



General Anatomy

Lecture 21: Male Genital System

Done by : Jana Salah

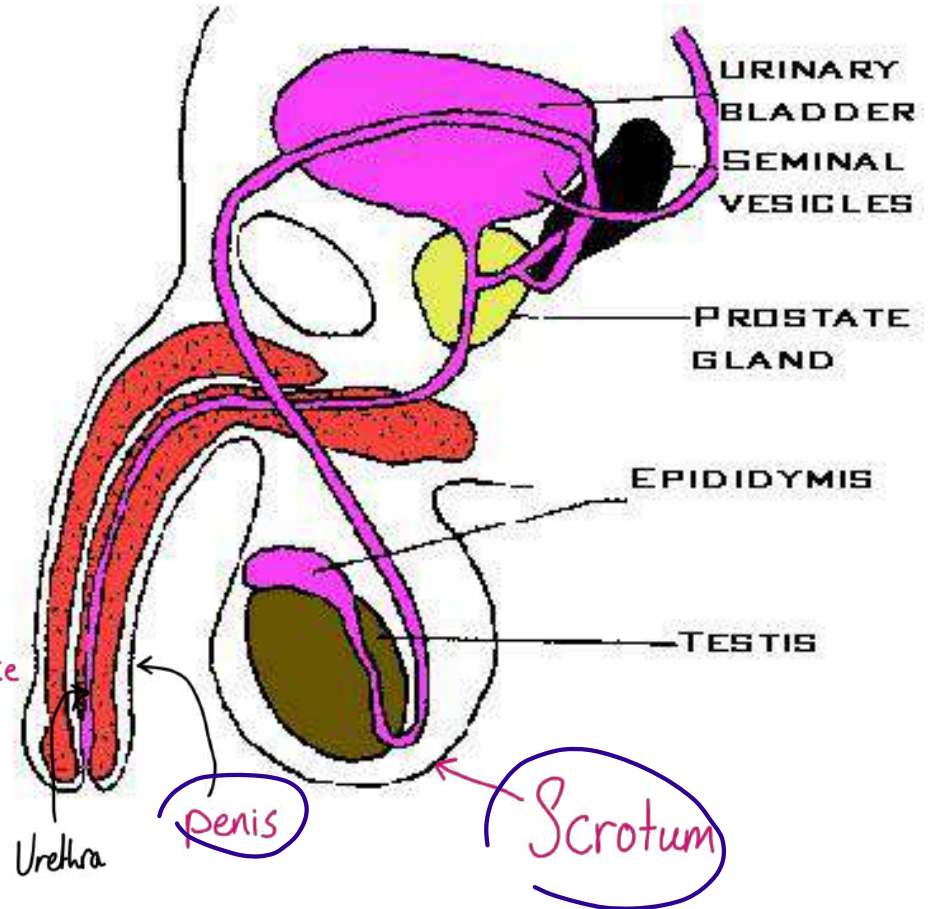
By: Dr. Mohammad Fathi

Male Genital System

- *1. Scrotum.
- *2. Testes.
3. Intra-secretory ducts.
4. External genital ducts.
- *5. Penis.
6. Accessory genital glands:
 - a. Seminal vesicles.
 - b. Prostate.

