

Anatomy

MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

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MALE GENITAL SYSTEM

- The male genital system comprise the organs that are involved in the development, maturation, transport and deposition of the male gametes (spermatozoa). It consists of the paired testes, the convoluted duct of the epididymis, ductus deference, the urethra, and the accessory sex glands.
- The testis produce the both sperm and hormone.
- The epididymis stores the spermatozoa during maturation.
- The accessory genital glands drain into urethra and contribute to the volume of semen.
- The penis is the male copulatory organ and depoits the semen within the female reproductive organ.

Testes

- Testis is egg shaped gland consider as exocrine and endocrine, producing:
- Spermatozoa
- Sex hormone

Descending of testes:

- The testes are paired organs, embryological originate from the gonadal ridge in the medial aspect of mesonephros in the lumbar region of the abdominal cavity. so the testis develops in the abdominal cavity as extra peritoneal organ and connected with cord like connective tissue called as gubernaculum which is attached near to the Scrotum.
- In the first phase of testicular descent the gubernaculum increase in length and diameter, expanding beyond the inguinal canal thus dilating it.

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- The process of migration of testes is the result of increases in intra-abdominal pressure and pull of the gubernaculum. Thus drawing the testes toward the inguinal region. In the stallion and boar.
 - The failure of descending of one or both testes to the scrotum is termed cryptorchidism.

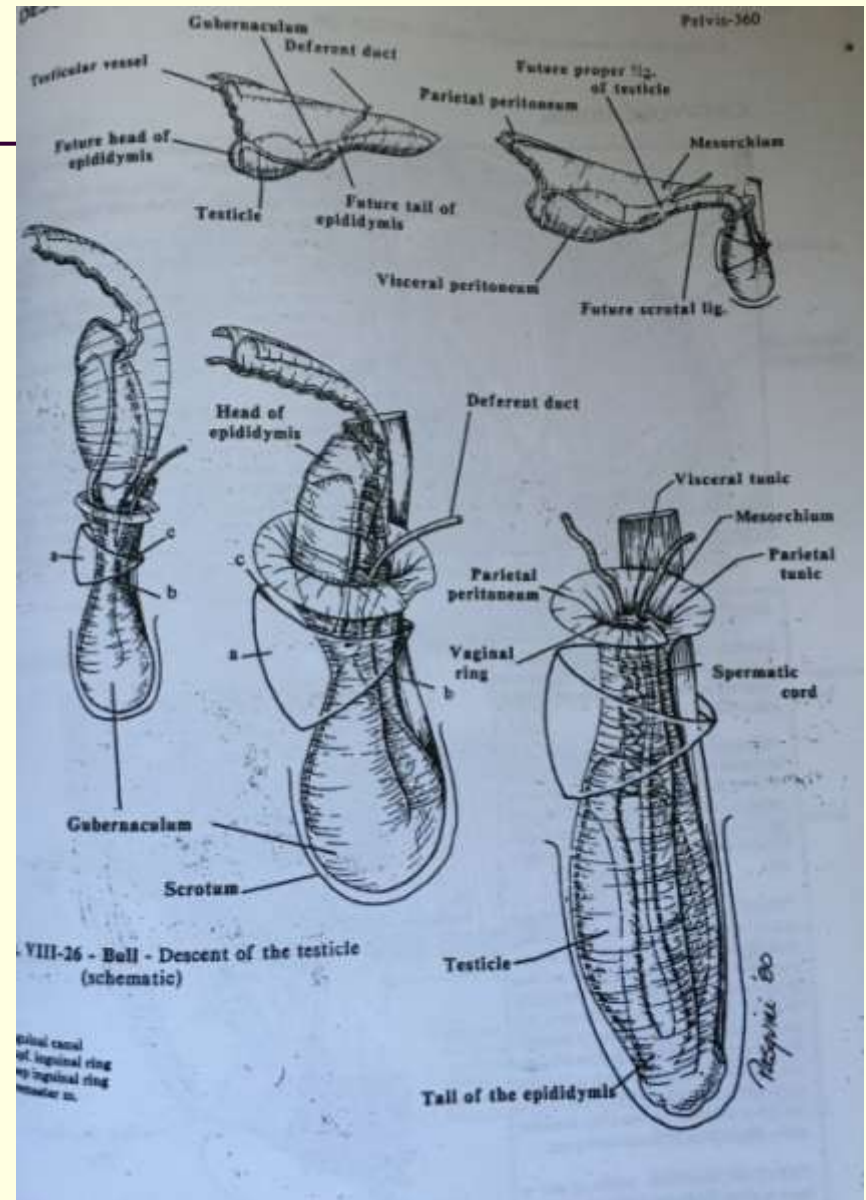
Factors effecting the descending of the testes:

- 1- hormonal factors
- 2- shortening of gubernaculum
- 3- increase size of abdominal organs lead to increase abdominal pressure.

