

GENITAL ORGANS

THE MALE INTERNAL GENITAL ORGANS

- **The testis**
- **The epididymis**
- **The ductus (vas) deferens**
- **The seminal vesicles**
- **The ejaculatory ducts**
- **The prostate gland**
- **The bulbourethral gland**

THE MALE EXTERNAL GENITAL ORGANS

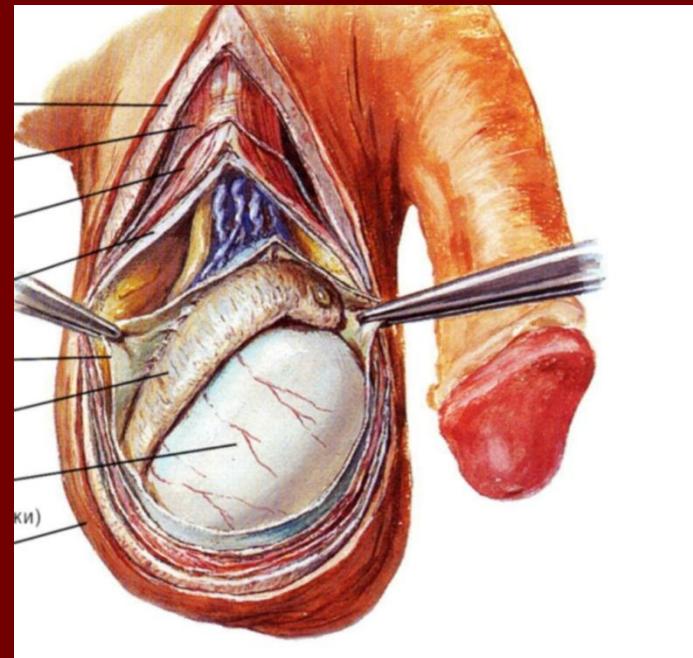
- **the penis**
- **the scrotum**
- **the spermatic cord**

The testis

- The exocrine function means producing male genital cells – spermatozoa
- The endocrine function means producing testosterone (male sexual hormone)

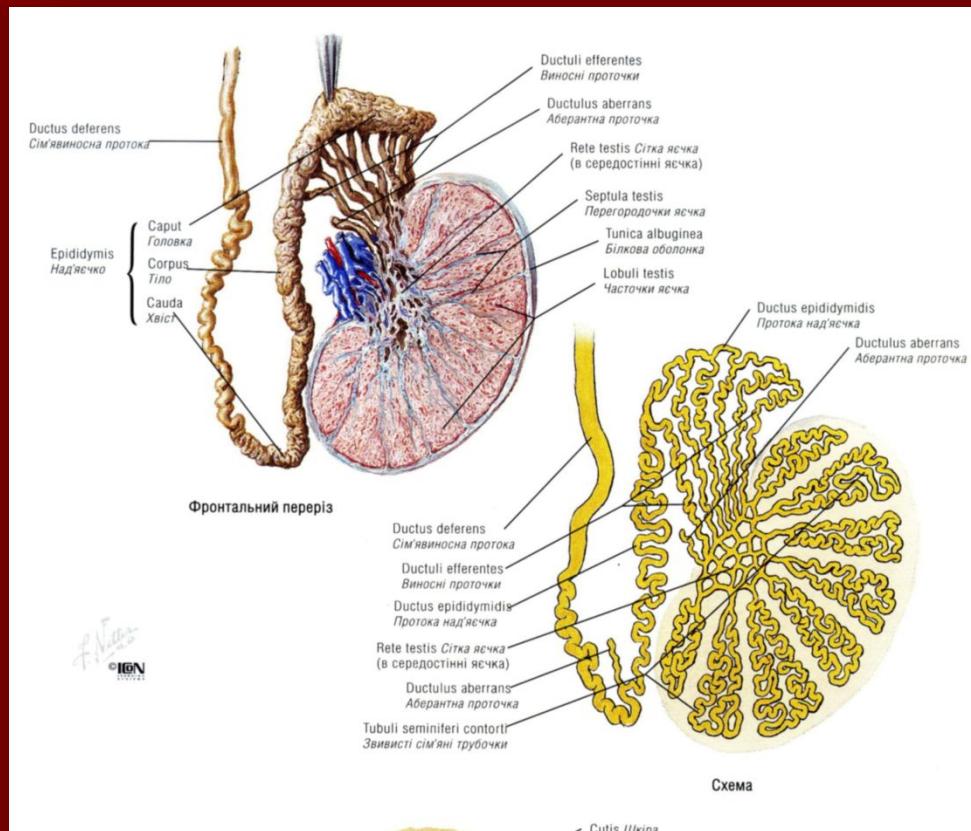
The testis

- Two surfaces:
medial and lateral
- Two borders:
anterior and posterior
- Two poles:
superior and inferior



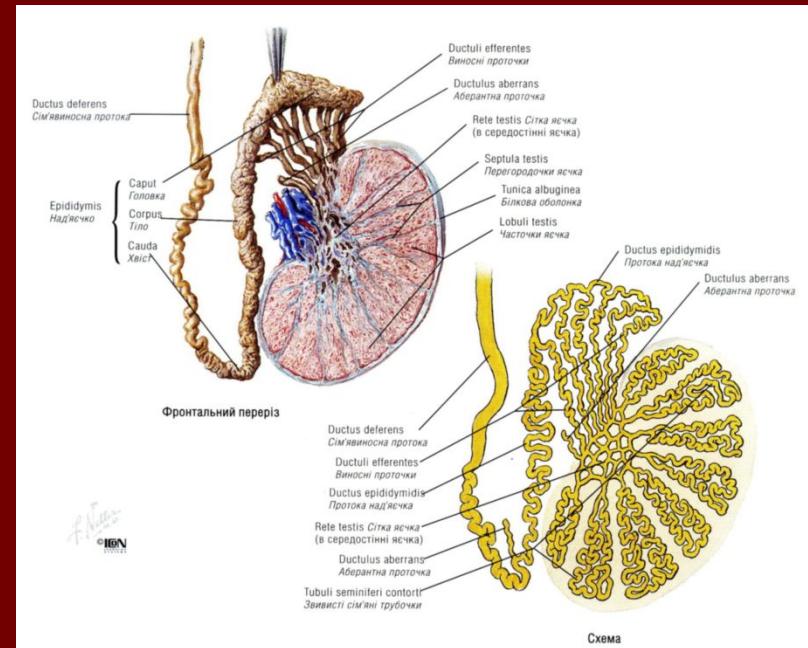
The testis

- tunica albuginea
- mediastinum testis
- septa (trabeculae)
- lobules



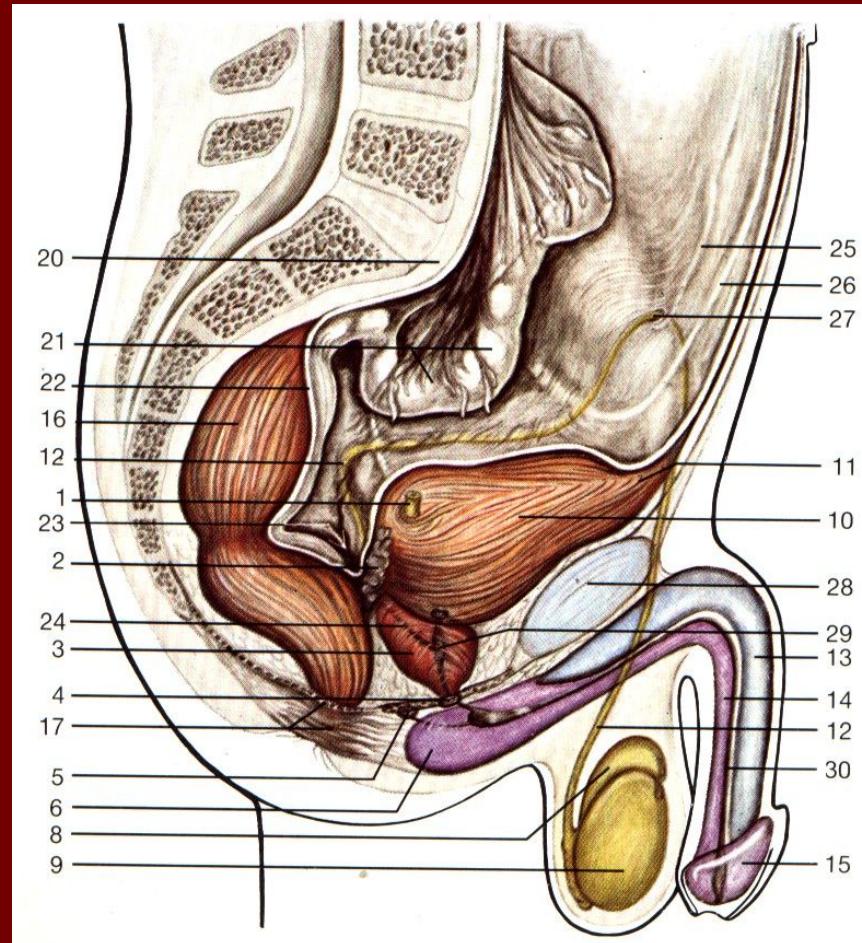
Canalliculi of the testis

- convoluted seminiferous tubules
- straight seminiferous tubules
- network of the testis
- efferent ductules of the testis