Neck of the bladder.
القنطرة

To produce
the fluid which
supply the sperms
with food



كيس الصفن Scrotum

* اقتداد من ال

Ant. abdominal wall

ولكن حمة ربنها تكون لبرا

لأنها تتصلب لدرجة حرارة أقل

بدرجتين من الحرارة

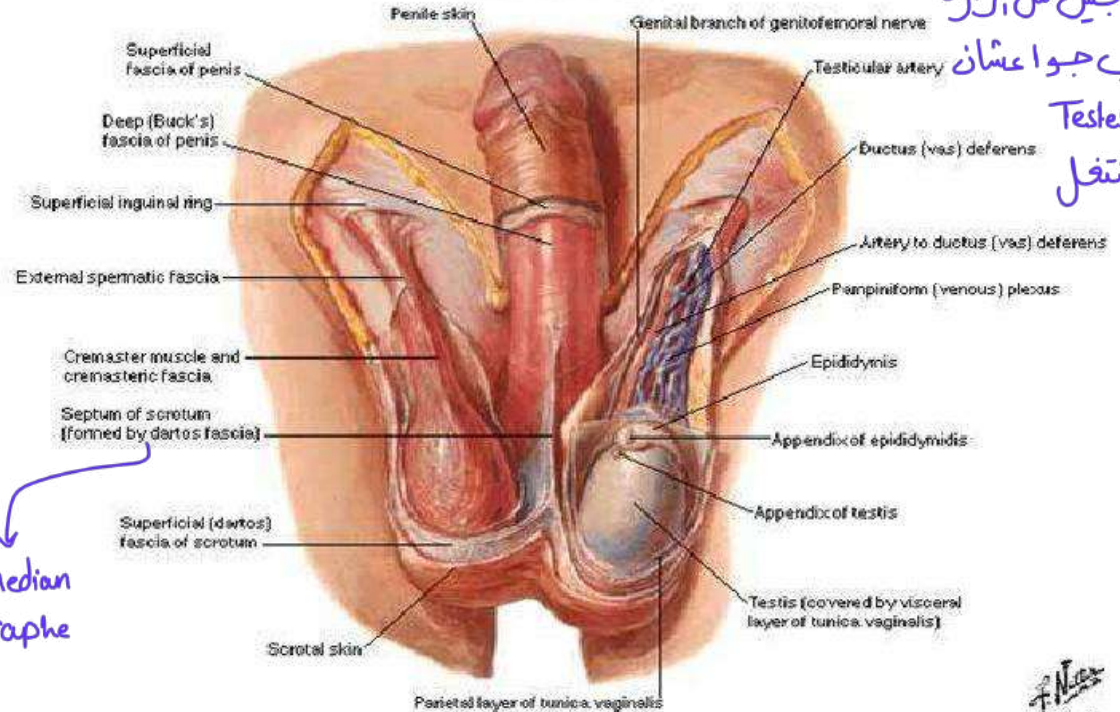
التي جوا عشان

التستيس

تستغل

- * It is a sac which is divided by a median septum into 2 compartments
- * It is a downward continuation of the anterior abdominal wall.
- * Each compartment contains one testis.

Scrotum and Contents
Anterior View



median raphe

Endocrine gland

Testes

Testis / singular

Male sex organ

* These are two ovoid, firm and mobile organs that produce spermatozoa and hormones, principally testosterone hormone.

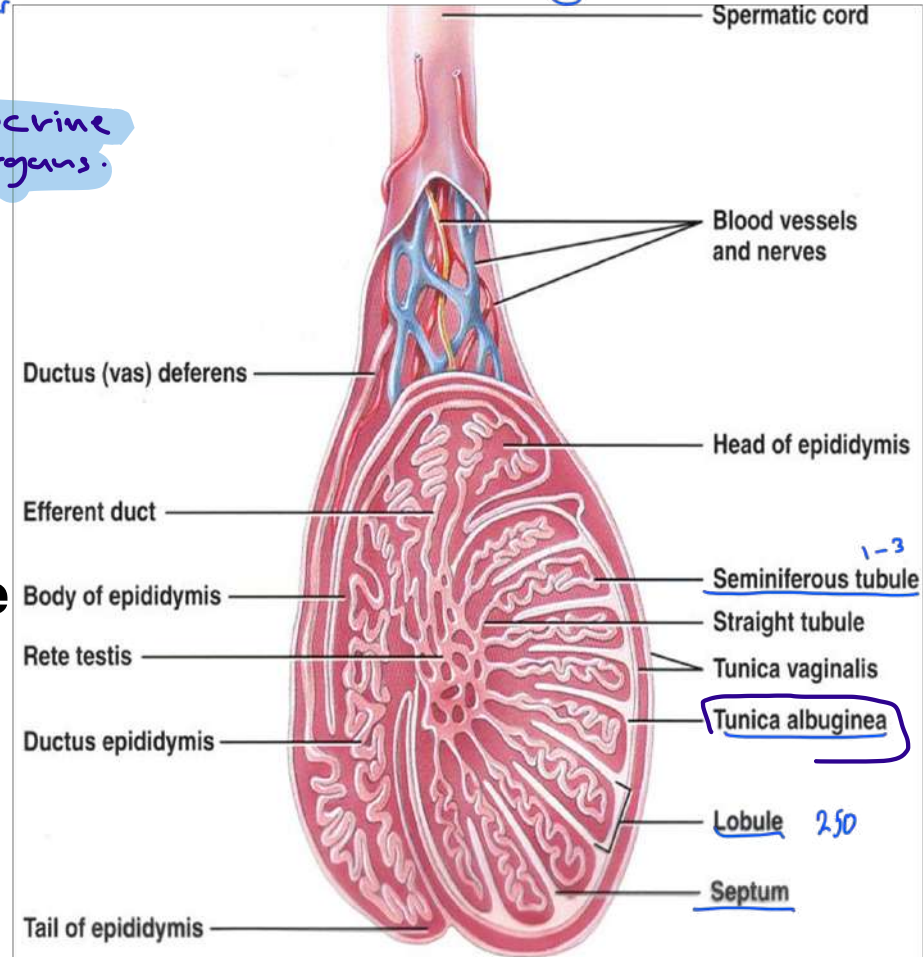
* Each testis is suspended within corresponding half of scrotum.

