

FEMALE EXTERNAL GENITALIA

The female external genitalia is made up of both urinary tract and reproductive structures. These structures collectively fall under the term vulva. The components of the entire vulva include:

Mons pubis - A rounded skin-covered pad of fat over the pubic bone that becomes covered with hair at puberty.

Labia majora, labia minora - These are folds of skin that surround the opening of the vagina and urethra.

Clitoris - A small, sensitive structure that becomes stimulated during sexual activity.

Vulva vestibule - The area between the labia minora. The vulva vestibule contains the opening to the urethra and the vaginal opening.

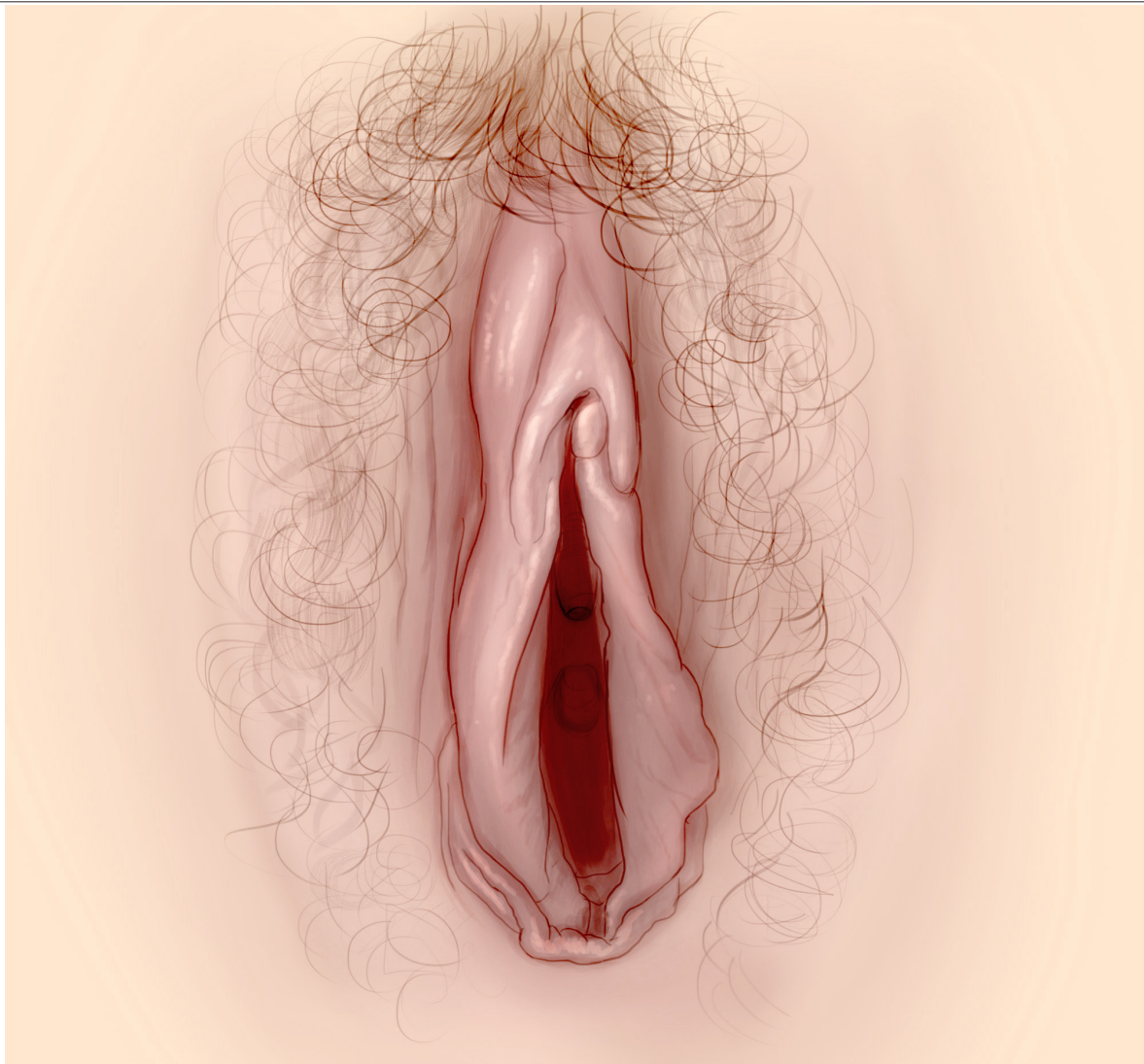
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behind and either side of the lips that surround the entrance to the vagina. The Bartholin's glands secrete fluid that acts as a lubricant during sex.

Urethra - The urethra is an extension of a tube from the bladder to the outside of the body. The purpose of the urethra is for the excretion of urine.

