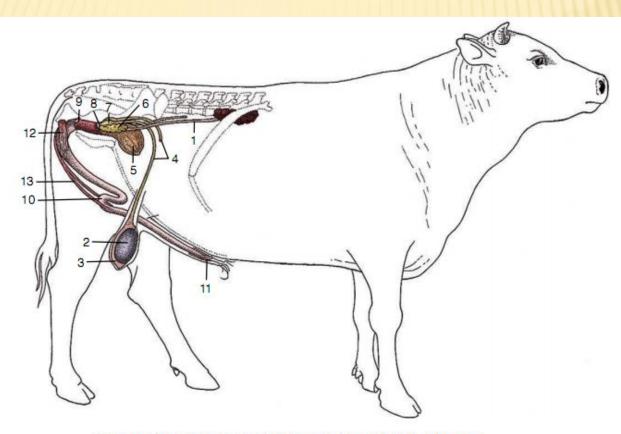
MALE GENITAL SYSTEM

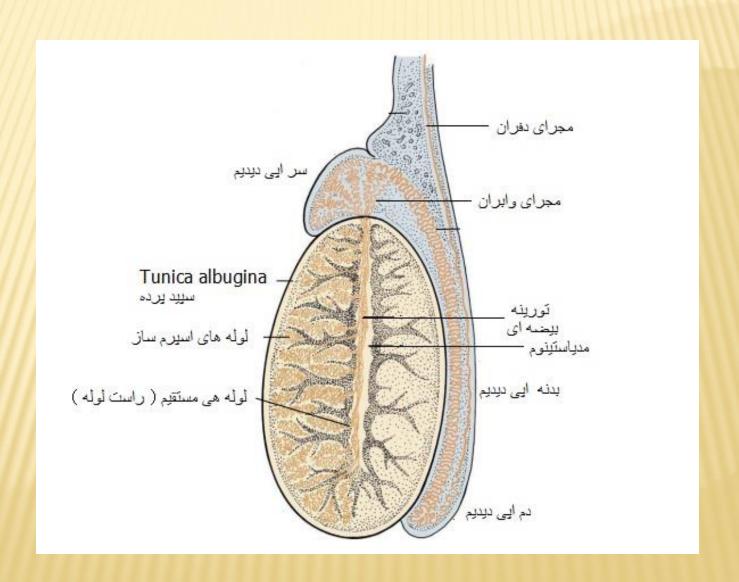


- دستگاه تناسلی نر از چهار بخش زیر تشکیل شده است
 :
 - * 1- گناد یا همان بیضه ها (Testis) که وظیفه تولید اسپرم و هورمونهای جنسی را به عهده دارند .
 - × 2- مجاری مانند اپی دیدیم و کانال دفران و میزراه که مشترک با سیستم ادراری است.
- × 3- غدد ضمیمه ای که وظیفه تولید مایع منی (Semen) را به عهده دارند.
- 4 آلت تناسلی (Penis) که همان اندام جفت گیری در جنس نر به شمار می آید.



1, Ureter; 2, right testis; 3, epididymis; 4, deferent duct; 5, bladder; 6, vesicular gland; 7, ampulla of deferent duct; 8, body of prostate; 9, bulbourethral gland; 10, sigmoid flexure of penis; 11, glans penis; 12, ischiocavernosus; 13, retractor penis.

