

female surface anatomy

Female surface anatomy is a crucial aspect of human biology, encompassing the study of the external characteristics and structures of the female body. This field of anatomy provides insight into the physiological functions, reproductive health, and overall well-being of women. Understanding female surface anatomy is essential for healthcare professionals, educators, and anyone interested in human biology. This article will explore various components of female surface anatomy, including the head and neck, torso, upper limbs, and lower limbs.

1. Head and Neck Anatomy

The head and neck region houses several critical anatomical structures, including the face, skull, and cervical region. These structures play vital roles in sensory perception, communication, and movement.

1.1. Facial Features

The face is composed of several key features that contribute to individuality and expression. Notable components include:

- Forehead: The area above the eyebrows, composed of skin and underlying muscle.
- Eyes: Encased in the orbit, the eyes are essential for vision and are surrounded by eyelids, eyelashes, and eyebrows.
- Nose: The central feature of the face, which serves the dual purpose of respiration and olfaction.
- Mouth: Comprising the lips, teeth, and tongue, the mouth is vital for communication, eating, and drinking.
- Chin: The protruding part of the lower jaw that contributes to facial structure.

1.2. Neck Structures

The neck is a critical link between the head and torso, containing vital structures such as:

- Cervical Vertebrae: The seven vertebrae that form the cervical spine, providing support and mobility to the head.
- Thyroid Gland: Located in the anterior neck, this gland regulates metabolism and plays a role in growth and development.
- Trachea and Esophagus: These tubes facilitate respiration and digestion, respectively.

2. Torso Anatomy

The torso houses many essential organs and structures necessary for various bodily functions. It can

be divided into the thoracic and abdominal regions.

2.1. Thoracic Region

The thoracic region includes the chest area and is characterized by:

- Breasts: Composed of glandular tissue, fat, and connective tissue, breasts are involved in lactation and have aesthetic and cultural significance.
- Rib Cage: Protects vital organs such as the heart and lungs and provides structural support.
- Sternum: The breastbone located at the center of the chest, connecting the rib bones.

2.2. Abdominal Region

The abdominal area contains several vital organs and structures, including:

- Abdominal Muscles: These muscles are crucial for posture, movement, and protection of abdominal organs.
- Digestive Organs: Includes the stomach, intestines, liver, and pancreas, all essential for digestion and metabolism.
- Reproductive Organs: The female reproductive system, including the uterus, ovaries, and fallopian tubes, is located within the pelvic cavity.

3. Upper Limb Anatomy

The upper limbs comprise the arms, forearms, and hands, playing a vital role in mobility and manipulation of objects.

3.1. Arm Structure

The arm consists of several key components:

- Shoulder: The region connecting the arm to the torso, allowing a wide range of motion.
- Humerus: The long bone of the upper arm that connects the shoulder to the elbow.
- Elbow: The joint that permits bending and straightening of the arm.

3.2. Forearm and Hand

The forearm and hand enable fine motor skills and dexterity:

- Radius and Ulna: The two long bones of the forearm that allow rotation of the wrist.
- Wrist: A complex joint that connects the forearm to the hand.

- Hand: Composed of the palm, fingers, and thumb, the hand contains numerous bones and joints that facilitate intricate movements.

4. Lower Limb Anatomy

The lower limbs include the thighs, legs, and feet, essential for locomotion and support.

4.1. Thigh Structure

The thigh contains large muscle groups responsible for movement:

- Femur: The longest bone in the body, connecting the hip to the knee.
- Quadriceps and Hamstrings: Major muscle groups that enable movement of the knee and hip joints.

4.2. Leg and Foot

The leg and foot are critical for balance and mobility:

- Tibia and Fibula: The two bones of the lower leg, with the tibia being the weight-bearing bone.
- Ankle: A complex joint that connects the leg to the foot, allowing for various movements.
- Foot: Comprising several bones, including the tarsals, metatarsals, and phalanges, the foot supports body weight and facilitates movement.

5. The Importance of Understanding Female Surface Anatomy

Understanding female surface anatomy is crucial for various reasons:

- Healthcare: Accurate knowledge of female anatomy is essential for medical professionals in diagnosing and treating conditions specific to women.
- Education: Teaching anatomy in schools contributes to a more informed population regarding health and body awareness.
- Research: Ongoing research into female anatomy can lead to advancements in health care tailored to women's unique needs.

5.1. Clinical Implications

A solid understanding of female surface anatomy has direct clinical implications:

- Physical Examinations: Healthcare providers must be adept at identifying normal anatomical

variations and recognizing abnormalities.

