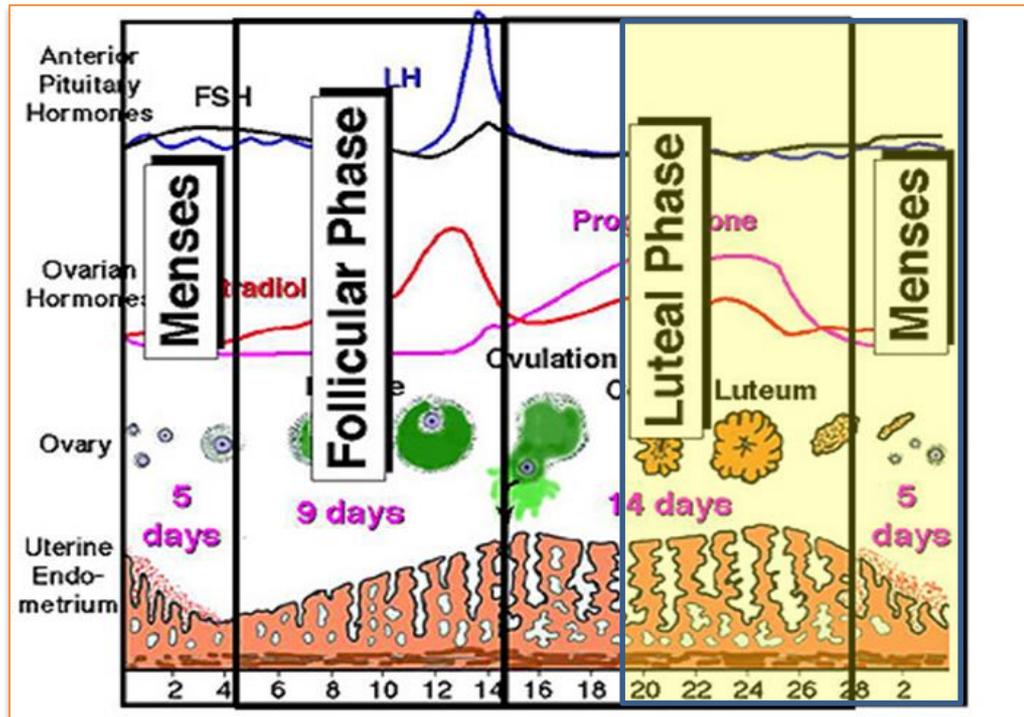
- Luteal Phase (Days 15-28) **Fixed**
  - Upsurge of LH = ovulation
    - Follicle ruptures, ovum is free, travels to fallopian tube
  - Corpus luteum develops
    - Remaining empty/hollow follicle fills with fluid high in PRO