Skene's glands - Two glands located on either side of the urethra. These glands are believed to secrete a substance to lubricate the urethra opening. This substance is also believed to act as an antimicrobial. This antimicrobial is used to prevent urinary tract infections.

Vaginal opening - The vaginal opening is located between the urethra and the anus and it is where: Menstrual blood leaves the body, sexual intercourse for reproduction and/or pleasure occurs, and where a baby exits the body during vaginal birth.



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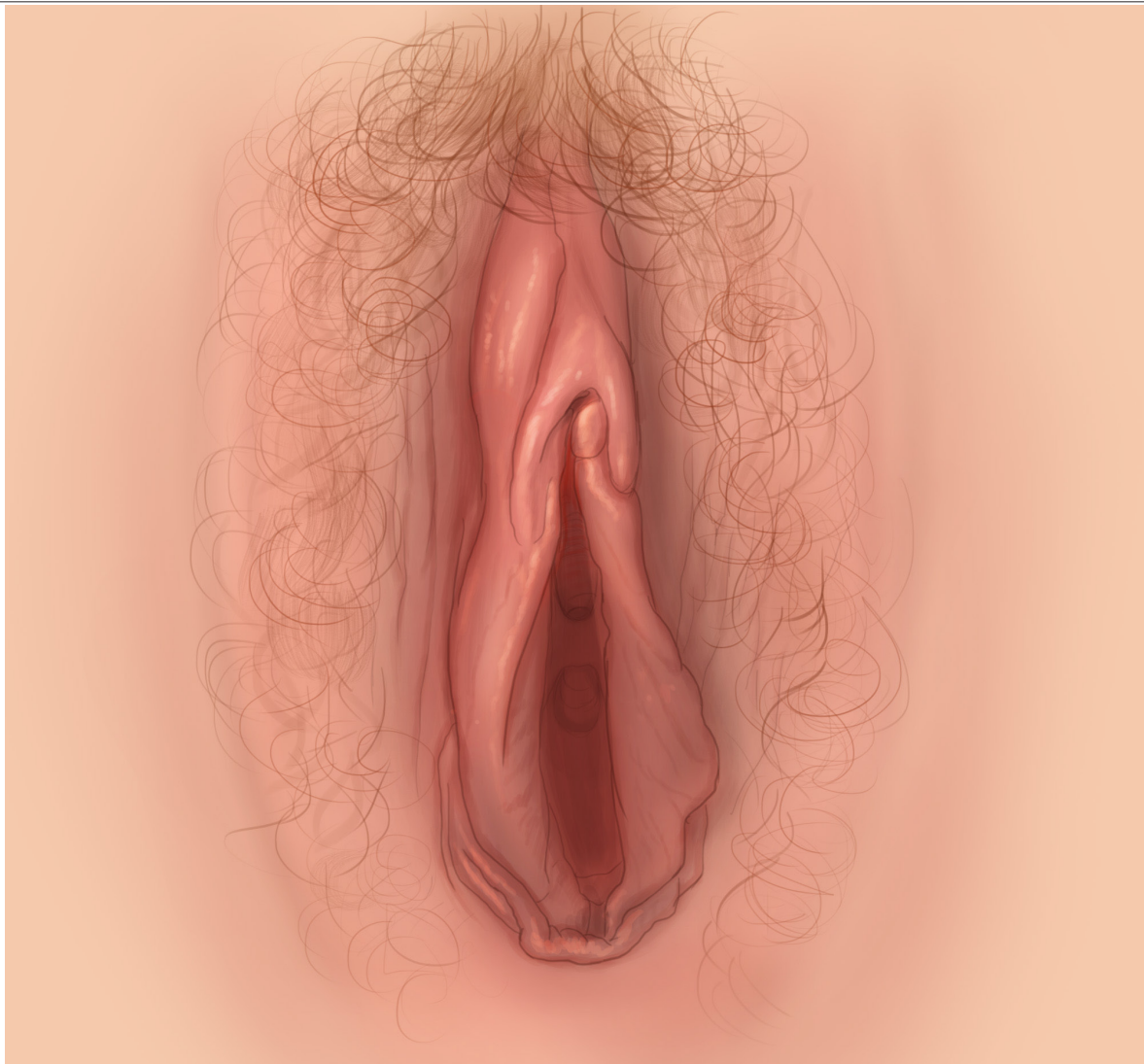
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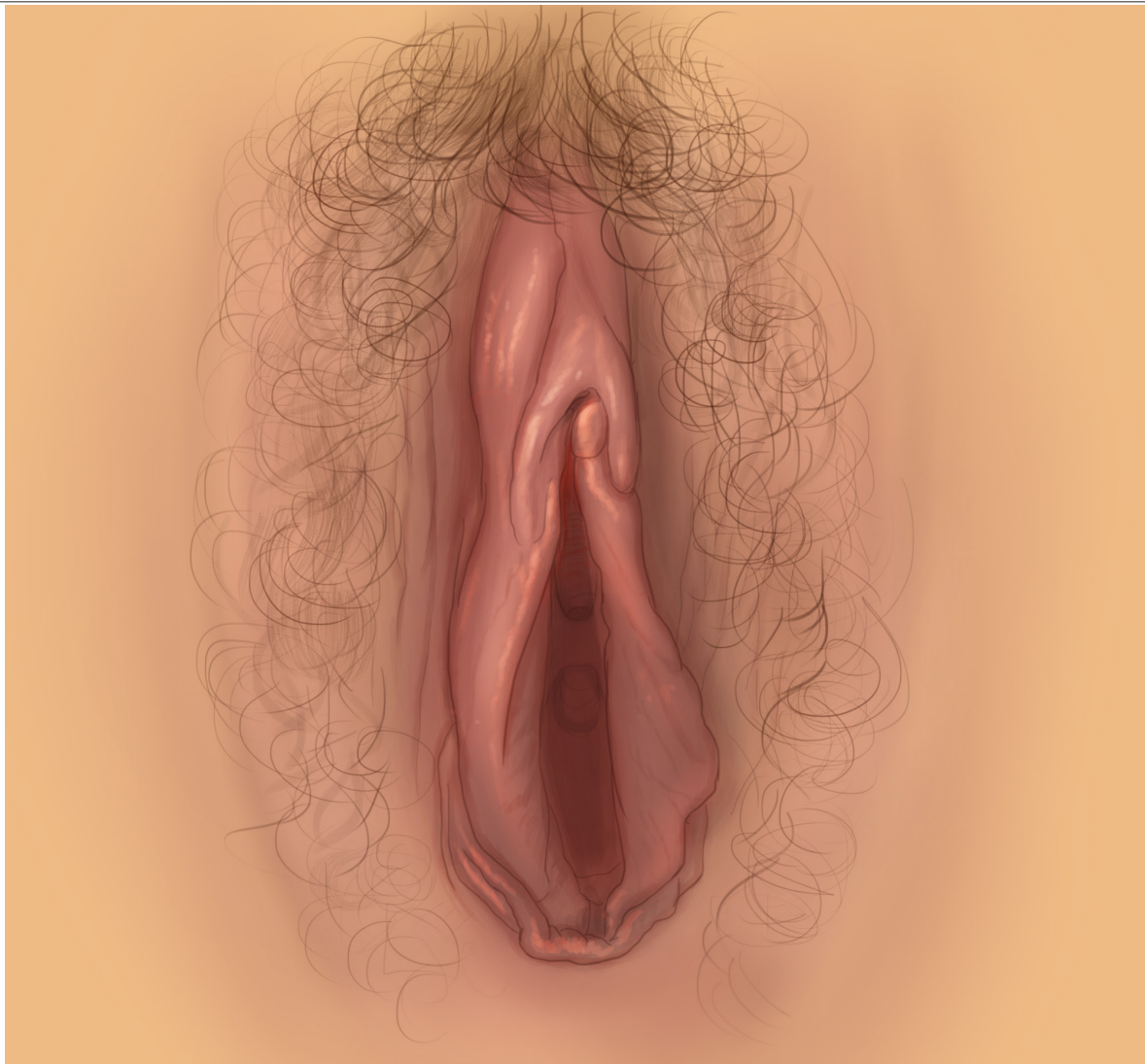
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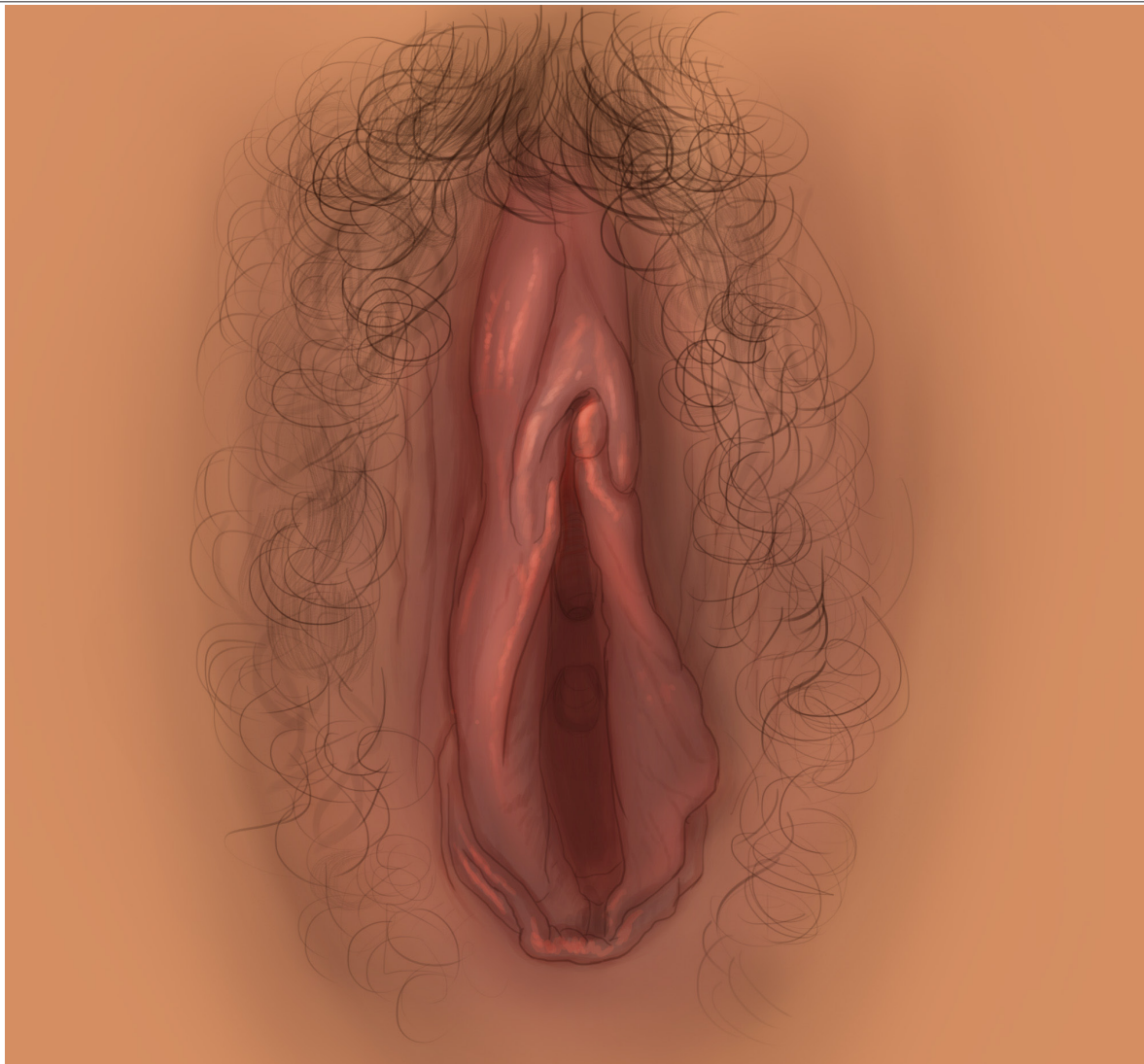
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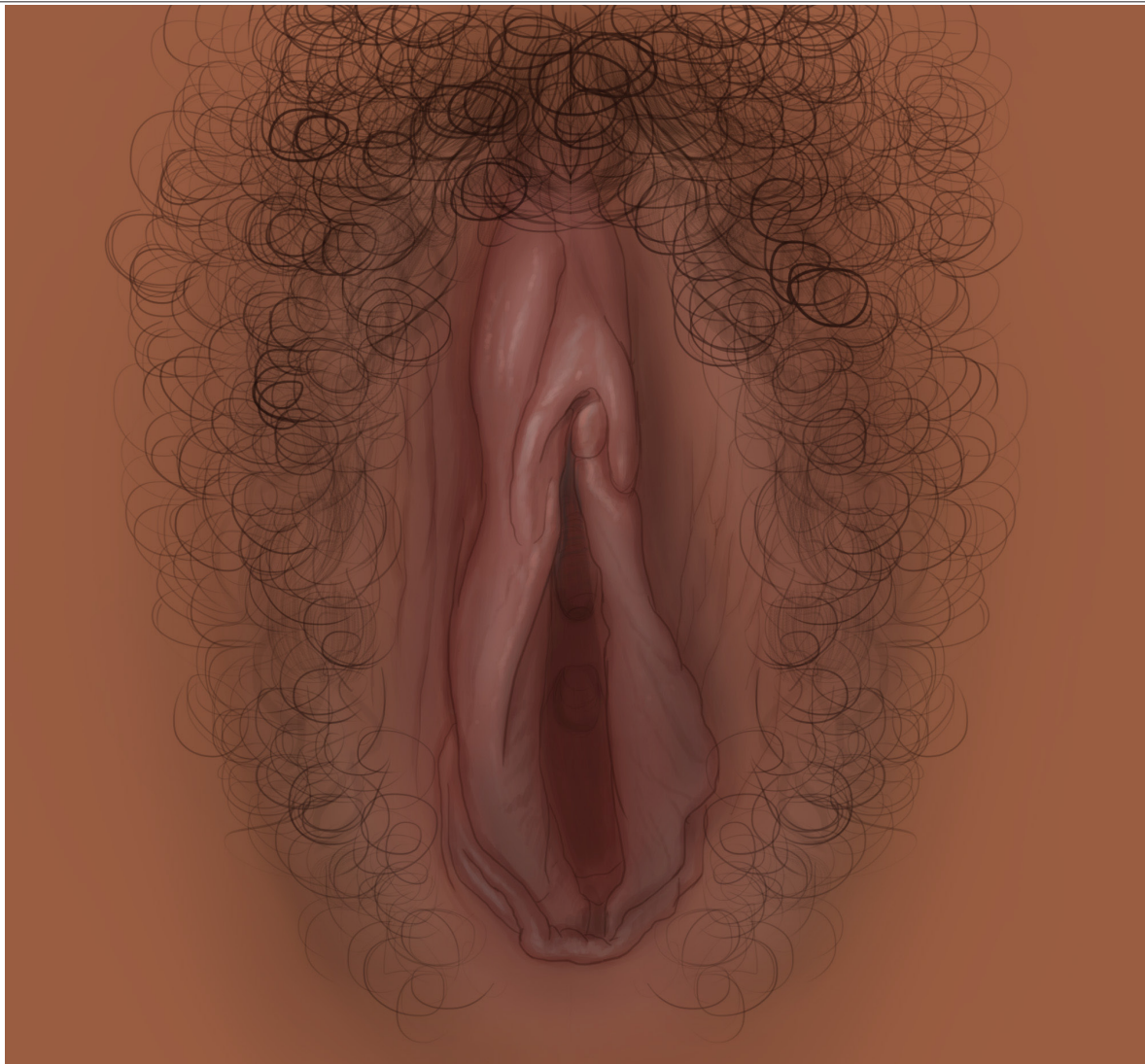
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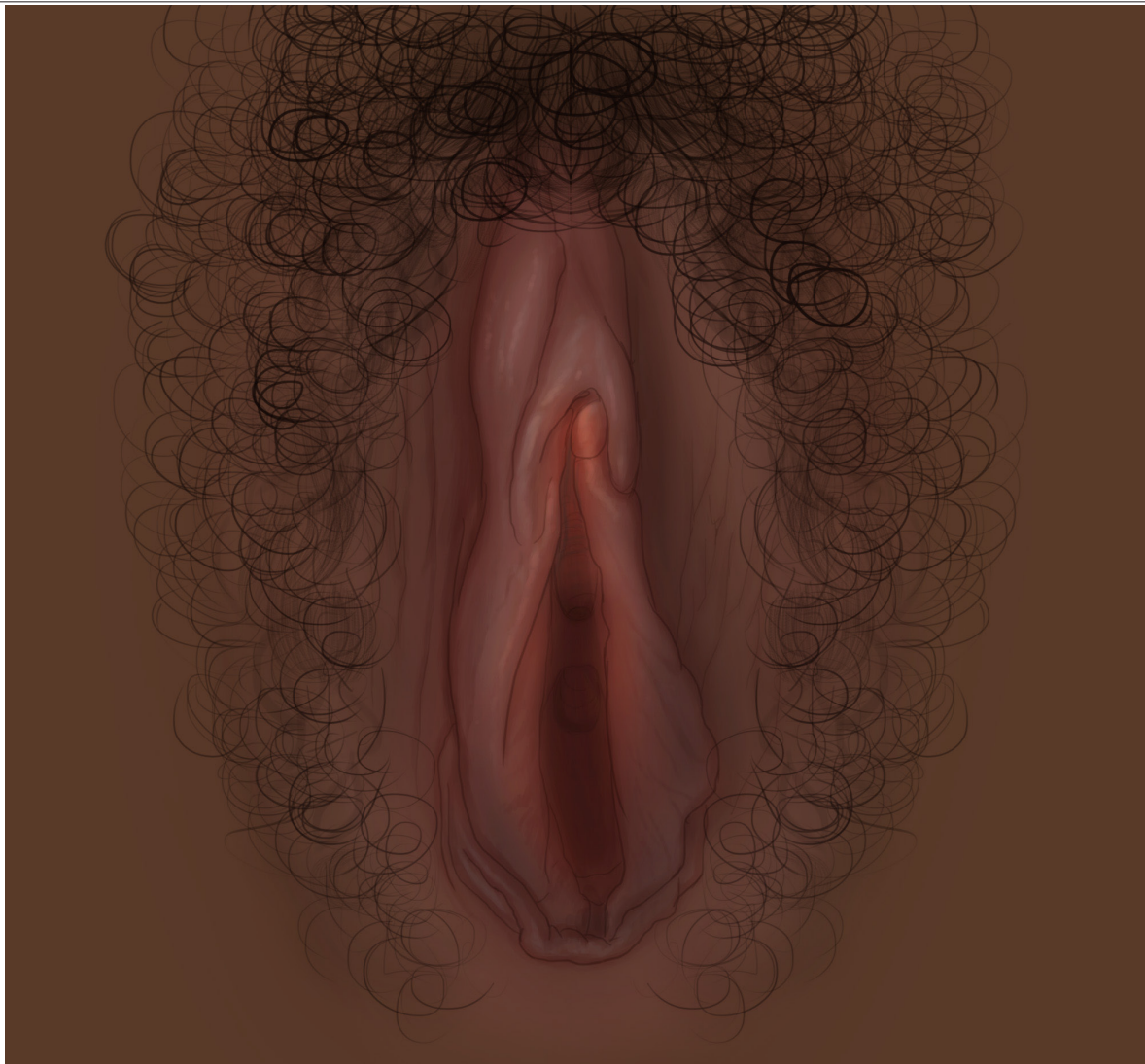