- Surgical Procedures: Surgeons must have a comprehensive understanding of female anatomy to perform procedures, particularly within the reproductive system.

5.2. Cultural and Social Significance

Female surface anatomy also carries cultural and social significance:

- Body Image: Societal standards of beauty often influence how women view their bodies, affecting mental health and self-esteem.
- Cultural Practices: Various cultures have unique practices related to female anatomy, such as body modification or traditional garments.

6. Conclusion

In summary, female surface anatomy is a multifaceted field that encompasses the study of the external structures of the female body. From the head and neck to the torso and limbs, each area contains vital components that contribute to overall health and functionality. Understanding these structures is essential for healthcare professionals, educators, and individuals alike, as it fosters greater awareness and appreciation of the female body. By recognizing the significance of female surface anatomy, we can promote better health practices and encourage a positive body image among women.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the primary differences in female surface anatomy compared to male surface anatomy?

The primary differences include the presence of breasts, a wider pelvis, and a different distribution of body fat. Females typically have more subcutaneous fat in the breasts, hips, and thighs, which contributes to a curvier silhouette.

How does hormonal variation affect female surface anatomy throughout different life stages?

Hormonal changes during puberty, menstruation, pregnancy, and menopause can significantly alter female surface anatomy. For instance, during puberty, breast development occurs, and fat distribution changes, while pregnancy can lead to further changes in breast size and abdominal contour.

What are the key landmarks of female surface anatomy that

are important for clinical assessment?

Key landmarks include the breasts, nipples, areola, pelvic region (including the mons pubis, labia majora, and labia minora), and the abdominal contour. These landmarks help in assessing health and diagnosing conditions.

Why is understanding female surface anatomy important in medical fields such as gynecology and obstetrics?

Understanding female surface anatomy is crucial for accurate diagnosis, treatment, and surgical procedures in gynecology and obstetrics. It helps practitioners locate organs and structures, assess conditions, and perform interventions safely.

What role does body composition play in the study of female surface anatomy?

Body composition, including fat distribution and muscle mass, plays a significant role in female surface anatomy. Variations in body composition can affect the appearance and proportions of anatomical landmarks, which are important for personalized medical assessments.

How does the understanding of female surface anatomy contribute to advancements in cosmetic surgery?

A thorough understanding of female surface anatomy aids cosmetic surgeons in performing procedures such as breast augmentation, liposuction, and tummy tucks. It allows for more precise techniques, better aesthetic outcomes, and minimizes complications.

[Female Surface Anatomy](#)

female surface anatomy: *Grant's Atlas of Anatomy* Anne M. Agur, Arthur F. Dalley, 2013-08-08
A cornerstone of gross anatomy since 1943, Grant's Atlas of Anatomy reaches students worldwide with its realistic dissection illustrations, detailed surface anatomy photos, clinical images and comments, and quick-reference muscle tables. Renowned for its accuracy, pedagogy, and clinical relevance, this classic atlas boasts significant enhancements, including updated artwork, new conceptual diagrams, and vibrantly re-colored illustrations. Clinical material is clearly highlighted in blue text for easy identification.

female surface anatomy: Anatomy, Descriptive and Applied Henry Gray, 1918

female surface anatomy: The Women's Educational Equity Act: Held in Washington D.C. July 25, 26; September 12, and 13, 1973 United States. Congress. House. Committee on Education and Labor. Subcommittee on Equal Opportunities, 1973

female surface anatomy: ,

female surface anatomy: Applied anatomy Gwilym George Davis, 1916

female surface anatomy: Applied Anatomy Gwilym George Davis, 1918

female surface anatomy: [The Renaissance of Lesbianism in Early Modern England](#) Valerie Traub, 2002-06-06 The Renaissance of Lesbianism in Early Modern England is the eagerly-awaited study by the feminist scholar who was among the first to address the issue of early modern female

homoeroticism. Valerie Traub analyzes the representation of female-female love, desire and eroticism in a range of early modern discourses, including poetry, drama, visual arts, pornography and medicine. Contrary to the silence and invisibility typically ascribed to lesbianism in the Renaissance, Traub argues that the early modern period witnessed an unprecedented proliferation of representations of such desire. By means of sophisticated interpretations of a comprehensive set of texts, the book not only charts a crucial shift in representations of female homoeroticism over the course of the seventeenth century, but also offers a provocative genealogy of contemporary lesbianism. A contribution to the history of sexuality and to feminist and queer theory, the book addresses current theoretical preoccupations through the lens of historical inquiry.