The epididymis

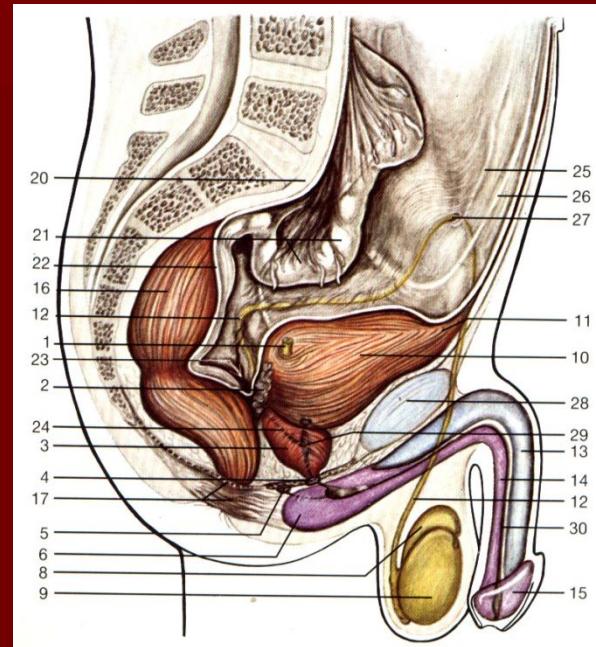
- head
- body
- tail

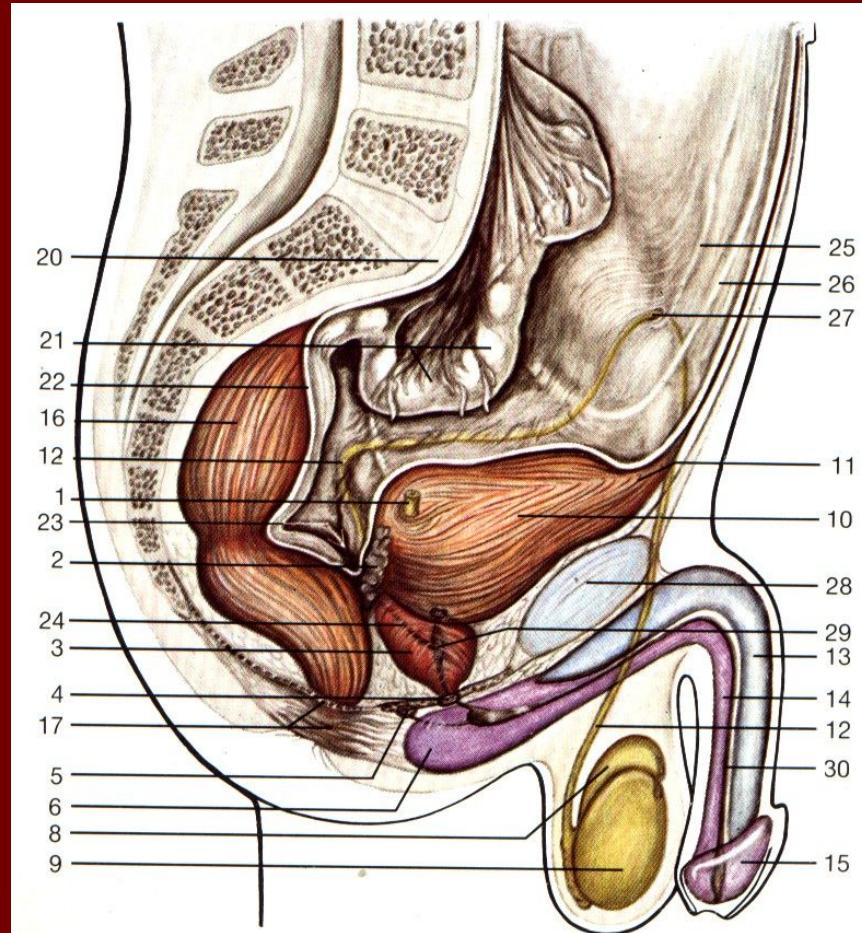
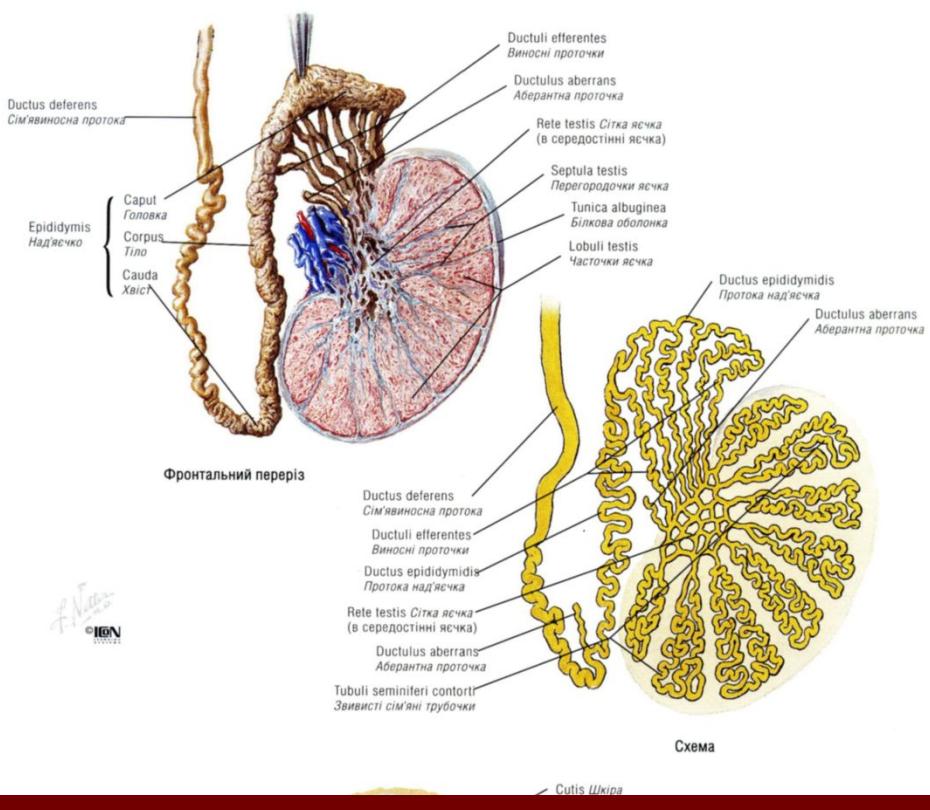


Ductus deferens

Four parts:

- **the scrotal**
- **the funicular**
- **the inguinal**
- **the pelvic. In the terminal portion of the vas deference it becomes wide and spindle-shape, forming the ampulla of the vas deference**