Testis & Epididymis



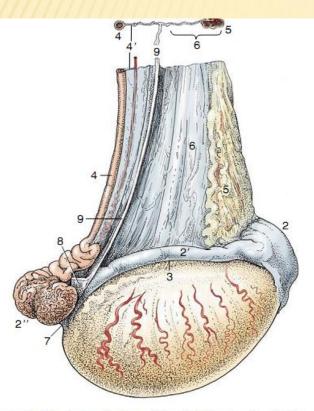
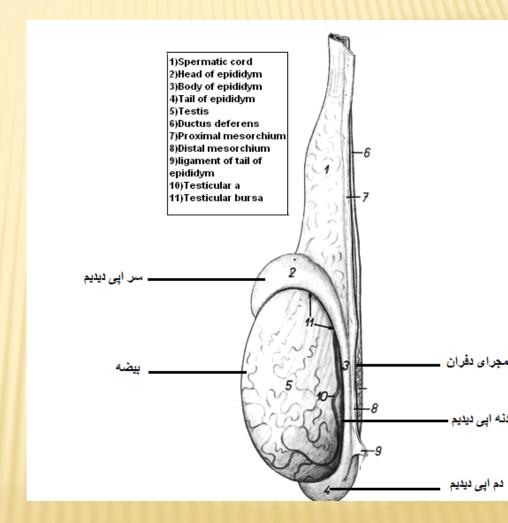
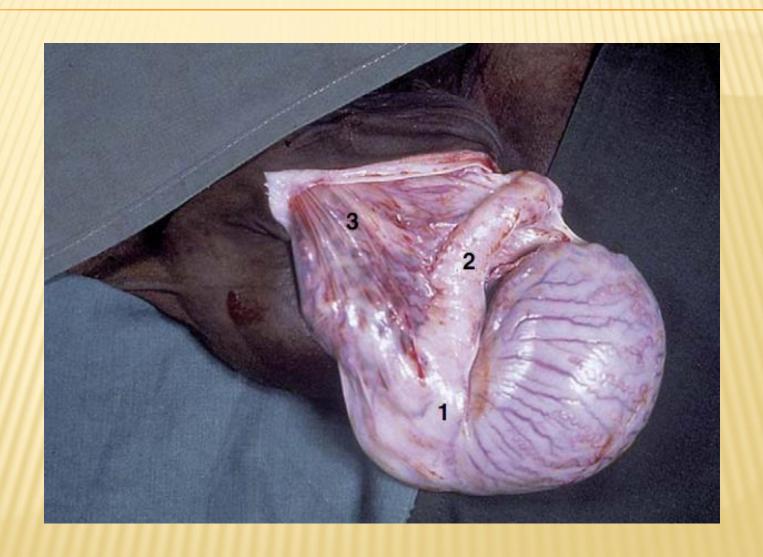


Figure 5–41 Lateral view of the right testis of a stallion. 1, Testis; 2, head of epididymis; 2', body of epididymis; 2", tail of epididymis; 3, testicular bursa; 4, deferent duct; 4', mesoductus deferens; 5, pampiniform plexus; 6, mesorchium; 7, proper ligament of testis; 8, ligament of tail of epididymis; 9, cut edge of fold connecting visceral and parietal layers of the vaginal tunic.





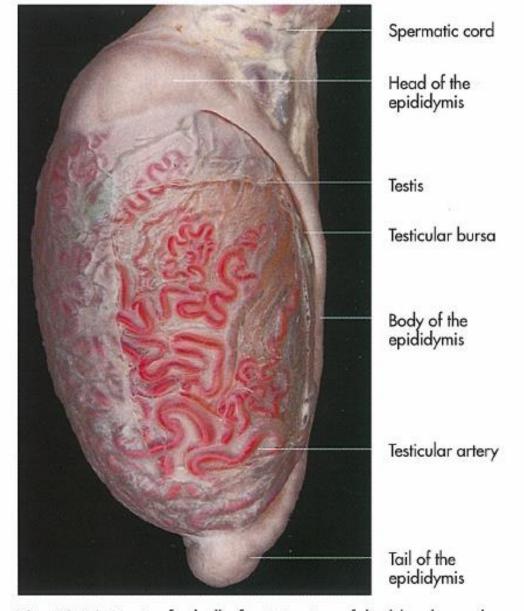
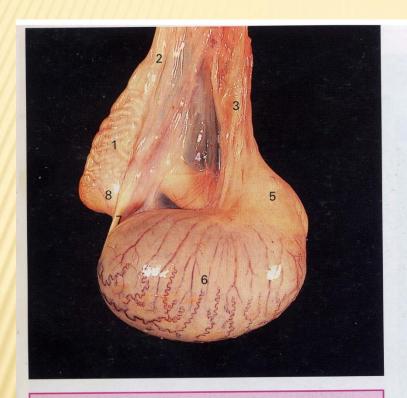
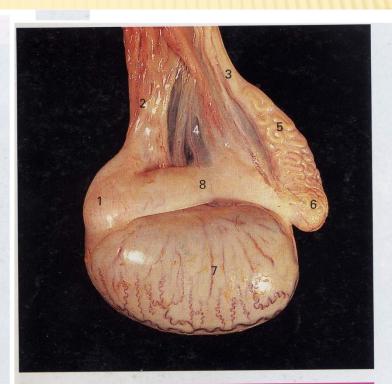