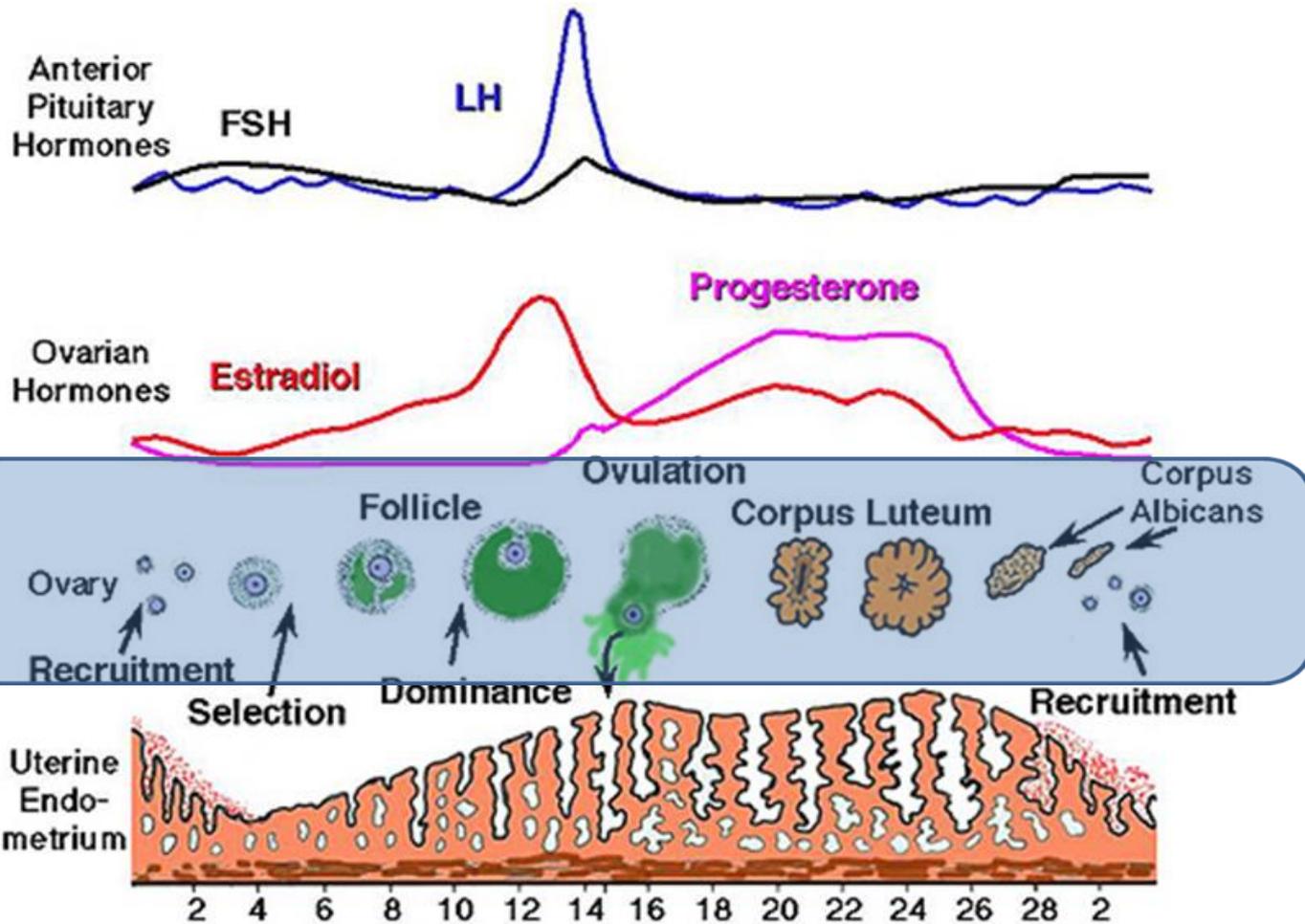


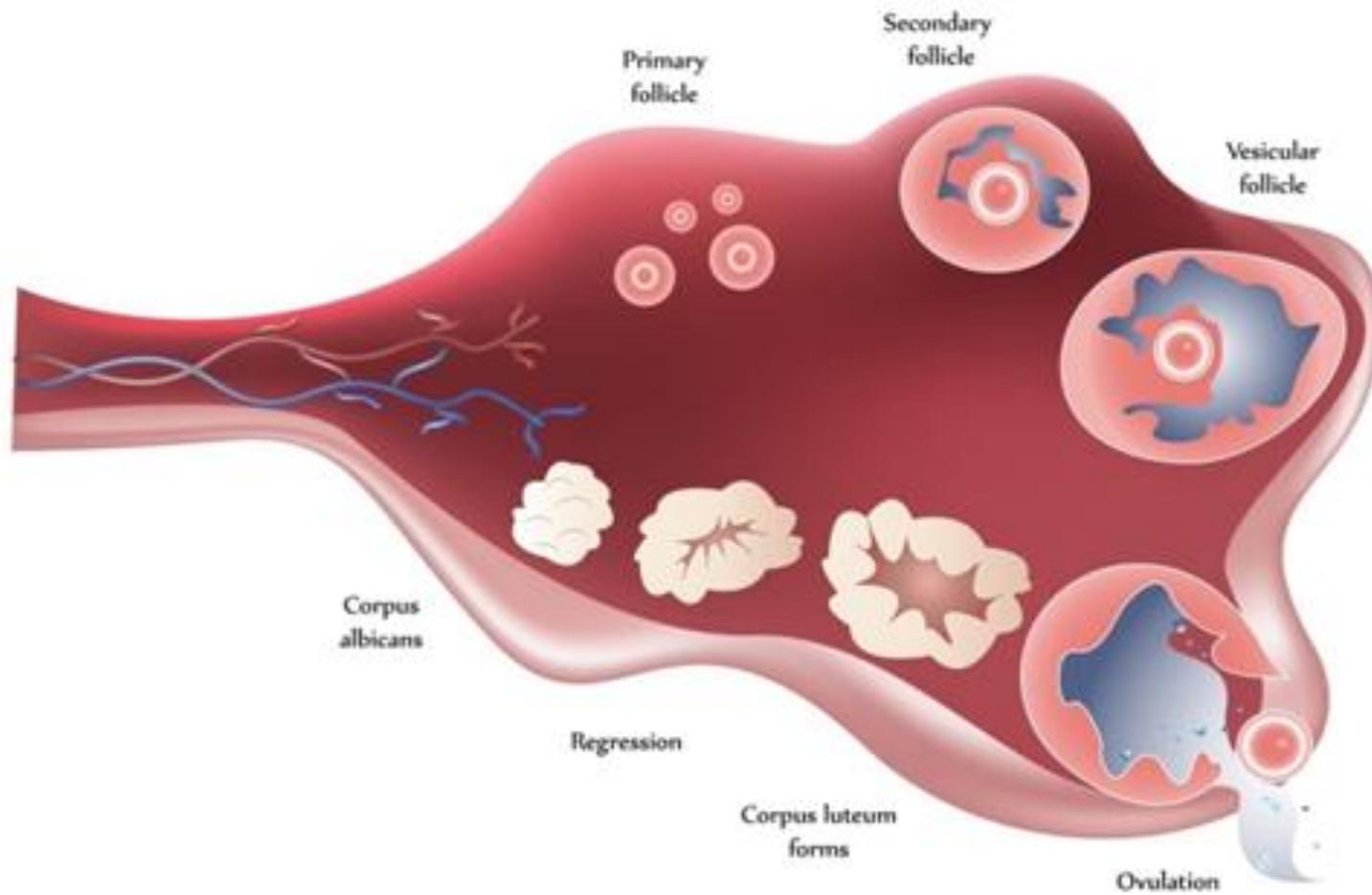
# What happens after ovulation?

- What happens?
  - If ovum is fertilized - egg secretes HCG
    - HCG maintains the corpus luteum
    - Corpus luteum secretes PRO to maintain pregnancy
  - If no fertilization occurs, corpus luteum regresses

