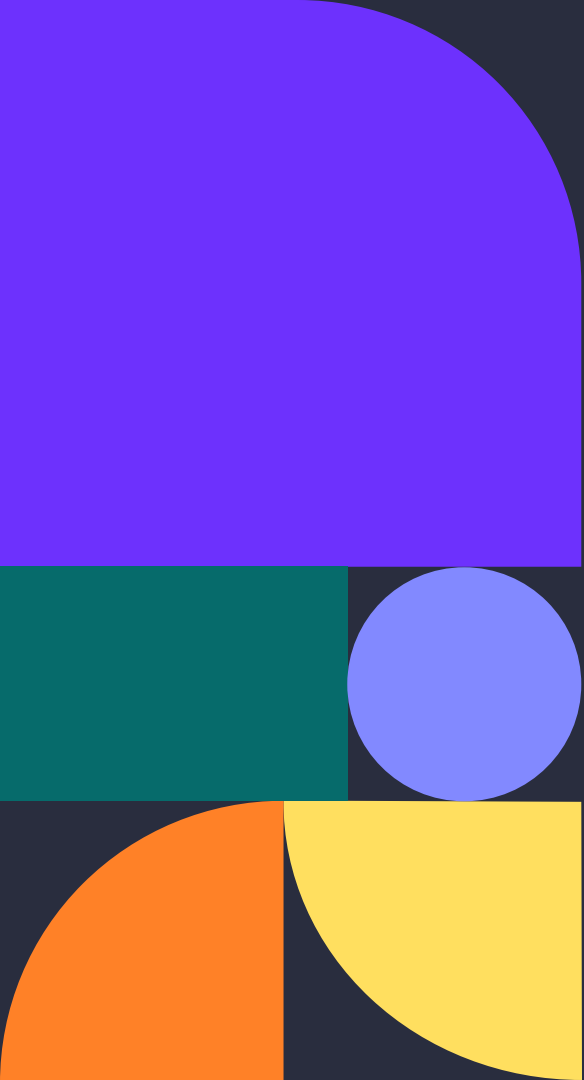




Reproductive Health

7th and 8th Grade

2025–2026



This Week's Agenda

- 1. Male and Female Reproductive System**
- 2. Fetal Growth & Development (Fertilization Lesson)**
- 3. Sexually Transmitted Infections, including HIV/AIDS**
- 4. Teen Pregnancy Prevention & Information**



Lesson Expectations:

- Stay on topic - keep questions and comments relevant and in line with content
- Please be mature: take this content seriously because it IS serious
- Respect yourself and others - do not laugh or comment on questions or comments
- Raise your hand - listen to others and wait until they are done speaking

