

Male Genital system Practical

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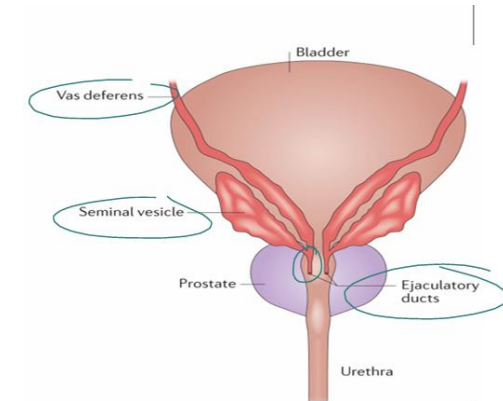


➤ Scrotum and its layers:

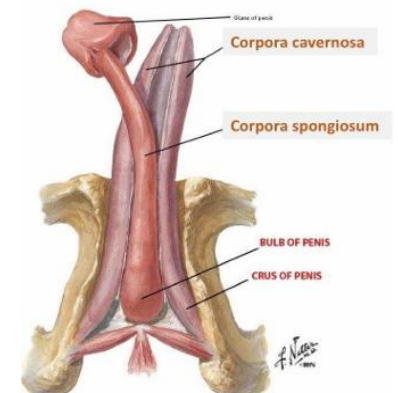
Layers of the scrotum
Skin
Superficial fascia
Replaced by Dartos muscle
Deep membranous layer (Fascia of Colles)
External spermatic fascia
Cremastric muscle and fascia
No corresponding layer
Internal spermatic fascia
Loose connective tissue
Tunica vaginalis around the testis

- Testis
- Epididymis (parts): Head, body and tail
- Vas deference
- Seminal vesicles
- Ejaculatory ducts
- Prostate

➤ Internal structure of the penis (root ,corpora ,bulb)



Extra images



➤ **Spermatic cord, its contents:**

- **G**roup of structures which meet at deep inguinal ring and traverse the inguinal canal down to posterior border of the testis.

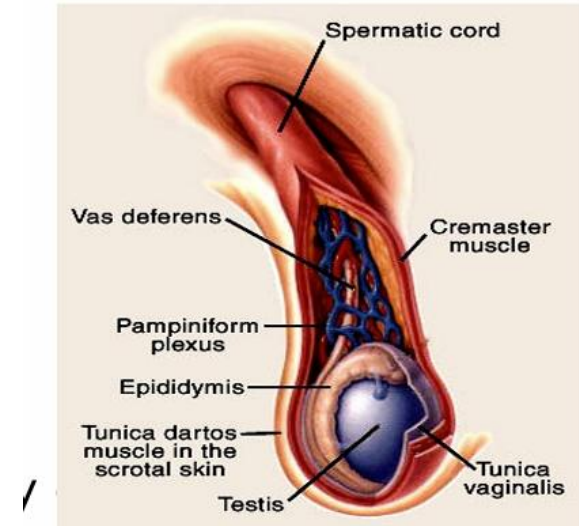
➤ Constituents of the spermatic cord (**A** , **V** , **N** , **L**)

1. Testicular Artery (from aorta)
2. Cremasteric Artery (from inferior epigastric artery)
3. Artery of the vas (from the inferior vesical artery)

