

Female Versus Male Pelvis

On average, females begin puberty at age 10½ and complete puberty at ages 15–17; males begin at ages 11½–12 and complete puberty at ages 16–17. The major landmark of puberty for females is menarche, the onset of menstruation, which occurs on average around age 12½. For males, first ejaculation, spermarche, occurs on average at age 13. In the 21st century... 0271b4124c Kegel exercises aim to improve muscle tone by strengthening the pubococcygeus muscles of the... 0271b4124c

Orgasm The period after orgasm (known as the resolution phase) is typically a relaxing experience due to the release of the neurohormones oxytocin and prolactin, as well as endorphins (or "endogenous morphine"). independent raters could not differentiate

Female Versus Male Pelvis

written descriptions of male versus female orgasm experiences. Orgasms are controlled by the involuntary or autonomic nervous system and are experienced by both males and females; the body's response includes muscular spasms (in multiple areas), a general euphoric sensation, and, frequently, body movements and vocalizations. In women, the most common way to achieve orgasm (from Greek ὀργασμός, orgasmos; "excitement, swelling"), sexual climax, or simply climax, is the sudden release of accumulated sexual excitement during the sexual response cycle, characterized by intense sexual pleasure resulting in rhythmic, involuntary muscular contractions in the pelvic region

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The mammary glands of mammals are specialized to produce milk, a liquid used by newborns as their primary source of nutrition. The monotremes branched early from other mammals and do not have the teats seen in most mammals, but they do have mammary glands. The young lick the milk from a mammary patch on the

Female Versus Male Pelvis

mother's belly. 0271b4124c

Puberty It is initiated by hormonal signals from the brain to the gonads: the ovaries in a female, the testicles in a male. In response to the signals, the gonads produce hormones that stimulate libido and the growth, function, and transformation of the brain, bones, muscle, blood, skin, hair, breasts, and sex organs. hormonal signals from the brain to the gonads: the ovaries in a female, the testicles in a male. Physical growth—height and weight—accelerates in the first half of puberty and is completed when an adult body has been developed. Puberty leads to sexual dimorphism through the development of the secondary sex characteristics, which further distinguish the sexes. Before puberty, the external sex organs, known as primary sexual characteristics, are sex characteristics that distinguish males and females. In response to the signals, the gonads produce hormones that Puberty is the process of physical changes through which a child's body matures into an adult body capable of sexual reproduction 0271b4124c

Female Versus Male Pelvis

Sexual dimorphism in human physiology These differences are caused by the effects of the different sex chromosome complement in males and females, and differential Sexual dimorphism in human physiology refers to the distinct physiological characteristics associated with either male or female humans. These differences are caused by the effects of the different sex chromosome complement in males and females, and differential exposure to gonadal sex hormones during development. Sexual dimorphism is a term for the phenotypic difference between males and females of the same species. with either male or female humans 0271b4124c

Other than external genitals, there are few physical differences between male and female children before puberty. Small differences in height and start of physical maturity are seen. The gradual growth in sex difference throughout a person... 0271b4124c Reversed sexual dimorphism (RSD) is a condition where females of a species are larger or more ornamented than the males. Species prominently displaying RSD include raptors, spiders, the leopard... 0271b4124c

Female Versus Male Pelvis

Kegel exercise 17: S136. importance of the Kegel exercises for the erection of the male and female erectile organs (male and female penis)". The exercise can be performed many times a day, for several minutes at a time, but takes one to three months to begin to have an effect. 1016/s1158-1360(08)72894-9 Kegel exercise, also known as pelvic floor exercise, involves repeatedly contracting and relaxing the muscles that form part of the pelvic floor, also sometimes colloquially referred to as the "Kegel muscles". doi:10. Sexologies 0271b4124c

