Male Reproductive Anatomy Bio – Unit 7: Sex Ed





Adolescence

- Puberty: Burst of hormones activate maturation of the gonads: testes
- Begins: 9 14 yrs of age
- Enlargement of the external and internal genitalia
 - Voice changes
 - Hair growth
 - Mental changes
 - Changes in body conformation and skin
 - Sebaceous gland secretions thicken/increase \rightarrow acne

Male reproductive system

- Testes produce sperm and are essential
- Scrotum
- Epididymis
- Vas deferens
- Seminal vesicles
- Ejaculatory ducts
- Prostate Gland Urethra
- Penis



Look How Similar the Structures Are!



This is in development.

Male Reproductive System

- 1. Scrotum sac of skin that holds testes.
 - Hangs below body: The appearance of the scrotum changes with temperature.
 - Eg. **Cold** (or sexual arousal) it appears shorter and quite wrinkled, because it is pulled closer to the body for warmth.
 - Eg. Heat, the skin is flaccid (loose) and the testes hang lower in the scrotum to keep them cool.
 Temperature constant @ 93°F



Male Reproductive System

2. Testis/testes – male

gonads. Made up of small, coiled tubes – seminiferous tubules.

- 300-600 per testis. Immature sperm made here.
- Secrete testosterone



- Male Sexual & Reproductive Health
- **Testicular torsion** occurs when the spermatic cord becomes entangled within the scrotum
 - -Blood flow becomes blocked and testicle will be lost without medical attention
 - -Failure to intervene within 24 hours results in loss of the testicle

Male Reproductive System

- Epididymis storage area in upper rear of testis. Immature sperm move here to mature
 Takes 18 hours.
- 4. Vas deferens tube that leads upwards from each testis into lower part of abdomen from epididymis. Combination of sperm and fluids - semen



Male Reproductive System

- 5. Seminal vesicles deliver sperm
- 6. Prostate gland produces fluids that nourish sperm and protect
- them from the acidity of female.7. Urethra passageway for excretion of urine and for sperm

to leave body. Vas deferens

empties into urethra

Blader Protate Lietha

Self-care and Prevention

- Genital self-exam- all men should regularly examine their penis, scrotum and testicles
 - If unusual discolorations, bumps, or swelling occurs, seek medical attention
- **Prostate Health-** more important as men age
 - **Prostatitis-** refers to inflammation and swelling of the prostate gland

Male Reproductive System

- 11. Penis male reproductive organ.
 - Facilitates internal fertilization



Circumcision

- The surgical removal of the foreskin from the penis.
- Health and religious reasons for circumcision
 - Health considerations are currently under debate
- Currently in the U.S., 56% of newborns boy are circumcised and 44% are left "in tact"

Male Reproductive System

Erection

- Erectile tissue is sponge-like containing venous sinuses surrounded by arteries and veins.
- Upon sexual stimulation, the arteries dilate and the spaces (or caverns) fill with blood. As they fill, the erectile tissue becomes rigid and the penis becomes erect.
- Two main functions of the penis:
- Removal of urine via the urethra
- Receipt and ejection of sperm and seminal fluid during copulation, again via the urethra.



- In uncircumcised males there is a structure that covers the end of the glans penis called the "prepuce or foreskin".
 - Its proposed functions include protection, lubrication of glans, part of sexual pleasure system.

uncircumcised







The Process

• Orgasm:

- Intense, pleasurable physical sensations & general release of tension accompanying ejaculation.
 - Does not always occur with ejaculation
 - Ejaculation not always occur with orgasm
- After orgasm > blood flow ψ , erection ψ ,

"Blue Balls"

- Intense arousal without orgasm > heaviness felt in testes. Not as painful as implied.
- If discomfort continues masturbation > ejaculate for release.