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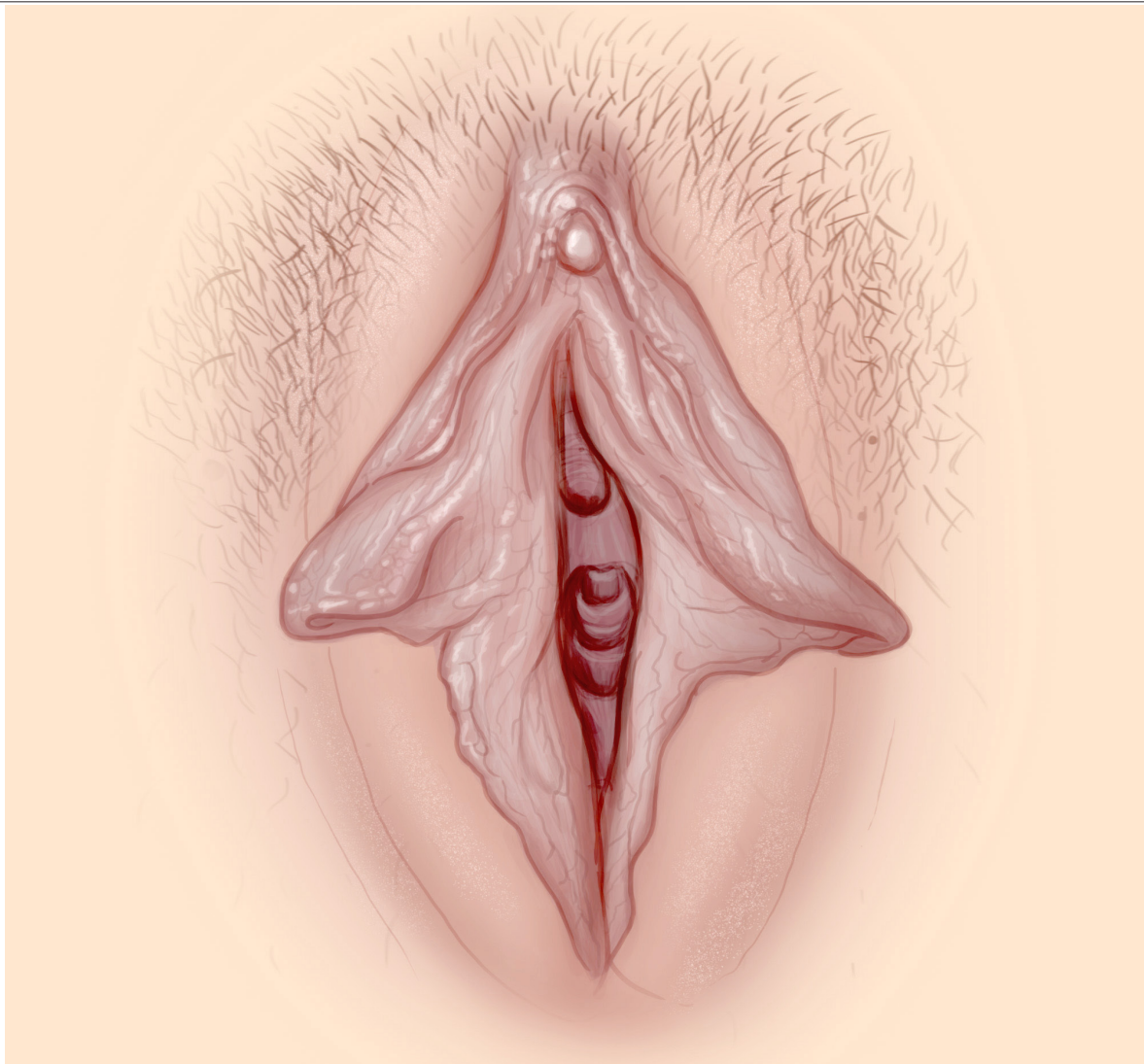
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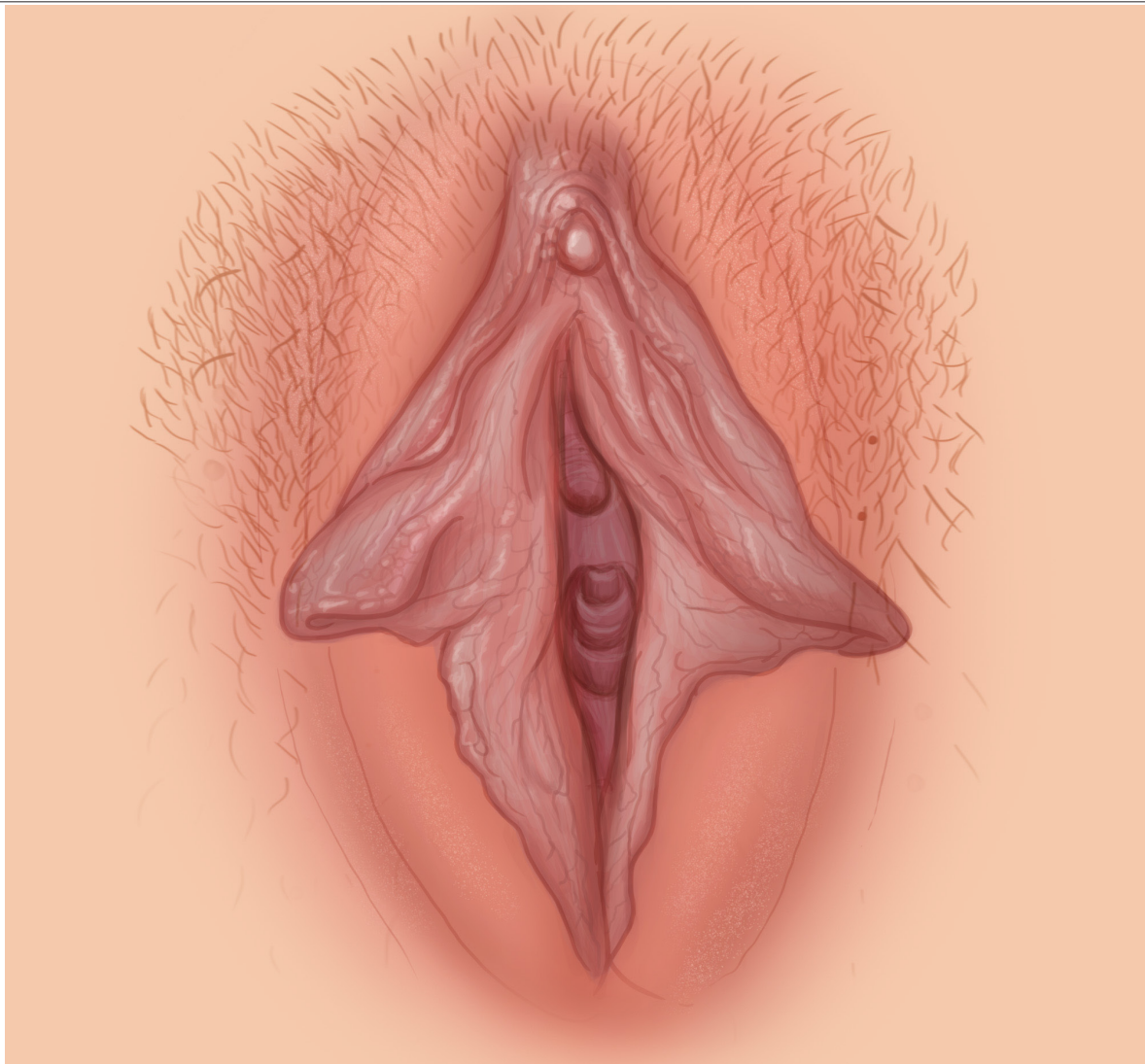
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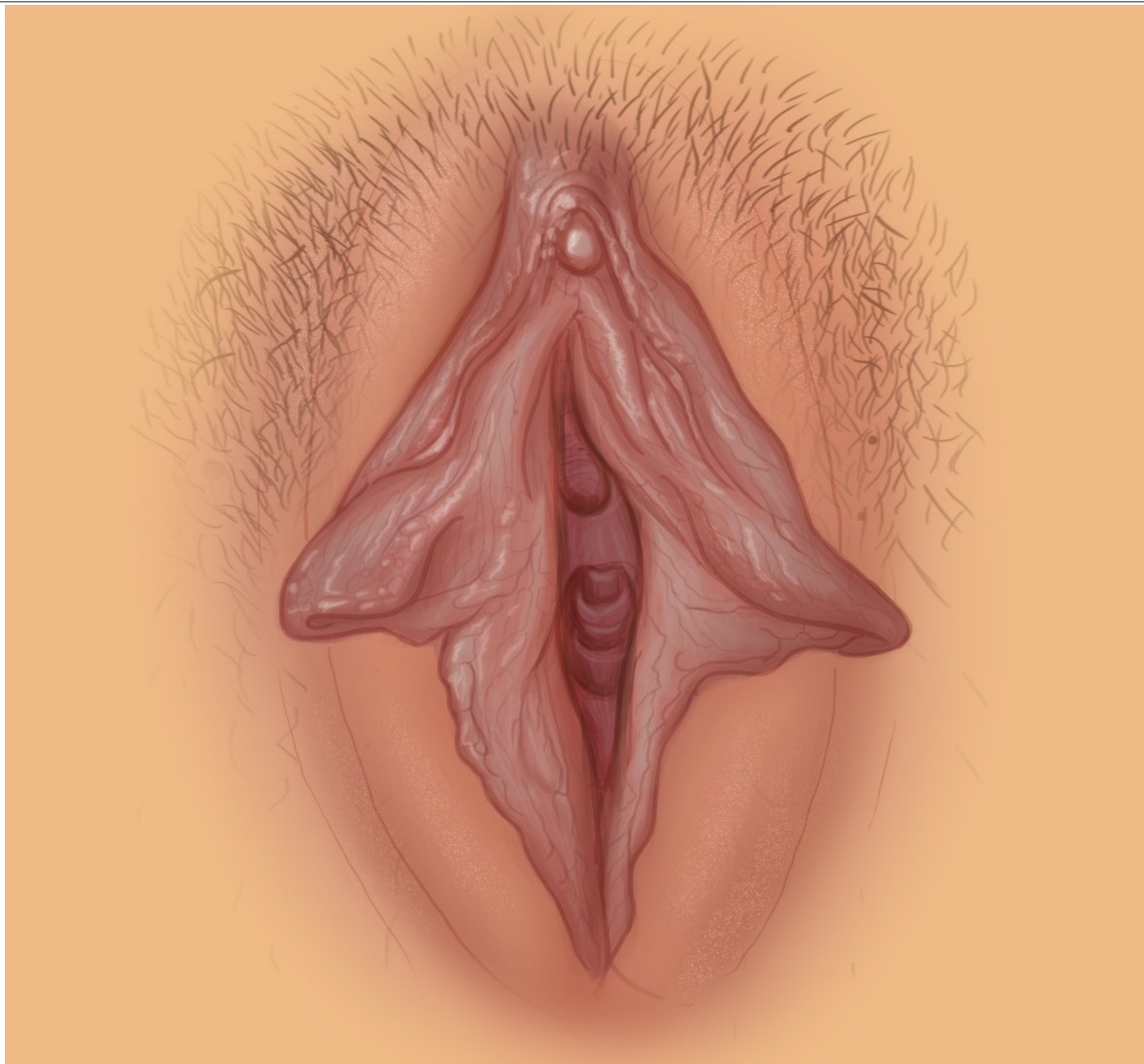
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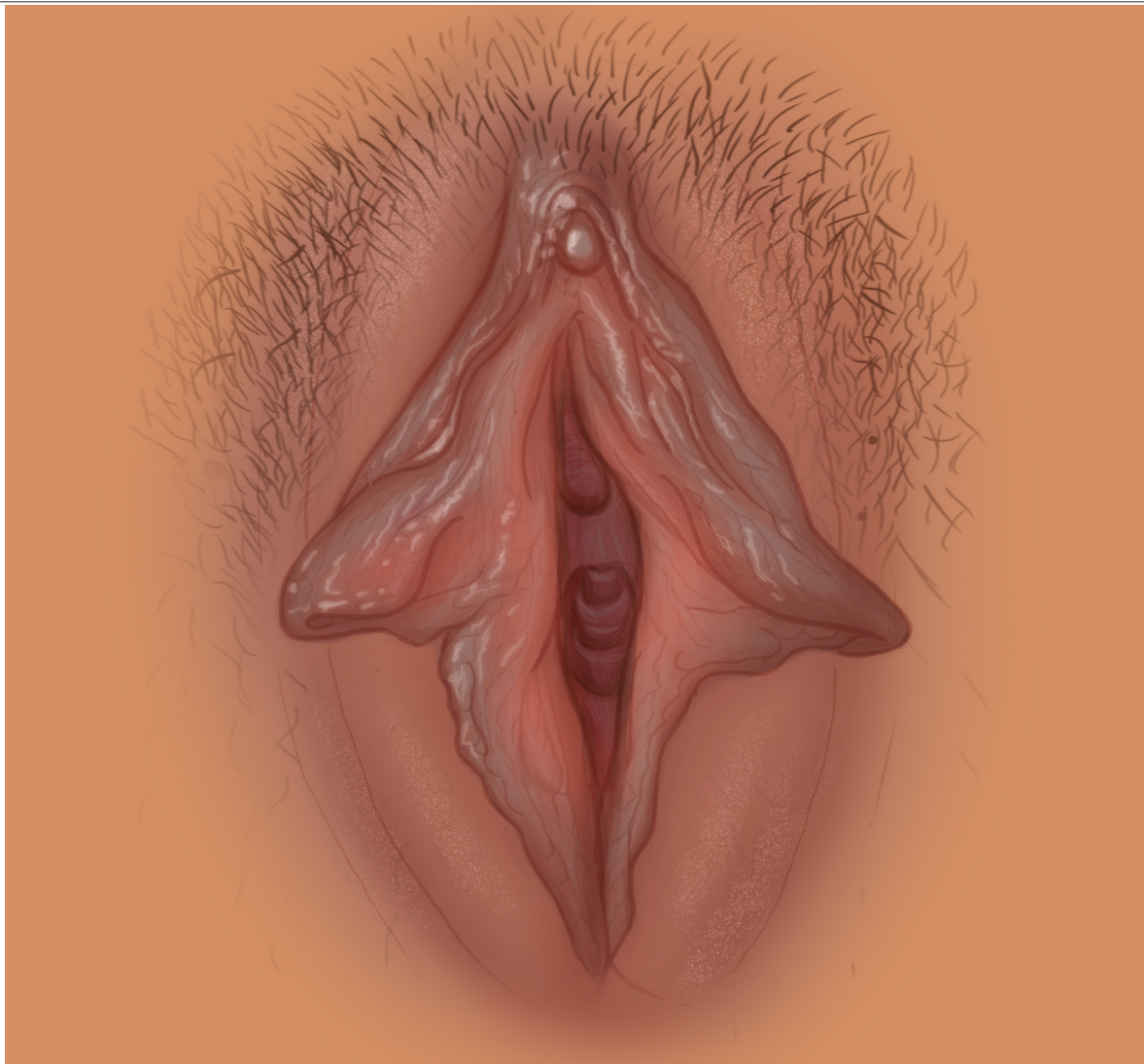
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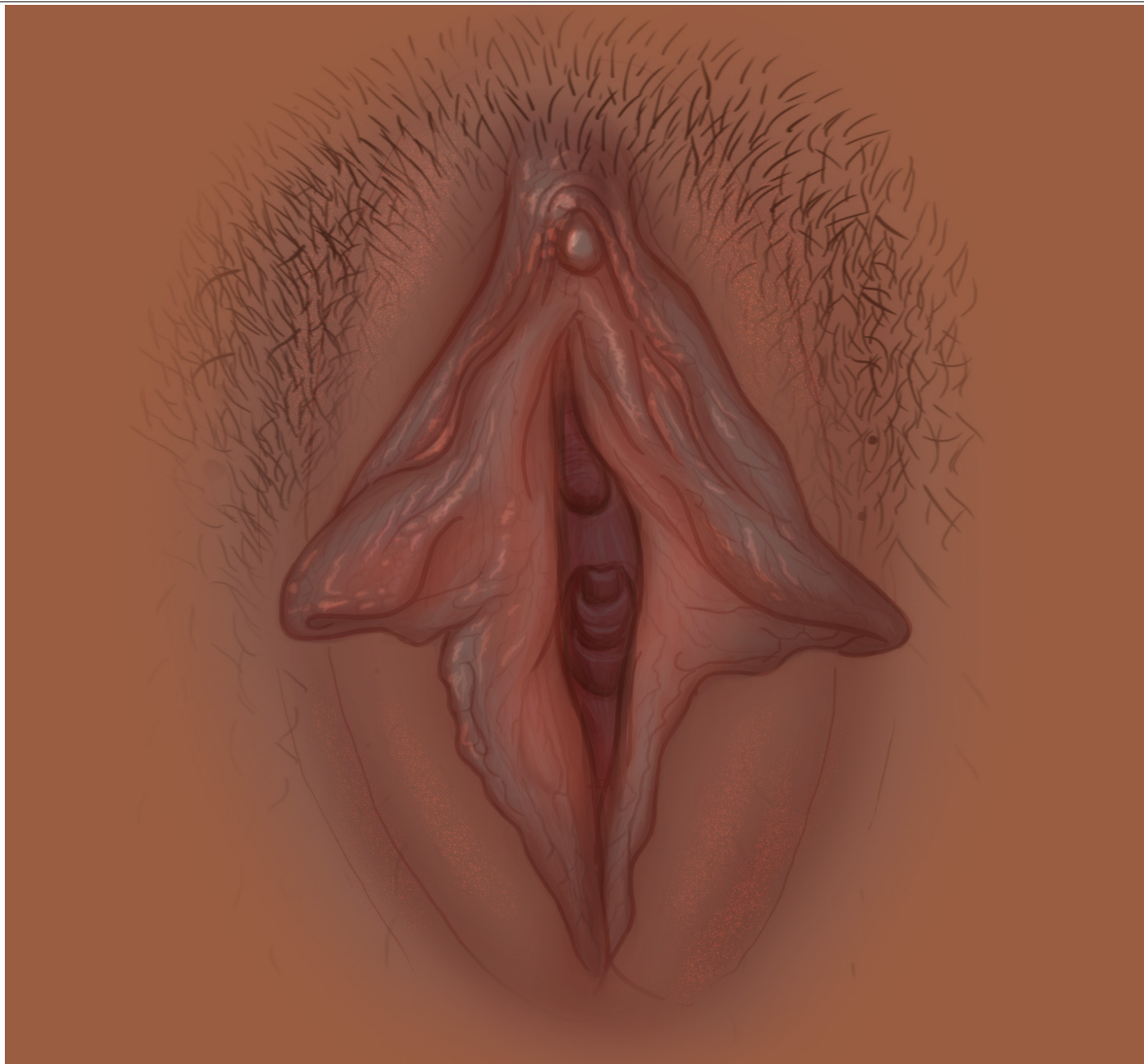