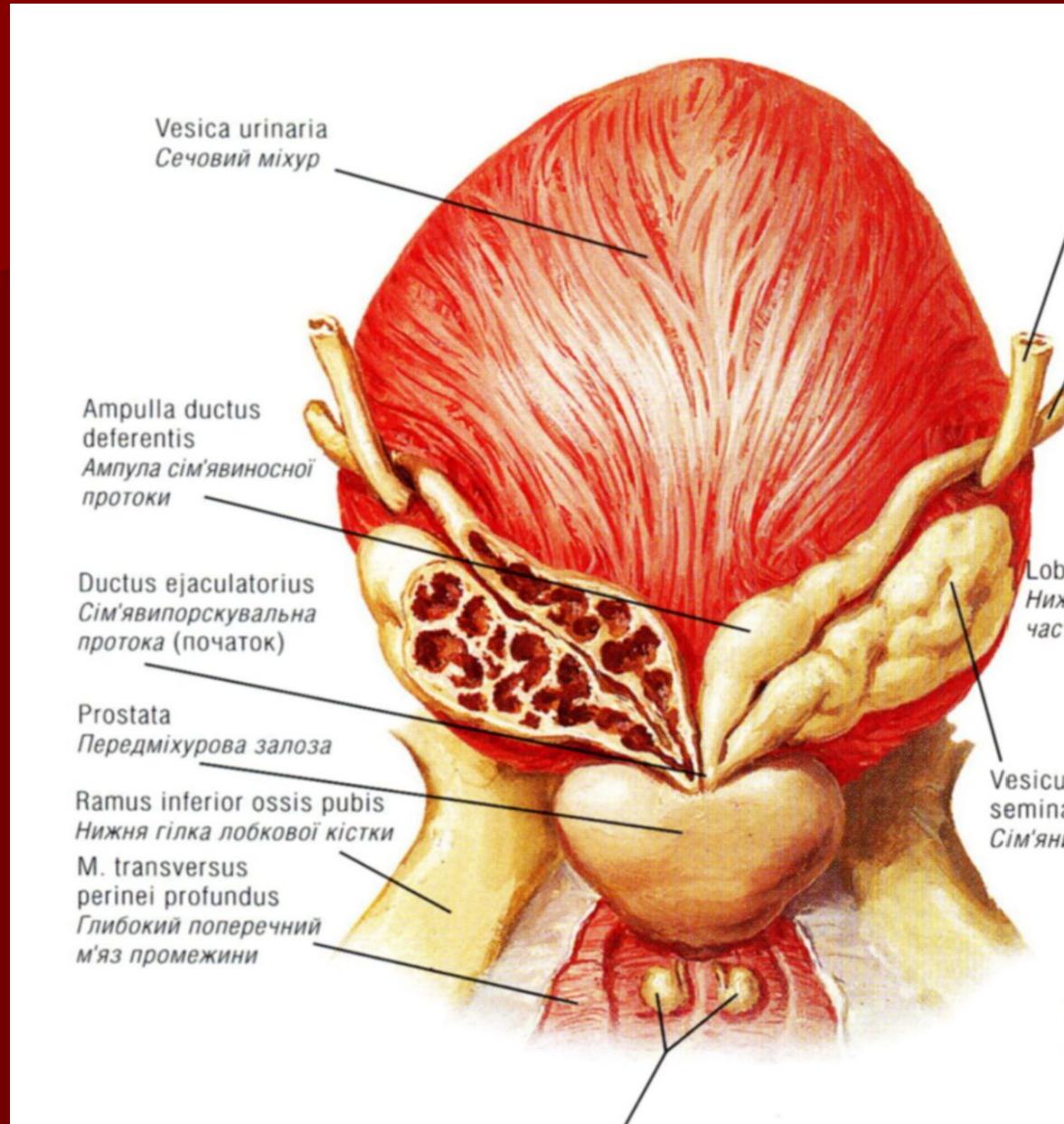


The wall of the ductus deference is composed of three layers:

- **an outer adventitious coat**
- **a middle muscular coat**
- **an inner mucous coat**

The seminal vesicles

- It is a tubular gland
- The seminal vesicles contribute 60 percent of the volume of semen
- The junction of the duct of the seminal vesicles with ampulla of the ductus deferens marks the ejaculatory duct
- Opens into prostate part of the urethra

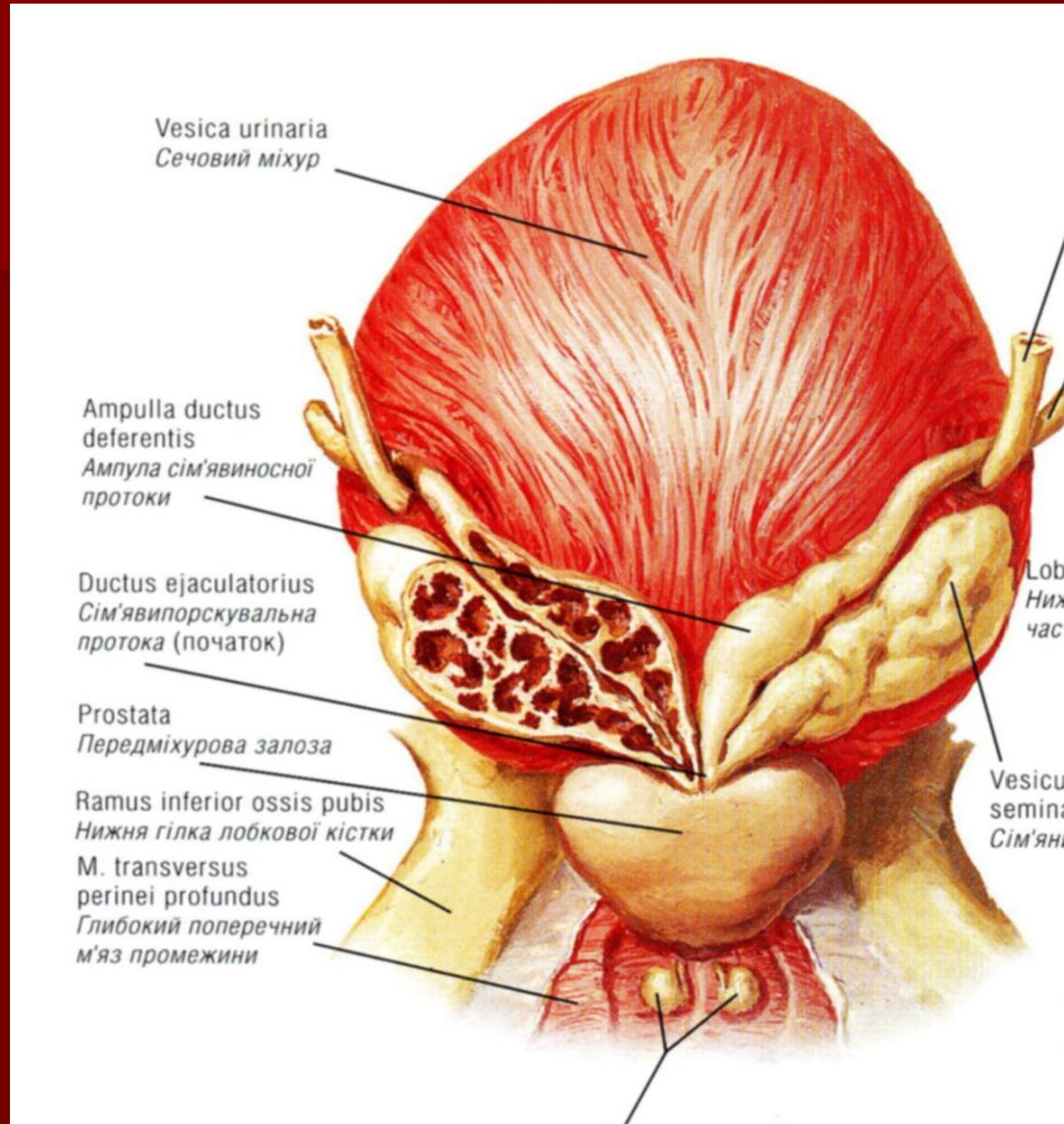


The prostate gland

- The prostate gland is partly muscular and partly glandular organ
- It secretes a component of semen