female surface anatomy: Atlas of Neuroanatomy for Communication Science and Disorders Leonard L. LaPointe, 2018-05-24 A beautifully illustrated atlas that provides robust speech-language pathology and audiology learning tools Atlas of Neuroanatomy for Communication Science and Disorders, Second Edition, is based on the award-winning textbook Atlas of Anatomy and the work of Michael Schuenke, Erik Schulte, and Udo Schumacher. The updated text reflects advances in neuroscience and invaluable insights from Leonard L. LaPointe, one of the foremost teachers and practitioners in the field of brain-based communication disorders today. The book features beautiful illustrations from the recently published second edition of the Schuenke atlases and new content on cognition, higher cortical function, the spinal cord, structural damage, and clinic-pathological effects. Divided into seven chapters, the book is presented in a logical framework, starting with a concise, illustrated overview of anatomy of the brain and nervous system. This approach ensures mastery of introductory concepts before readers move on to more advanced material. The text covers traditional acquired speech-language conditions such as aphasia and neuromotor speech disorders, cognition and swallowing disorders, communication impairments caused by traumatic brain injury, multisystem blast injuries, and degenerative disorders of the nervous system. Key Highlights More than 450 exquisitely rendered full-color illustrations delineate basic anatomy and physiology, multiple visual perspectives, and impacted and interrelated body structures Descriptive legends and text bridge the gap between neuroanatomic principles and clinical applications Tables, charts, and concise text clearly detail the role of anatomical structures in normal communication and what happens when they dysfunction This remarkable atlas is essential reading for graduate and undergraduate students in speech-language pathology, audiology, and communication sciences. It will also greatly benefit clinicians who need to understand the crucial connection between neuroanatomy and functional systems when treating people with communication disorders. It should be on the bookshelf of every practicing clinician or student who deals with brain-based disorders.

female surface anatomy: Hearings, Reports and Prints of the House Committee on Education and Labor United States. Congress. House. Committee on Education and Labor, 1974

female surface anatomy: Surgery of the Skin E-Book June K. Robinson, C. William Hanke, Daniel Mark Siegel, Alina Fratila, Ashish C Bhatia, Thomas E. Rohrer, 2010-04-27 Surgery of the Skin: Procedural Dermatology, by Dr. June K. Robinson et al, will help you put the latest medical and cosmetic surgical procedures to work in your practice. Taking a surgeon's eye view, it discusses and illustrates new procedures such as botulinum toxin treatments and tumescent facelifts so you can provide your patients with the most effective, cutting-edge care. Videos online show you how to perform these in-depth surgical procedures in detail. Improve surgical outcomes and avoid pitfalls with expert, evidence-based guidance. Visualize every technique and concept with more than 1,000 full-color photographs and state-of-the-art drawings. Stay on the cutting edge with in-depth step-by-step descriptions of tumescent vertical vector facelifts, blepharoplasty, composite grafts, Botox treatments, soft tissue augmentation, management of dysplastic nevi and melanoma, and more. Master the newest surgical techniques including botulinum toxin treatments, blepharoplasty, tumescent facelifts, soft tissue augmentation, composite grafts and the management of dysplastic nevi and melanoma.

female surface anatomy: Body Contouring Melvin A. Shiffman, Alberto Di Giuseppe,

2010-09-14 As plastic surgeons, we seek to combine art and science to improve the results we see in clinical practice. Through our artistic sensibilities, we try to understand and obtain aesthetic results. Scientific analysis provides the data to predict which approaches will be successful and safe. Both art and science connote a high level of skill or mastery. At the present time, our literature is replete with descriptions of specific procedures for body contouring. However, there remains a need for a definitive reference describing the basic principles to address the complete scope of body contouring including the postbariatric patient and their plastic surgery deformities. Dr. Shiffman and Dr. Di Giuseppe saw this need and sought to address the needs of plastic surgeons faced with the complexities of body contouring surgery. This is a comprehensive text aimed at providing multiple perspectives. The numerous sections, which include adiposity and lipolysis, the breast, abdomen, chest, and buttocks, the extremities, and liposuction, offer various approaches from the foremost authors. Indeed it is with a tremendous amount of skill and mastery that Dr. Shiffman and Dr. Di Giuseppe have successfully edited and collated the numerous contributions to this work. In addition, they have authored individually or, in collaboration, over a dozen of the 87 total chapters. Their combined work as editors and authors are evident throughout their text. The final result is a comprehensive contribution that will benefit all plastic surgeons seeking to improve their approach to body contouring.