4. Vas deferens
5. Pampiniform venous plexus
6. Vestige of processus vaginalis.

7. Genital branch of genitofemoral Nerve.
8. Sympathetic plexus around the testicular artery and artery of the vas.

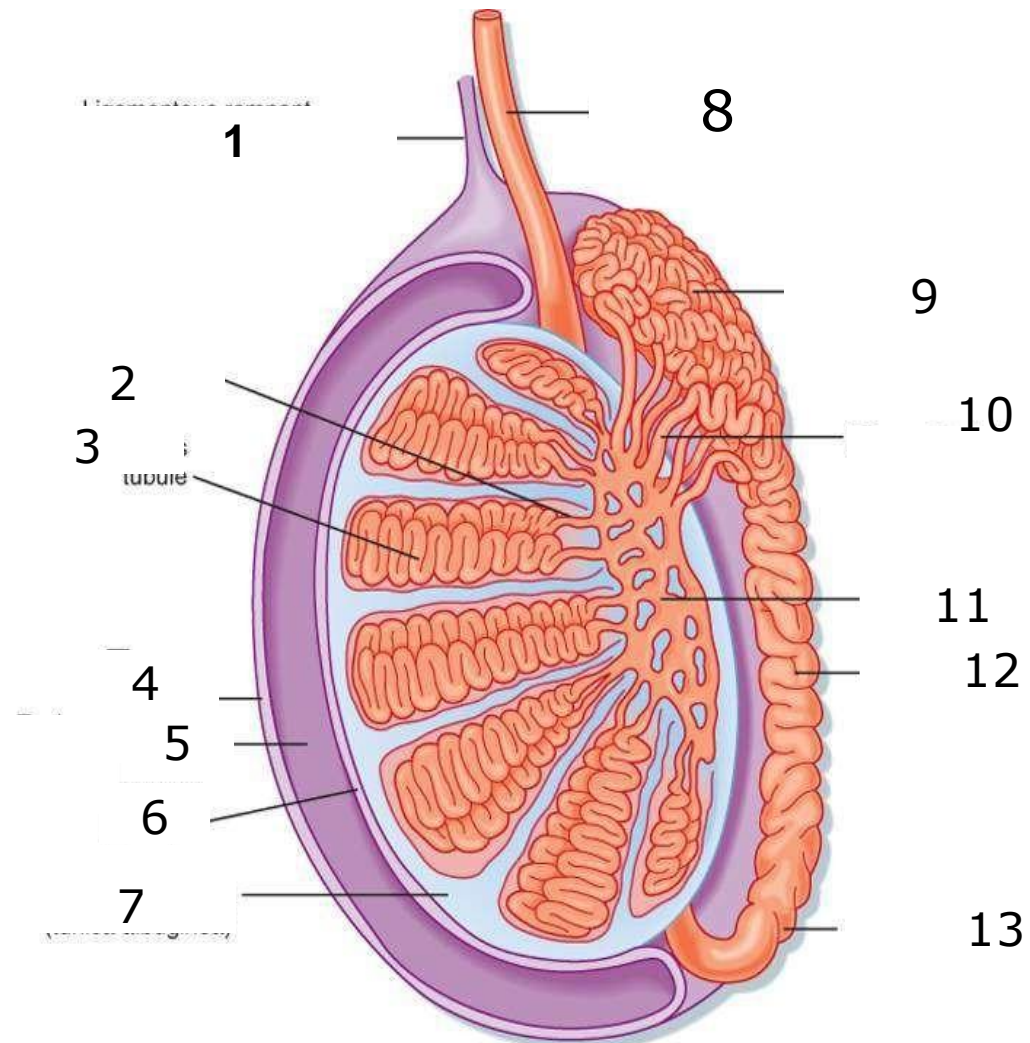
9. Lymphatics of testis and epididymis ascending to lateral aortic lymph nodes and Loose areolar tissue