* The testis is surrounded by a tough fibrous capsule called the tunica albuginea.

* Numerous incomplete fibrous septa arise from the tunica albuginea, pass inwards through the substance of the testis, dividing it into about 250 pyramidal-shaped lobules.

* Each lobe is occupied by 1 – 3 seminiferous tubules.

→ Factory of sperms

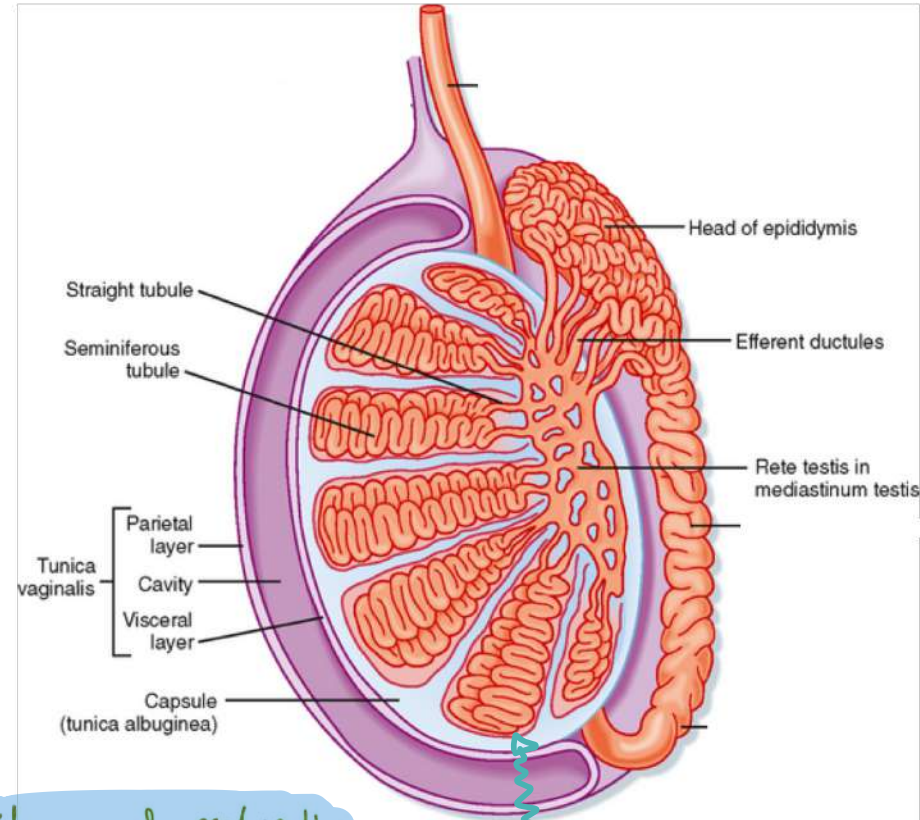


Intratesticular Ducts (داخل Testis)

A. Straight tubules: Connect seminiferous tubules with rete testis.

B. Rete testis: Is a highly anastomotic network of channels, contained within mediastinum of testis.

C. Efferent Ducts: From rete testis extend 15 – 20 efferent ducts. These tubules carry sperm from rete testis to head of epididymis.