female surface anatomy: Biomechanical Mapping of the Female Pelvic Floor Vladimir Egorov, 2023-03-28 Biomechanical Mapping of the Female Pelvic Floor explores new technological advances in women's healthcare intended to improve pelvic floor characterization, diagnosis and prediction of treatment outcomes. The book describes biomechanical approaches and clinical examples to demonstrate how one can evaluate the changes in the pelvic floor to gain a better understanding of an individual patient's pelvic floor dysfunctions, such as prolapse, incontinence, chronic pelvic pain, and even conditions leading to spontaneous preterm delivery and predicting maternal birth trauma. This book is a valuable resource for researchers focused on gynecology, urogynecology or obstetrics, clinicians, graduate students and biomedical scientists and bioengineers who need to better understand the technological advances in biomechanical characterization and how they can be used not only for diagnosis but also for monitoring several OBGYN-related conditions. - Discusses the most recent advances in the field of biomechanical characterization of soft tissues, pelvic support and function, including different applications of tactile imaging, ultrasound and magnetic resonance elastography - Explores new diagnostic devices and techniques, mathematical models and simulations to address preoperative assessment and prediction of pelvic surgery outcomes and delivery - Presents reviews of the results of multiple clinical studies with the biomechanical mapping of human tissues and organs to provide comprehensive information on the subject and determine future directions in the field

female surface anatomy: Calendar University of Sydney, 1911

female surface anatomy: Grant's Dissector Alan J. Detton, 2024-03-04 A go-to dissection resource for generations, Grant's Dissector, 18th Edition, provides comprehensive, step-by-step guidance for the dissection of the human cadaver, empowering users to recognize important anatomic relationships and ensure successful outcomes in the anatomy lab. This updated 18th Edition is easy to use and exhaustive in scope, offering the perfect balance of foundational coverage and the latest approaches to broaden your understanding of key dissection procedures and ready you for success in healthcare practice. Each chapter is consistently organized beginning with a Dissection Overview that provides a blueprint of what needs to be accomplished during the dissection session and includes relevant surface anatomy. Dissection Instructions offer a logical sequence and numbered steps for the dissection. The Dissection Follow-up emphasizes important features of the dissection and encourages you to reflect on and synthesize the information for the most accurate and effective outcomes.

female surface anatomy: Evolutionary History of the Marsupials and an Analysis of Osteological Characters Frederick S. Szalay, 1994 Examines a variety of problems in the understanding of the evolutionary history of the marsupials. In reviewing the evidence from bones,

the author presents much new information on both living and fossil groups of marsupials. All groups of marsupials are treated in detail, and in the final chapter their history in space and time and their palaeobiogeography are considered.

female surface anatomy: The Shoulder Charles A. Rockwood, 2009-01-01 DVD.

female surface anatomy: Guide To Dissection Of The Human Body, A (2nd Edition) Frederick Peter Lisowski, 2004-05-24 In this second edition of A Guide to Dissection of the Human Body, certain dissecting instructions have been revised to increase clarity. Methodical and comprehensive, the guide complements various anatomy courses. The terminology has been checked and brought up to date, in accordance with the latest version of Terminologia Anatomica (1998). The major aim of this guide remains — to provide a well-rounded dissecting manual that reinforces, but does not replace, a textbook of human anatomy. The details of human anatomy covered here are of interest and importance primarily in a medical context. To this end the guide has been designed for medical, dental, osteopathy and physiotherapy students, and for students of alternative medicine where dissection of the human body is required. It has also been planned for postgraduate students proceeding to specialise in the various clinical (surgical, radiological, emergency medical, and gynaecological) sciences and thus need to revise their anatomical knowledge through dissection. It has to be stressed, learning anatomy is most efficient and retention is highest when didactic study is combined with the experience of dissection. In using this method one observes, palpates and moves parts of the body. It is a three-dimensional and visuo-tactile approach to the examination of the human body. Undoubtedly dissection reinforces and expands the knowledge gained from the textbook and from atlases and computerized-anatomy programs, The Guide is flexible enough for use in long as well as short courses, and is thus structured in such a way that the dissection of the body can be completed in 100 to 160 hours. It provides a link to real, living and variable anatomy.