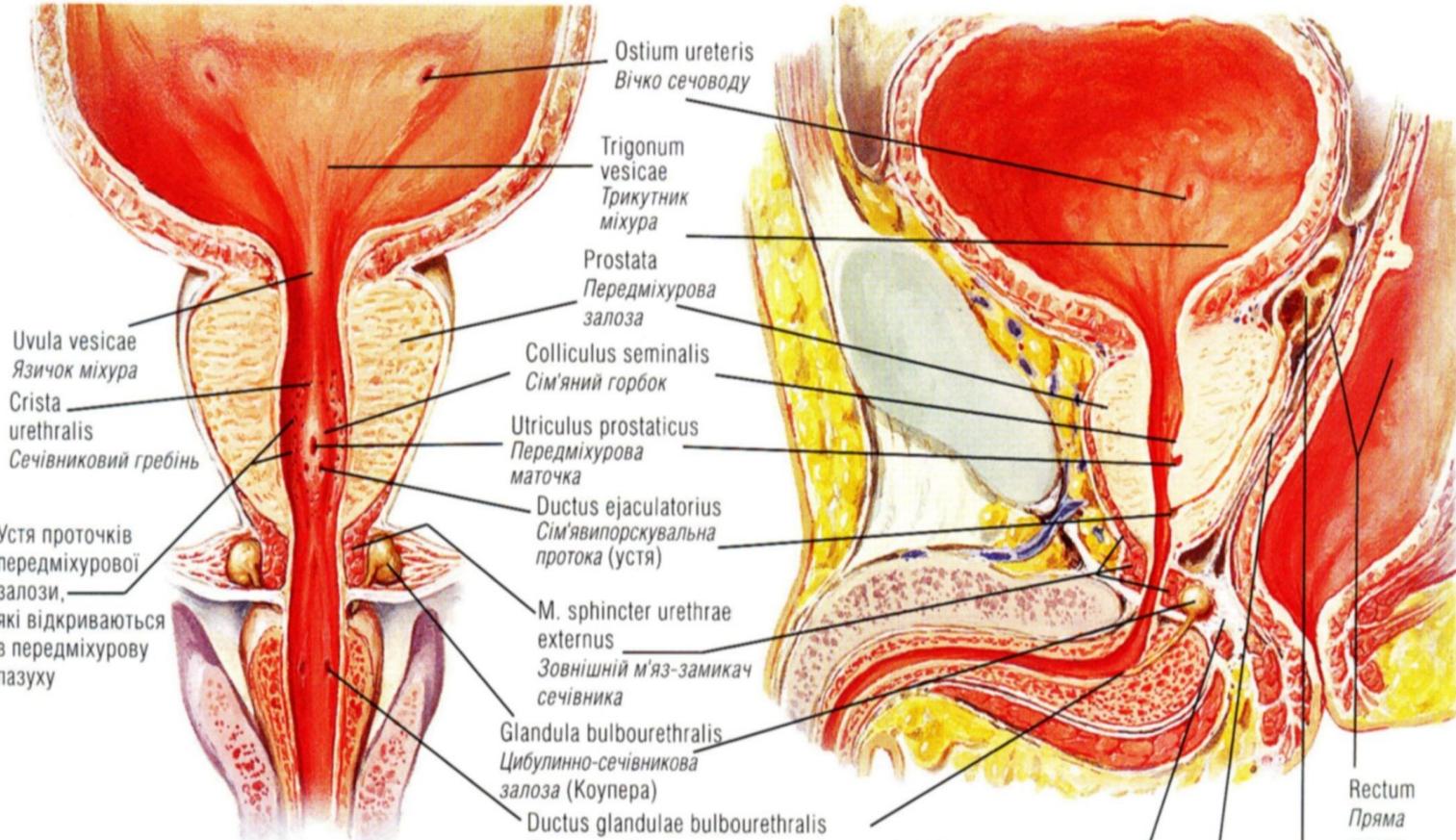
The prostate has:

- base and apex
- anterior, posterior and inferolateral surfaces
- left, right and middle lobes



The bulbourethral glands or Cowper's glands

- **They are situated at the base of the penis, covered by the fascia of the urogenital diaphragm**
- **The excretory duct opens into the spongy portion of the urethra**
- **The secretion of the glands protects the urethral walls from irritation by the urine**

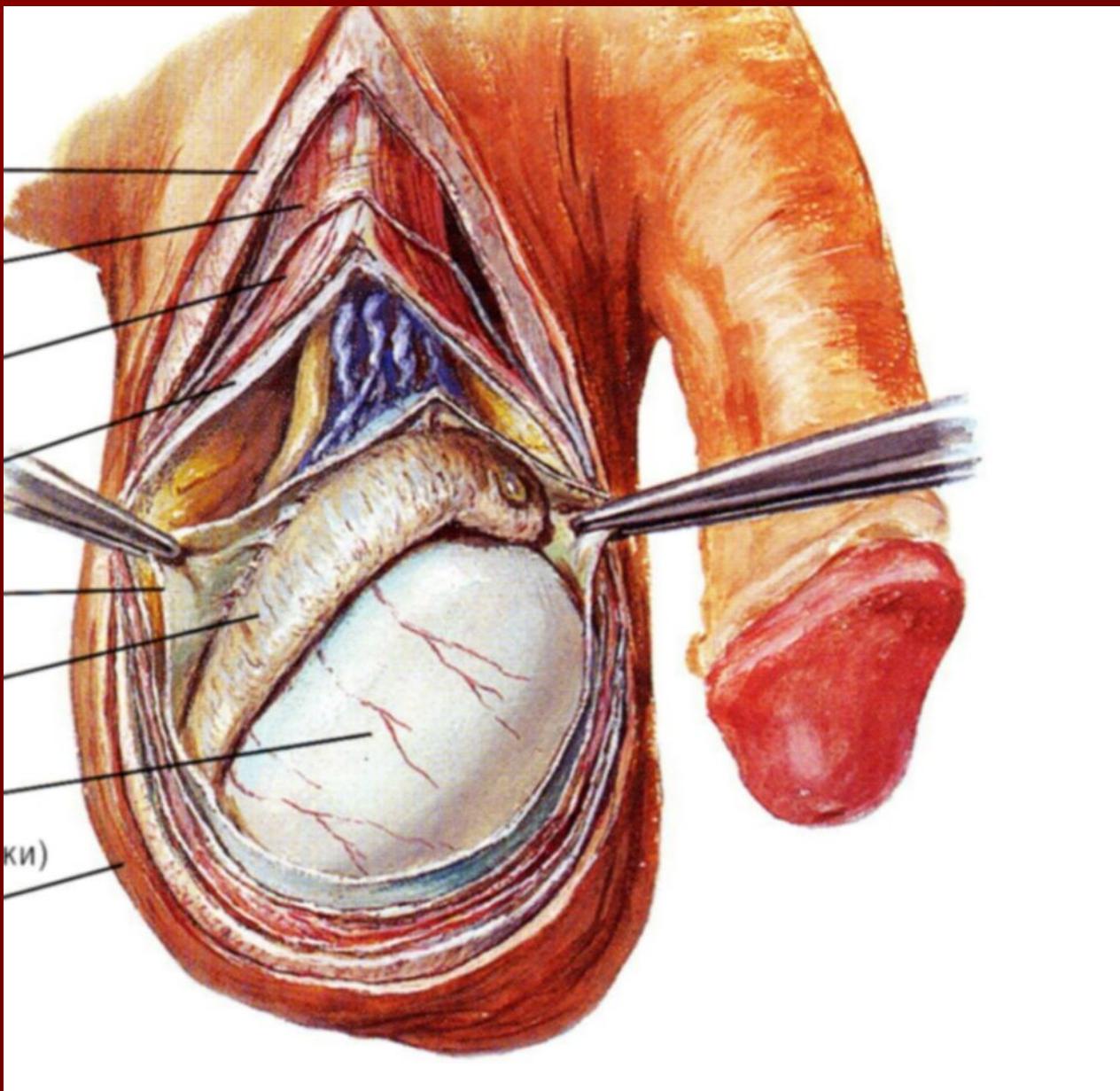


Фронтальний переріз

Сагітальний переріз

Scrotum

- Skin 
- Dartos tunic
connective tissue 
- External spermatic fascia
the abdomen 
- Cremasteric fascia
external oblique
muscle 
- Cremaster muscle
abdominal and
muscles 
- Internal spermatic fascia 
- Vaginal tunic 

