

## Glossary

1. **Adnexa** – The Fallopian tubes and ovaries together.
2. **Anus** – The distal end and outlet of the rectum.
3. **Aperture** – An orifice or opening
4. **Bartholin's Glands** – A pair of glands on either side of the vaginal orifice that open by a duct into the space between the hymen and the labia minora. Also called Greater Vestibular Glands.
5. **Cervix** – Neck of the uterus which protrudes into the vagina
6. **Clitoris** - An erectile organ of the female located at the anterior junction of the labia minora that is homologous to the male penis.
7. **Cul-de-Sac** – The recto-uterine pouch or Pouch of Douglas. A blind pouch or cavity
8. **Cytology** – The study of cells. The science which deals with the formation, structure and function of cells.
9. **Endocervical** – Pertaining to the lining of the canal of the internal cervix.
10. **Erythema** – Skin redness usually caused by engorgement of capillaries in the deeper layers of the skin.
11. **Escutcheon** – The pattern of distribution of the pubic hair
12. **Exocervical** – Pertaining to the outer surface of the face of the cervix.
13. **Fallopian Tube** – Duct that transports the ova from the ovary to the uterus
14. **Fornix** – An arch or fold; a recess around the cervix of the uterus where it protrudes into the vagina
15. **Fundus** – The part of a hollow organ farthest from the opening. The body of the uterus from the internal os of the cervix upward above the Fallopian tubes.
16. **Graves Speculum** – A speculum with wider bills that are bulbous at the endings. Appropriate for examining a multiparous patient.

17. **Introital Muscle Spasm** – Involuntary spasm of muscles surrounding the vaginal opening, usually due to touch
18. **Introitus** – An opening or the entrance into a canal or cavity.
19. **Kegel Exercises** – Exercises for strengthening the perineal muscles of the female, especially the PCG muscles of the female and the levator ani. The muscles are tightened up as though stopping the flow of urine and then released.
20. **KOH** – Potassium hydroxide
21. **Outer Labia** – Two longitudinal folds of skin extending downward and backward from the mons pubis of the female.
22. **Inner Labia** – Two small folds of mucous membrane lying medial to the labia majora of the female.
23. **Labium** – A lip or a structure like one. Labia is plural.
24. **Lesion** – Any localized, abnormal change in tissue formation.
25. **Lithotomy Position** – Position in which the patient lies upon her back with thighs and legs flexed in towards the abdomen.
26. **Multiparous** – Having borne more than one child.
27. **NaCl** – Sodium chloride.
28. **Nulliparous** – Never having borne a child.
29. **Os** – The opening of the cervical canal of the uterus into the vagina.
30. **Ova** - Egg
31. **Ovary** – Female gonad that produces ova and the hormones estrogen, progesterone, and relaxin
32. **Pedersen Speculum** – A speculum with straight, narrow bills. Appropriate for examining the nulliparous patient.
33. **Perineum** – The pelvic floor; the space between the anus and the scrotum in the male and between the anus and the vulva in the female.

34. **Prepuce** – The loose-fitting skin covering the glans of the penis and clitoris. Also called the foreskin.
35. **Pubis** – Pubic bone.
36. **Pubococcygeous (PCG) Muscle** – Muscle used to perform Kegel exercise.
37. **Septum** – A wall dividing two cavities. The partition between the rectum and the vagina.
38. **Umbilicus** – A small scar on the abdomen that marks the former attachment of the umbilical cord to the fetus. Also called the navel.
39. **Urethra** – The duct from the urinary bladder to the exterior of the body that conveys urine in females and urine and semen in males.
40. **Uterus** – The hollow, muscular organ in females that is the site of menstruation, implantation, development of the fetus, and labor. Also called the womb.
41. **Vagina** – A muscular, tubular organ that leads from the uterus to the vestibule, situated between the urinary bladder and the rectum of the female.
42. **Vaginal Pool** – The posterior fornix area where cervical cells slough off.
43. **Valsalva Maneuver** – Bearing downward of the pelvic muscles as in a bowel movement (pressure sensation felt, but feces will not be passed). Used to aid an examiner with vaginal walls tone assessment.