Check Your Knowledge



01. What are three parts of the male reproductive system?

03. What are three parts of the female reproductive system?

05. Periods are dirty and should be kept a secret (true or false)

02. Girls can't get pregnant on their period (myth or fact)

4. When sperm fertilizes an egg, it creates a _____

06. Pregnancy is when a fetus grows inside of a uterus (true or false)

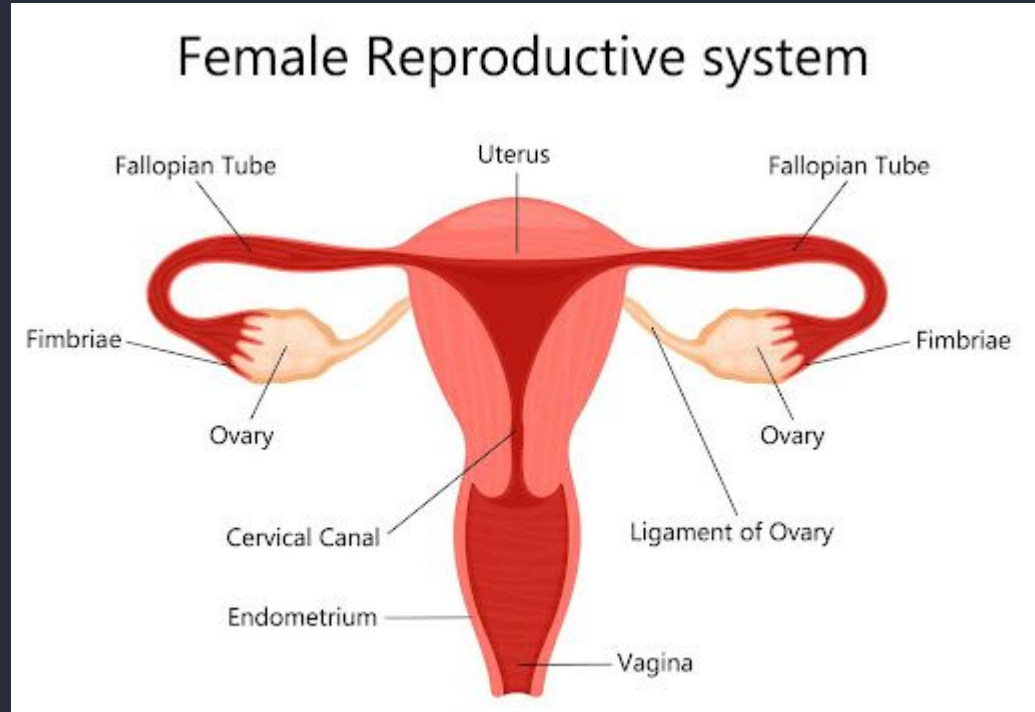


Let's Start with Body Parts



ONE DAY IN SCHOOL WE FOUND A BIOLOGY TEXTBOOK

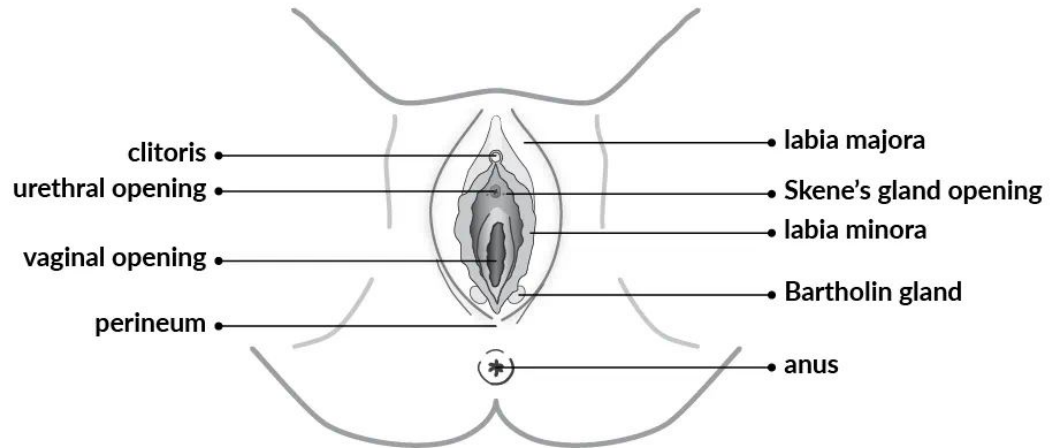
Female Anatomy Part 1



Female Anatomy

Part 2

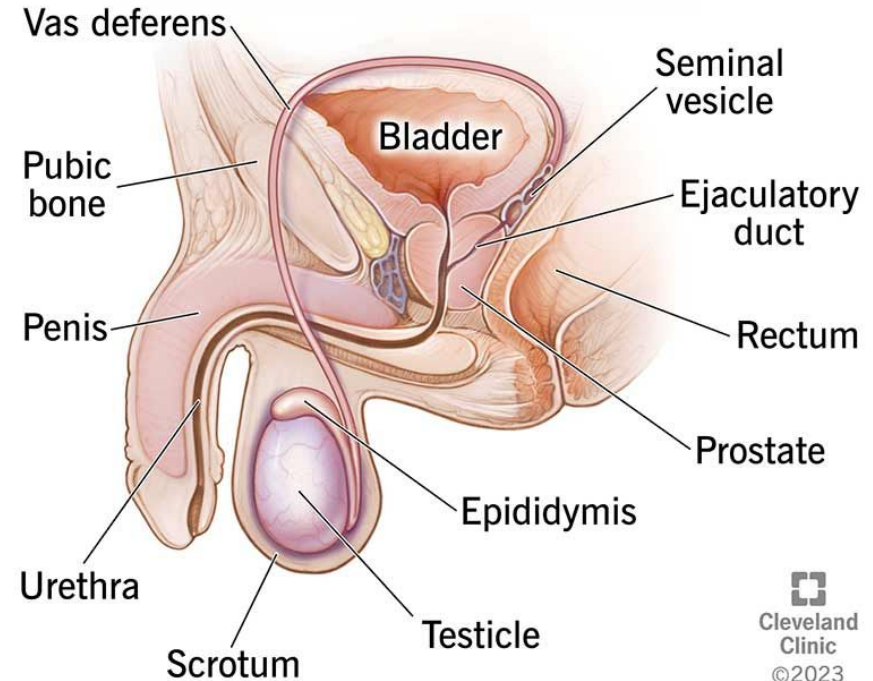
The Vulva



© Canadian Cancer Society

Male Anatomy

Male Reproductive System



Questions and Answers

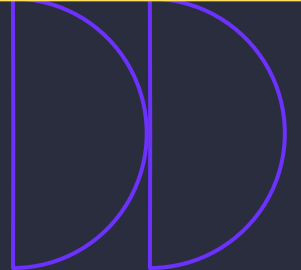
Take a note card and think of any questions you have about female or male body parts!

There is no incorrect, weird or wrong question!

Please scoot away from classmates for privacy!



Day 2: Fetal Growth and Development



Three overlapping teal circles of increasing size from left to right, serving as a background for the title.

Lesson Expectations:

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Check Your Knowledge



01. What is fertilization?

02. Where does fetal growth take place?

03. You can't take baths while pregnant (true or false)