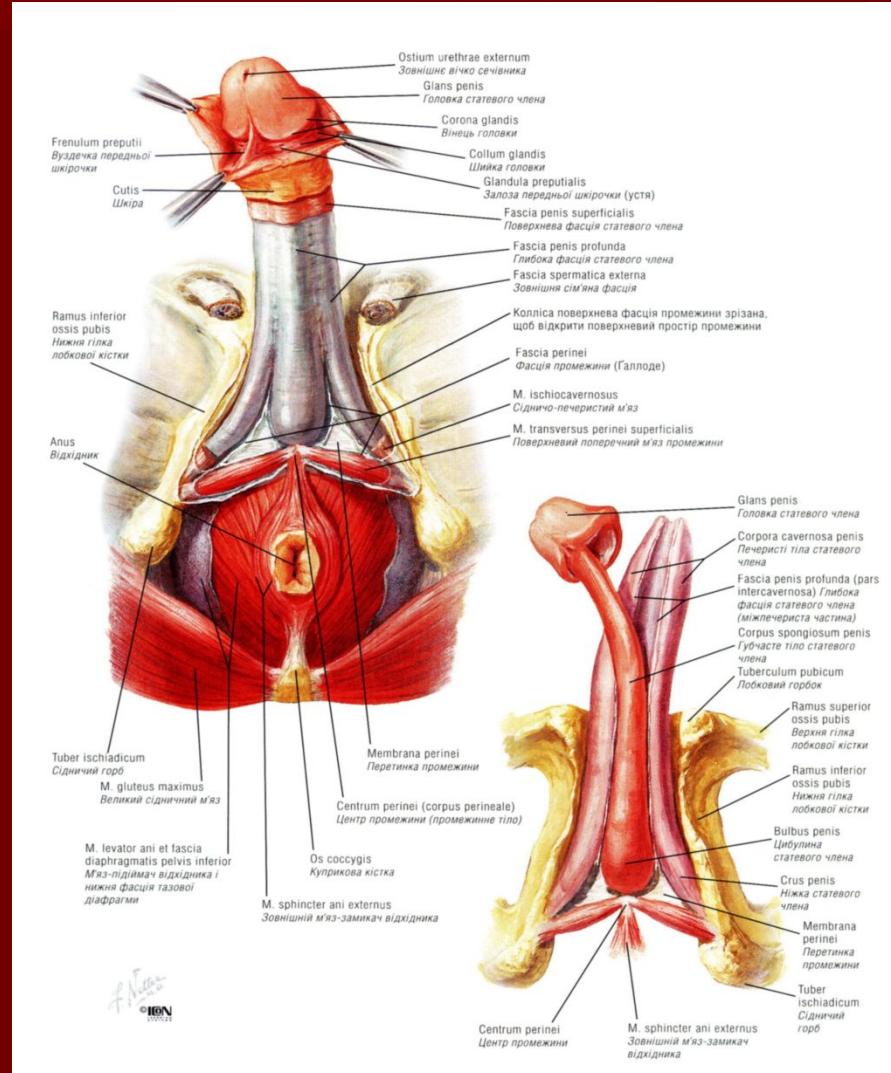


Spermatic cord

- the **vas deferens**;
- **testicular artery**;
- **convoluted (venous) pampiniform plexus**;
- **the artery and veins of the vas deferens**;
- **the lymphatic vessels of the testis and the epididymis**;
- **the nerves**;
- **the vestige of the processus vaginalis**

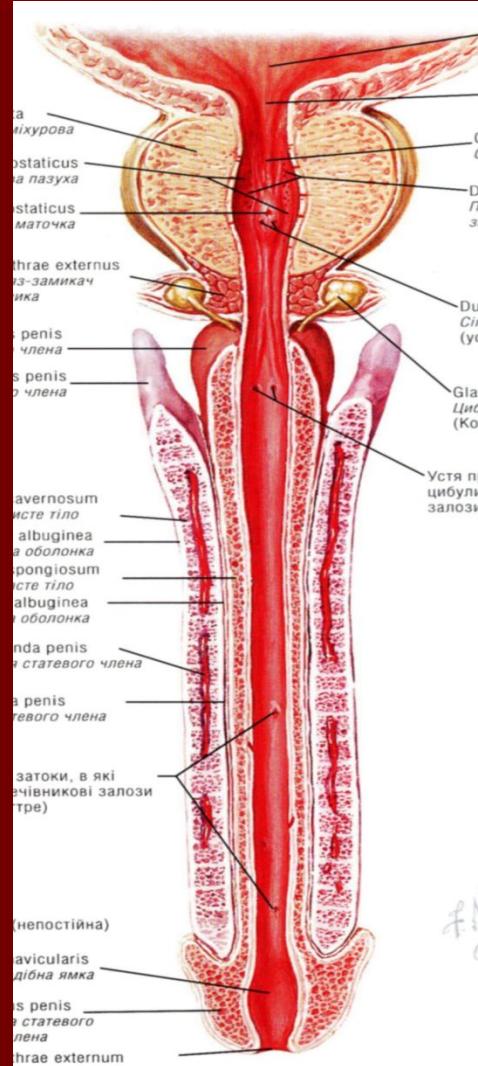
The penis consists of:

- root
- body
- glans penis
- two corpora cavernosa
- corpus spongiosum



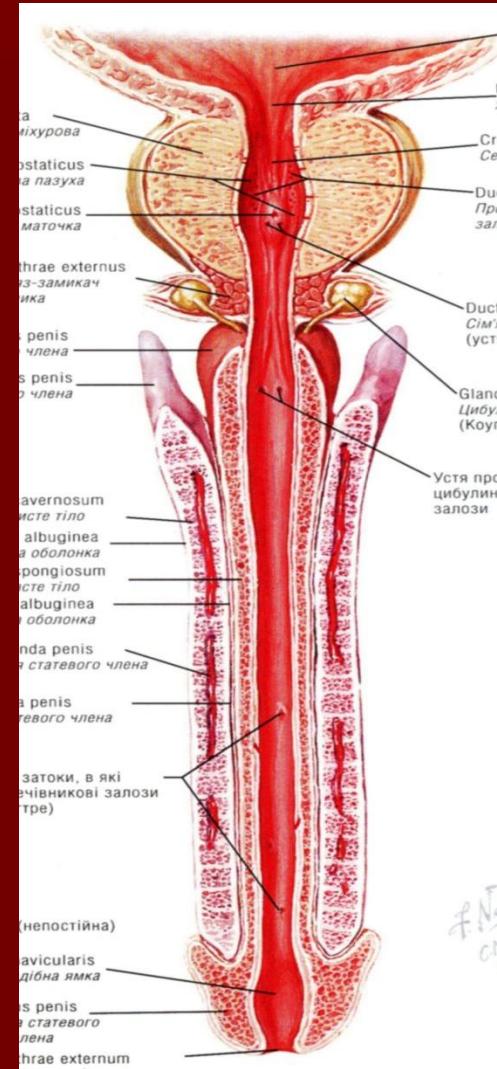
There are three parts has the male urethra