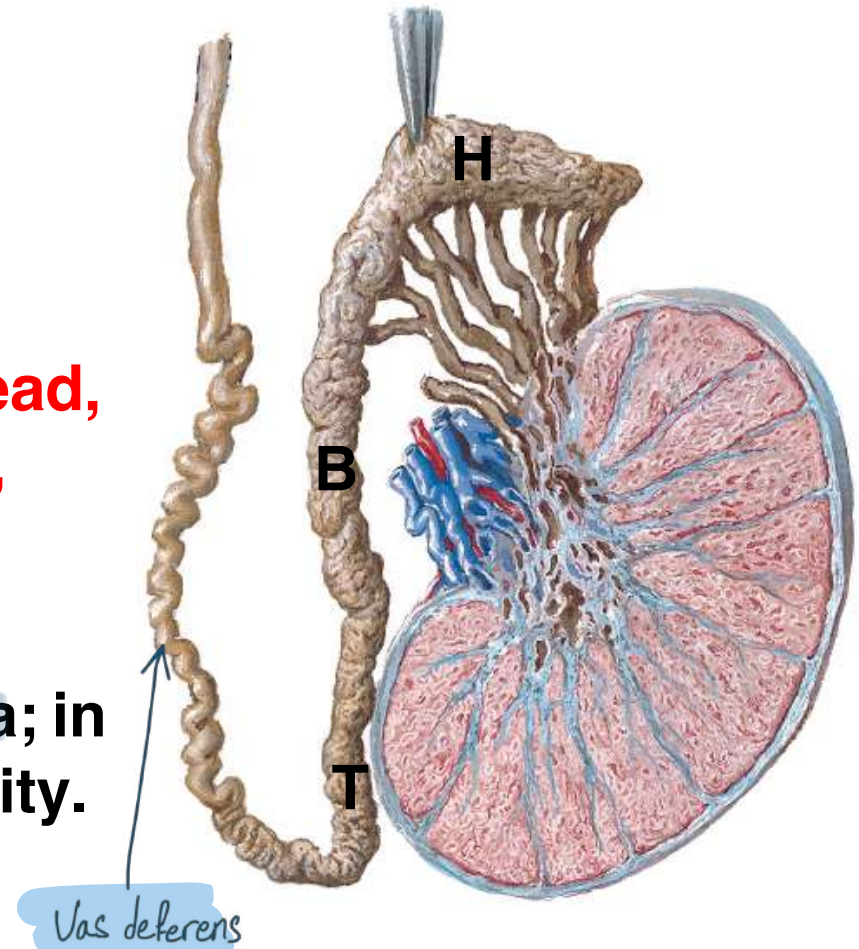
Excretory Genital Ducts

A. Ductus Epididymis:

* It is a firm coma-shaped structure, closely applied to posterior margin of testis.

* It has an expanded upper end, **the head**, a middle constricted portion, **the body**, and a pointed lower portion, **the tail**.

* The major function of epididymis is storage and maturation of spermatozoa; in epididymis spermatozoa develop motility.



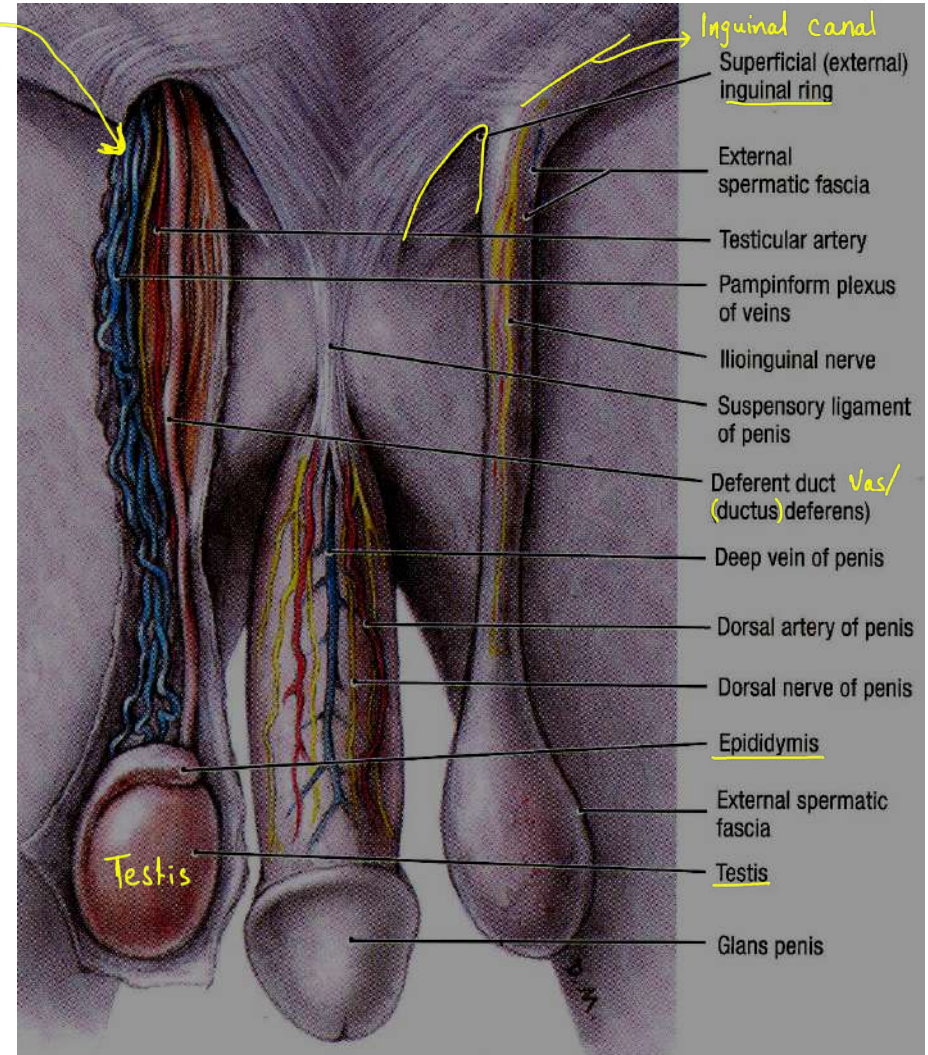
(sper-MA-tik kord) A cord-like structure in the male reproductive system that contains nerves, blood and lymph vessels, and the vas deferens

B. Vas Deferens: *Direct continuation of epididymis tail*

- * It is a cordlike structure.
- * It is about 45 cm long that conveys mature sperm from epididymis to ejaculatory duct.
- * It merges from tail of epididymis and ascends in the spermatic cord and traverses the inguinal canal to enter the pelvis.