female surface anatomy: Vulvar Pathology Mai P. Hoang, Maria Angelica Selim, 2014-12-04 This book details the histologic clues in diagnosing the inflammatory dermatoses and neoplastic process of the vulva. The inflammatory dermatoses are divided into histologic patterns to aid recognition. Expert authors provide updates on ancillary techniques such as special stains, immunohistochemistry and chromogenic in situ hybridization when applicable. New advances in classifying squamous lesions as well as staging melanocytic lesions are outlined. They include the recent CAP/ASCCP (College of American Pathologists and the American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology) lower anogenital squamous terminology for HPV-associated lesions and the 2009 AJCC (American Joint Committee on Cancer) staging system for melanoma. New advances in molecular findings and potential targeted therapy are discussed for the squamous, melanocytic, adnexal and soft tissue tumors whenever it is pertinent. Vulvar Pathology will be a useful diagnostic guide for general pathologists, pathology trainees, dermatopathologists, dermatologists, and gynecologic pathologists in rendering diagnoses in vulvar inflammatory dermatoses as well as melanocytic, squamous, adnexal, and soft tissue neoplasms of the vulva.

female surface anatomy: Guide to the Dissection of the Dog - E-Book Howard E. Evans, Alexander de Lahunta, 2016-01-15 **Selected for Doody's Core Titles® 2024 in Veterinary Medicine** Get an up-close look at canine anatomy with the only complete guide to the dissection of the dog. Utilizing detailed descriptions and more than 300 high-quality color anatomic drawings, Guide to the Dissection of the Dog, 8th Edition walks you through how to perform precise canine dissections while developing your understanding of basic mammalian structure and specific canine features. Each chapter offers self-contained guidance on the dissection of a specific body part, allowing you to perform dissections in whatever sequence you choose. Other helpful features include: an emphasis on the anatomical knowledge and terminology from the Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria; a comprehensive list of all figures and tables; and an extensive list of references for further research. In all, this one-of-a-kind canine dissection manual is the resource you need to better understand and review what you are learning in your first-year dissection course. - The only hands-on canine dissection guide available reinforces the information that you learn in your mandatory first-year dissection course. - Body part organization follows the order of dissection

commonly taught in veterinary schools and enables you to perform dissections in any sequence. - More than 300 high-quality color anatomic drawings guide each step-by-step dissection procedure. - Radiographs, CAT scans and MR images appear throughout the text where relevant to help you visualize internal anatomic features that can only be revealed through these diagnostic methods. - Comprehensive list of tables and figures makes it easy to find key images and information at a glance. - Detailed descriptions of anatomical structures ensure the most thorough, precise canine dissections. - Clear and easy-to-follow instructions guide you in properly performing dissection techniques. - Option of a digital book on Pageburst offers high-resolution illustrations that are directly linked to the text — letting you search for any text work or anatomic clue and discover any instance of what you want to read more about. - NEW! High-resolution digital images have been added throughout the book to provide a clinical context for the drawings and to highlight internal anatomic structures with excellent contrast resolution. - NEW! Additional transverse sections of the brain give you the anatomic knowledge you need to accurately interpret MR images. - NEW! Updated figure labels and text adhere to the latest Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria.

female surface anatomy: Basic Science in Obstetrics and Gynaecology E-Book Phillip Bennett, Catherine Williamson, 2014-04-10 A textbook covering the basic sciences relevant to obstetrics and gynaecology at a level suitable for doctors specialising in the field . The chapters match the syllabus of the specialist UK exam – the MRCOG Part 1 - This new edition completely revised and updated to cover all the basic science required for the new MRCOG Part 1 exam. - Genetics covered by two new chapters: Structure and function of the genome; and Clinical genetics. - Extensive revision of immunology, statistics and evidence-based health. - Many new illustrations, particularly in anatomy and immunology. - New editorial team, plus nearly 50% new contributors. - New self-assessment section written in the style of the new exam. - This new edition completely revised and updated to cover all the basic science required for the new MRCOG Part 1 exam. - Genetics covered by two new chapters: Structure and function of the genome; and Clinical genetics. - Extensive revision of immunology, statistics and evidence-based health. - Many new illustrations, particularly in anatomy and immunology. - New editorial team, plus nearly 50% new contributors. - New self-assessment section written in the style of the new exam.