- prostatic
- membranous
- spongy



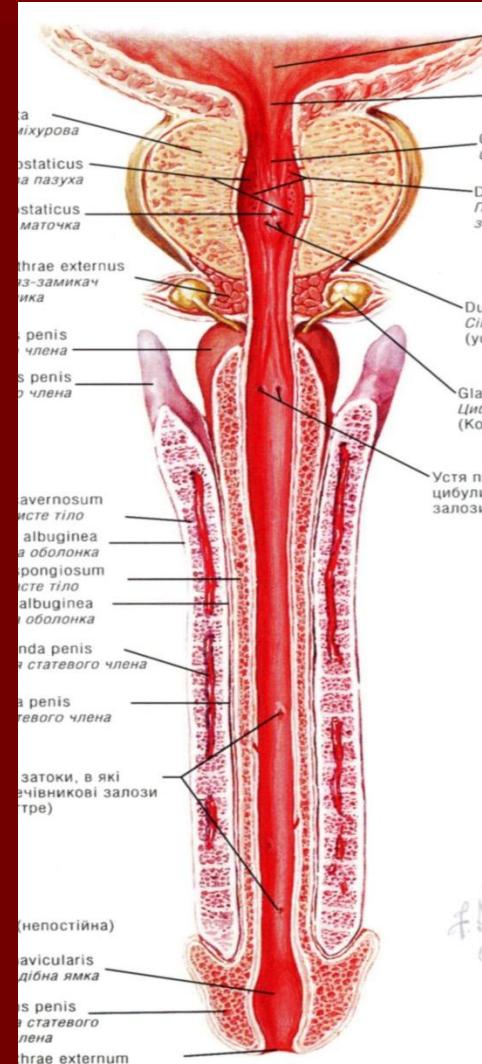
The constrictions of the male urethra

- internal urethral orifice
- membranous part
- external urethral orifice



The dilations of the male urethra

- prostatic part
- bulbous portion
- fossa navicularis



Internal female organs

- ovaries
- uterine tubes
- uterus
- vagina

External female organs

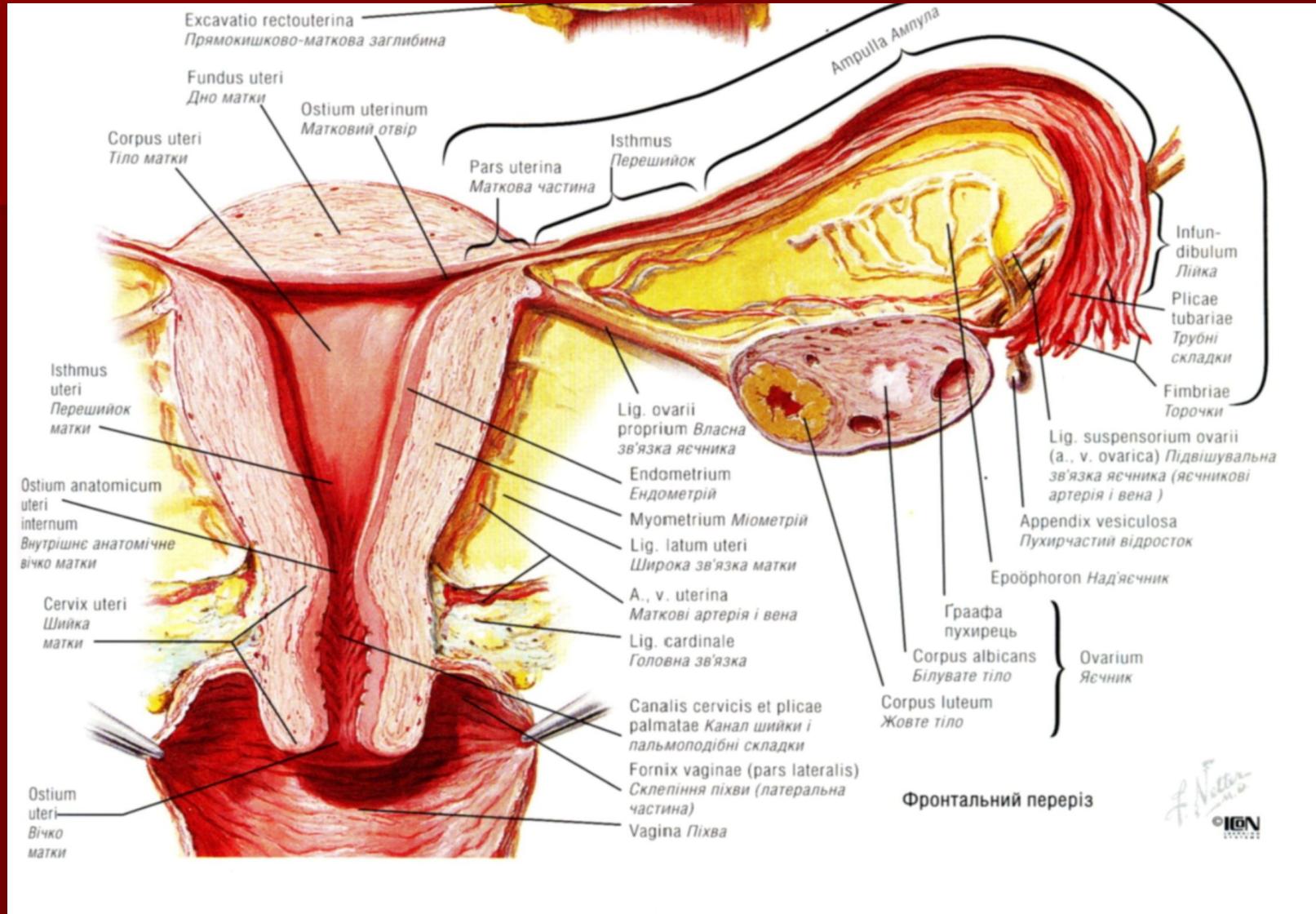
- **mons pubis**
- **clitoris - is a structure analogous to the corpora cavernosa of the penis**
- **labium majus limit the glottis (rima) pudendi**
- **labium minus pudenda - bound the vestibule of the vagina**
- **vestibule of the vagina**
- **greater vestibular gland**
- **bulb of vestibule - is a structure analogous to the corpus spongiosum of the penis**

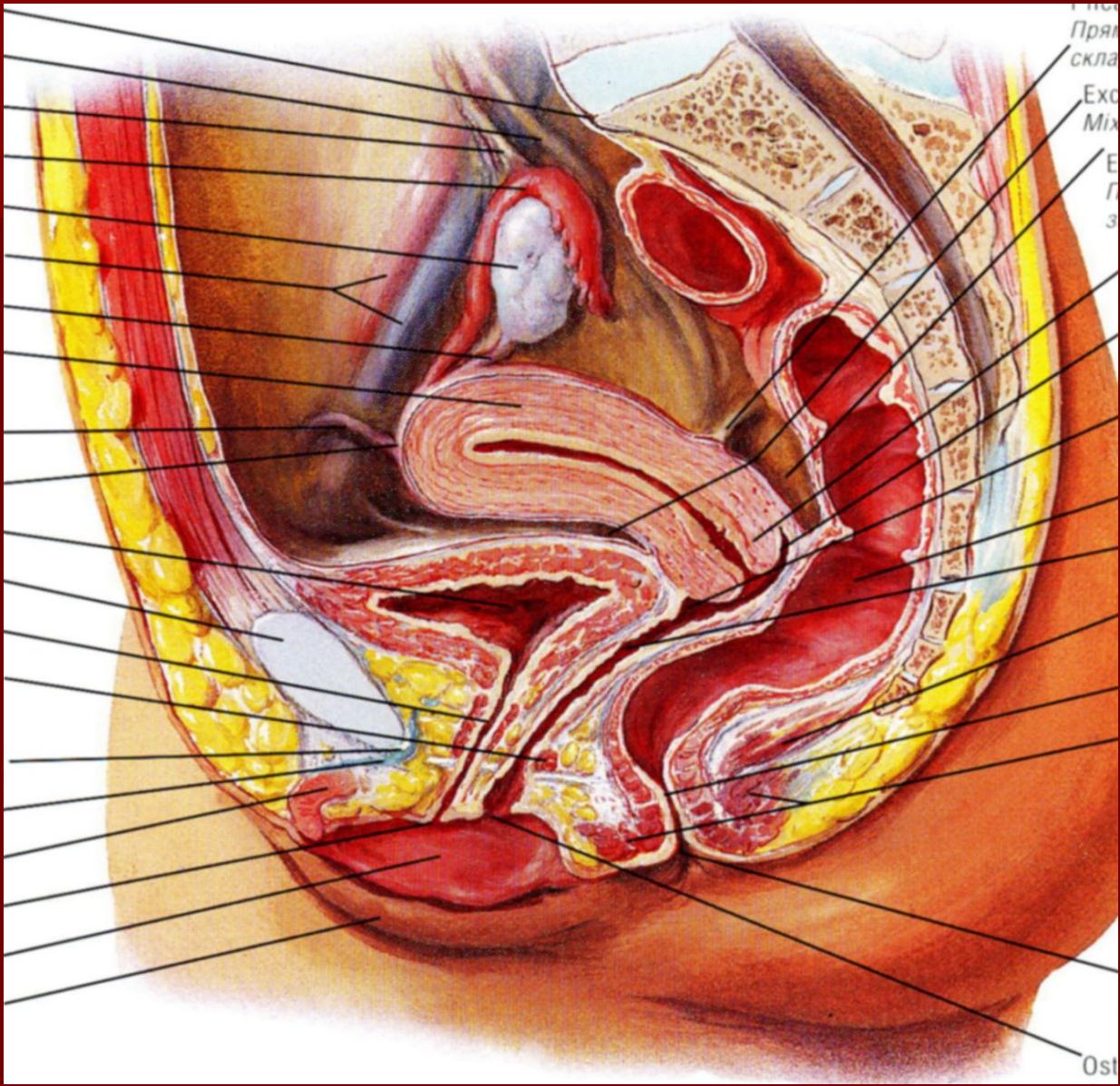
The ovary

- **The exocrine function is to produce ovules**
- **The endocrine function is to produce female sexual hormones**