Vas Deferens extension

Tail of epididymis → spermatic cord → Inguinal canal → pelvis



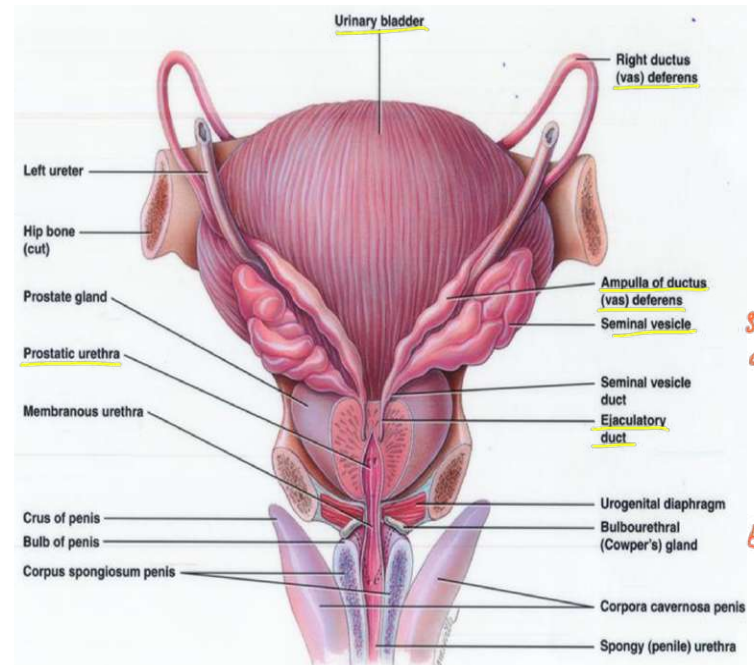
* It leaves the ^{inguinal} canal and descends to the pelvis, where it continues downwards along the lateral wall of the pelvis.

* It then passes between posterior surface of bladder and rectum, along medial side of corresponding seminal vesicle.

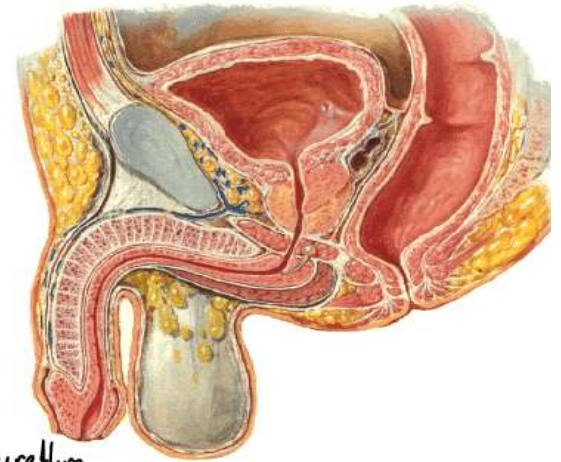
* Its terminal part is dilated and is called the ampulla of vas deferens.

* The inferior end of ampulla joins duct of seminal vesicle ^{< gland >} to form ejaculatory duct.

* ampulla of vas deferens + seminal duct = Ejaculatory duct
 ↳ opens into the prostatic urethra



