Brainbox learn easy

Chapter 03

HUMAN REPRODUCTION

LACTATION

- Formation , secretion & ejection of milk
- Formation & secretion – Alveoli of mammary gland – by the end of pregnancy.
- Ejection – actual flow starts after child birth.

$$\text{Baby} \xrightarrow[\text{Suttle}]{\text{suck}} \text{nipple.}$$

TWO - Phases:

1) Milk secretion:

- Alveoli maingland stimulates – **Prolactin** hormaone
- Prolactin secretion in stimulated – **Estrogen & progestreron** levels are low.
  Secret - prolactine ← Stimulate anterior tube pitutary gland.
- Stimulate epithelial alveoli mammry gland – Lactogenesis
- Maintance of cutions / Production flow – Galactogensis
- Hormone – thyroxin , cortisol helps to Galactogensis.

2) Milk ejection:

- Hormone – oxytocin – contraction of the muscle which are around mammary glands.
- After parturation.

Colostrum (1st Milk):

- Thick & yellow milk contain Immonoglobulius
- 1st milk, helps Immunity.

Placenta – Colostrum both are give Immunity to foetus Infant.

How the milk let it down:

- Suckling of the nipple – sensory cells- Stimulus – oxytocin release from pitutary gland.
- Emotional – baby cry – it can be **Neuro endocrine reflex(Nerves, hypothalomous hormones involved)**
- **Regular milk –** Water, mineral, milk protein (casein), carbohydrate(Lactose), Oil droplets(Fat)
- Regular milk is complete food for Infant.