Fig. 10-16. Testis of a bull after injection of the blood vessels.



343. Medial view of the left testis of a horse.

- 1 Convoluted part of the deferent duct
- 2 Beginning of the straight part of the deferent duct
- 3 Vascular cone of the testis; individual vessels cannot be seen through the connective tissue
- 4 Mesorchium
- 5 Head of the epididymis
- 6 Medial surface of the testis
- 7 Ligament of the tail of the epididymis
- 8 Tail of the epididymis



342. Lateral view of the left testis of a horse.

- 1 Head of the epididymis
- 2 Vascular cone of the testis; individual vessels cannot be seen through the connective tissue
- 3 Beginning of the straight part of the deferent duct
- 4 Mesorchium
- 5 Convoluted part of the deferent duct
- 6 Tail of the epididymis
- 7 Lateral surface of the testis
- 8 Body of the epididymis

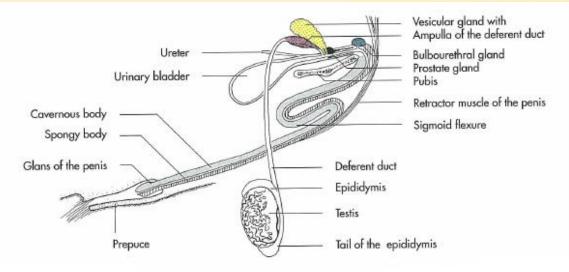
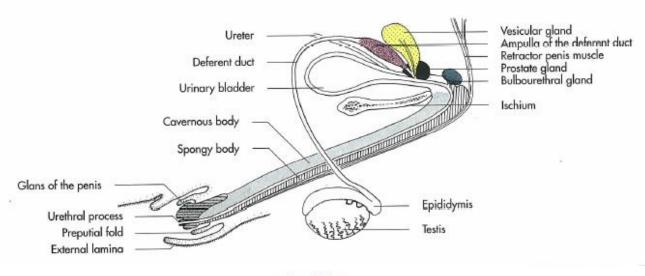


Fig. 10-4. Genital organs of the bull, schematic.



Stallion

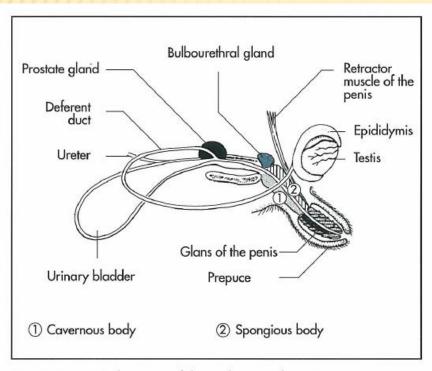


Fig. 10-1. Genital organs of the male cat, schematic.