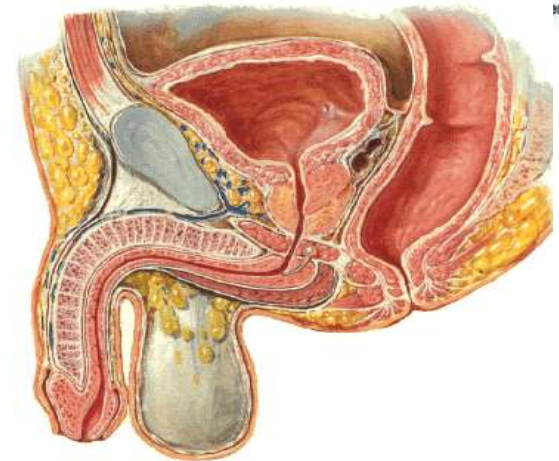
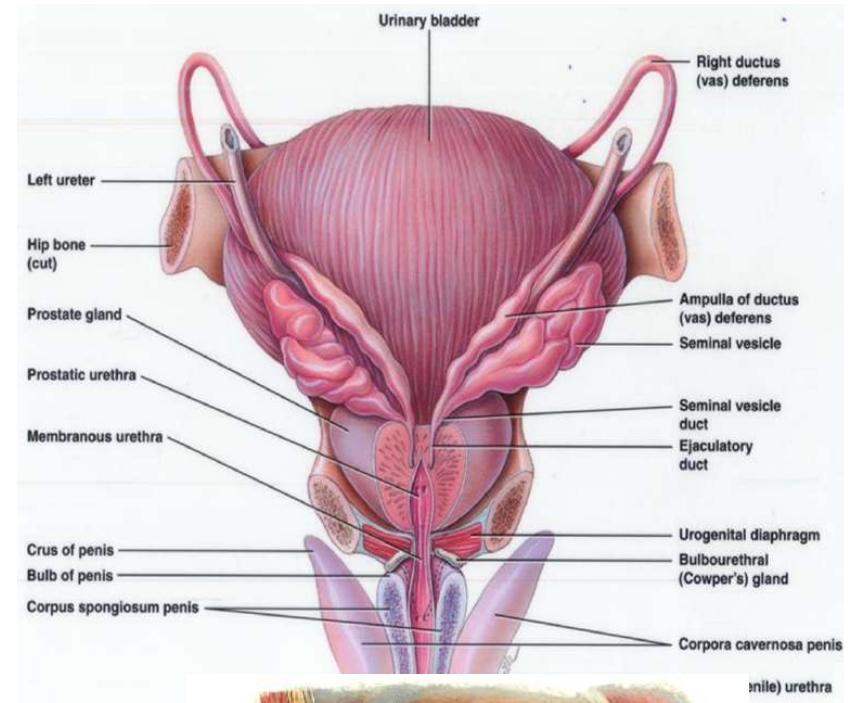
Seminal duct + Vas/duct deferens = Ejaculatory duct



C. Ejaculatory Ducts: 1 inch

* Each is about 2.5 cms long and is formed by the union of the terminal end of the vas deferens with the duct of the seminal vesicle.

* Each pierces the posterior surface of the prostate and opens into the upper part of the prostatic urethra.



3 erectile tissues

2 dorsally → corpora cavernosa

1 ventrally → corpus spongiosum

Penis

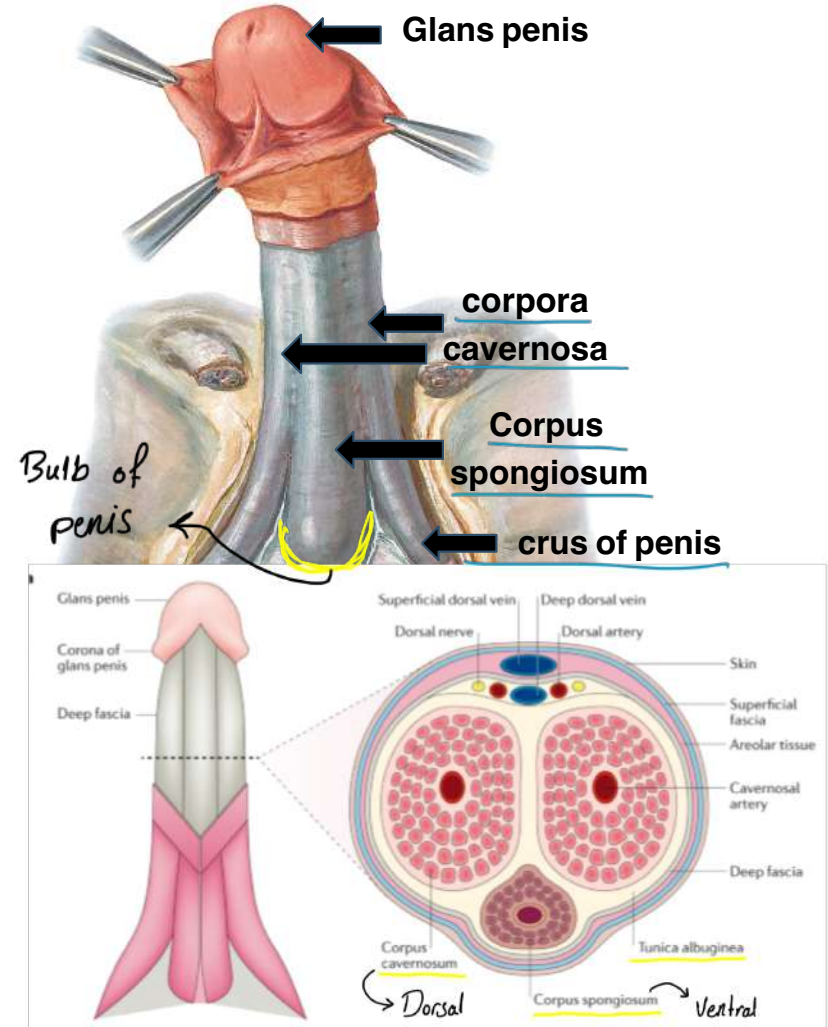
* It is composed of three cylindrical columns of erectile cavernous tissue: the paired corpora cavernosa dorsally and the single corpus spongiosum in the middle, ventral to them.