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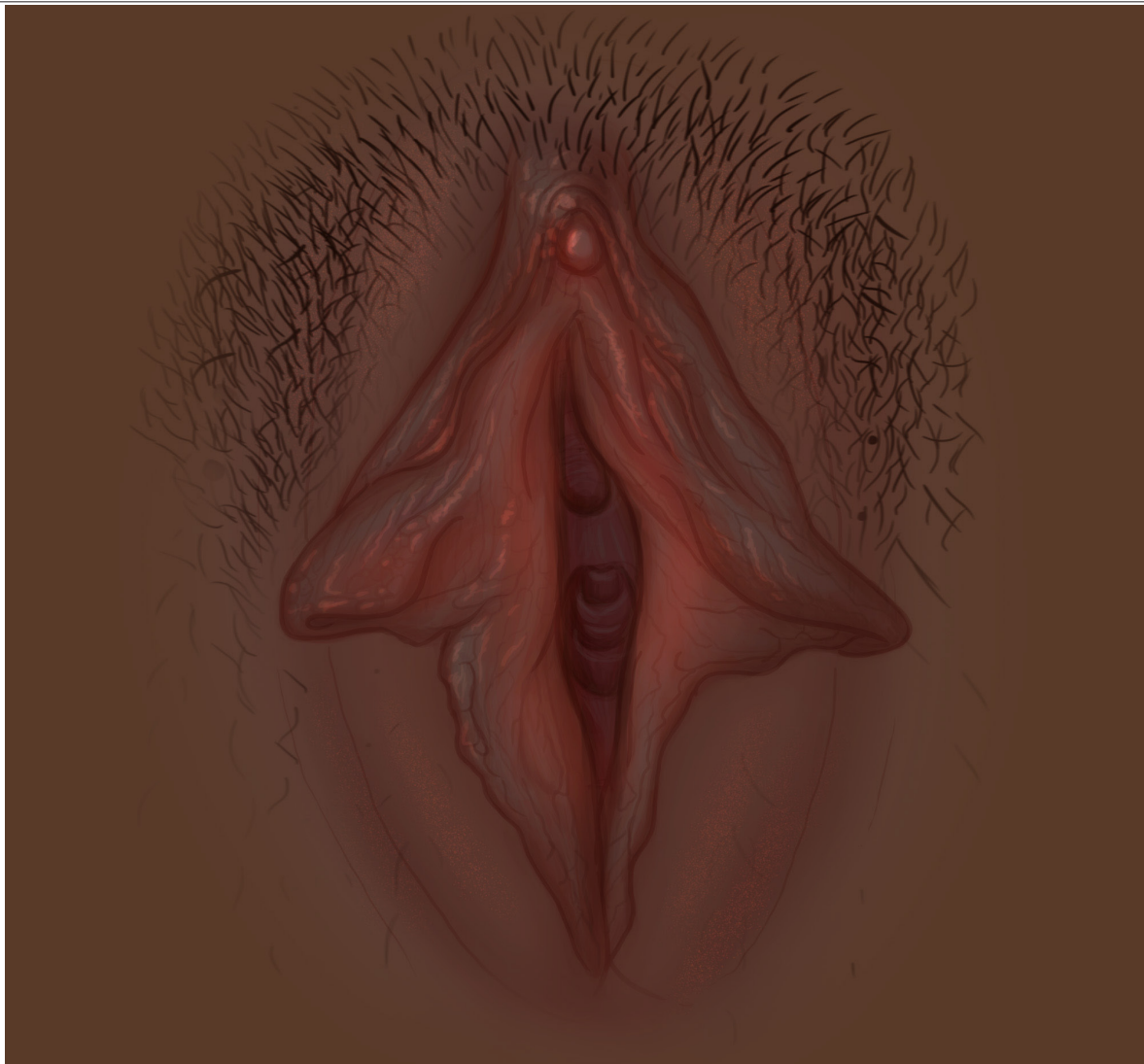
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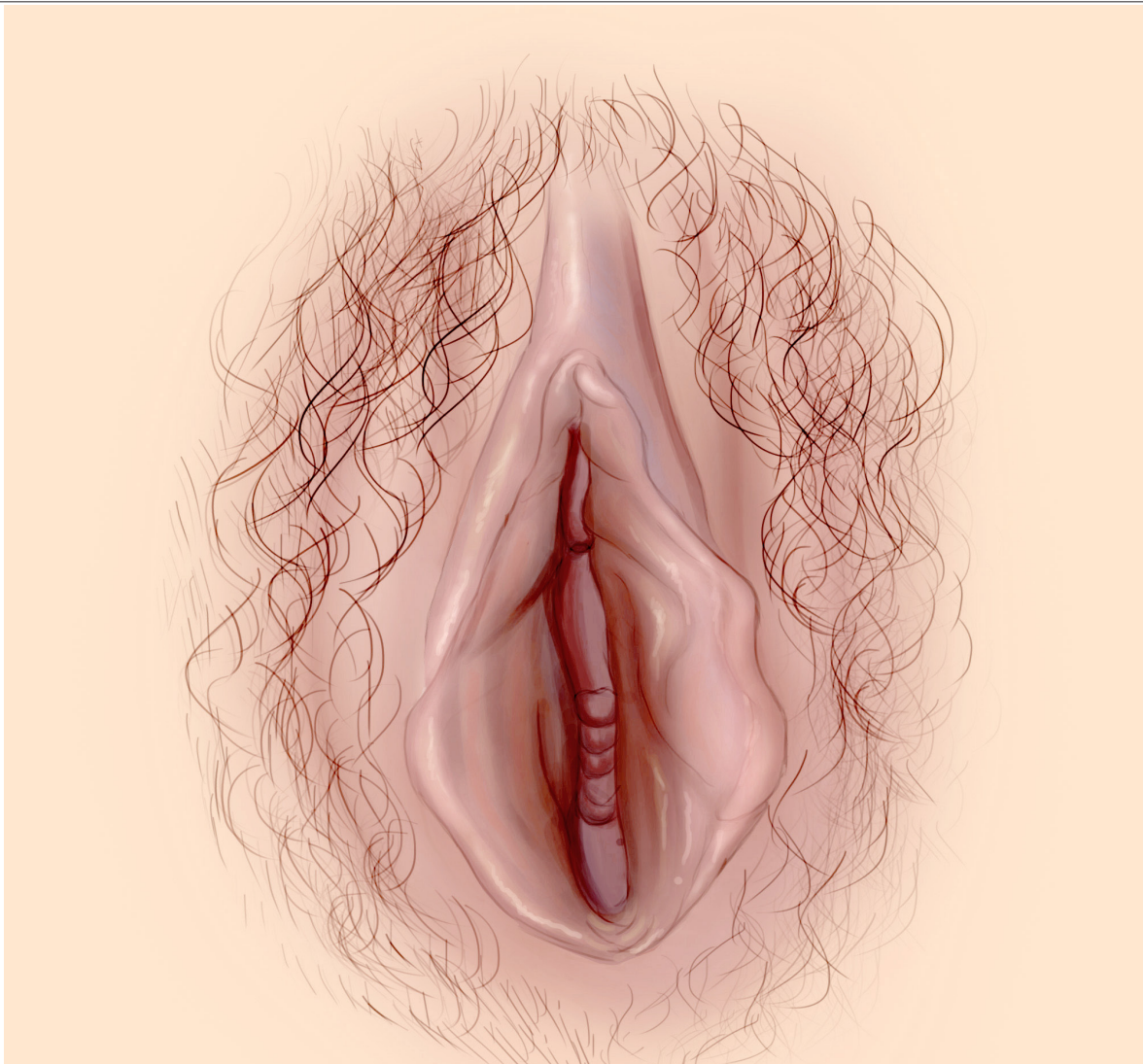
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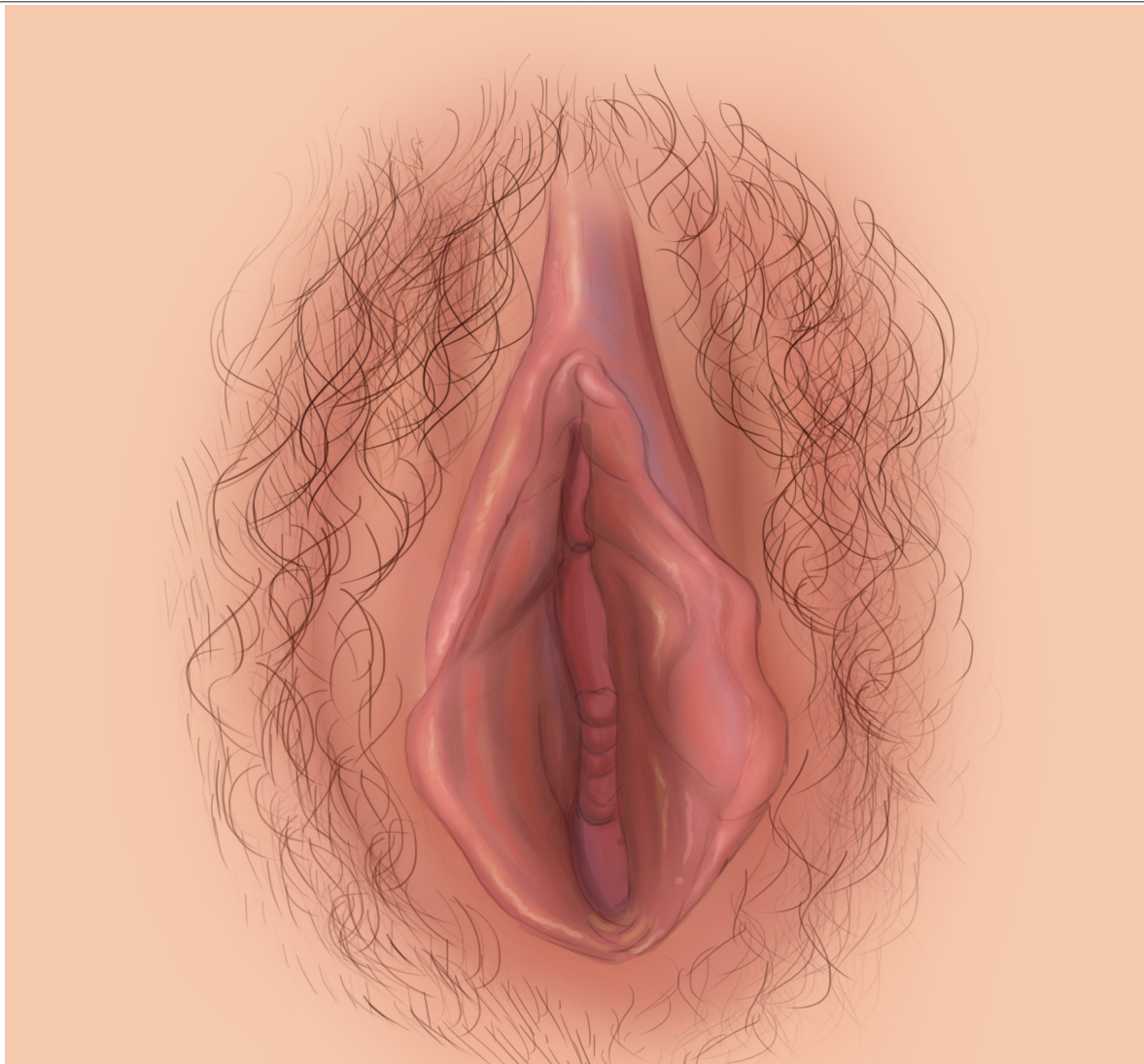
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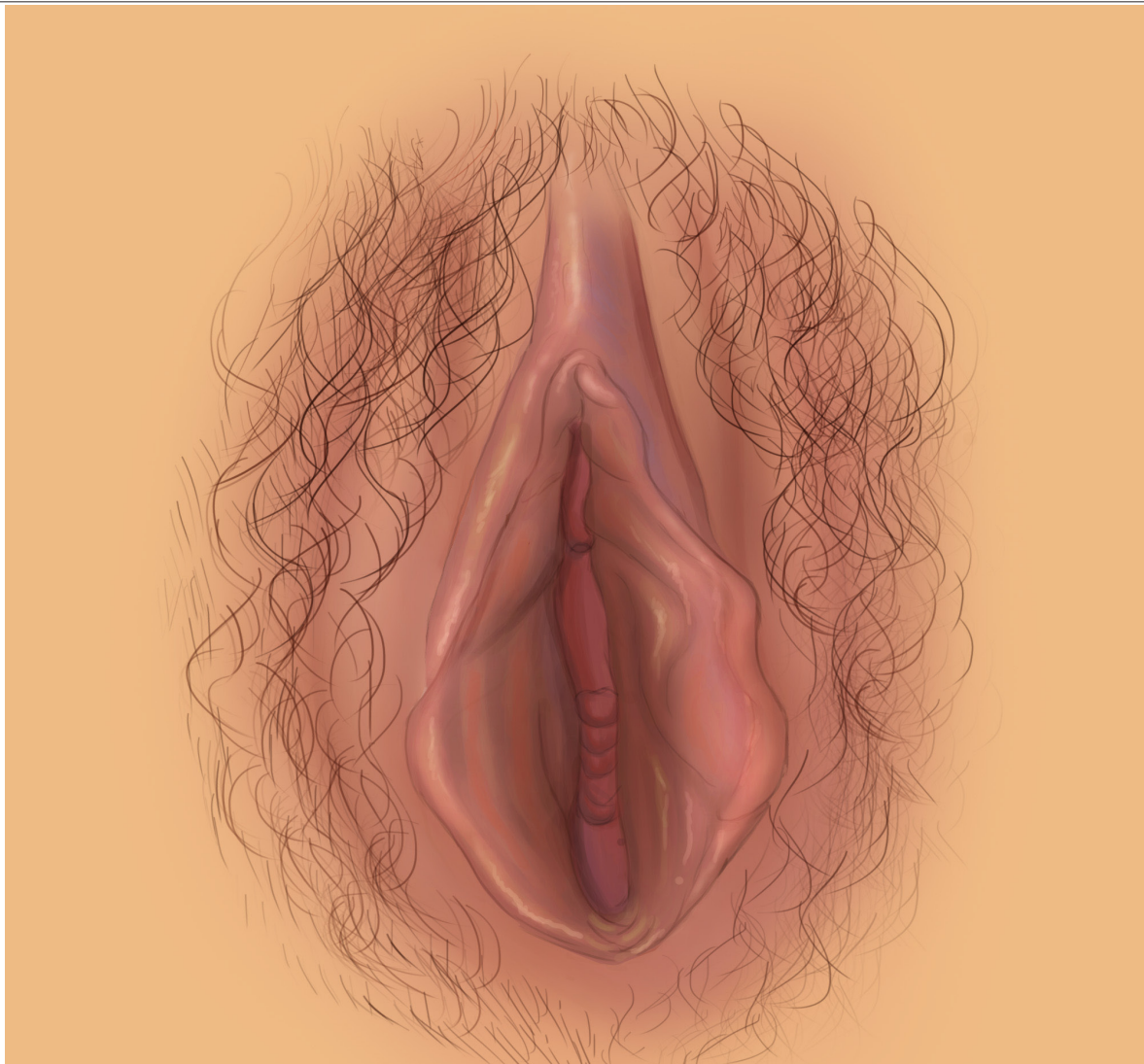
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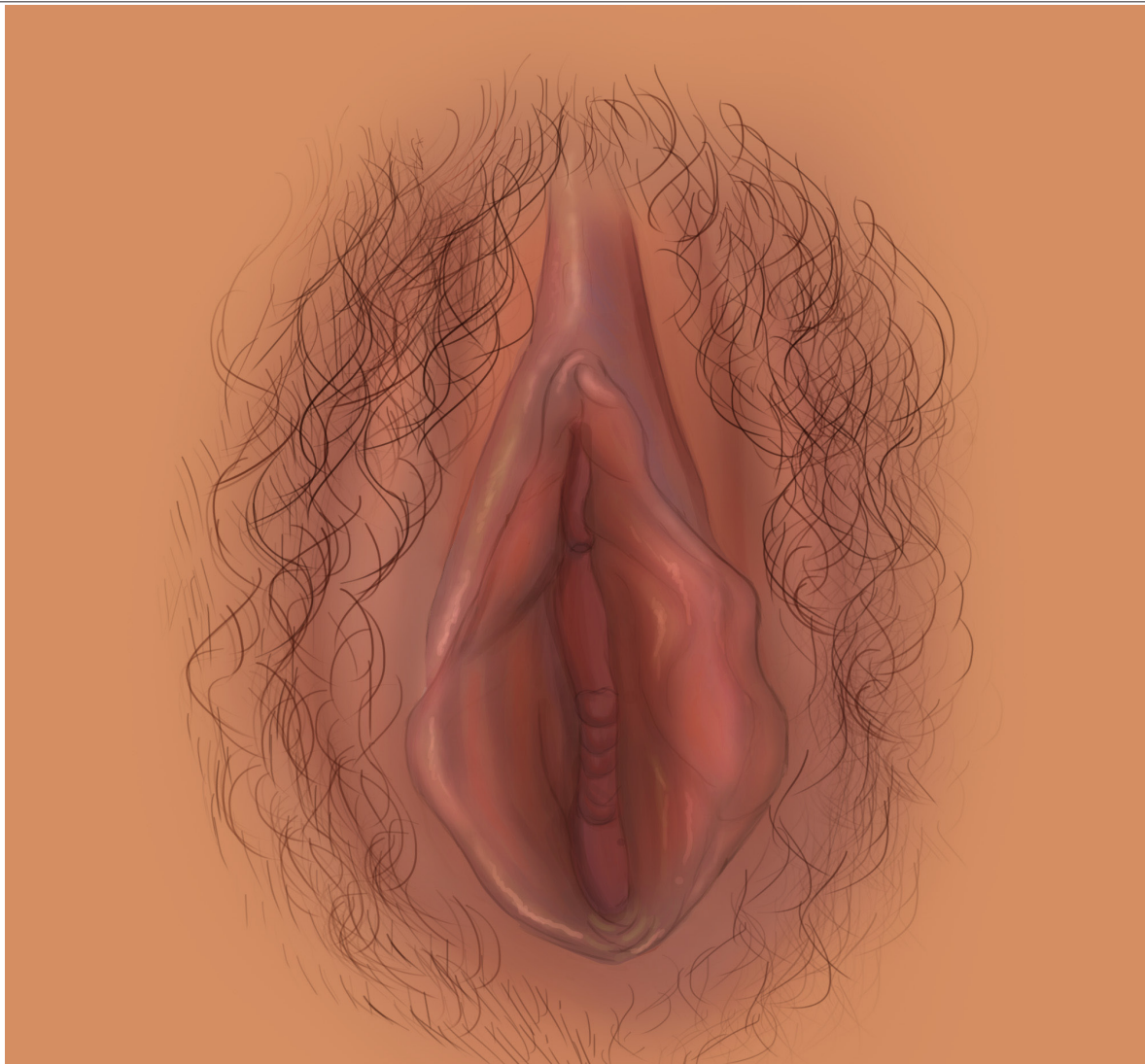
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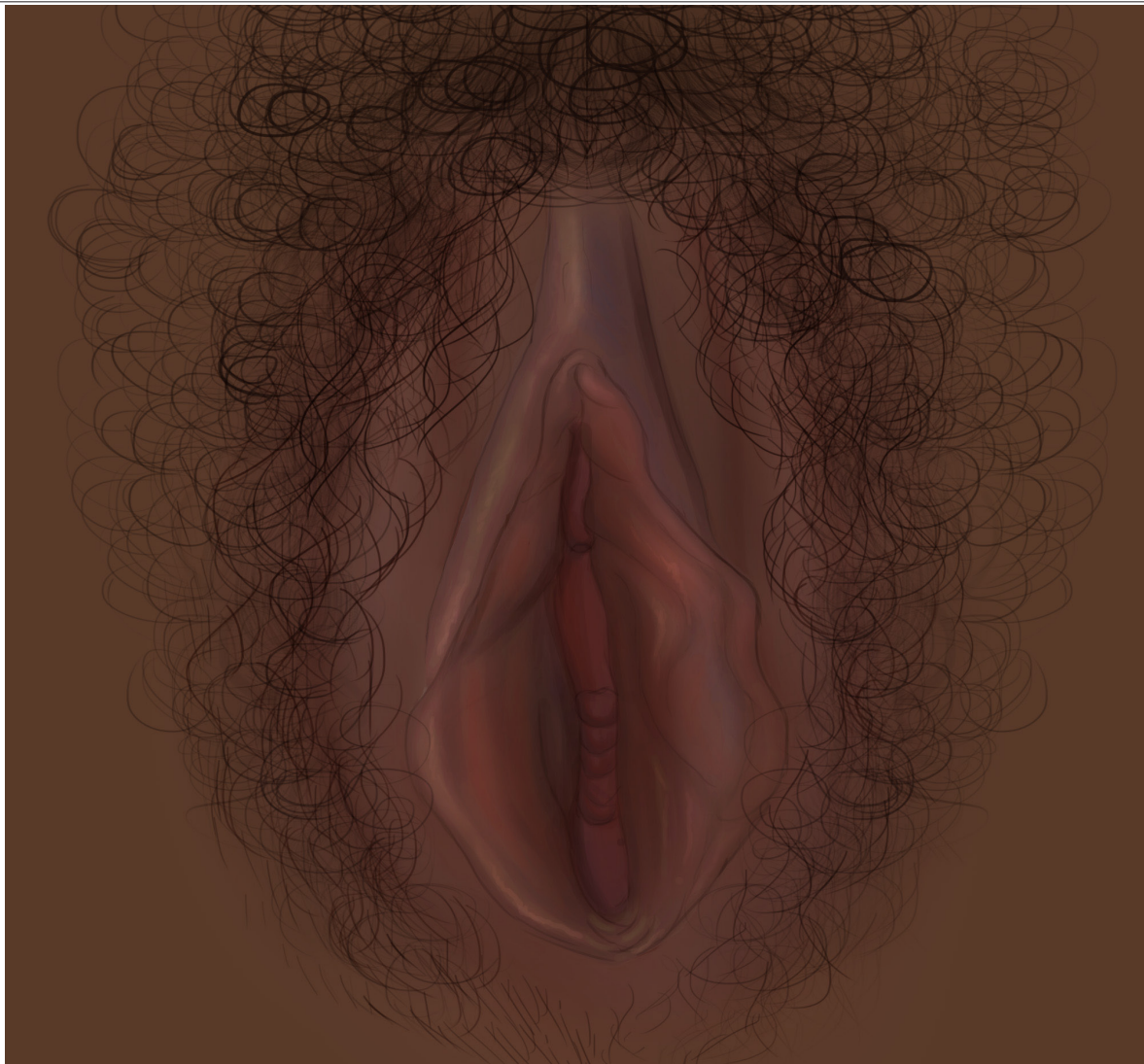