Cryptorchidism

Its failure of descending one or both testes in the scrotum and this is due to:

- 1- over size testis.
- 2- weakness of gubernaculum.
- 3- narrowing of inguinal canal.
- 4- hormonal disturbance.

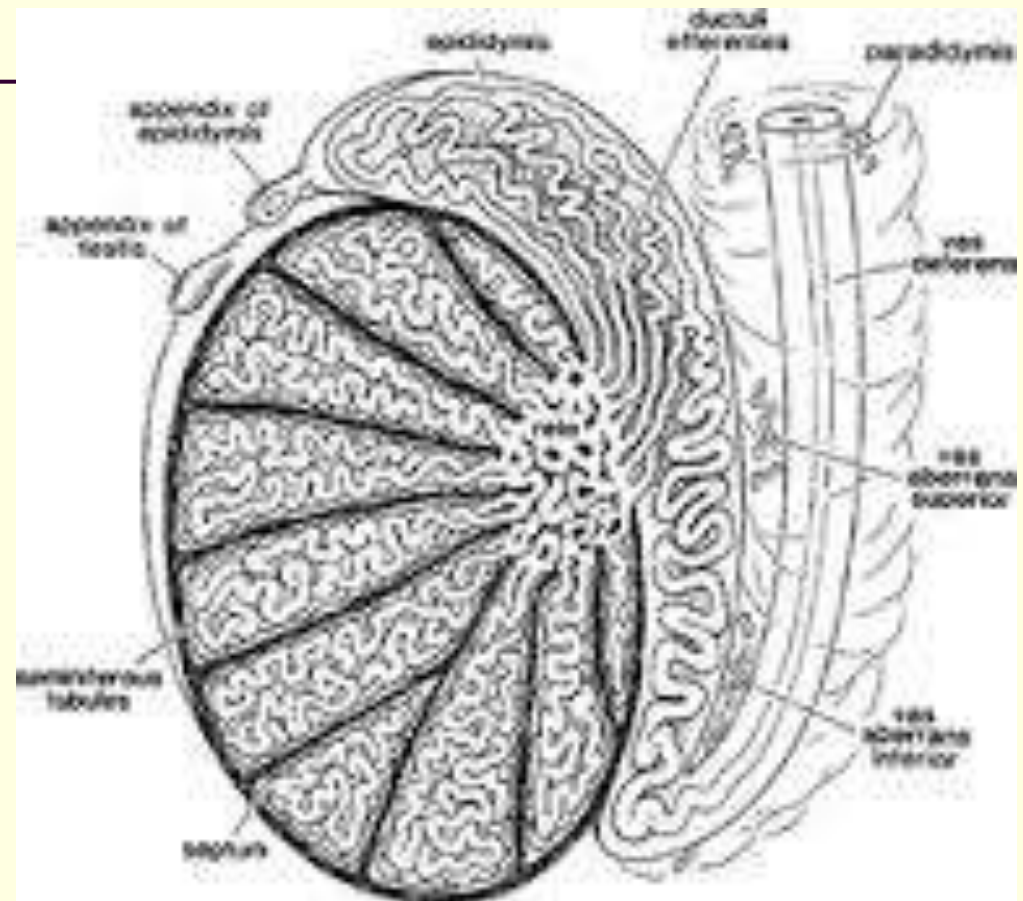


Types of the testes:

- According to the location of the testes it classified into:
- 1- abdominal testes: whales, seals and elephants.
- 2- scrotal testes most of the domestic animals
- 3- inguinal testes rodents and rabbits

Structure of the testes:

It is oval shape with two extremities(end) or pole cranial and caudal.it is surrounded by dense connective tissue (tunica albuginea) which is sent trabeculae that collected in the center of testis formed mediastinum of testes each lobules involved the seminiferous tubules which is formed the rete testis, then from rete testis several duct termed efferent duct pass to the head of epididymis.