* The three cylindrical masses of erectile tissue are enclosed within, and separated by a dense connective tissue called the tunica albuginea.

* The corpus spongiosum contains penile urethra.

* The corpora cavernosa are close to each other except proximally where they diverge to form crura of penis.

Copulatory organ



**** The penis has the following parts:**

1. The root: which is the proximal fixed part.

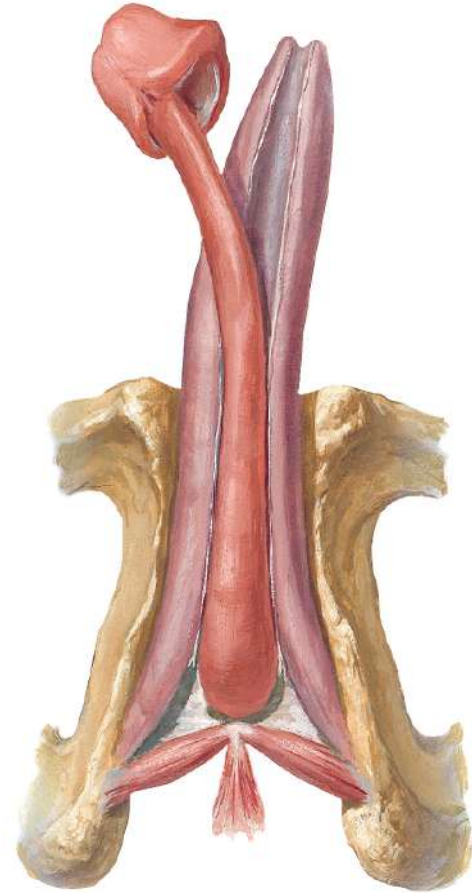
2. The body: which is the main free part.

* The **corpora cavernosa** form greater part of body and are placed in dorsal part. Proximally, each is continuous with the corresponding crus of penis. *Diverged*

* The **corpus spongiosum** lies in the middle ventral to the corpora cavernosa. Proximally, it is continuous with bulb of penis.

3. The glans penis: which is the terminal part of the corpus spongiosum.

**** The penile urethra traverses bulb of penis and corpus spongiosum and opens on tip of glans penis forming external urethral meatus / *sphincter/orificis***



Accessory Genital Glands

A. Seminal Vesicles:

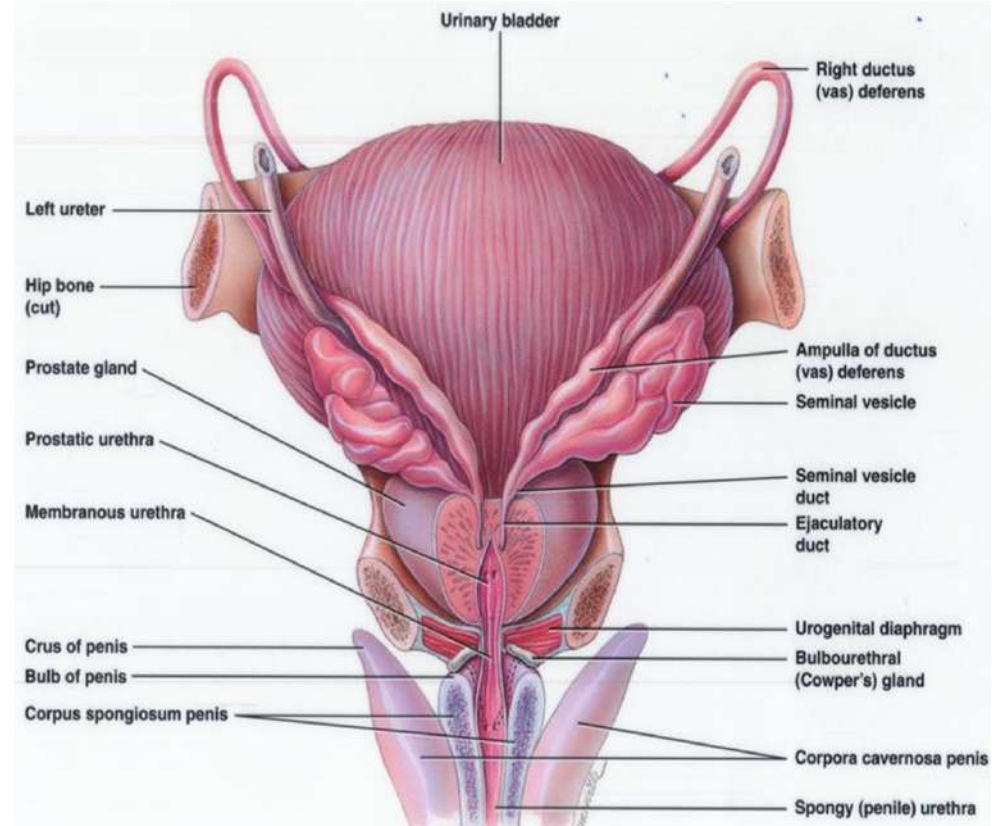
* The seminal vesicles are two symmetrical lobulated organs that lie at the back of the urinary bladder.