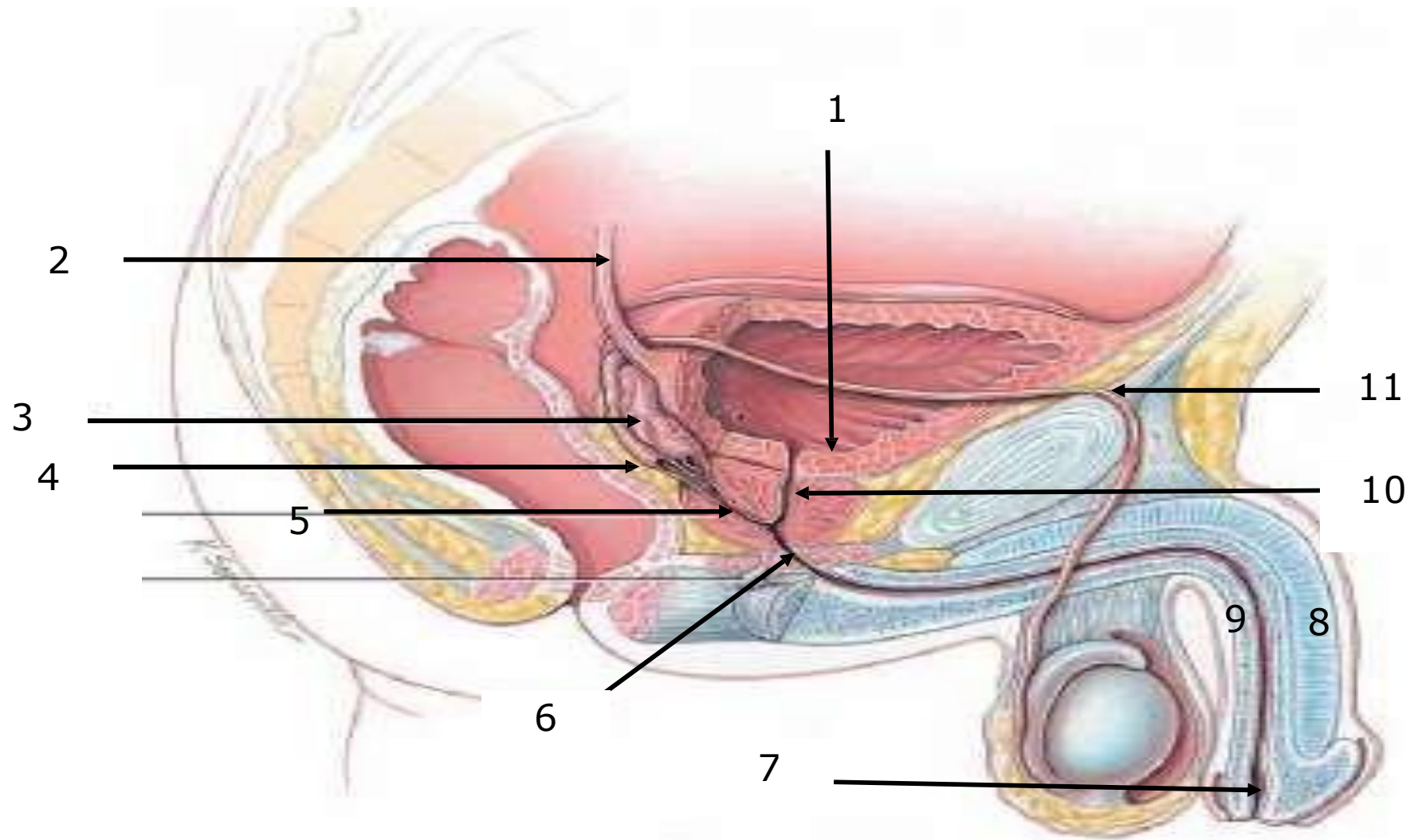
[Extra image](#)

➤ Parts of male urethra:

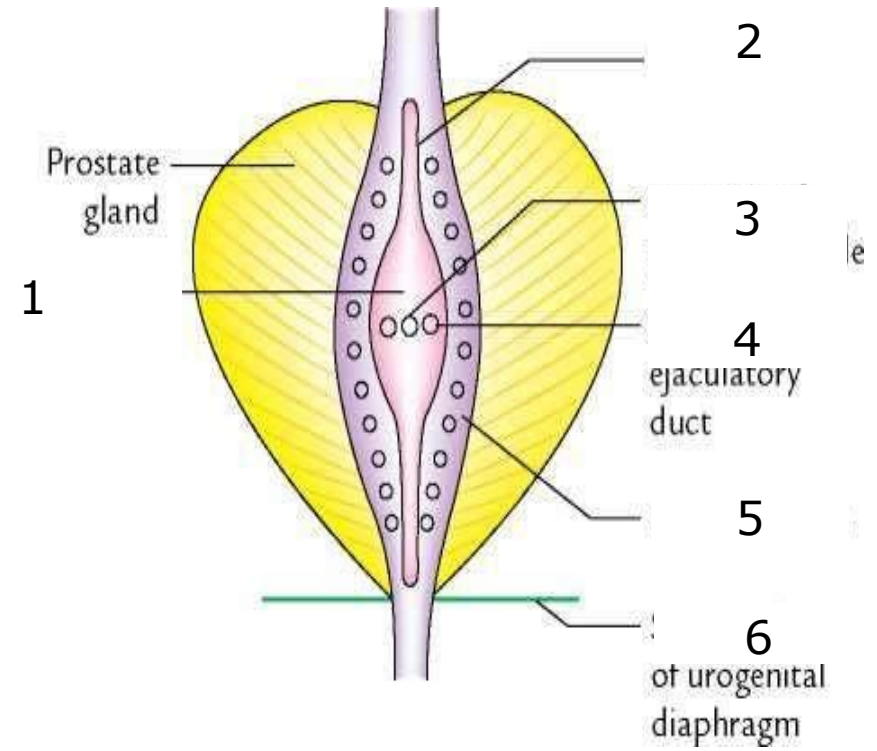
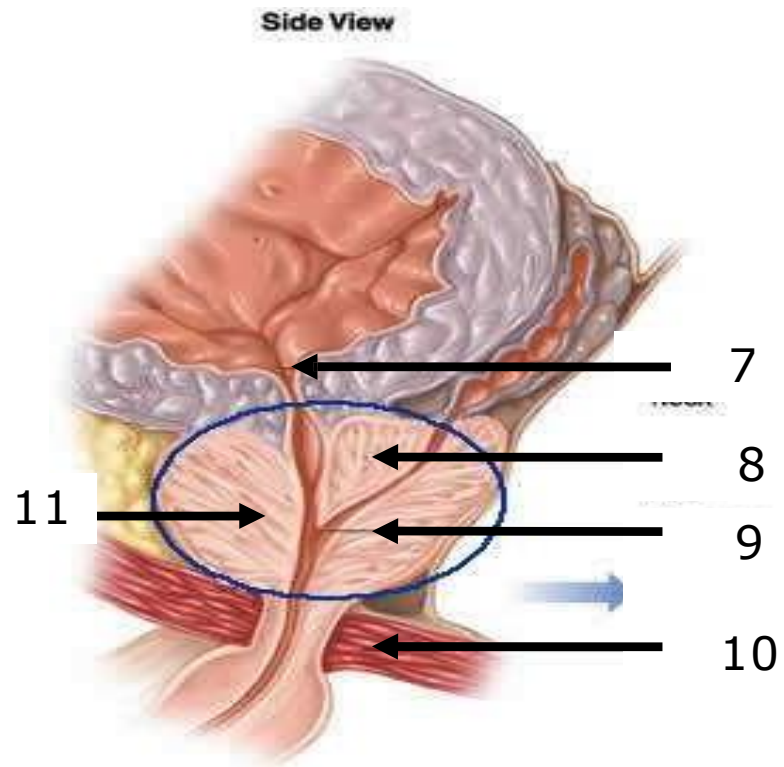
	First part: pre-prostatic part	Second part: prostatic part	Third part : membranous part	Fourth : spongy part
Length	1-1.5 cm	3 cm	2 cm	15 cm
Site	between neck of the bladder and the base of the prostate	traverses prostate from base to apex	runs in deep perineal pouch	bulb of penis and corpus spongiosum (Superficial Perineal Pouch)
Size		it is the widest part of urethra	it is the least dilatable part	
Special features	It is surrounded by internal sphincter	Urethral crest Seminal colliculus Prostatic sinuses	surrounded by external urethral sphincter	-Dilated at its beginning to form to form <u>intraulbar fossa</u> and at termination in glans penis to form the <u>navicular fossa.</u> -The bulbourethral glands open into its beginning



A



B



Pic A:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Vestige of processus vaginalis | 2. Straight tubule (Tubuli recti) |
| 3. Seminiferous tubules | 4. Tunica vaginalis (parietal layer) |
| 5. Cavity of Tunica vaginalis | 6. Tunica vaginalis (visceral layer) |
| 7. Tunica albuginea | 8. Ductus deferens (Vas deferens) |
| 9. Head of the epididymis | 10. Efferent ductules |
| 11. Rete testis | 12. Body of the epididymis |
| 13. Tail of the epididymis | |