Related to female surface anatomy

male,femaleman,woman - Female animals are those that produce ova, which are fertilized by the spermatozoa of males. The main difference between females and males is that females bear the offspring — and that

manwomanwomanwomanfemale manwomanwomanwomanwomanfemalefe 12

male,femaleman,woman - Female animals are those that produce ova, which are fertilized by the spermatozoa of males. The main difference between females and males is that females bear the offspring — and that

- 2011 1

115://115://

mf FFemale MMale P

'male' in 'female' 'man' in 'woman' 7

Ao WangQuanming Liu JIMRA Study on Male Masturbation Duration Assisted by Masturbators | Journal

- “”

manwomanmalefemaleboygirl - femalemaleboygirl

male,femaleman,woman - Female animals are those that produce ova, which are fertilized by the spermatozoa of males. The main difference between females and males is that females bear the offspring — and that
manwomanwomanfemale manwomanwomanfemalefe 12

male,femaleman,woman - Female animals are those that produce ova, which are fertilized by the spermatozoa of males. The main difference between females and males is that females bear the offspring — and that
- 2011 1

115:// - 115://
mf Female
M Male P
'male' in 'female' 'man' in 'woman' 7

Ao WangQuanming Liu JIMRA Study on Male Masturbation Duration Assisted by Masturbators | Journal
- “”

manwomanmalefemaleboygirl - femalemale boygirl

male,femaleman,woman - Female animals are those that produce ova, which are fertilized by the spermatozoa of males. The main difference between females and males is that females bear the offspring — and that
manwomanwomanfemale manwomanwomanfemalefe 12

male,femaleman,woman - Female animals are those that produce ova, which are fertilized by the spermatozoa of males. The main difference between females and males is that females bear the offspring — and that
- 2011 1

115:// - 115://
mf Female
M Male P
'male' in 'female' 'man' in 'woman' 7

Ao WangQuanming Liu JIMRA Study on Male Masturbation Duration Assisted by Masturbators | Journal
- “”

manwomanmalefemaleboygirl - femalemale boygirl

male,femaleman,woman - Female animals are those that produce ova, which are fertilized by the spermatozoa of males. The main difference between females and males is that females bear the offspring — and that
manwomanwomanfemale manwomanwomanfemalefe 12

male,femaleman,woman - Female animals are those that produce ova, which are fertilized by the spermatozoa of males. The main difference between females and males is that females bear the offspring — and that
- 2011 1

115://

115://

m f F Female

M Male P

'male' in 'female' 'man' in 'woman'

7

Ao Wang Quanming Liu JIMR A Study on Male Masturbation

Duration Assisted by Masturbators | Journal

“”

man woman male female boy girl female male boy girl

male, female man, woman - Female animals are those that produce ova, which are fertilized by the spermatozoa of males. The main difference between females and males is that females bear the offspring — and that

man woman wo female man woman wo female fe 12

male, female man, woman - Female animals are those that produce ova, which are fertilized by the spermatozoa of males. The main difference between females and males is that females bear the offspring — and that

- 2011 1

115:// 115://

m f F Female

M Male P

'male' in 'female' 'man' in 'woman'

7

Ao Wang Quanming Liu JIMR A Study on Male Masturbation

Duration Assisted by Masturbators | Journal

“”

man woman male female boy girl female male boy girl

male, female man, woman - Female animals are those that produce ova, which are fertilized by the spermatozoa of males. The main difference between females and males is that females bear the offspring — and that

man woman wo female man woman wo female fe 12

male, female man, woman - Female animals are those that produce ova, which are fertilized by the spermatozoa of males. The main difference between females and males is that females bear the offspring — and that

- 2011 1

115:// 115://

m f F Female

M Male P

'male' in 'female' 'man' in 'woman'

7

Ao Wang Quanming Liu JIMR A Study on Male Masturbation

Duration Assisted by Masturbators | Journal

“”

manwomanmalefemaleboygirl - femalemaleboygirl

femalemaleboygirl - femalemaleboygirl

male,femaleman,woman - Female animals are those that produce ova, which are fertilized by the spermatozoa of males. The main difference between females and males is that females bear the offspring — and that

manwomanwomanfemalemanwomanwomanfemalefe 12

male,femaleman,woman - Female animals are those that produce ova, which are fertilized by the spermatozoa of males. The main difference between females and males is that females bear the offspring — and that

- 2011 1

115://115://

mfmFFemale

MMaleP

'male' in 'female' 'man' in 'woman' 7

Ao WangQuanming Liu JIMRA Study on Male Masturbation

Duration Assisted by Masturbators | Journal

- “”

manwomanmalefemaleboygirl - femalemaleboygirl

Related Articles

- [pharmacology cheat sheet](#)
- [calendar raffle template](#)
- [steel beam span tables](#)

[Back to Home](#)