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Diploma in Pharmacy 1st Year

Human Anatomy & Physiology

Experiment

To study the given model of male reproductive system.

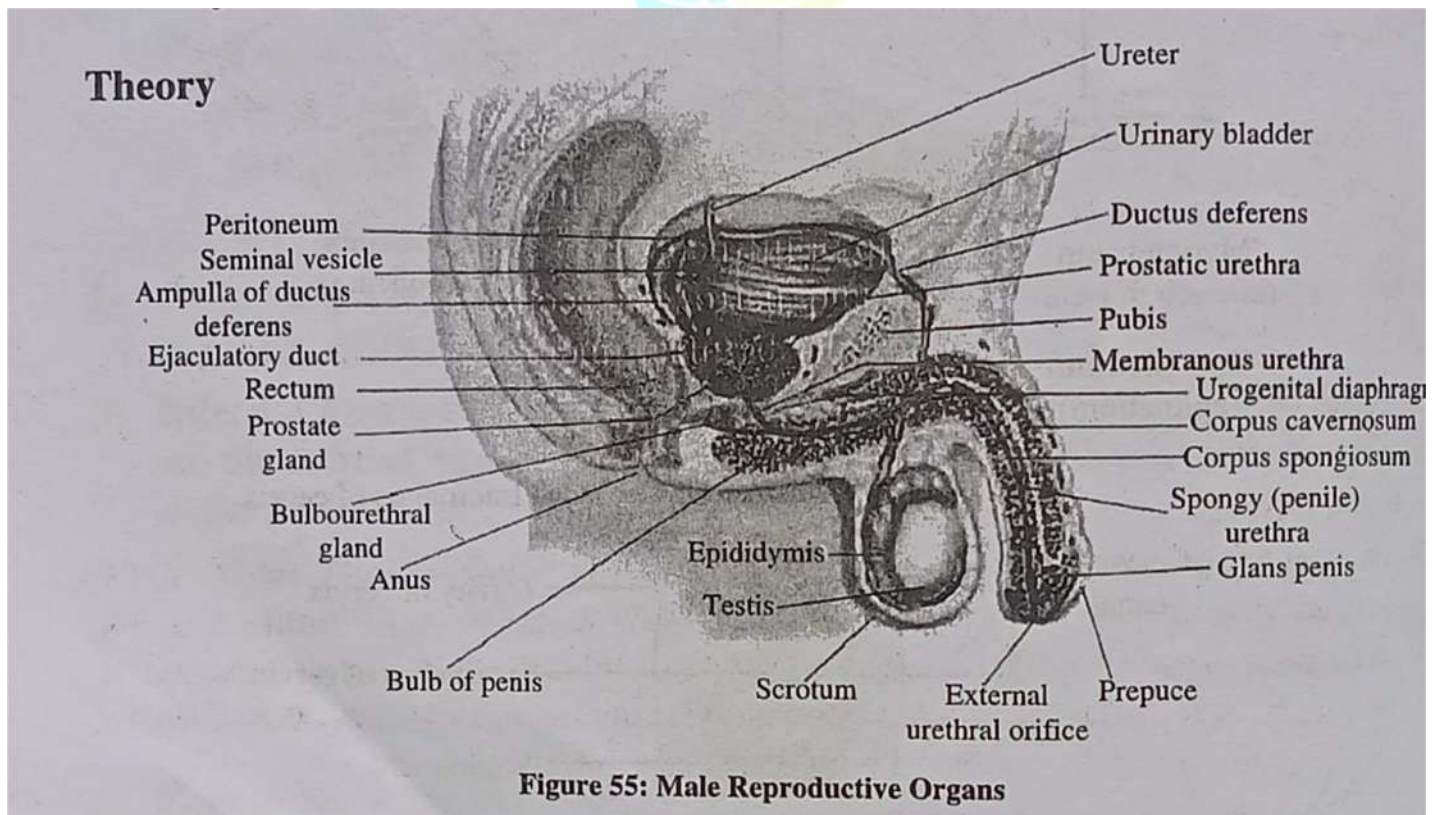
Aim:

To study the given model of male reproductive system.