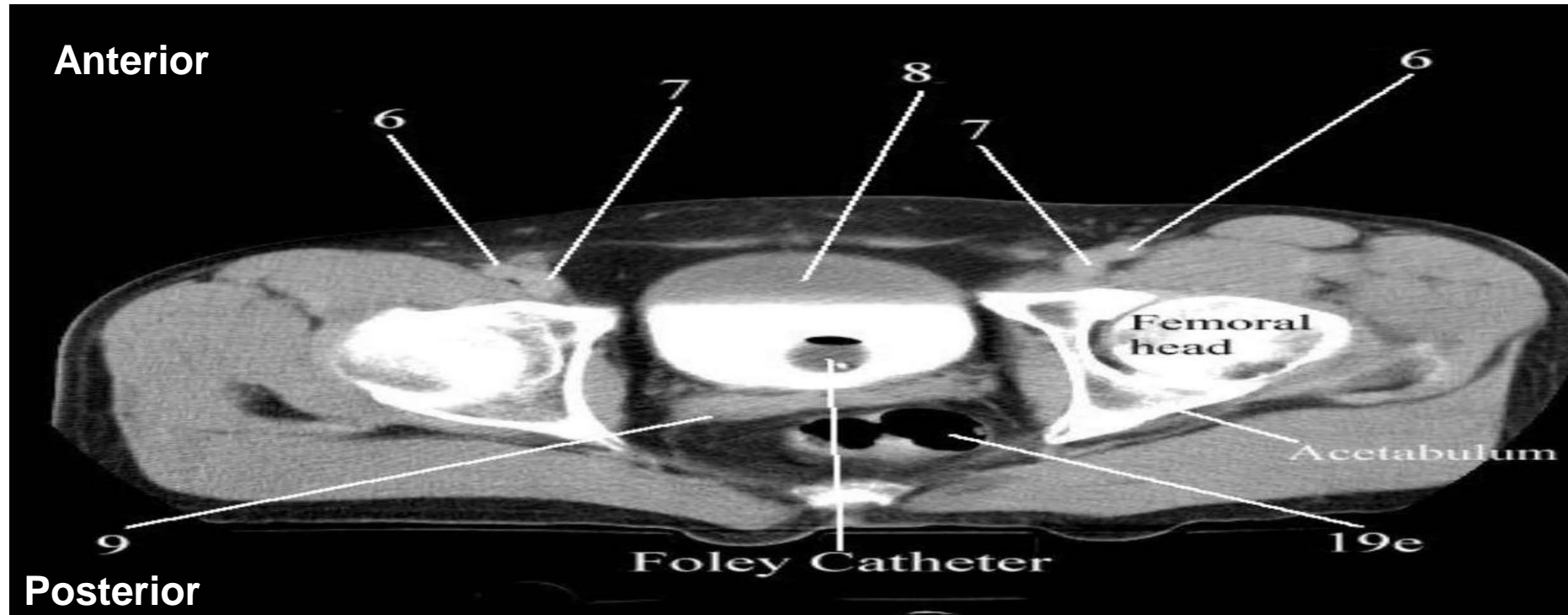
Pic B: This is sagittal section in male pelvis:

1. Trigon of Urinary bladder
2. Ureter
3. Seminal vesicle
4. Rectovesical fascia
5. Ejaculatory duct
6. Membranous urethra
7. Navicular fossa
8. Corpus cavernosum
9. Corpus spongiosum
10. Prostatic urethra
11. Vas deferens

Pic C: Section in Prostatic urethra

1. Seminal colliculus (verumontanum)
2. Urethral crest
3. Prostatic utricle
4. Ejaculatory duct
5. Prostatic sinuses
6. Perineal membrane
7. Neck of urinary bladder
8. Median loop of prostate
9. Posterior loop of prostate
10. External urethral sphincter
11. Anterior loop of prostate