* The inferior end of each seminal vesicle joins the vas deferens of the same side to form the ejaculatory duct.

* The seminal vesicles secrete up to 85% of total volume of seminal fluid, most of rest being secreted by prostate.

↓
nutrition
of sperms

→ 15% From prostate



B. Prostate:



Inferiorly to the urinary bladder

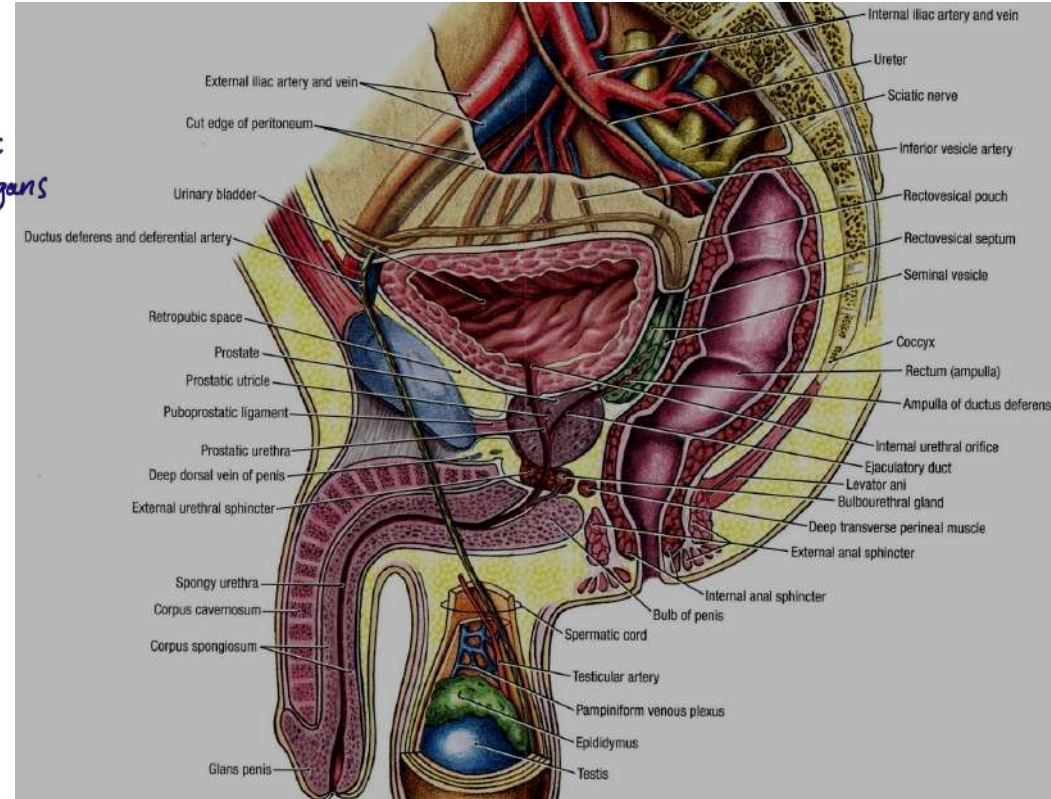
* It is a walnut size gland that surrounds prostatic part of urethra.

* It is conical in shape, having an apex, a base, and four surfaces: anterior, posterior, and two inferolateral.

* Its posterior surface is related to rectum.

* At the upper border of this surface, the two ejaculatory ducts enter the prostate.

* The base of the gland is related to the neck of the bladder and is perforated near its center by the urethra. The urethra traverses the gland from base to apex.



ناحية
ال
Bladder

ناحية
ال
male organs

post.

**THANK
YOU**