

# Anatomy

## *MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM*

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# *DUCTUS DEFERENCE*

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- Its direct continuation of the tail of epididymis which is transport the sperms from the epididymis to the urethra.
- The ductus deference runs with the testicular vessel to form spermatic cord it is a group of structure extending from the caudal end of testis to the inguinal canal and include:
  - Ductus deference.
  - Testicular arteries.
  - Testicular vein
  - Testicular lymph vessel
  - Testicular nerve
  - Surrounding tunica vaginalis

# Inguinal canal

- It is a passage way in the abdominal wall having superficial external opening which is present in the external abdominal oblique muscle and the deep internal inguinal opening which is present in the internal abdominal oblique muscle.

- **In the male it transmit:**

- 1- the spermatic cord.
- Genetofemoral artery.
- External pudendal artery.
- Efferent vessels of the lymphatic nodule in the inguinal region.

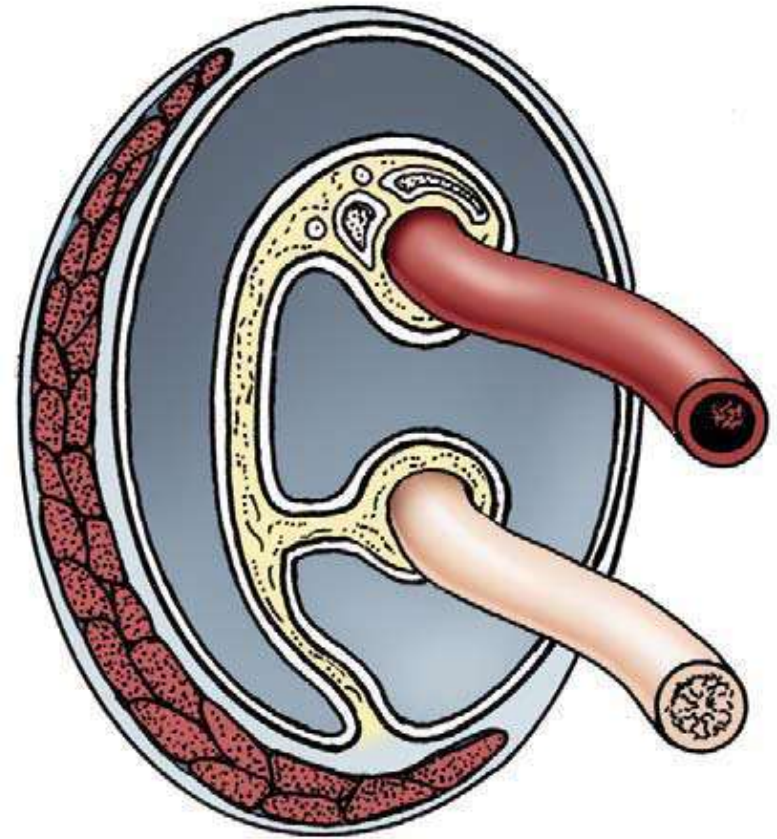
- **Note:**

- **In the female similar male except spermatic cord it is not present**



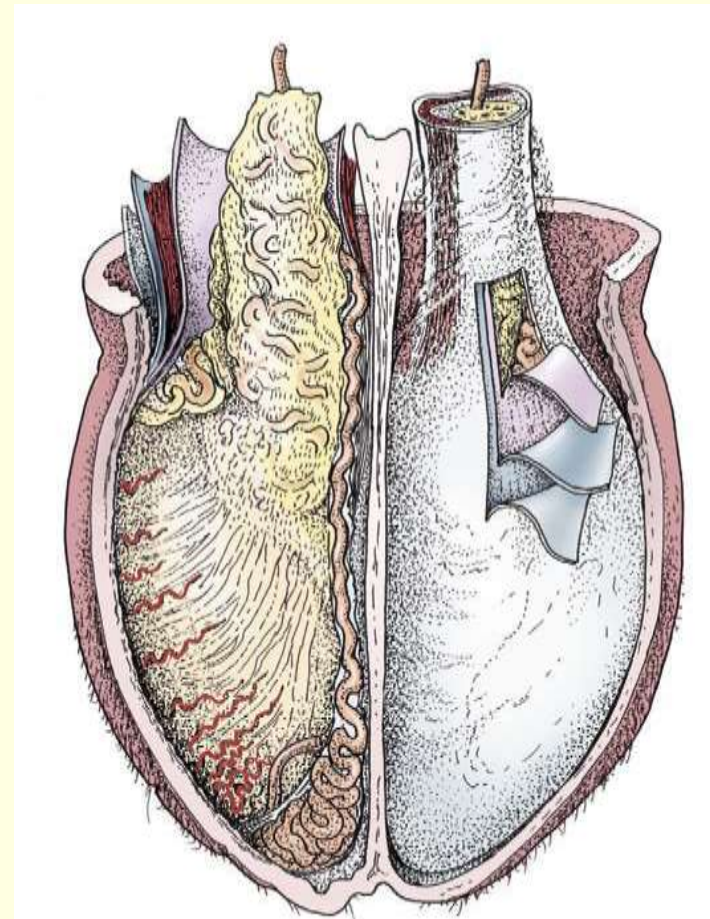
# Transverse section of the spermatic cord