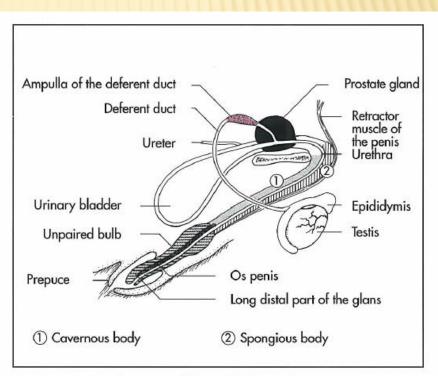
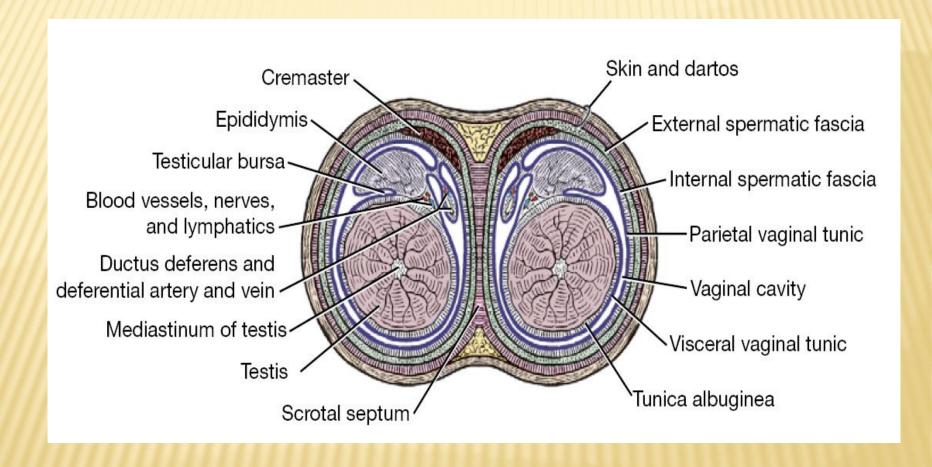


Fig. 10-2. Genital organs of the male dog, schematic.

Scrotum



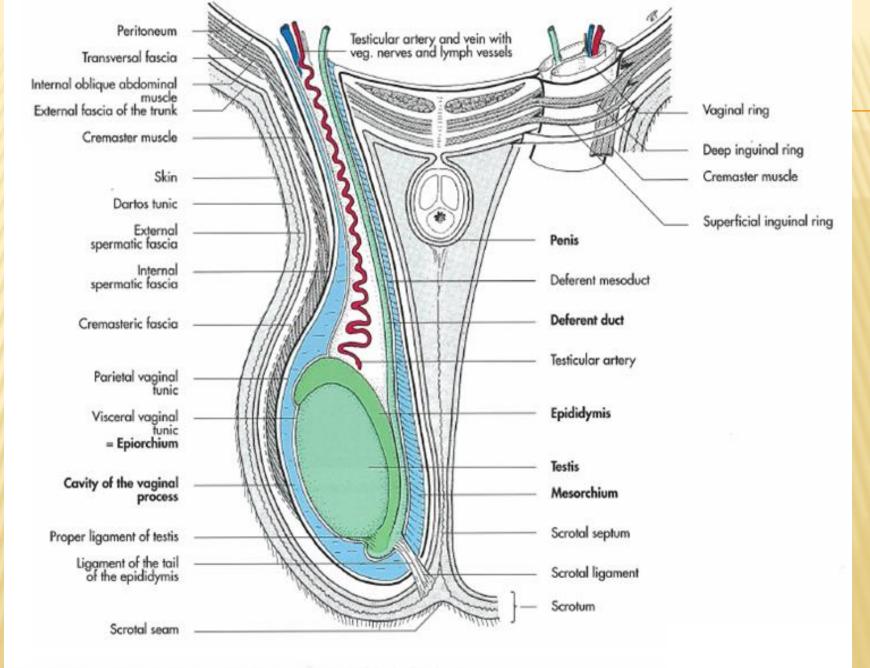
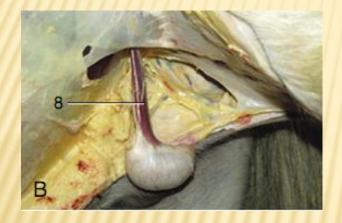
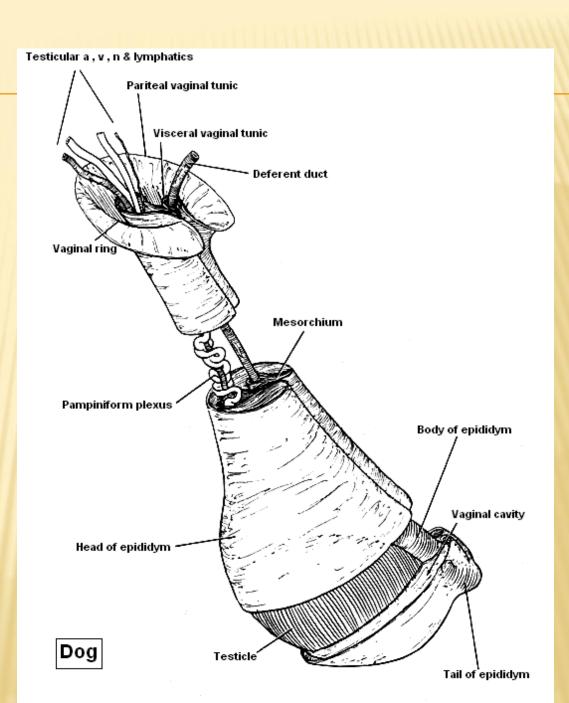