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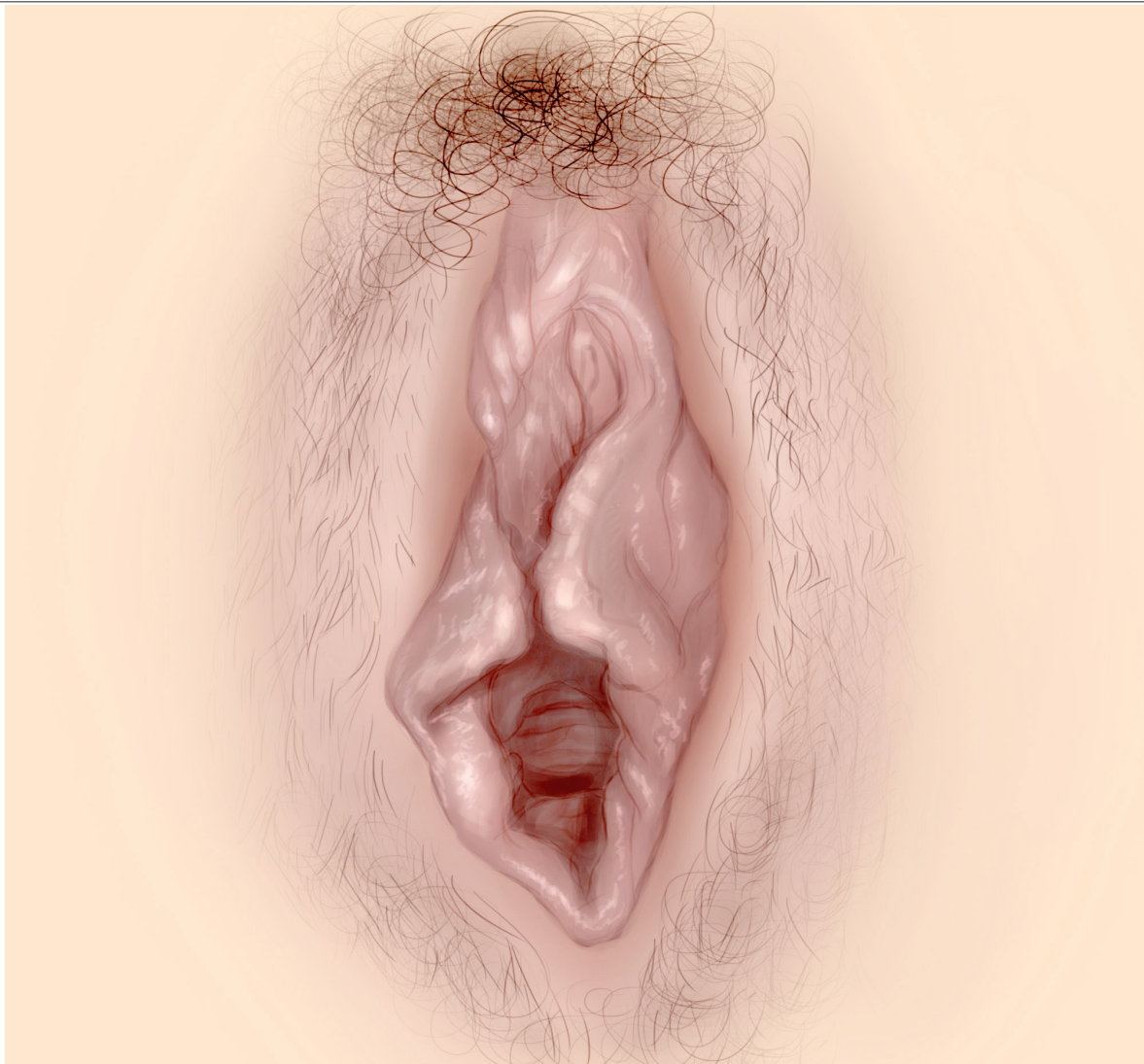
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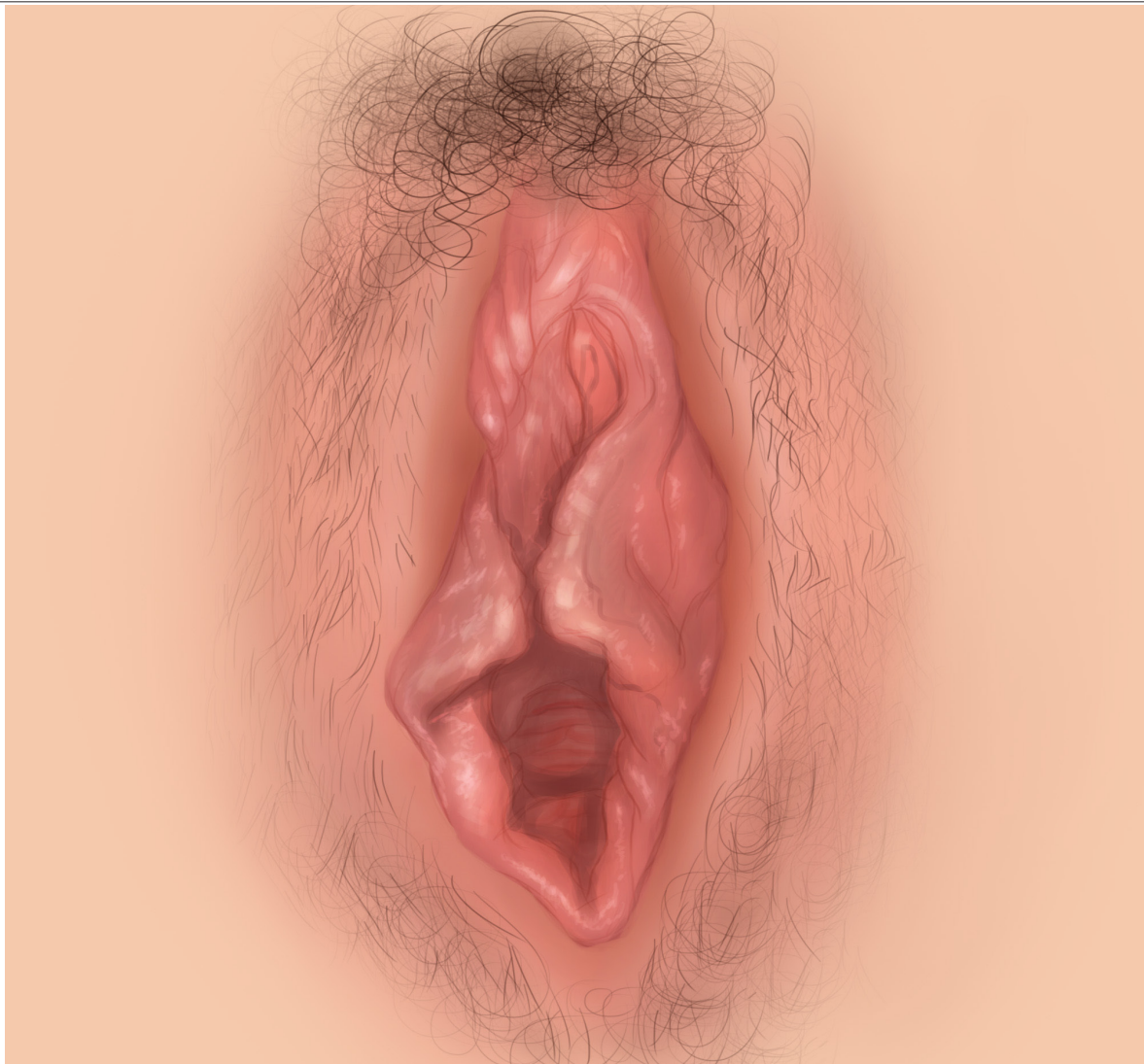
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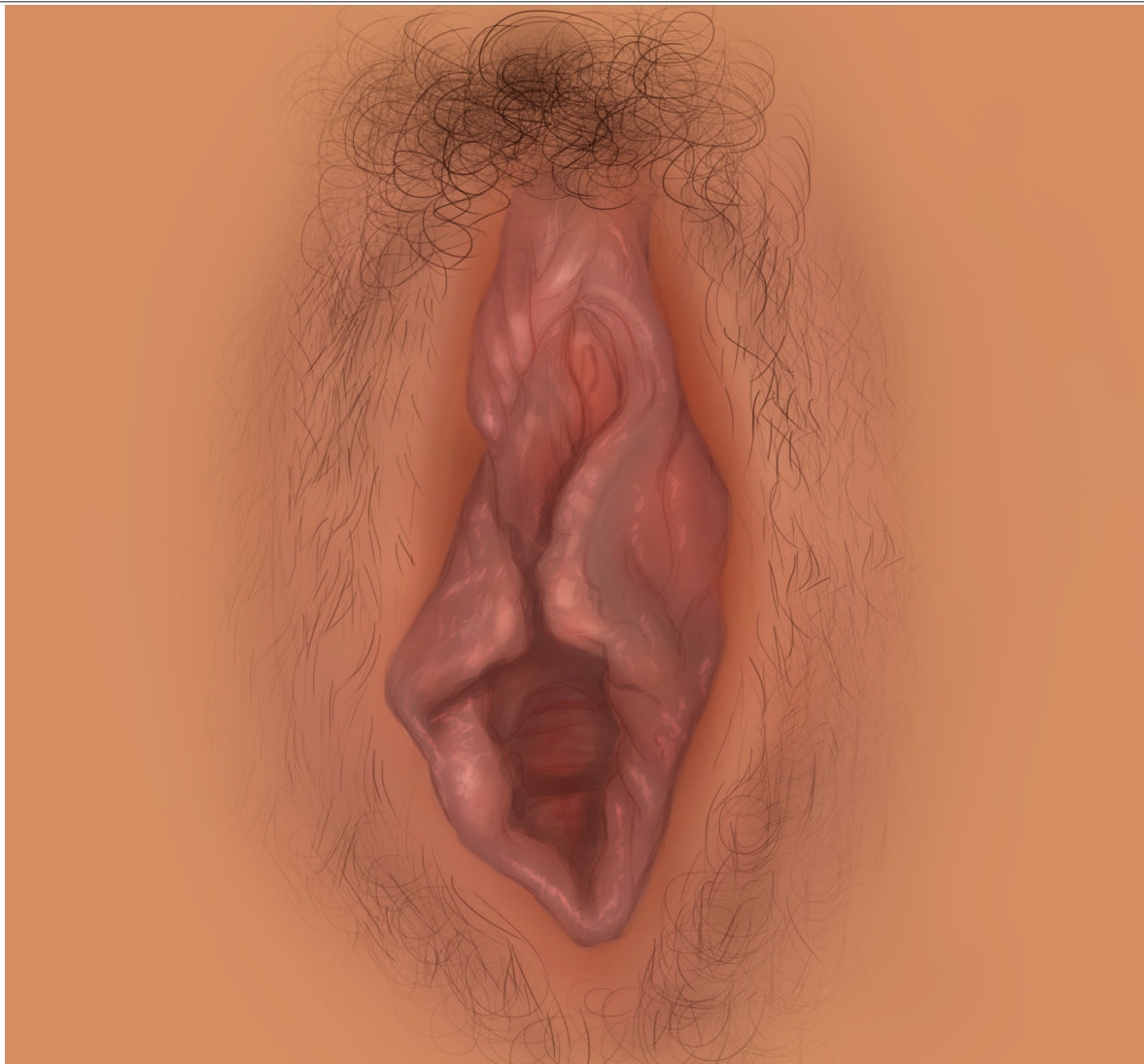
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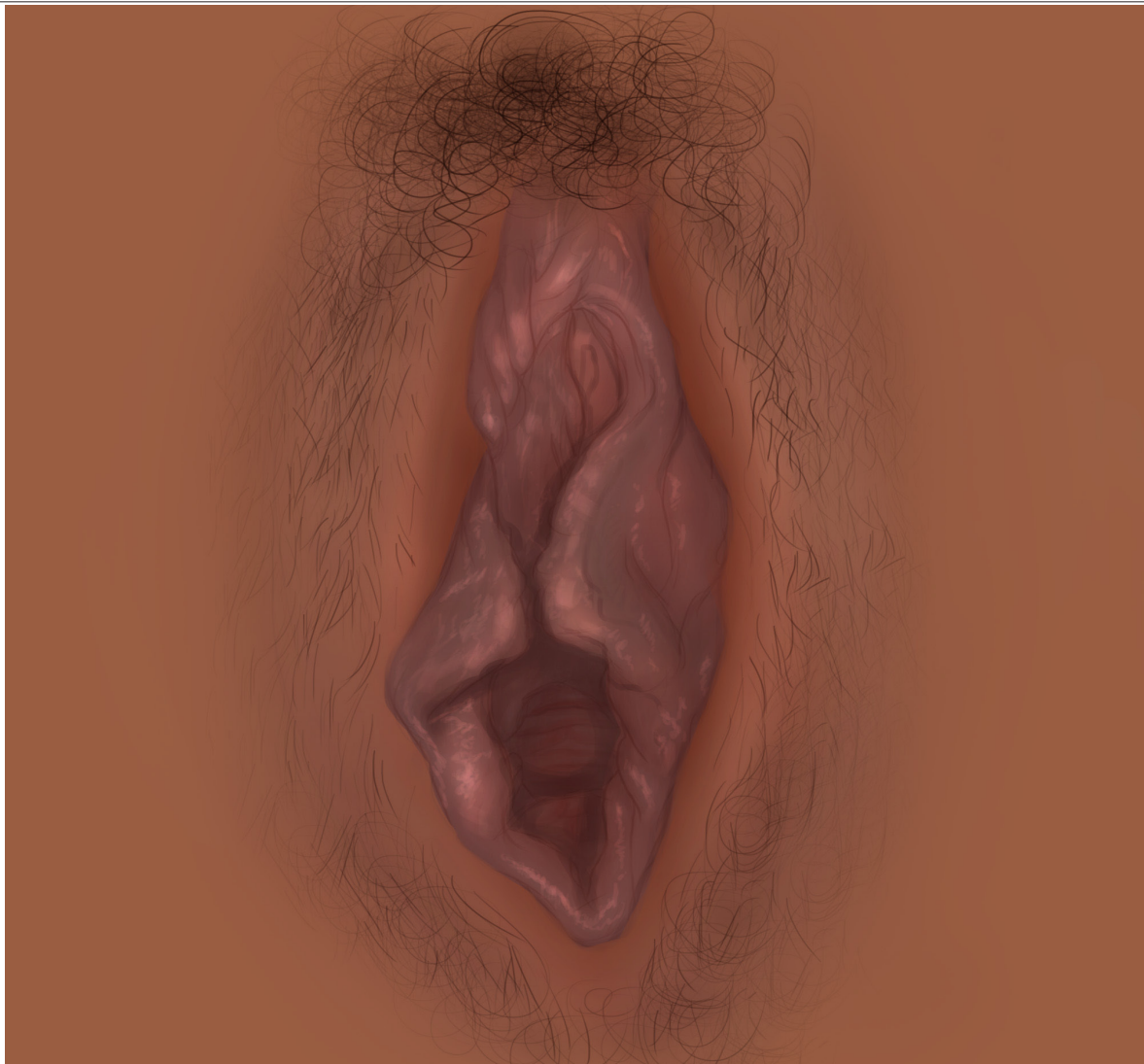
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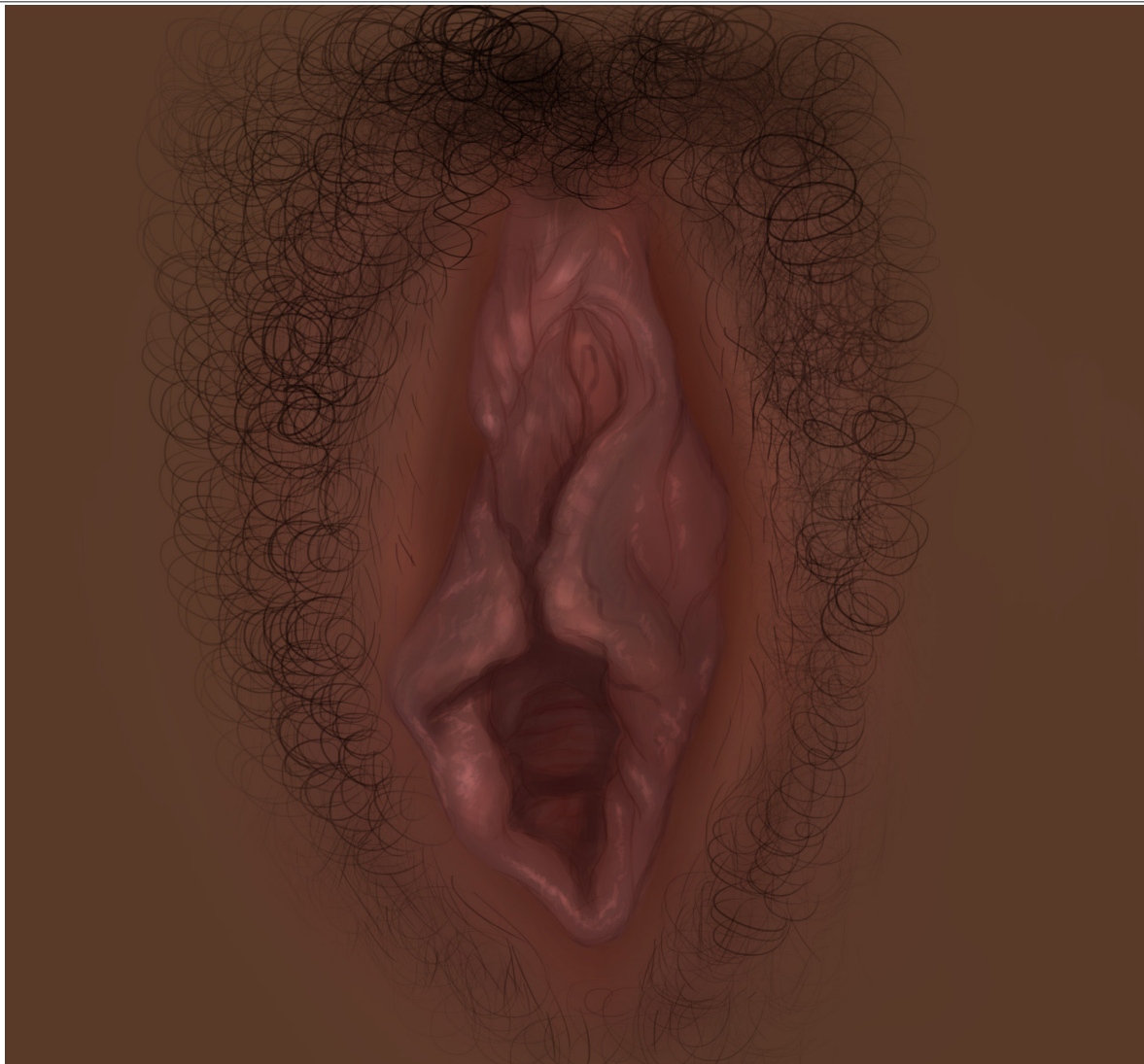