4. What is the only way to prevent fetal development?

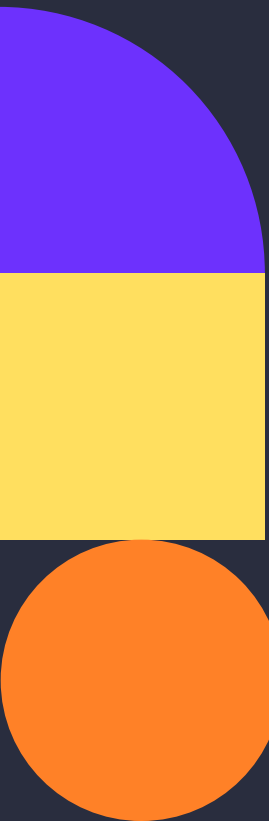
05. You should not exercise during pregnancy (true or false)

06. Sperm can survive in the female reproductive tract for up to five days (true or false)



Timeline

- **28 days** after fertilization, inside an embryo about the size of a small pea, a tiny heart beats. Arms and legs are beginning to form.
- At **8 weeks**, the embryo is now called a “fetus” and is less than 2 inches long.
- By **9 weeks**, the fetus is making “twitching” movements, but the mother can’t feel it yet. The eyes and mouth are sealed.
- At **12 weeks**, the fetus is 3 inches long and the sex is identifiable. Vernix and a soft growth of hair (lanugo) appears after **12 weeks**. Mother can feel the fetus move around **16 – 20 weeks**.
- Fetus can hear and react to sound at **24 weeks**.
- Time to be born: After **38 weeks** of pregnancy. (Gestation: 38-40 weeks)
- **One cell to more than 60 trillion at birth!!**



Sexually Transmitting Infections

Infections spread through
intimate sexual contact

How are STIs transmitted and
how can they be prevented?

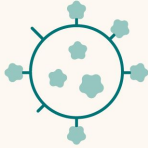
What are some possible
symptoms of an STI?

What should you do if you
think you may have been
exposed to an STI?

What may be some long-term
consequences of contracting an
STI?

What are sexually transmitted infections?