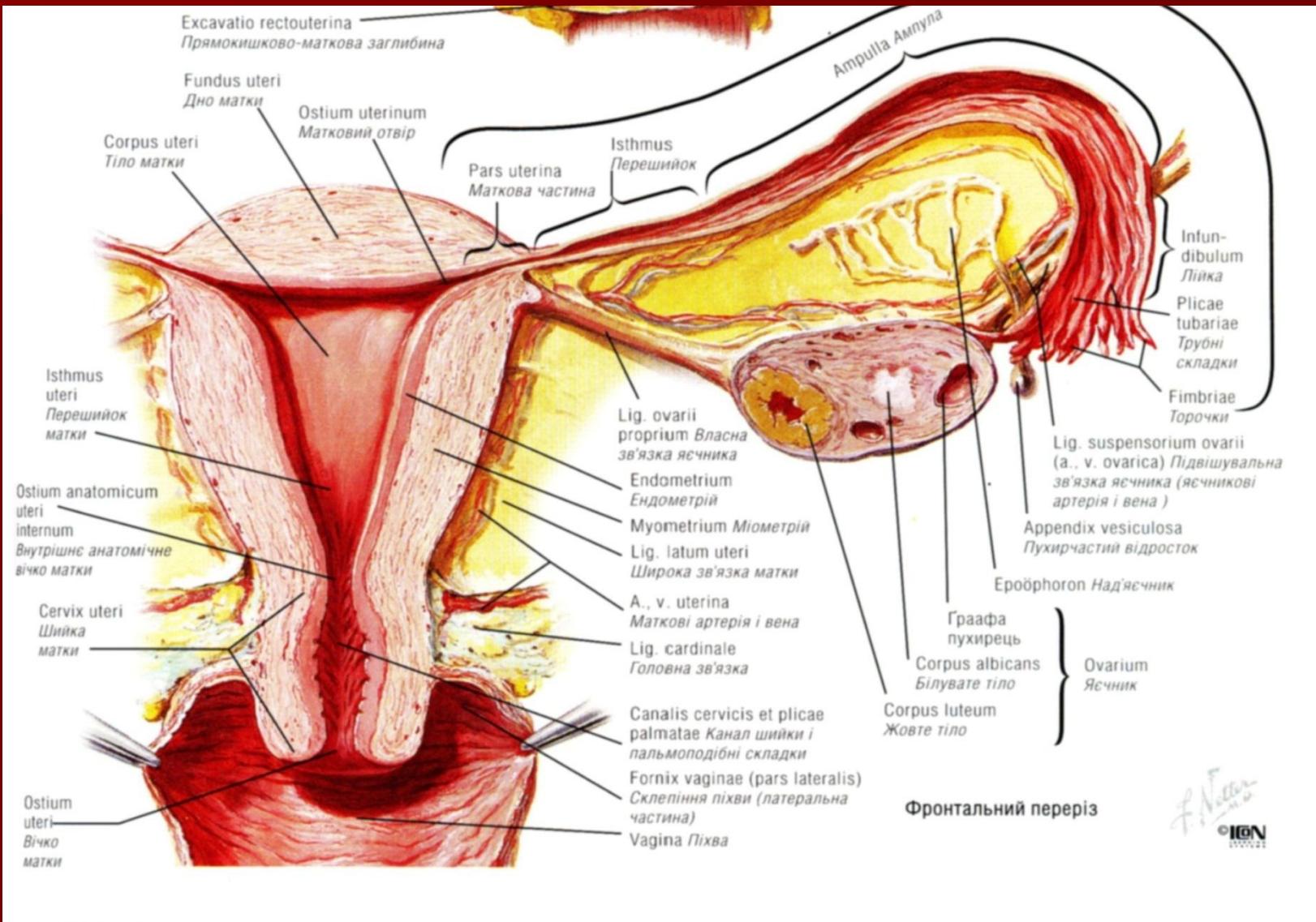
The ovary has:

- **two surfaces: medial and lateral**
- **two extremities: tubal and uterine**
- **two borders: free posterior and anterior mesovarium**



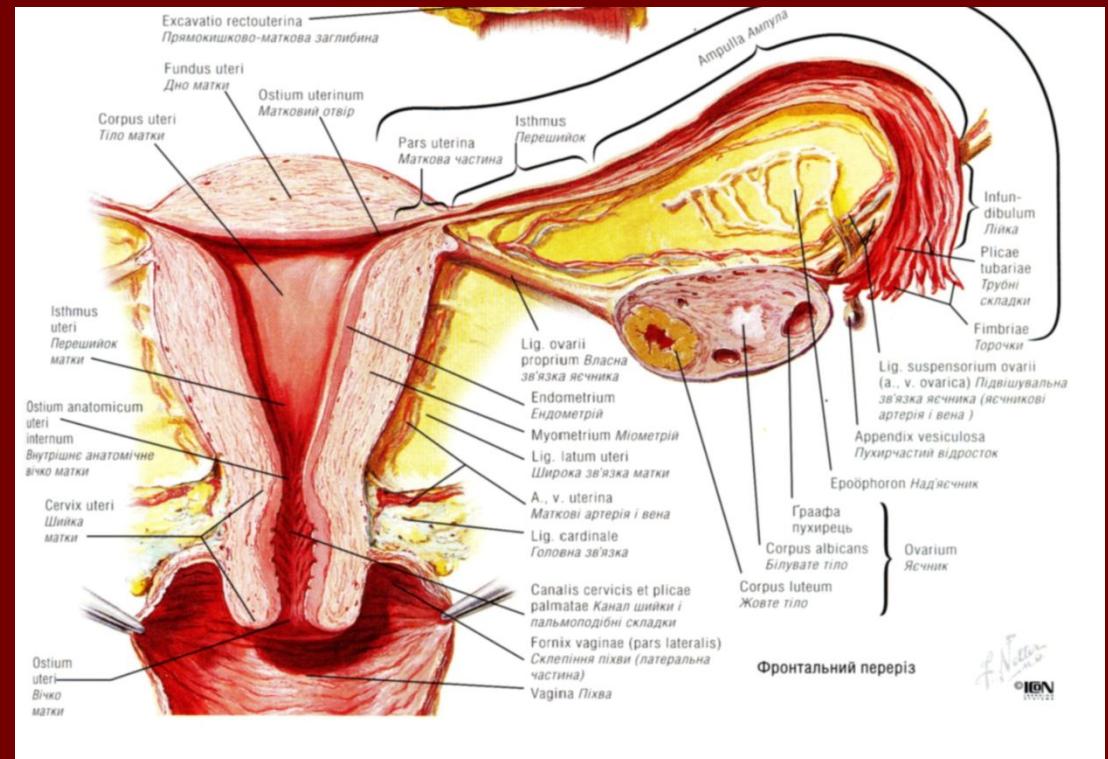


- The ovary has is lined from the outside by germinal (embryonic) epithelium under which is the connective tissue layer - tunica albuginea
- The substance of the ovary is divided into: superficial cortex deeper medulla
- The position of each ovary is stabilized by the mesovarium and by supporting ligaments:
 - the ovarian ligament and
 - suspensory ligament