Reference :

Dr. Gupta G.D , Dr. Sharma Shailesh , Dr. Sharma Rahul Kumar ,
“Practical Manual of Human Anatomy and Physiology” Published by Nirali
Prakashan , Pg.No 150 - 154

Theory :



The organ of male reproductive system can be classified into:

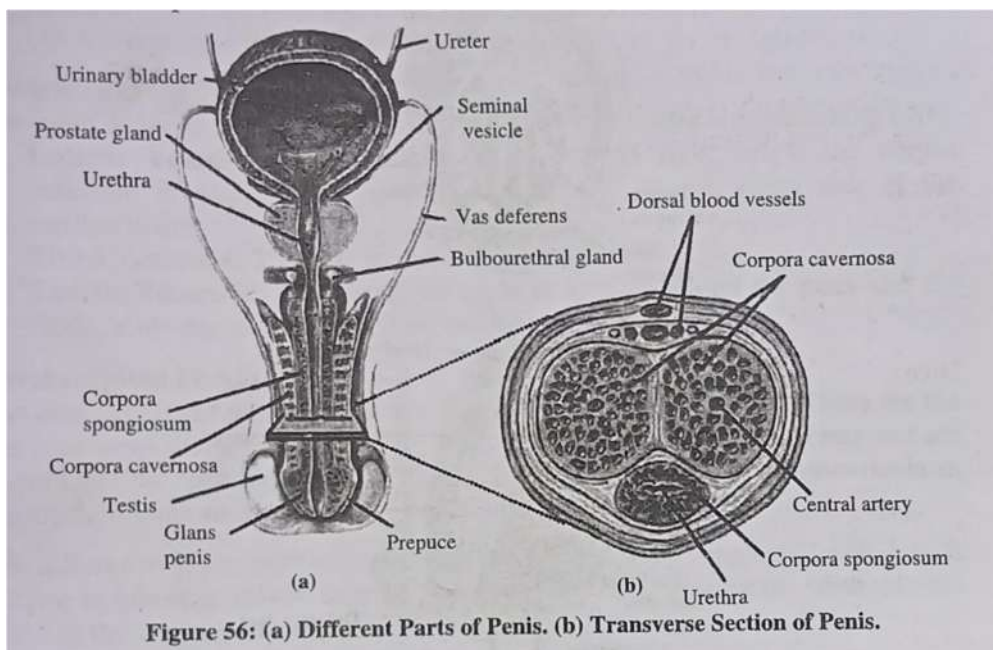
1) External Genital Organs: It consists of:

i) Penis:

- a) It includes the copulatory organ as well as the urethra's terminal portion. The parts of penis are:
- b) \Corpora cavernosa, which are two pillars of erectile tissue that lie side by side beneath the skin of the penis.
- c) The urethra is included in the corpora spongiosum, which is located beneath the corpora cavernosa.
- d) The enlarged tip of the penis, known as the glans penis.
- e) Prepuce, a fold of skin that covers the glans of the penis.

ii) Urethra: Urine and semen, the combined secretions of the male reproductive organs, move through the male urethra, which serves as a single channel. It is around 19 to 20cm long and is divided into three parts:

- a) The prostatic urethra begins at the bladder's urethral orifice and travels through the prostate gland
- b) After passing through the perineal membrane, the membranous urethra is the shortest and narrowest section, extending from the prostate gland to the bulb of the penis.
- c) The spongy or penile urethra lies within the corpus spongiosum of the penis and ends at the gland penis' external urethra aperture



2) Internal Genital Organs: It consists of:

- i) **Testes:** It generates oval-shaped, 2-number spermatozoa in the scrotum, one on each side. The two testes are contained in a bag or pouch formed by the scrotum. Seminiferous tubules are a type of tubule found in each testis. The walls of seminiferous tubules generate spermatozoa. Interstitial cells (Leydig cells) produce testosterone in between seminiferous tubules.
- ii) **Vas Deferens (Seminal Duct):** For each testis, there are two in number. The vas deferens begin at the epididymis, which is located at the top of the testis. It exits the spermatic cord through the scrotum. It goes up the spermatic cord and through the inguinal canal into the abdominal cavity.
- iii) **Seminal Vesicles:** They are two in number, and each one is located on the side of the vas deferens' terminal section. The ejaculatory duct is formed when the seminal vesicle joins the terminal section of the vas deferens.

Ejaculatory Duct

The ejaculatory ducts are two testes that are about 2cm long and are created by the combination of a seminal vesicle duct and an afferent duct.

Ejaculation

Spermatozoa are released from the epididymis and travel through the efferent duct, the ejaculatory duct, and the urethra during ejaculation which occurs in male organisms.