MRI of the pelvis

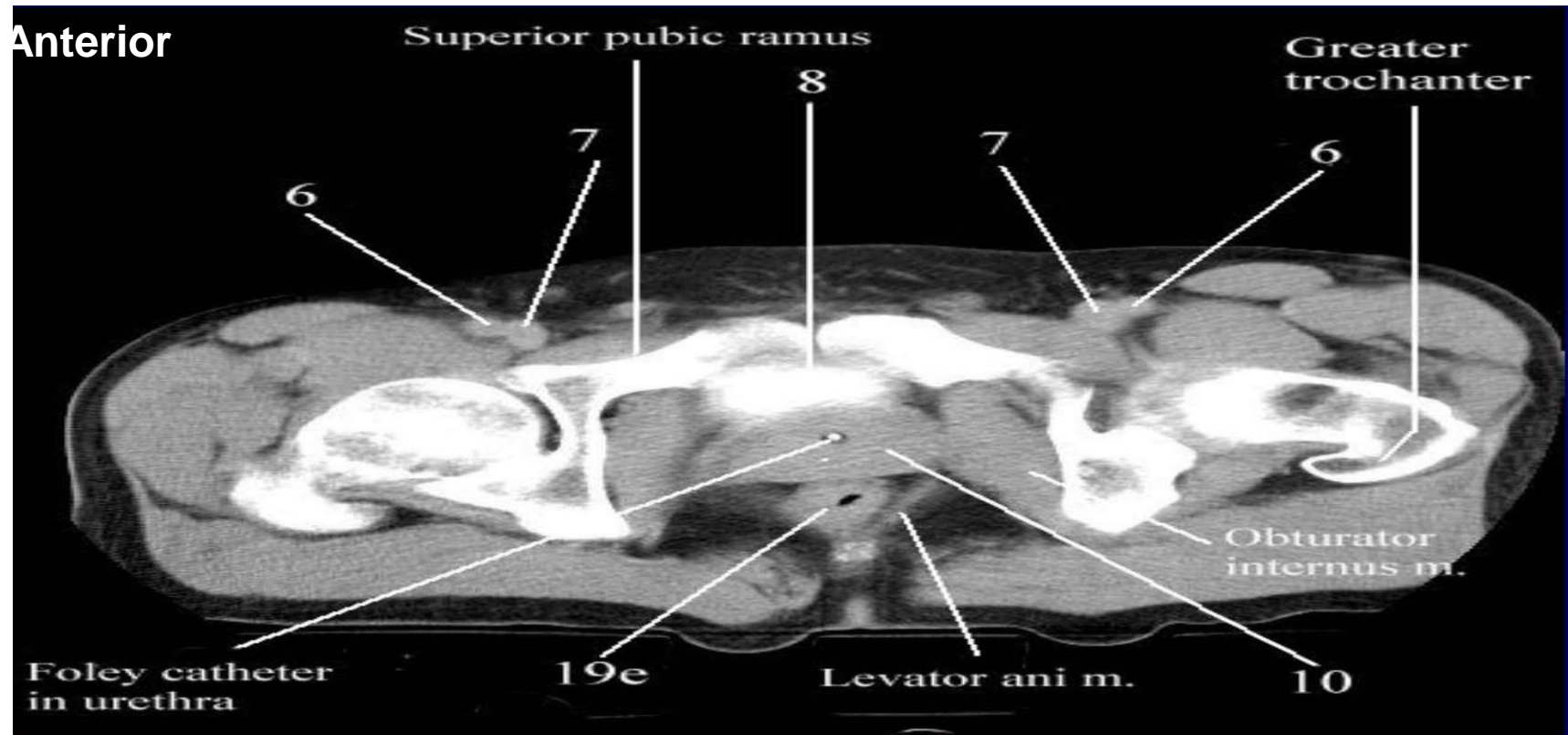


- 6. Femoral artery (lateral)
- 7. Femoral vein (medial)
- 8. Urinary bladder
- 9. Seminal vesicle (oblique structure between Urinary bladder and rectum)
- 19.e. Rectum (black posterior)

NOTE: The medial vessel is always the vein and the lateral one is the artery.

NOTE: Foley Catheter >> The image at level of urinary bladder.

CT scan



6. Femoral artery (lateral)

7. Femoral vein (medial)

8. Urinary bladder

10. Prostate gland

19.e. Rectum (black posterior)

- The oblique structure inferolateral to prostate is levator ani muscle.

