

Respect and Responsibility

Outline

Grade: 7-12

Time: 45 or 90 minutes

Format Available: In-House, Outreach, Distance Learning, E-Learning

Content

I. Reproductive System

1. Characteristics of reproductive system
 - a. System that enables us to reproduce
2. Egg cells
 - a. Size and appearance
 - b. Present at birth
 - c. Contain half the genetic information needed to create human life
3. Female Cross section
 - a. Anus
 - I. A part of the digestive system, this is where solid waste exits the body
 - II. Location
 - b. Urethra
 - I. A part of the digestive system, this is where liquid waste exits the body
 - II. Location
 - c. Vagina
 - I. Also called the birth canal
 - II. Location
 - d. Cervix
 - I. Small opening between the uterus and the vagina
 - II. Location
 - e. Uterus
 - I. Thick, strong, hollow, muscular organ
 - II. Houses baby during pregnancy
 - III. Location
 - f. Fallopian Tubes
 - I. Location
 - g. Ovaries
 - I. Store egg cells
 - II. Location
4. Sperm cell
 - a. Smallest cell in the human body
 - b. Capable of movement
 - c. Contains half of the DNA needed for human life
 - d. Males start to produce sperm when puberty begins
5. Male Cross section
 - a. Anus
 - I. A part of the digestive system, this is where solid waste exits the body
 - II. Location
 - b. Urethra
 - I. A part of the digestive system, this is where liquid waste exits the body
 - II. Also a part of the reproductive system, this is where sperm cells exit the body
 - III. Location
 - c. Testicles

- I. Sperm cells are produced here
 - II. Location
- d. Scrotum
 - I. Saclike structure made of skin that holds the testicles and the epididymis and is responsible for temperature control
 - II. Location
- e. Epididymis
 - I. Long, hollow, coiled tube where sperm cells are stored
 - II. Location
- f. Vas Deferens
 - I. Hollow tube that leads to the seminal vesical
 - II. Location
- g. Seminal Vesical
 - I. Produces a milky white substance that mixes with the sperm cells and now it is called semen
 - II. Location
- h. Prostate Gland
 - I. Produces substances that give sperm cells energy and nutrients
 - II. Location
- i. Erection
 - I. The blood vessels fill with blood and the penis becomes firm, hard, and erect and stands away from the male body
- j. Ejaculation
 - I. There are a series of tiny muscles along the urethra that push the sperm cells out of the body
- k. Nocturnal Emissions
 - I. A normal event where the body releases a small amount of fluid
 - II. The body is checking to make sure that it is working properly
- l. Spontaneous erection
 - I. An erection that can happen anytime of the day, it does not mean that the male is thinking of or doing anything wrong
 - II. The body is checking to make sure that it is working properly
- 6. Conception
 - a. Union of a sperm cell and an egg cell
 - b. Also called fertilization
 - c. Conception video
 - d. Fetal development video
 - e. Ultrasound video
- 7. Safe Haven Info
 - a. In Indiana & Illinois can leave an infant up to 30 days of age, no questions asked and no legal trouble
 - b. Indiana safe havens are: Hospital, EMS Provider, Fire station, police department

III. Sexually Transmitted Infections/ Diseases

- 1. Chlamydia
 - a. "Silent STD"
 - b. Bacterial
 - i. Can be treated
 - ii. Can get re – infected
 - c. Signs and symptoms
 - d. Cause PID (pelvic inflammatory) disease in females

2. Gonorrhea
 - a. Bacterial
 - i. Can be treated
 - ii. Can get re – infected
 - b. Signs and symptoms
 - c. Cause PID (pelvic inflammatory) disease in females
3. Syphilis
 - a. Bacterial
 - i. Can be treated
 - ii. Can get re-infected
 - b. Signs and symptoms
4. HPV- Human Papillomavirus
 - a. Virus
 - i. Not curable
 - b. Signs and symptoms
5. Herpes
 - a. Virus
 - i. Not curable
 - b. Type 1- Cold sores or fever blisters
 - c. Type 2- Genital Herpes
 - d. Signs and symptoms
6. HIV- Human Immuno-deficiency virus
 - a. Virus
 - i. Not curable
 - b. Attacks the immune system
 - c. HIV is the virus that causes AIDS

IV. Abstinence is the healthiest choice but not always the easiest choice

1. Definition- Only 100% way to prevent STI's and pregnancy.
2. Responsible decision-making
3. Self-discipline and planning ahead
4. Boundaries
5. Avoid alcohol and other drugs
6. Pressure lines/comeback lines
7. Nonphysical ways to let someone know you care