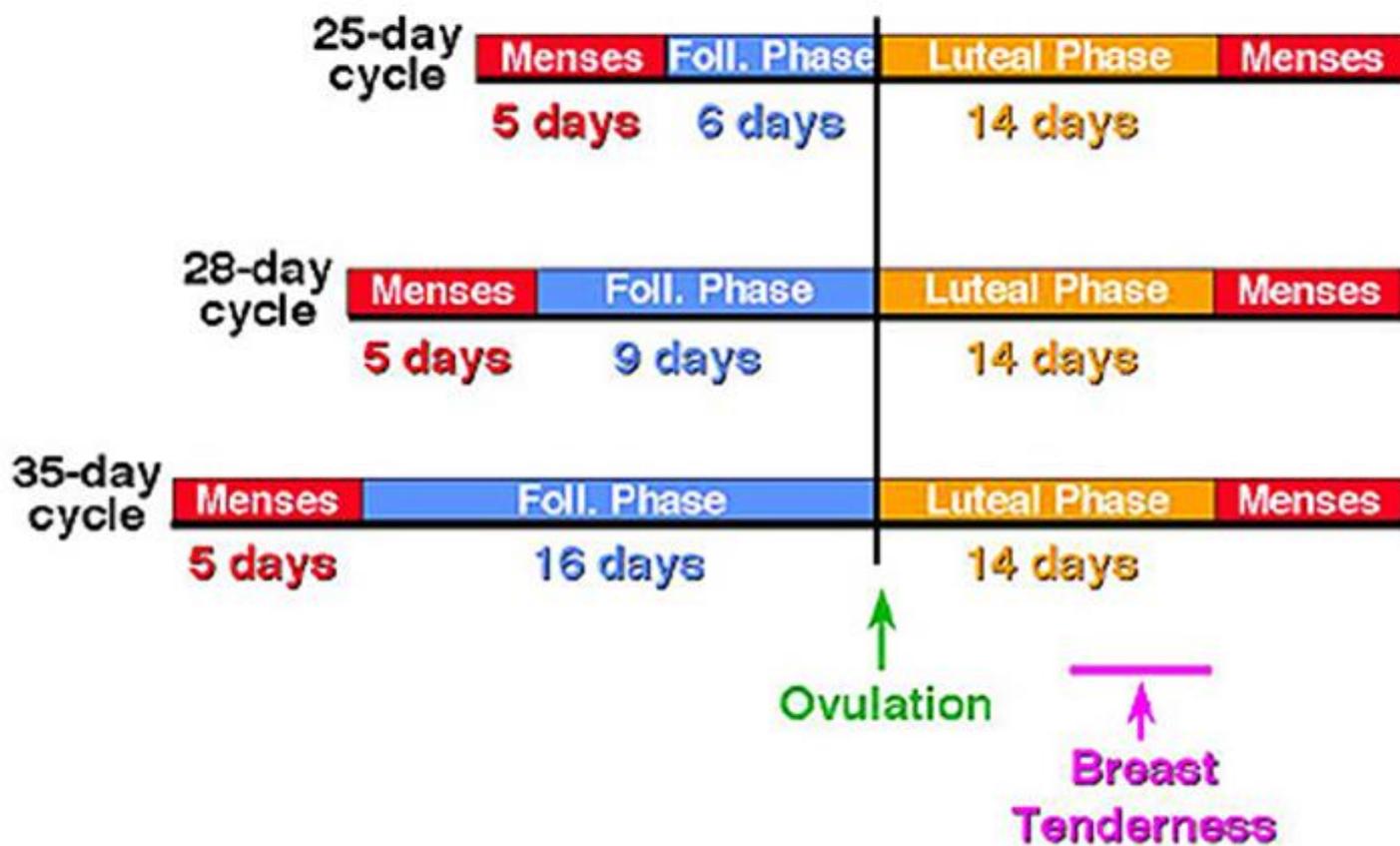


# A complex yet simple process...





## Variation in Menstrual Cycle Length



# Endometrial Cycle

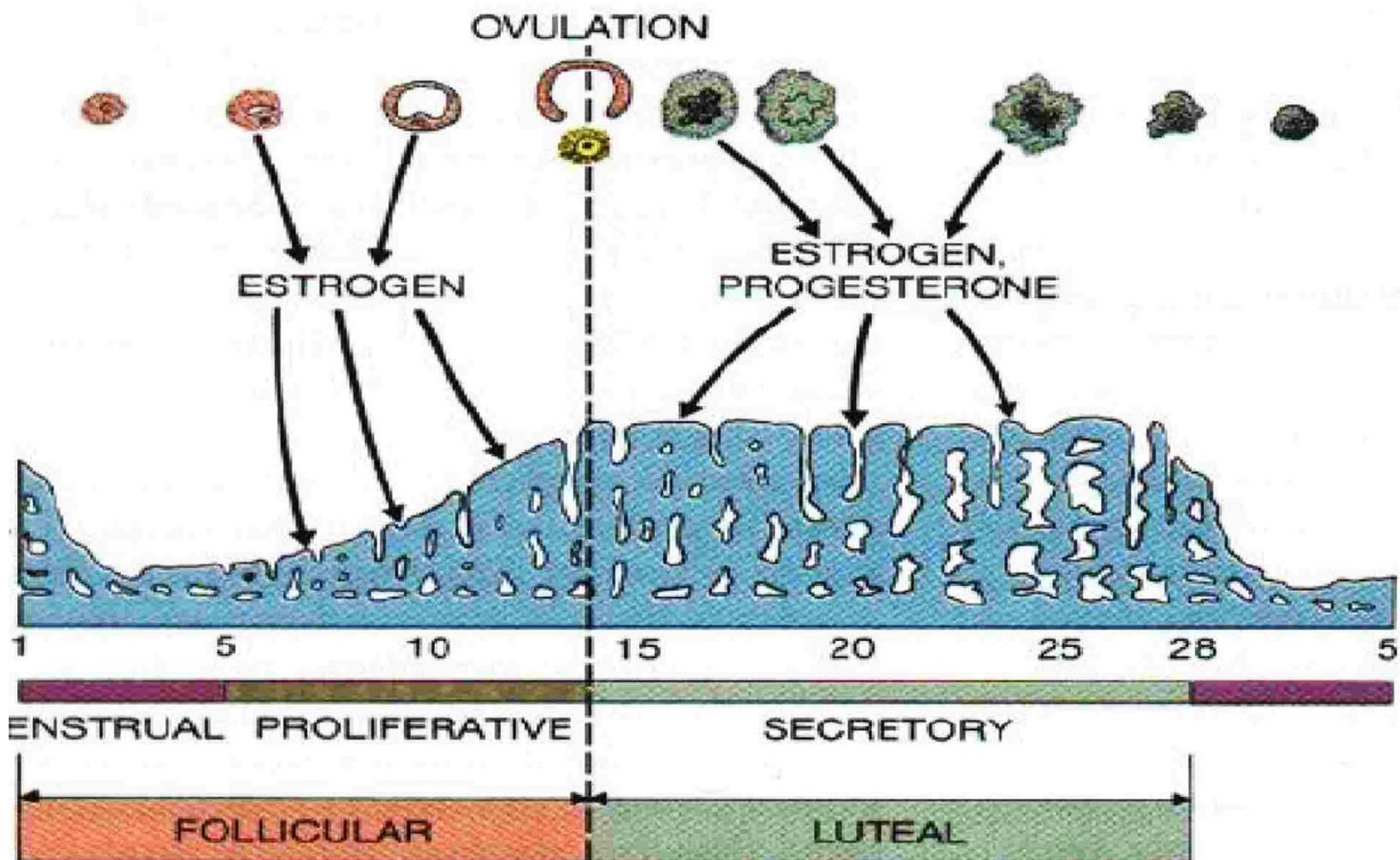
- Time when endometrium grows and matures in order to provide an optimal environment for a fertilized ovum to implant
- If no fertilization occurs, the endometrium sloughs or sheds, commonly known as menstruation
- Note the changes in the endometrial lining and when they occur during the menstrual cycle...