CT scan

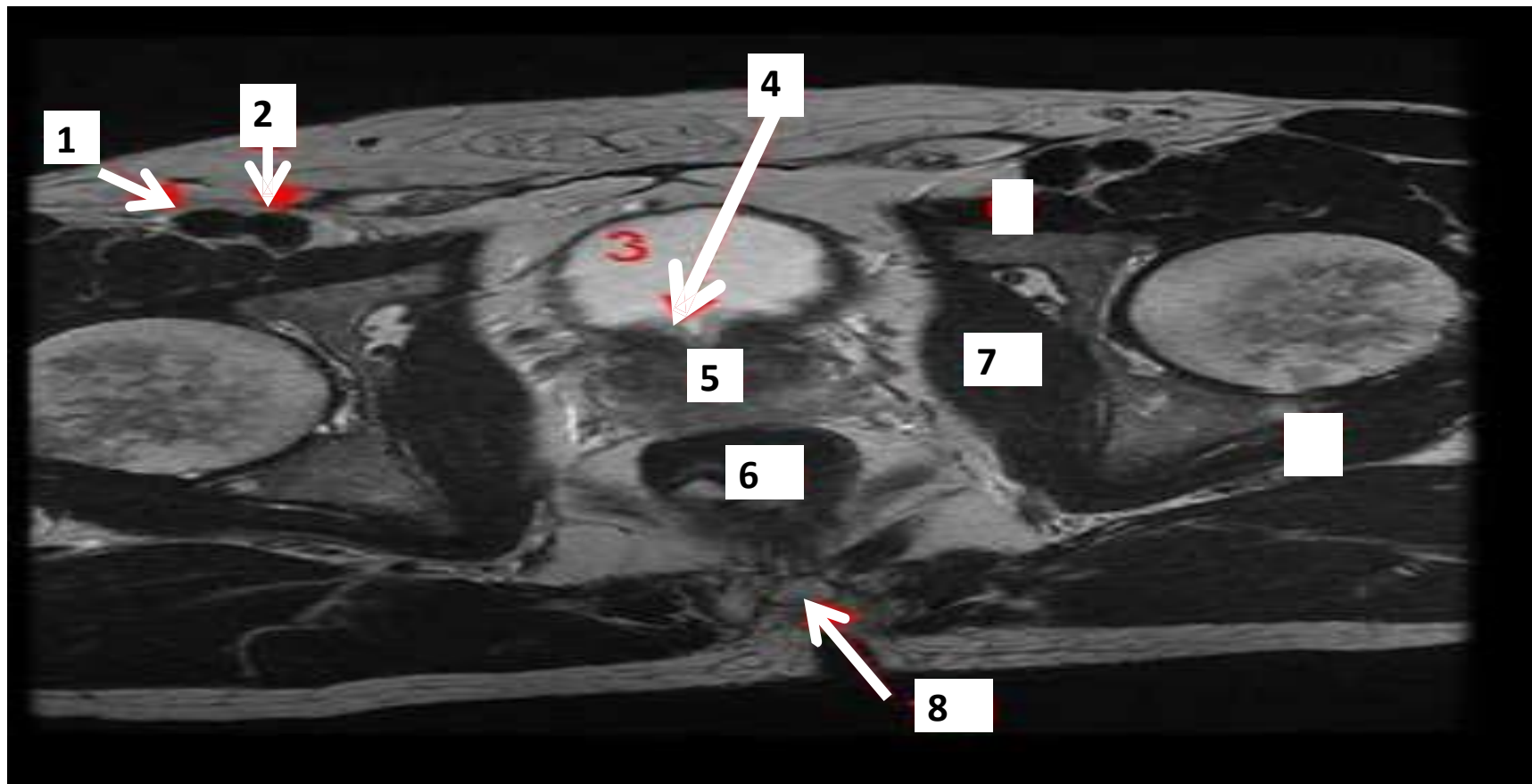


- 1. Urinary bladder
- 2. Enlarged prostate plugs inside the bladder

IVU (Intravenous Urogram)



- The bladder appears small because the enlarged prostate occupies a large portion of the bladder.