Fig. 10-14. Investments of the testis and spermatic cord of the bull, schematic.

Spermatic cord





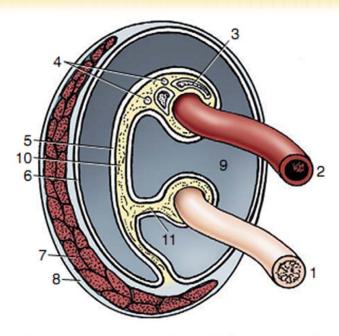


Figure 5–43 Transverse section of the spermatic cord and its immediate investments, schematic. 1, Deferent duct; 2, testicular artery (coiled); 3, pampiniform plexus; 4, testicular nerves and lymph vessels; 5, visceral layer of vaginal tunic; 6, parietal layer of vaginal tunic; 7, cremaster muscle; 8, external spermatic fascia; 9, vaginal cavity; 10, mesorchium; 11, mesoductus.

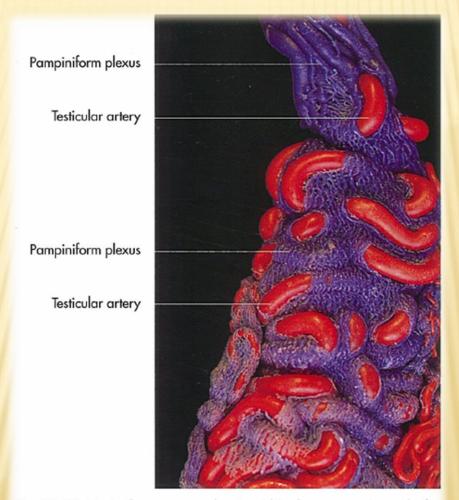
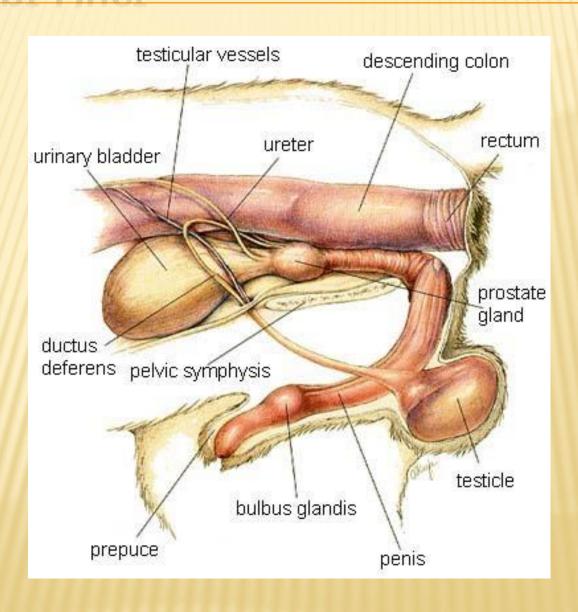


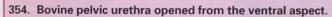
Fig. 10-15. Testicular artery and vein within the spermatic cord of a ram, corrosion cast.