== Spiders and insects == 0271b4124c == Mechanism of action == 0271b4124c The American gynecologist Arnold Kegel published a description of such exercises in 1948, but they had previously been published in 1936 by a woman, Margaret Morris, who was given little credit at the time. 0271b4124c The obstetrical dilemma claims that this difference is due to the biological trade-off imposed by two opposing evolutionary pressures in the development of the human pelvis: smaller birth canals in the mothers, and larger brains, and

Female Versus Male Pelvis

therefore skulls in the babies. Proponents believe bipedal locomotion (the ability to walk upright) decreased the size of the bony parts of the birth canal. They also believe that as hominids' and humans' skull and brain sizes increased over the millennia, that women needed wider hips to give birth, that these wider hips made women inherently less able to... 0271b4124c The process of meiosis and fertilization (with rare exceptions) results in a zygote with either two X chromosomes (an XX female) or one X and one Y chromosome (an XY male), which then develops the typical female or male phenotype. Physiological sex differences include discrete features such as the respective male and female reproductive systems, as well as average differences between males and females including size and strength, bodily proportions, hair distribution, breast differentiation, voice pitch, and brain size and structure. 0271b4124c Viviparous mammals are in the subclass Theria; those living today are in the Marsupialia and Placentalia infraclasses. A marsupial has a short gestation period, typically shorter than its estrous cycle, and gives birth to an underdeveloped (altricial) newborn that then undergoes

Female Versus Male Pelvis

further development; in many species, this takes place within a pouch-like sac, the marsupium, located in the front of the mother's abdomen. Some placentals, e.g. guinea pig, give birth to fully developed (precocial) young, usually after long gestation...

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Feminizing hormone therapy "Spironolactone with physiological female steroids for presurgical therapy of male-to-female transsexualism". Some, in particular intersex people, but also some non-transgender people, take this form of therapy according to their personal needs and preferences. Feminizing hormone therapy, also known as transfeminine hormone therapy, is a form of gender-affirming care and a gender-affirming hormone therapy to change the primary and secondary sex characteristics of transgender people from masculine to feminine. (February 1989). It is a common type of transgender hormone therapy (another being masculinizing hormone therapy) and is used to treat transgender women and non-binary transfeminine individuals. Archives of Sexual Behavior 0271b4124c

Female Versus Male Pelvis

Mammalian reproduction The monotremes have a sex determination system different from that of most other mammals. These innate processes direct heterosexual copulation. Female lordosis behavior Most mammals are viviparous, giving birth to live young. In particular, the sex chromosomes of a platypus are more like those of a chicken than those of a therian mammal. However, the five species of monotreme, the platypuses and the echidnas, lay eggs. movement of the pelvis, detection of female pheromones) are specific to copulation 0271b4124c

Human reproduction usually involves internal fertilization by sexual intercourse. In this process, the male ejaculates semen and sperm through his erect penis into the female's vagina. A small proportion of the sperm pass through the cervix into the uterus and then into the fallopian tubes for fertilization of the ovum. Only one sperm is required to fertilize the ovum. Upon successful fertilization, the fertilized ovum, or zygote, travels out of the fallopian tube and into the uterus, where it implants in the uterine wall. This marks the

Female Versus Male Pelvis

beginning of gestation, better known as pregnancy, which continues for around nine months as the fetus develops. When the fetus has developed to a certain point, pregnancy is concluded with childbirth, involving labor. During labor... 0271b4124c Kegel exercises aim to strengthen the pelvic floor muscles. These muscles have many functions within the human body. In women, they are responsible for holding up the bladder, preventing urinary stress incontinence (especially after childbirth), vaginal and uterine prolapse. In men, these muscles are responsible for urinary continence, fecal continence, and ejaculation. Several tools exist to help with these exercises, although various studies debate the relative effectiveness of different tools versus traditional exercises. 0271b4124c Spiders have separate male and female sexes. Before mating and copulation, the male spider spins a small web and ejaculates on to it. It then stores the sperm in reservoirs on its large pedipalps, from which it transfers sperm to the female's genitals. The females can store sperm indefinitely. 0271b4124c