Three Types of STIs and HOW THEY SPREAD

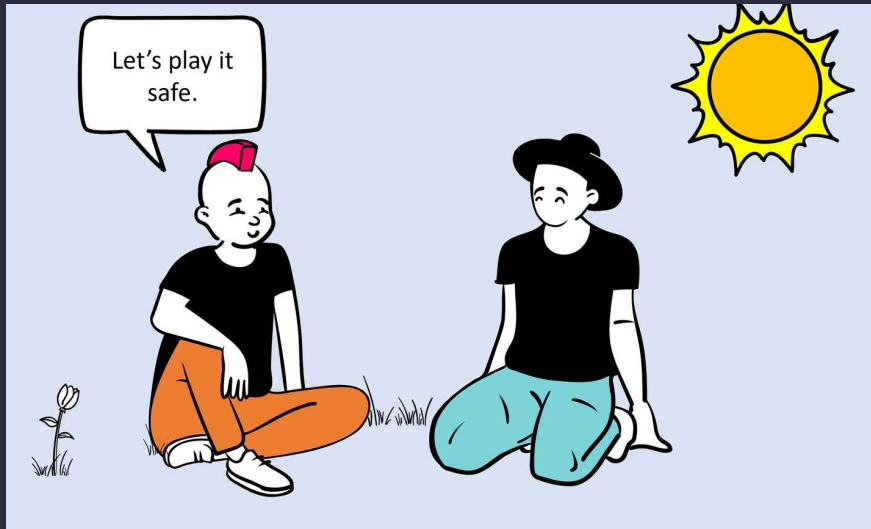
VIRAL	BACTERIAL	PARASITIC
		
Spread by:	Spread by:	Spread by:
• Bodily fluid exchange • Skin-to-skin contact	• Direct contact with infected area	• Intercourse • Close genital contact
Examples:	Examples:	Examples:
• HPV • Genital herpes • Genital warts • HIV/AIDS • Hepatitis	• Gonorrhea • Syphilis • Chlamydia	• Trichomoniasis

Common symptoms and what to do

Many STIs will not show symptoms.

Without visible symptoms, a person may not know they have an STI and can pass it to other people, or it can develop into something more serious and harmful to their health.

How to Avoid Getting an Sexually Transmitted Infection



The only way to prevent the spread of STI is abstinence..

While not 100% effective, there are other methods to help prevent pregnancy/STIs:

- **Avoiding oral, anal, or vaginal sex;**
- **Ensuring sexual partner(s) have been tested and do not have an STI (and that they get treatment if they do)**
- **Using condoms correctly every time someone has sex**
- **Avoiding sex when someone has a rash or sore outside of where a condom can cover.**

Contraception

The only way to prevent the spread of STI & pregnancy is abstinence..

How Well Does Birth Control Work?

Most Effective

Clinical

Hormonal

Barrier

External

Symptoms of STI

Signs and symptoms that might indicate an STI include:

Sores or bumps in, on or around the genitals or in the mouth or rectal area

Rash, especially over the torso, hands, or feet

Burning or painful urination

Unusual vaginal bleeding

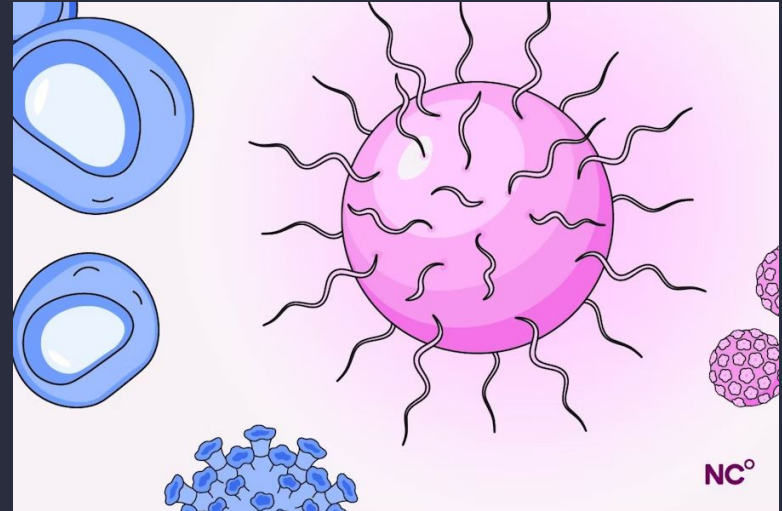
Discharge from the penis

Unusual or strange smelling vaginal discharge

Pain during sex

Lower abdominal pain

Fever



Long Term Effects of STI's

Chlamydia

- Infertility
- P.I.D
- Higher Risk HIV

Syphilis

- Damage to major organs
- Blindness
- Dementia
- Stroke
- Paralysis

Gonorrhea

- Infertility
- P.I.D
- Higher Risk HIV
- Potential eye infections for babies born to infected parents