1, Deferent duct; 2, testicular artery (coiled); 3, pampiniform plexus; 4, testicular nerves and lymph vessels; 5, visceral layer of vaginal tunic; 6, parietal layer of vaginal tunic; 7, cremaster muscle; 8, external spermatic fascia; 9, vaginal cavity; 10, mesorchium; 11, mesoductus.



## Structure of the scrotum :

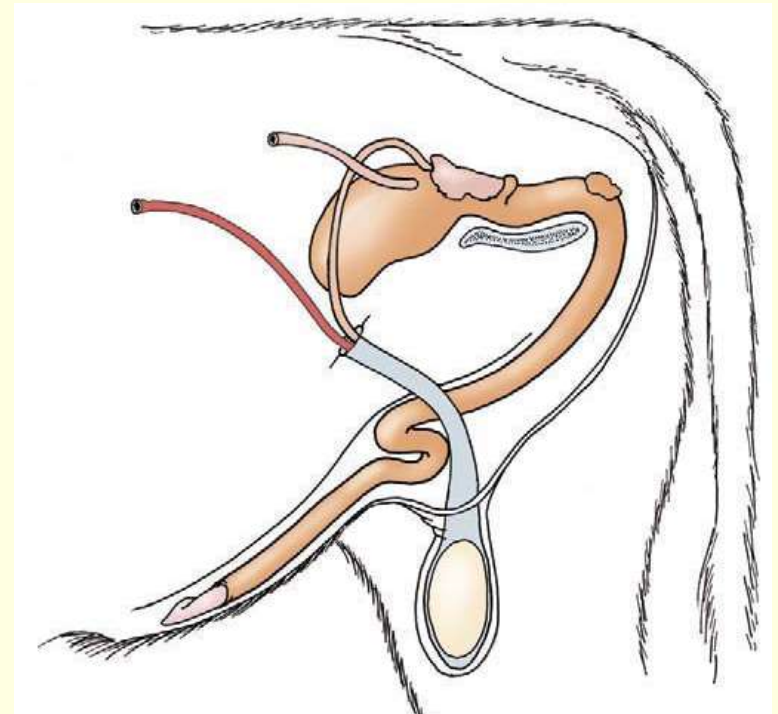
The scrotum is a two-lobed sac that contains and protects the two testicles and epididymis. It also regulates the temperature of the testicles, which must be maintained below body temperature. When the environmental temperature is lower than the desired temperature, the scrotum contracts, pulling the testicles toward the body for warmth. When the environmental temperature is higher than the desired temperature, the scrotum relaxes, permitting the testicles to drop. Its composed of skin which is the outer layer lined by tunica dartus which is lined by external spermatic fascia. Cremaster muscle also formed the fourth layer, the fifth layer will be internal spermatic fascia , the last layer is tunica vaginalis parital layer and the septum formed all these layer except skin and cremaster muscle.