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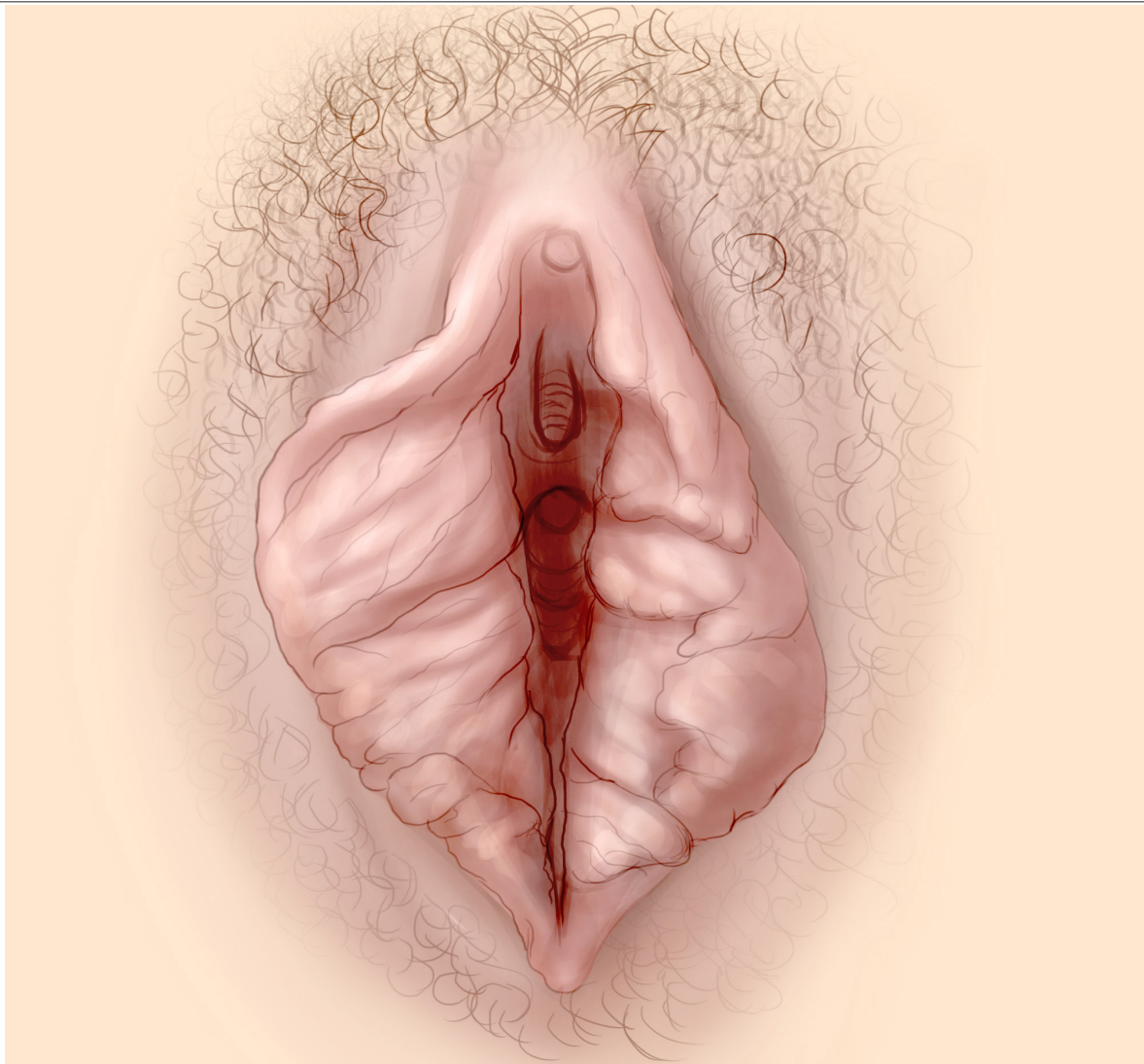
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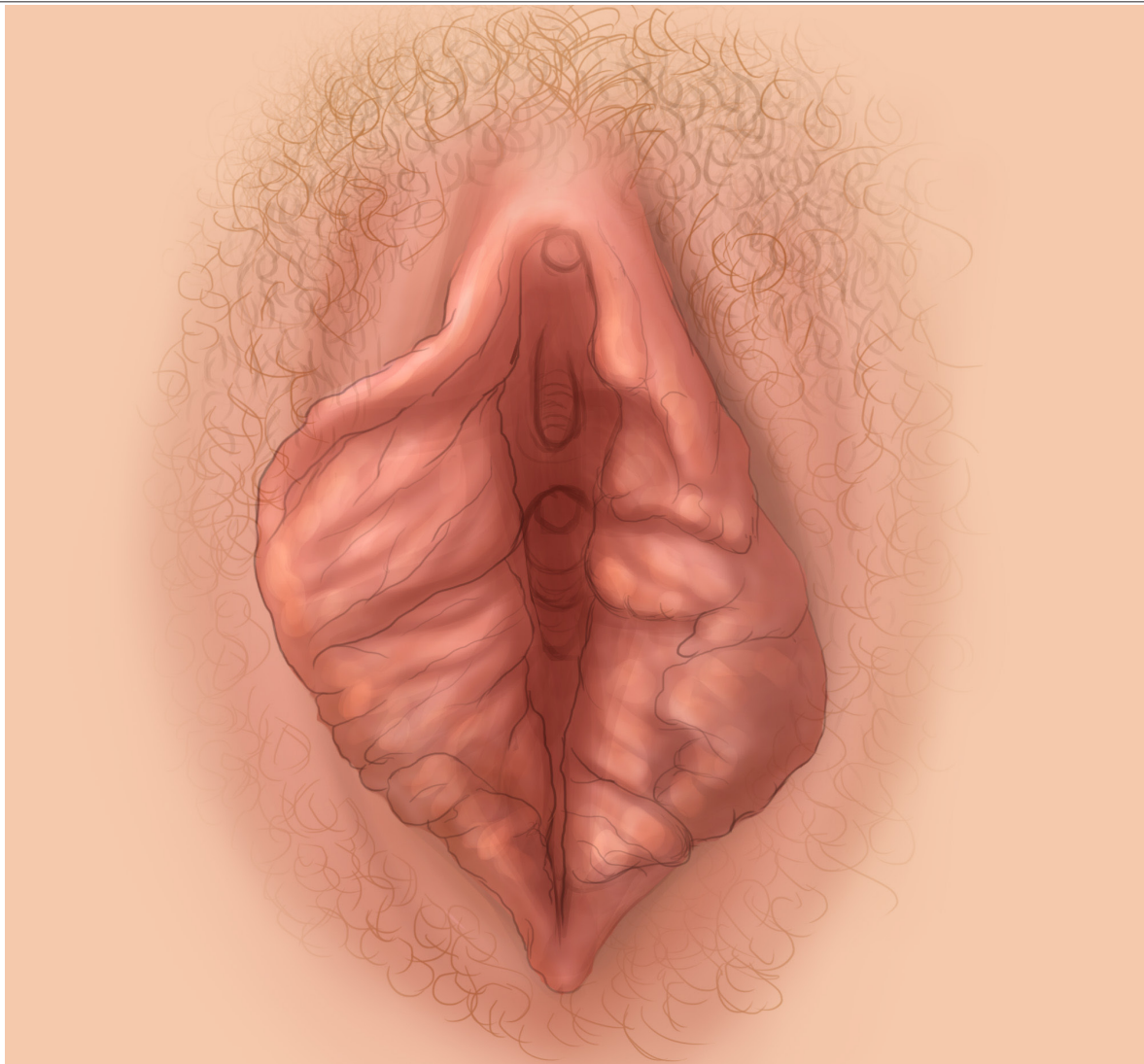
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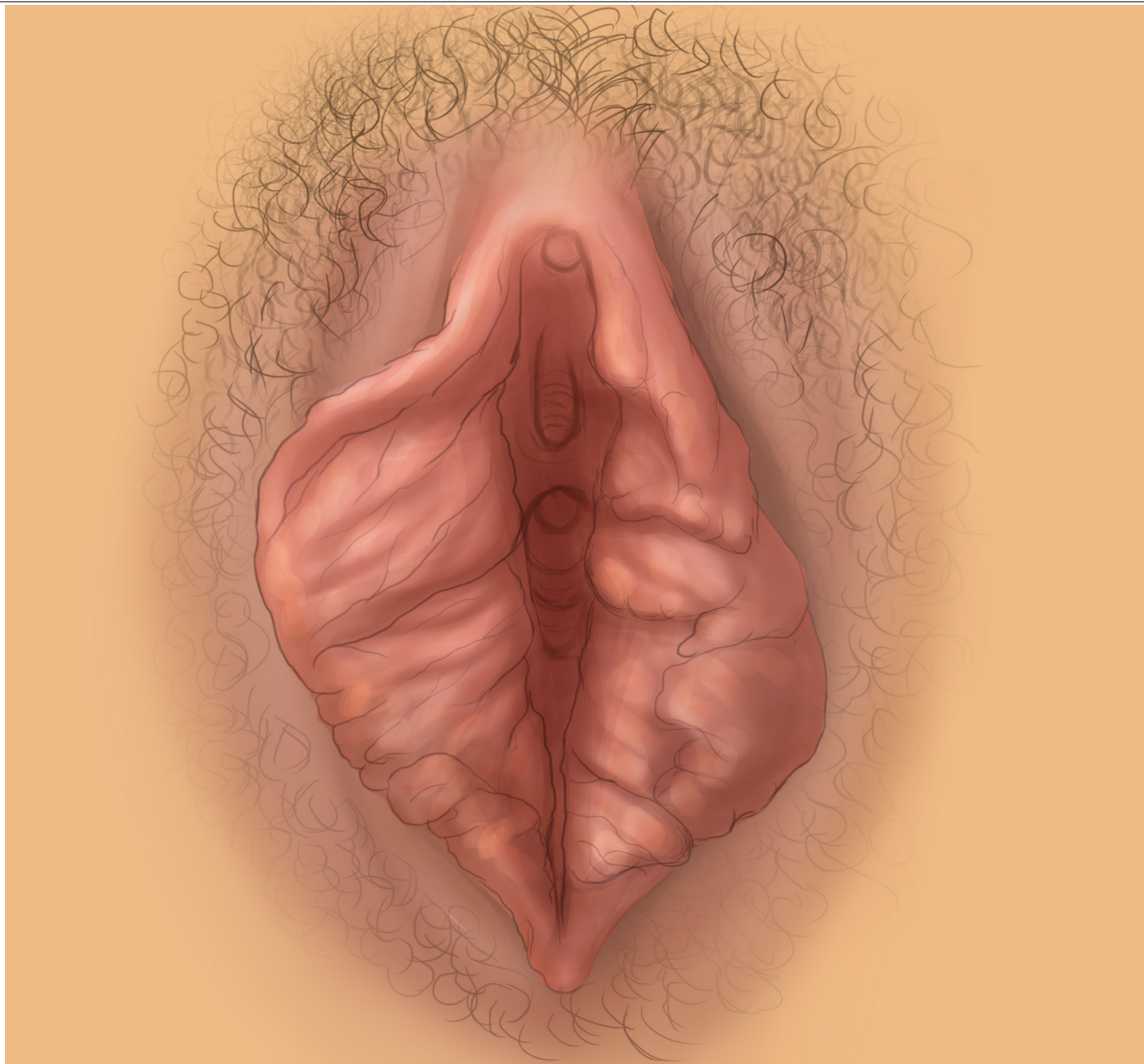
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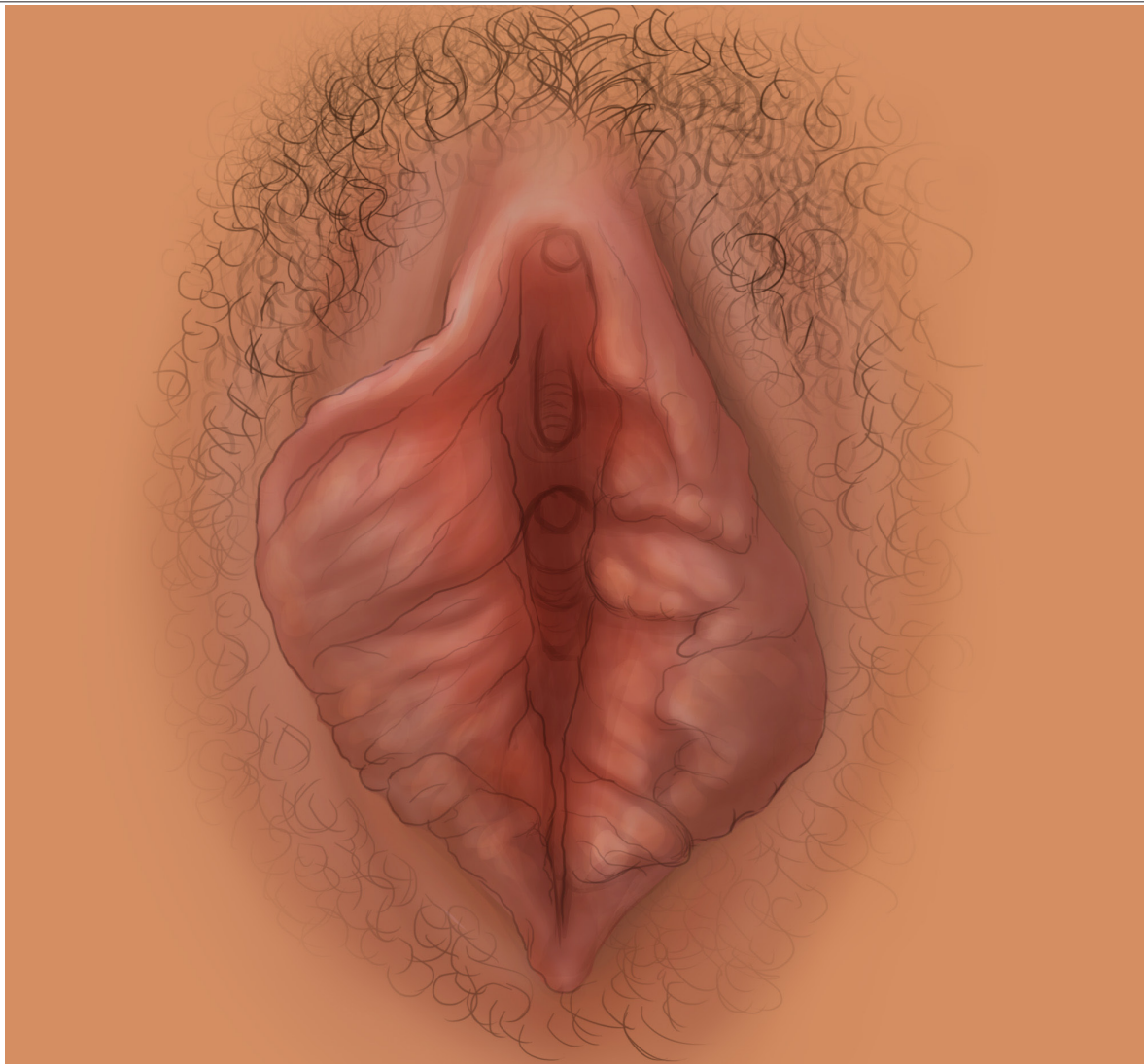
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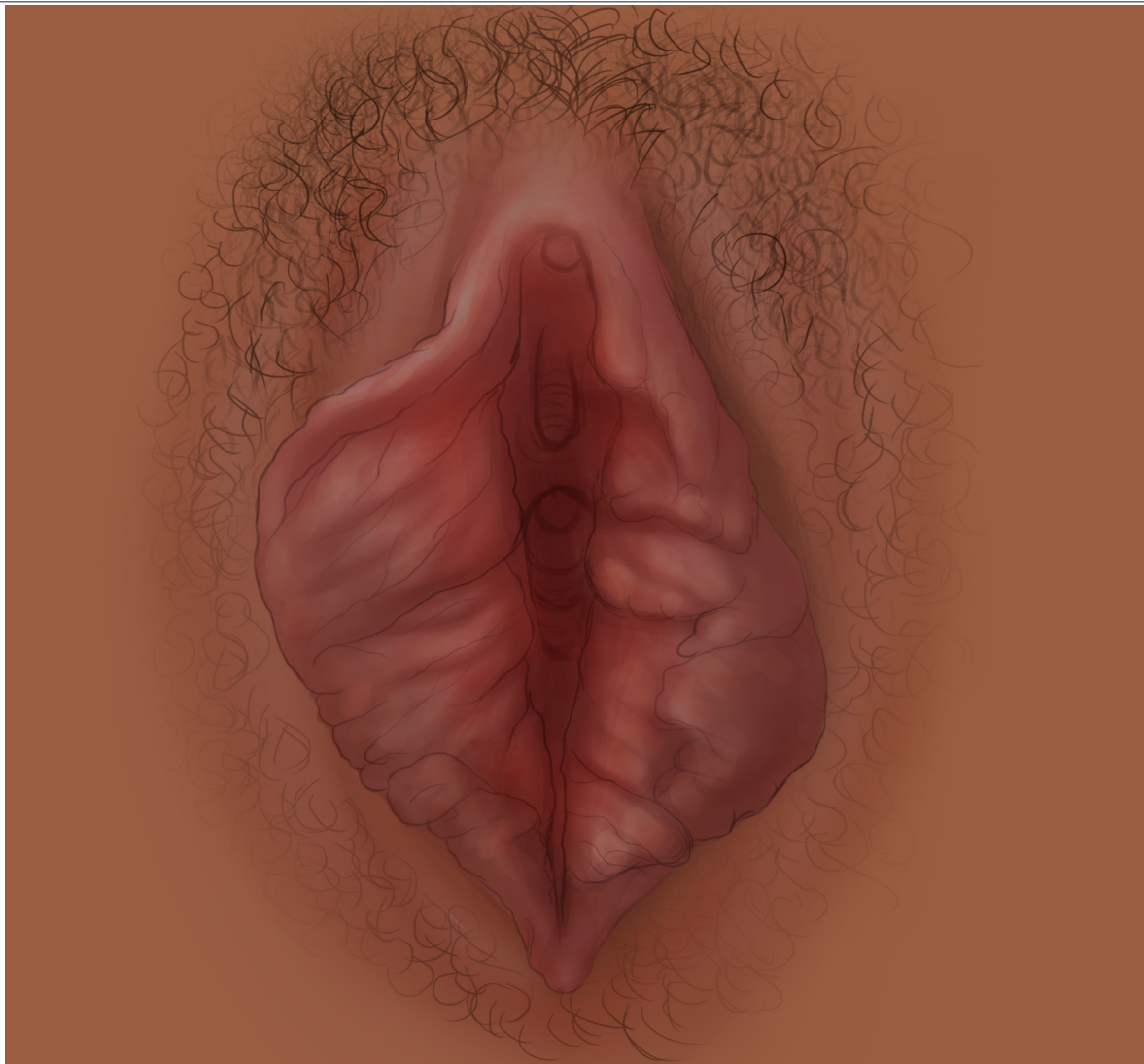
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