Herpes

- No Cure
- Flare ups and scarring

Hepatitis B

- Chronic Liver Disease
- Liver Failure
- Liver Cancer



HIV/AIDS

**Human
Immunodeficiency
Virus (HIV)**

**Acquired Immune
Deficiency Syndrome
(AIDs)**

Stage 1: Acute infection-
large amounts of HIV in your
blood and have flu like
symptoms

Stage 2: Chronic Infection-
Further progression of stage 1 but
may not show symptoms. Last
chance to get on HIV treatments

Stage 3: AIDS- Much more likely
to get opportunistic infections or
serious illnesses. Life expectancy is
about 5 years without HIV treatment.

How is HIV Spread?

Exchange of body fluids that can contain the virus include blood, semen and vaginal fluids, and breast milk.

Infected
blood

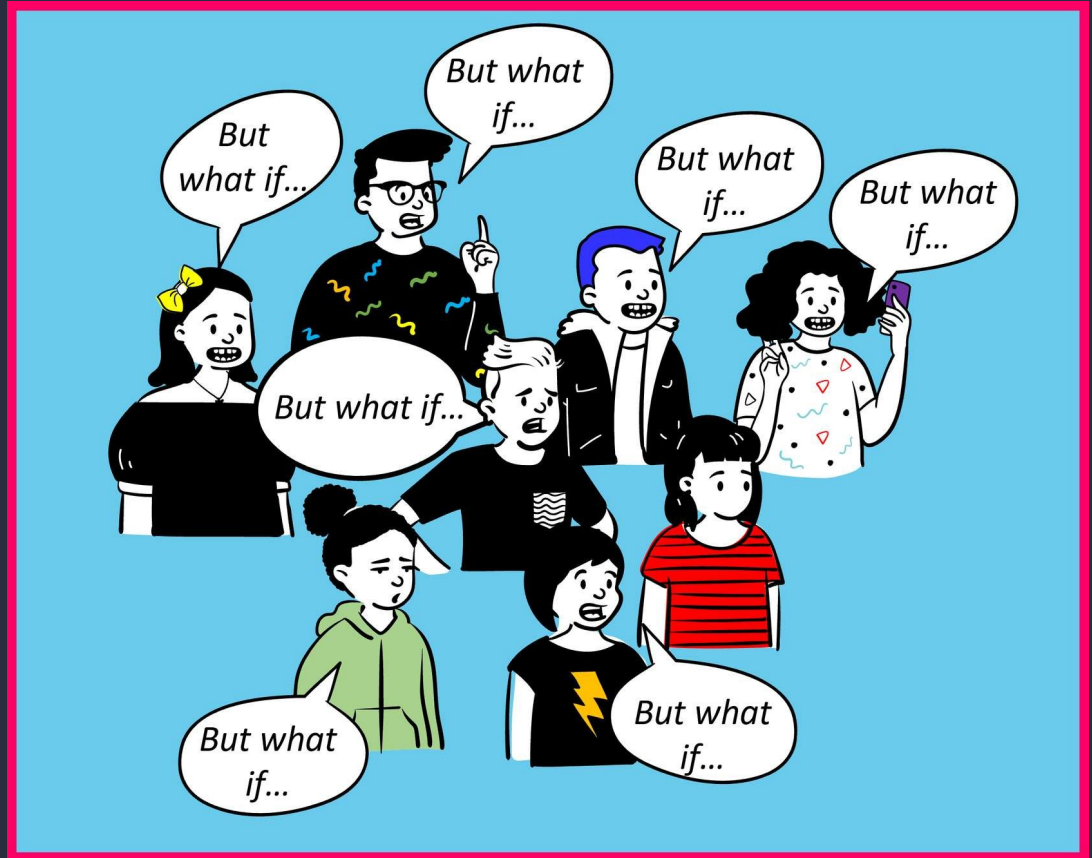
Contaminated
Needles

Sexual
Contact

Mother to
baby

Teen Pregnancy

The only way to prevent the pregnancy is abstinence..



Statistics

About 50% of teen parents graduate high school

12.7 births per 1000 females aged 15-19

Higher chance of premature birth and low birth rate

Higher mortality rates in babies

Increased risk of postpartum depression

How much does it cost to raise a child?



What does it cost???