- iv) **Prostate Gland:** The prostate gland produces a thin, milky fluid that accounts for around 30% of semen and gives it its milky appearance. Clotting enzyme is included in it that thickens the semen in the vaginal canal, increasing the chances of the semen remaining close to the cervix.

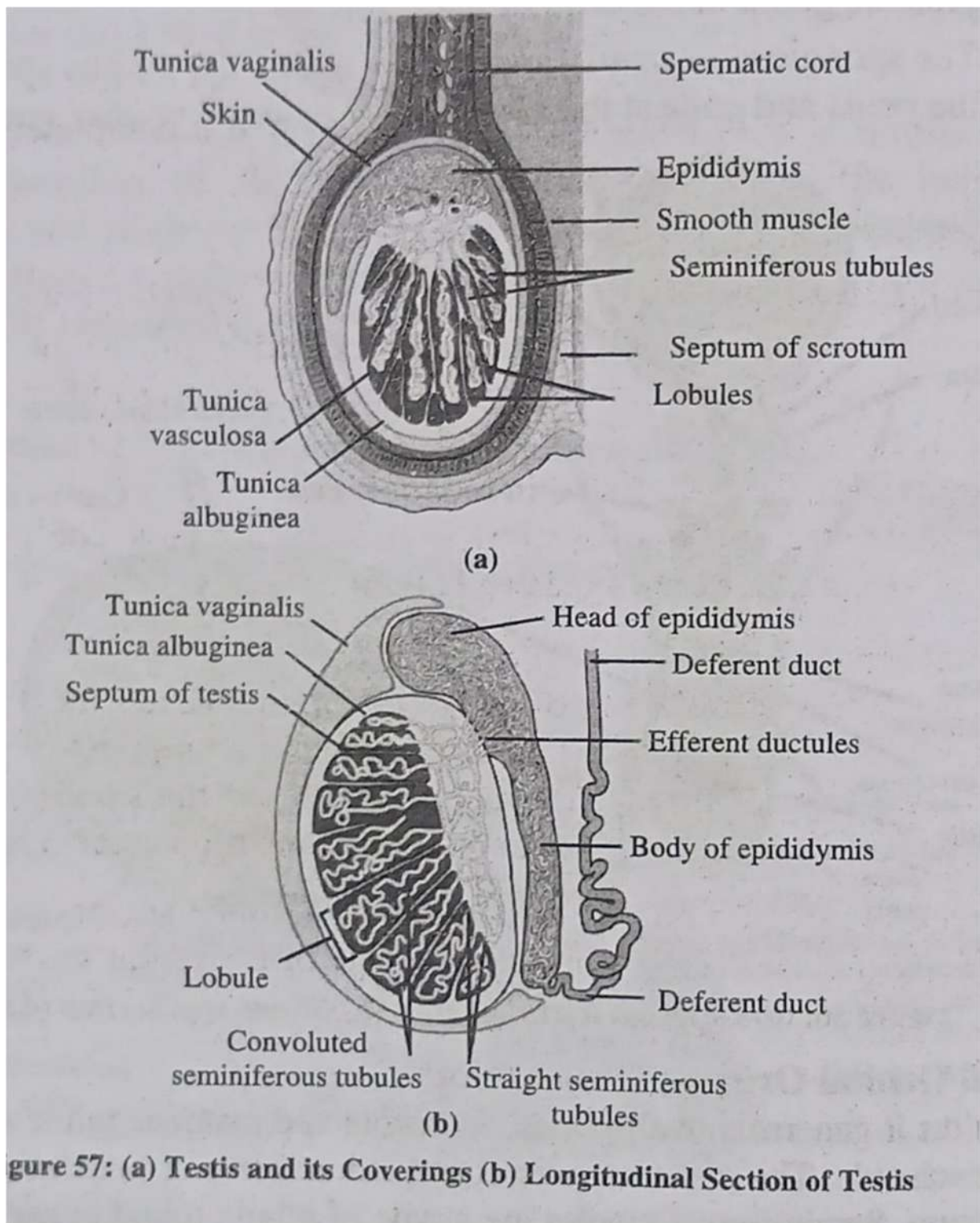


Figure 57: (a) Testis and its Coverings (b) Longitudinal Section of Testis

Result: The given model of male reproductive system was studied.