# Endometrial Cycle – 4 Phases

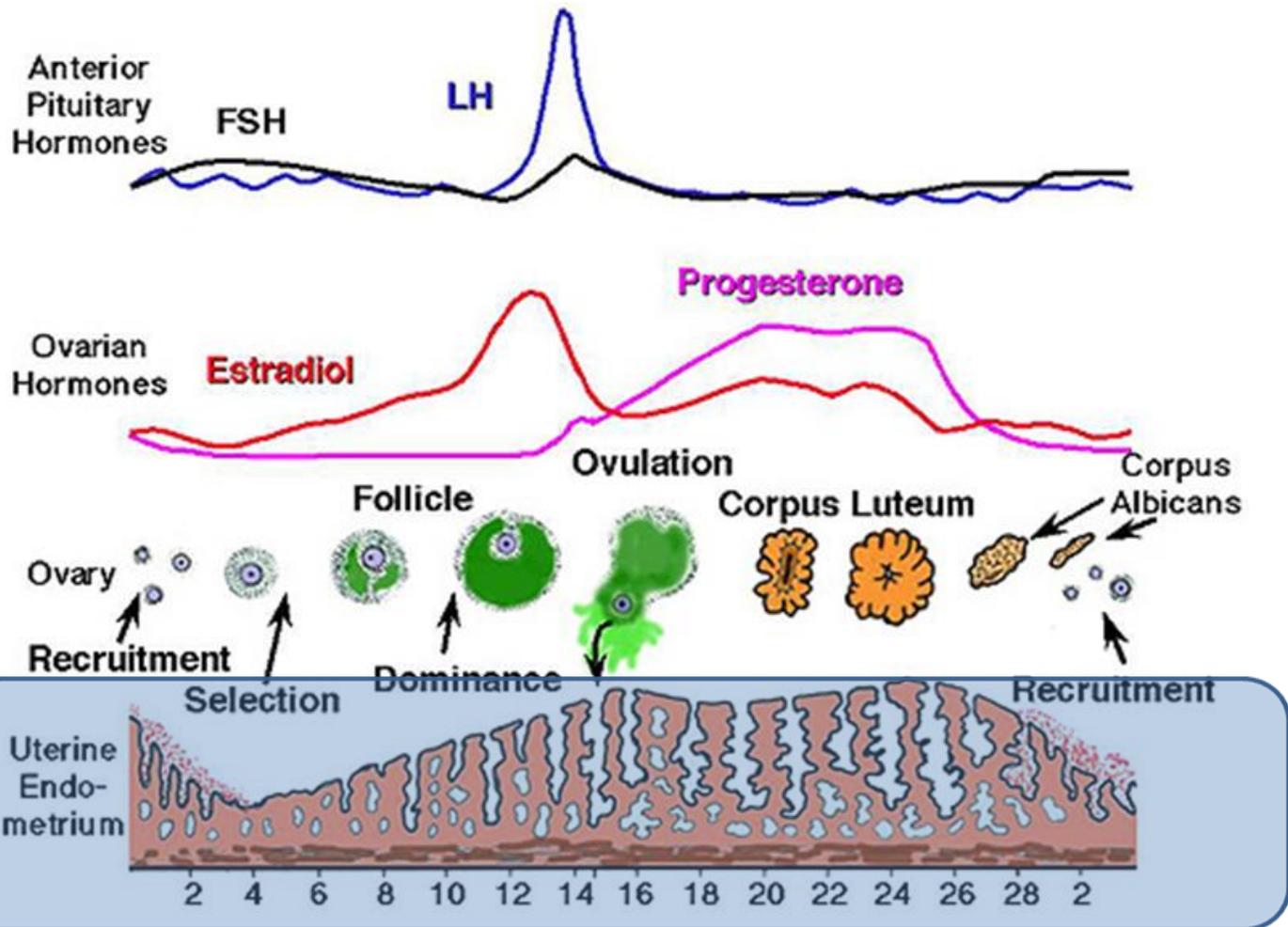
Note changes in the Endometrial lining and when they occur:

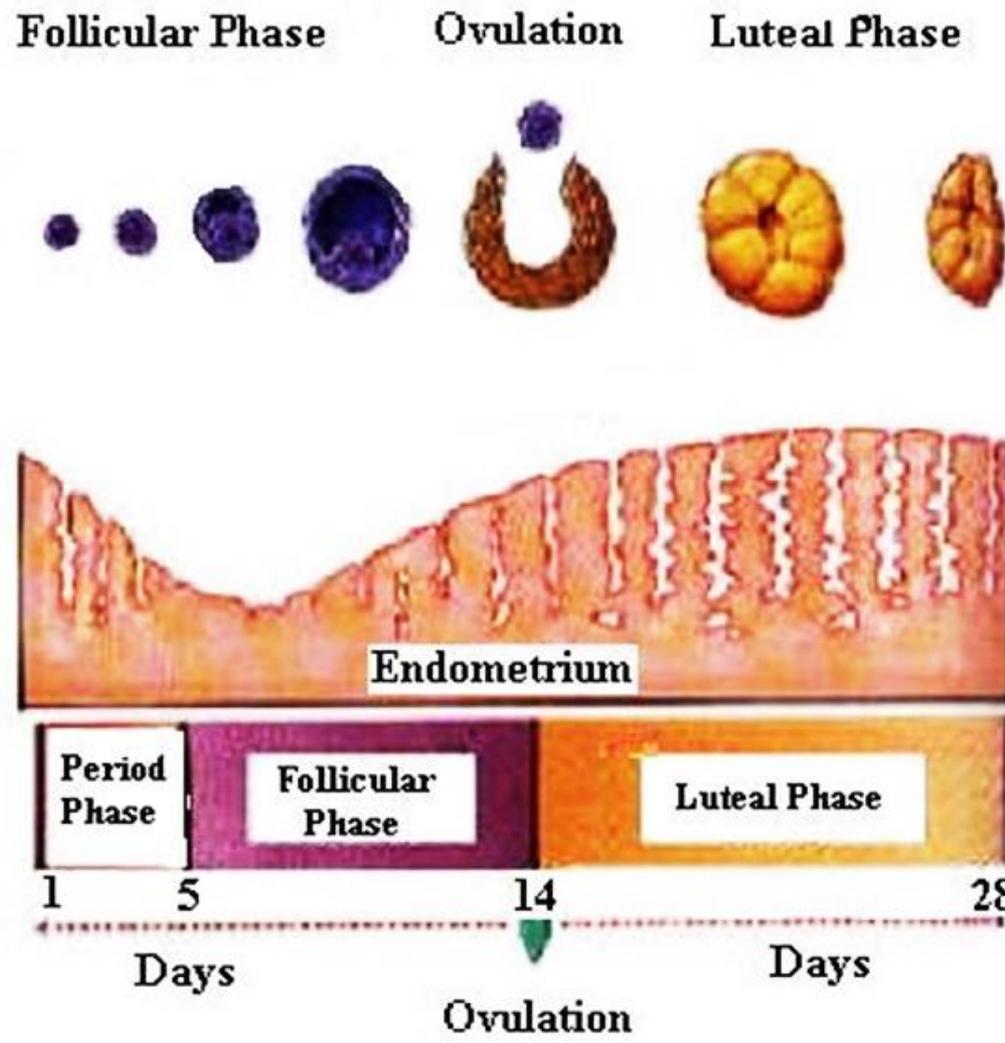
- Phase 1 – **Menstrual** (Preovulatory) Phase
  - Periodic vasoconstriction = cramping
  - Shedding of epithelial layers of endometrium = **menses**
- Phase 2 – **Follicular** (Proliferative) Phase
  - Rapid **endometrial growth**
  - Due to **EST stimulation** from ovarian follicles
- Phase 3 – **Luteal** (Secretory) Phase
  - **Increase in PRO** from corpus luteum
  - **Matures** endometrial lining; nutritive bed for fertilized ovum
- Phase 4 – **Ischemic** Phase
  - If egg not fertilized, corpus luteum reaches end of life cycle, regresses; results in fall in EST & PRO
  - ↓PRO inhibits endometrial blood supply = necrosis = shedding = **menses**

*Drop in EST & PRO stimulates hypothalamus & begins cycle again!*



# A complex yet simple process...





# Putting it all together....