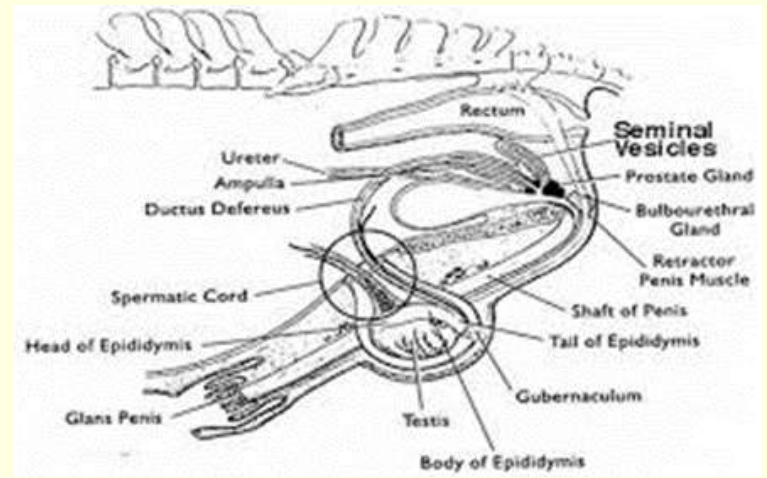


Epididymis

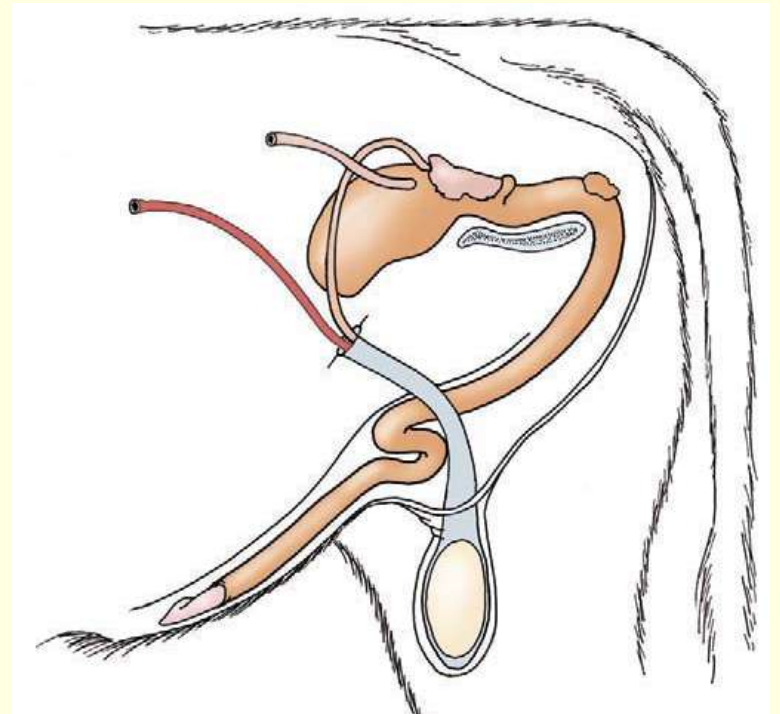
- Is an elongated organ which is lie on the attached border of testis and divided into:
 - 1-Head associated with cranial pole of testis.
 - 2- body is the central part of epididymis.
 - 3- tail associated with caudal part of testis.
- Fixation:
 - 1- by the efferent ducts
 - 2- by ligament of tail of epididymis.
- Functions of epidimysis:
 - Store - maturation- transportation of spermatozoa

Comparative of testes:

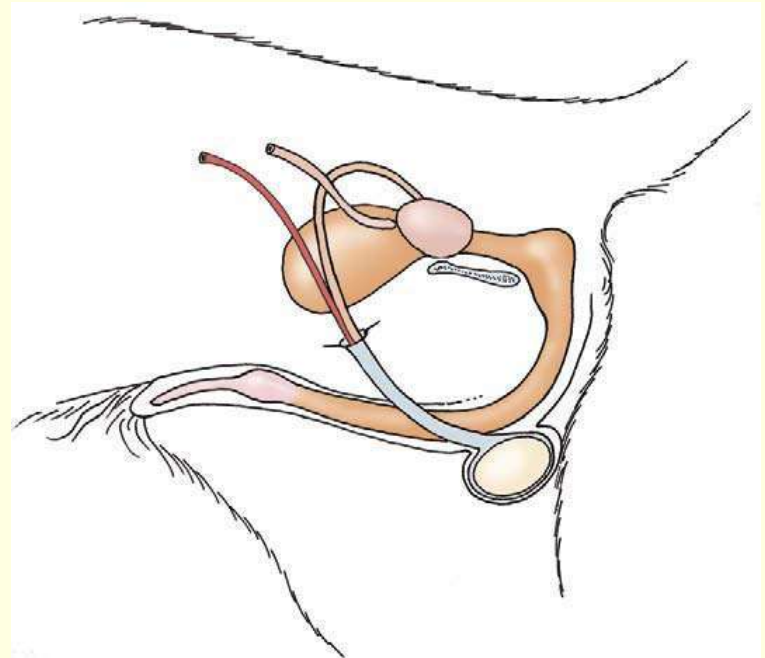
- Horse :
- Shape : oval
- Location : inguinal
- Orientation: horizontal



- Ox and Ram:
- Shape : elongated oval
- Location : inguinal region
- Orientation: vertical



- Dog:
- Shape : oval
- Location : perineum
- Orientation: oblique



- camel:
- Shape : elongated oval
- Location : perineum
- Orientation: oblique