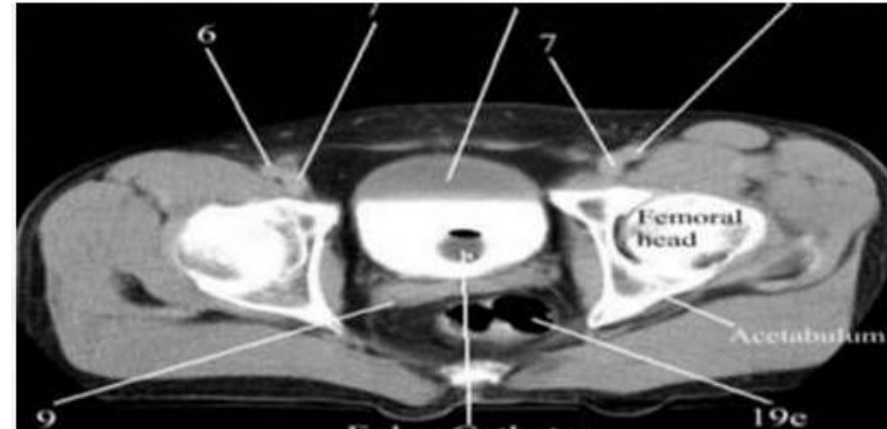
- 1. Femoral artery
- 2. Femoral vein
- 3. Urinary bladder
- 4. Neck of the bladder
- 5. Prostate gland
- 6. Rectum
- 7. Obturator internus muscle
- 8. Coccyx



Past Papers

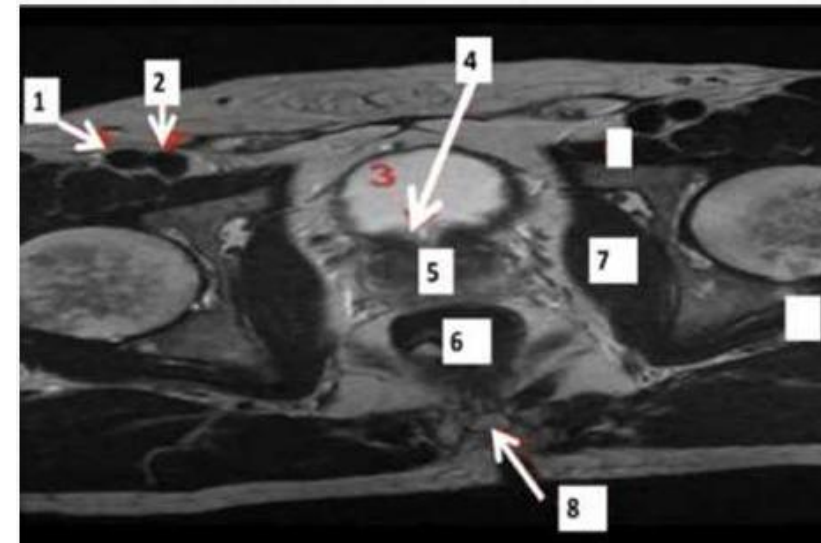
Q1) No. 9 represents:

- A. Femoral artery
- B. Femoral vein
- C. Urinary bladder
- D. Seminal vesicle
- E. Rectum



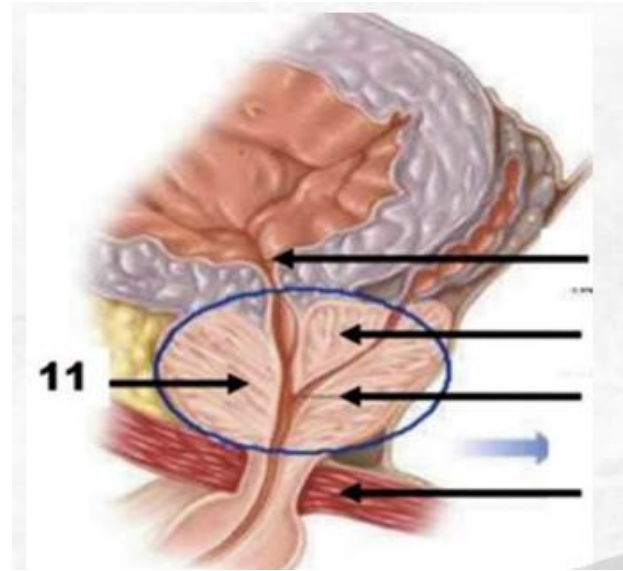
Q2) What is the structure labeled with number 5 called?

- A. Urinary bladder
- B. Seminal vesicle
- C. Anal Canal
- D. Levator ani muscle
- E. Prostate



Q3) Which of the following is true regarding structure pointed at with 11?

- A. It lies on the urogenital diaphragm
- B. It has three surfaces
- C. It cannot be palpated
- D. It is transversed by membranous urethra



D,E,A