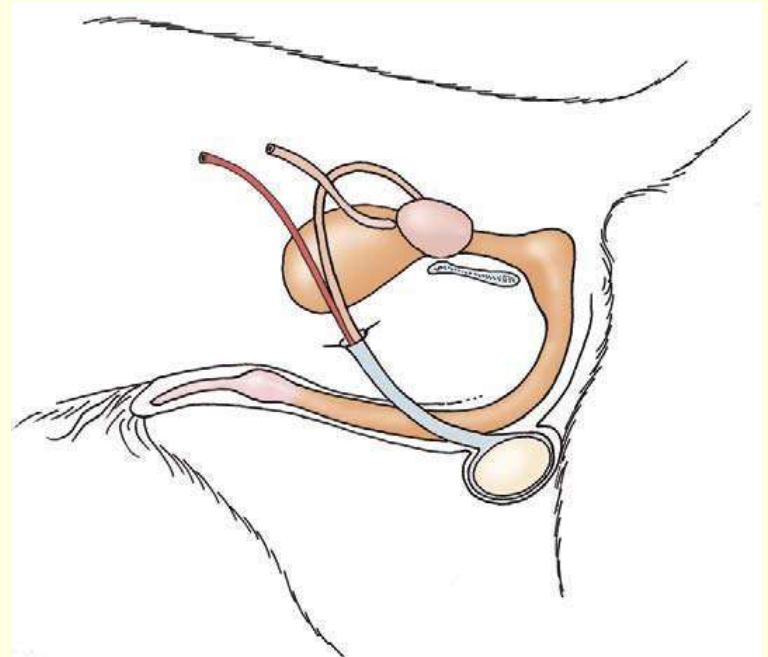
# Location of scrotum

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- Horse ruminant( ox ram )
- Inguinal region



- Dog cat camel
- In perineum region



# penis

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- Is the male copulatory organ which transmits the spermatozoa from the male genital system to the female genital system through the copulation and ejaculation it consists of root, body, free part and glans penis.



## Root of penis

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It is attached to the ischial arch of os coxa by two crura which are fused distally to form the body

Crura are surrounded by ischiocavernosus muscle

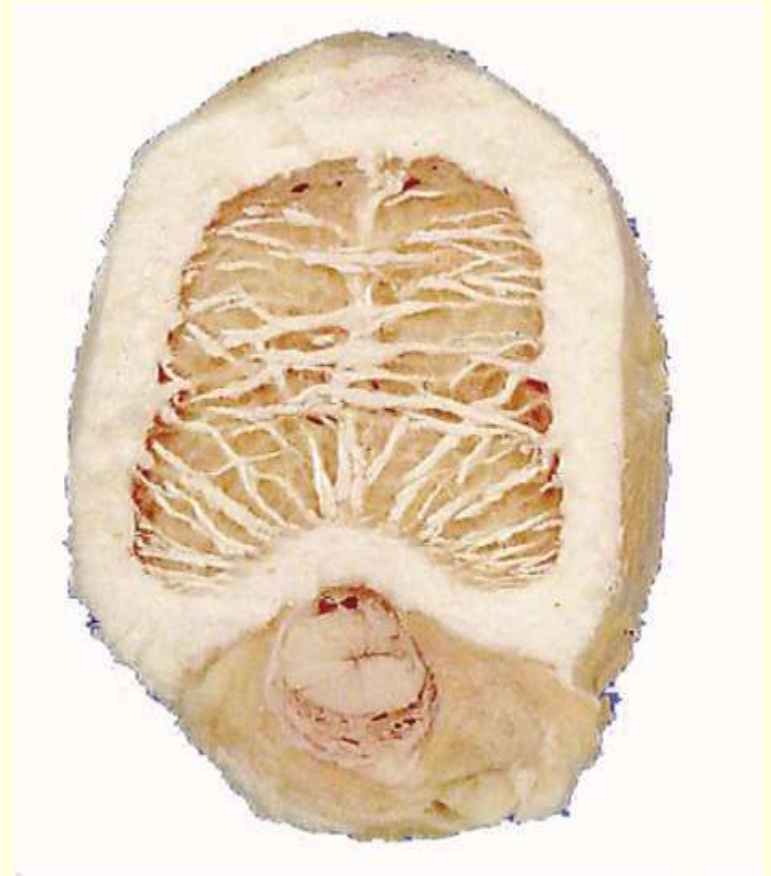
## Body of penis

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This main part of penis consist of two erectile tissue knowen as

- 1-corpus cavernous penis CCP.
- 2- corpus spongious penis CSP

And urethra



## Free part

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Is similar to the body



## Glans penis

Is the distal part in which the urethra opens and it is formed from erectile tissue which is continuous with CSP



## Type of penis

Depend on amount of connective tissue and the size of cavernous space, the penises classified in to:

1- musculo cavernous type:

Which have less connective tissue and more cavernous space.

Ex: dog horse man

2- fibro elastic type :

Have a large amount of connective tissue and less of cavernous space. It is appear firm even it is not erecting

Ex Ox camel pig ram