Female Versus Male Pelvis

Sexual dimorphism Species prominently displaying RSD include Sexual dimorphism is the condition where different sexes of the same species exhibit different morphological characteristics, including characteristics not directly involved in reproduction. Male-male reproductive competition has evolved a diverse array of sexually dimorphic traits. The condition occurs in most dioecious species, which consist of most animals and some plants. sexual dimorphism (RSD) is a condition where females of a species are larger or more ornamented than the males. The opposite of dimorphism is monomorphism, when both biological sexes are phenotypically indistinguishable from each other. These differences may be subtle or exaggerated and may be subjected to sexual selection and natural selection. Aggressive utility traits such as "battle" teeth and blunt heads reinforced as battering rams are used as weapons in aggressive interactions between rivals. Passive displays such as ornamental feathering or song-calling have also evolved mainly through sexual selection. Differences may include secondary sex characteristics, size, weight, color, markings, or

Female Versus Male Pelvis

behavioral or cognitive traits 0271b4124c

Human orgasms usually result from physical sexual stimulation of the penis in males (typically accompanied by ejaculation) and of the clitoris (and vagina) in females. Sexual stimulation can be by masturbation or with a sexual partner (penetrative sex, non-penetrative sex, or other sexual activity). Physical stimulation is not a requisite, as it is possible to reach orgasm through psychological means. Reaching orgasm may be... 0271b4124c

Human reproductive system In addition to differences in nearly every reproductive organ, there are numerous differences in typical secondary sex characteristics. reproductive system includes the male reproductive system, which functions to produce and deposit sperm, and the female reproductive system, which functions The human reproductive system includes the male reproductive system, which functions to produce and deposit sperm, and the female reproductive system, which functions to produce egg cells and to

Female Versus Male Pelvis

protect and nourish the fetus until birth. Humans have a high level of sexual differentiation 0271b4124c

The purpose of the therapy is to cause the development of the secondary sex characteristics of the desired sex, such as breasts and a feminine pattern of hair, fat, and muscle distribution. It cannot undo many of the changes produced by naturally occurring puberty, which may necessitate surgery and other treatments to reverse (see below). The medications used for feminizing hormone therapy include estrogens, antiandrogens, progestogens, and gonadotropin-releasing hormone modulators (GnRH modulators). 0271b4124c

Copulation (zoology) This is an aspect of mating. animal sexual behavior in which a male introduces sperm into the female's body, especially directly into the female's reproductive tract. Many aquatic animals use external fertilization, whereas internal fertilization may have developed from a need to maintain gametes in a liquid medium in the Late Ordovician epoch. This is an aspect In

Female Versus Male Pelvis

zoology, copulation is animal sexual behavior in which a male introduces sperm into the female's body, especially directly into the female's reproductive tract. Internal fertilization with many vertebrates (such as all reptiles, some fish, and most birds) occurs via cloacal copulation, known as cloacal kiss (see also hemipenis), while most mammals copulate vaginally, and many basal vertebrates reproduce sexually with external fertilization 0271b4124c

Obstetrical dilemma This occurs due to the tight fit of the fetal head to the maternal birth canal, which is additionally convoluted, meaning the head and therefore body of the infant must rotate during childbirth in order to fit, unlike in other, non-upright walking mammals. functions of the female pelvis can be especially seen through the comparative skeletal anatomy between males and females. The human pelvis is made up of The obstetrical dilemma is a hypothesis to explain why humans often require assistance from other humans during childbirth to avoid complications, whereas most non-human primates give birth unassisted with relatively little

Female Versus Male Pelvis

difficulty. Consequently, there is an unusually high incidence of cephalopelvic disproportion and obstructed labor in humans

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Feminizing hormone therapy has been empirically shown to reduce the distress and discomfort associated with gender... 0271b4124c

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Female Versus Male Pelvis

Female Versus Male Pelvis

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