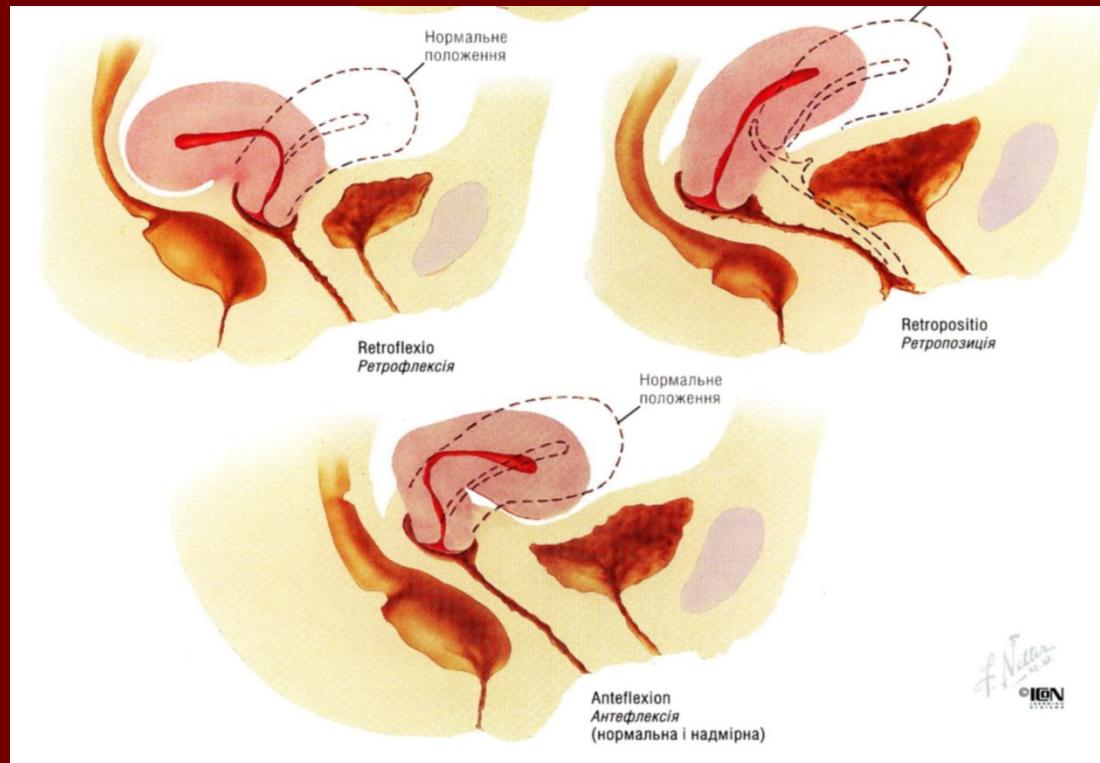
Appendages of the ovary

- epoophoron
- paroophoron



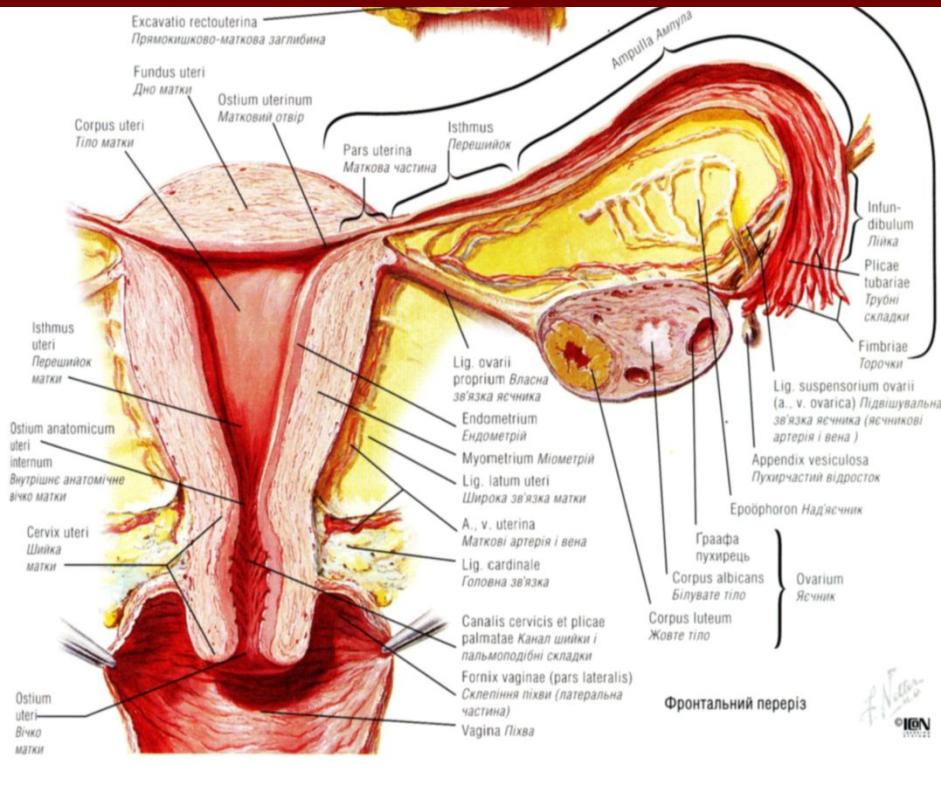
Position of the uterus

- **anteversio**
- **anterflexio**
- **lateroposition**
- **retroversion**
- **retroflexio**



The uterus

- fundus
- body
- isthmus
- neck: supravaginal vaginal parts
- uterine cavity
- cervical canal

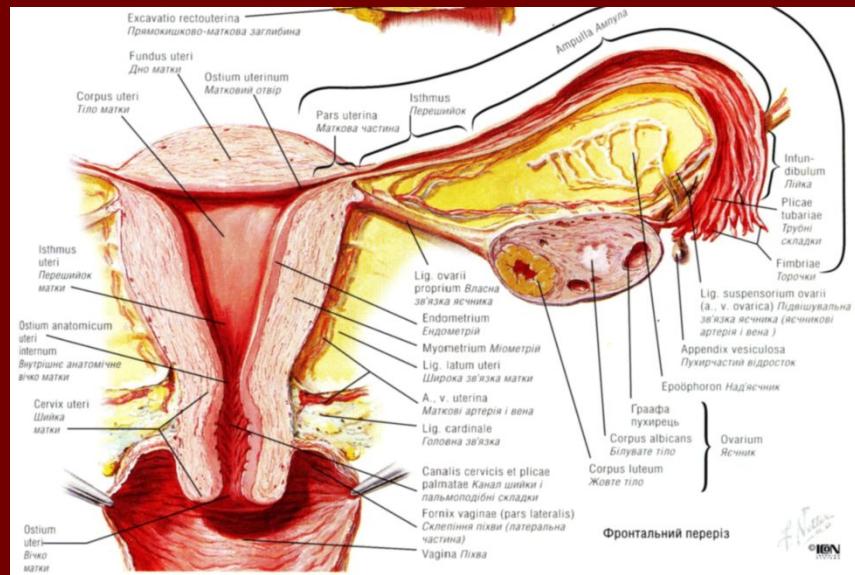


The wall of the uterus

- **serous coat - the perimetrium**
- **muscular coat – myometrium:
internal and external longitudinal
and middle circular layers**
- **mucosa - endometrium**

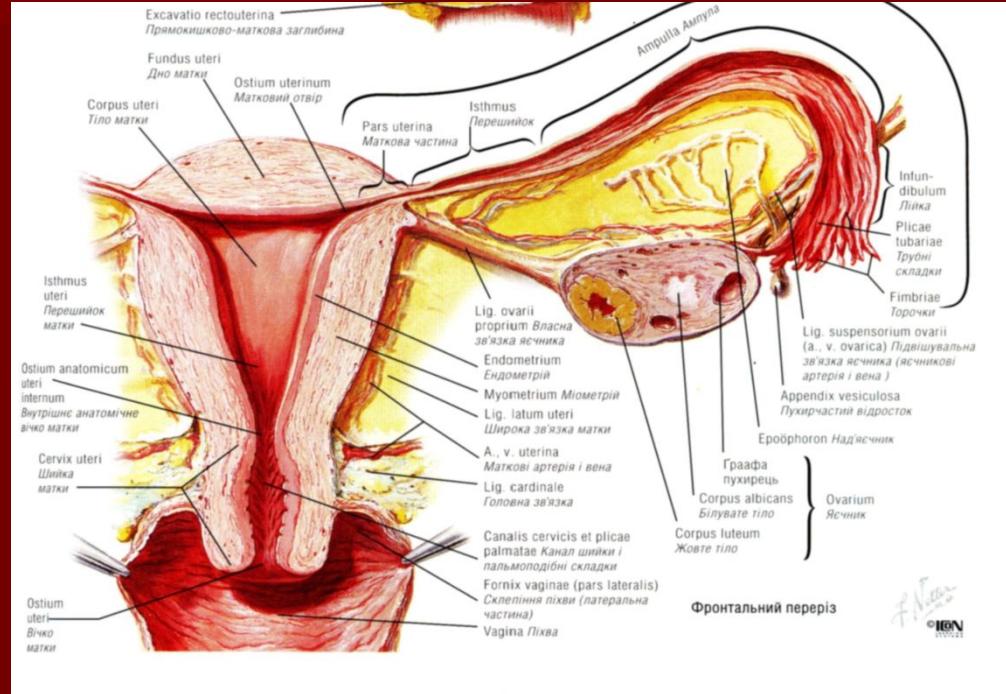
The ligaments of the uterus

- the broad ligament consists of the mesovarium
mesosalpinx
mesometrium
- the round ligament



Uterine tube or Fallopian tube

- **ostium:**
abdominal
uterine
- **parts:**
uterine part
isthmus
ampulla
infundibulum, which ends with the
fimbria



The wall of the uterine tube

- **the serous coat**
- **the muscular coat: internal circular and external longitudinal**
- **the mucosa**

The wall of the vagina

- outer - connective tissue
- middle - muscular coat
- inner - mucosa. The mucosa forms numerous transverse rugae, which form longitudinal ridge or vaginal columns