Pampiniform plexus

Deferent Duct







- 1 Right vesicular gland
- 2 Mucosa of the bladder
- 3 Openings of the ureters
- 4 Left vesicular gland
- 5 Openings of the disseminate prostate glands
- 6 Urethral muscle

- 7 Fascia covering the urethral muscle
- 8 Left bulbourethral gland
- 9 Glandular openings
- 10 Colliculus seminalis
 where the openings of
 the ejaculatory ducts are
 located



355. Caudal view of a transverse section of the pelvic urethra of a bull immediately caudal of the colliculus seminalis.

- 1 Fleshy part of the urethral muscle
- 2 Dorsal tendinous part of the urethral muscle
- 3 Colliculus seminalis
- 4 Disseminate part of the prostate gland
- 5 Urethral lumen
- 6 Spongy erectile tissue

Genital gland

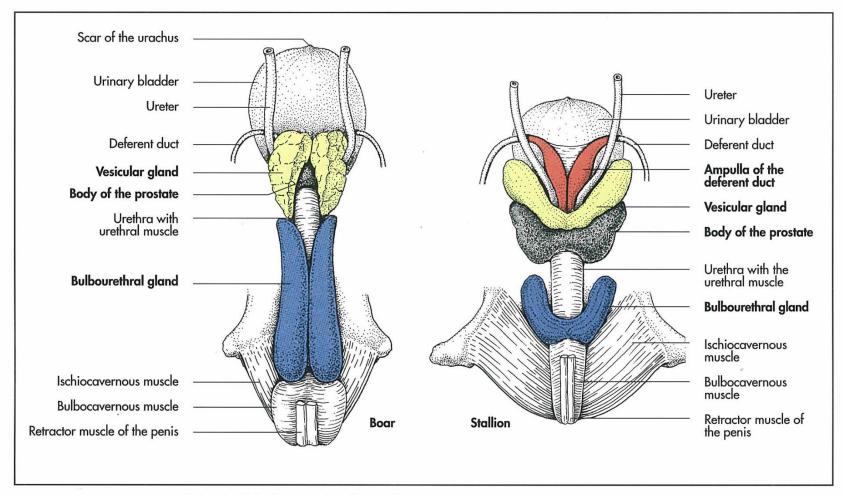


Fig. 10-20. Accessory genital glands of the boar and stallion, schematic.

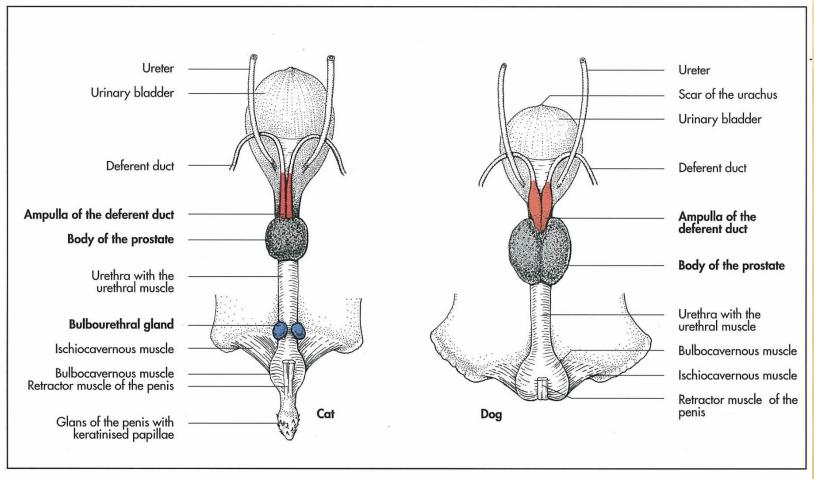


Fig. 10-19. Accessory genital glands of the cat and dog, schematic.

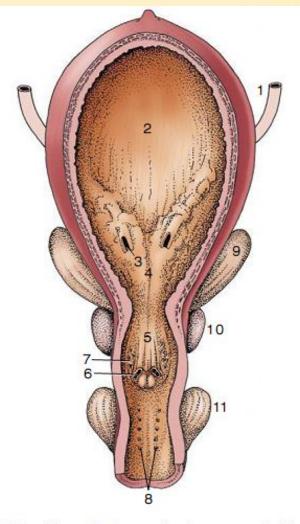
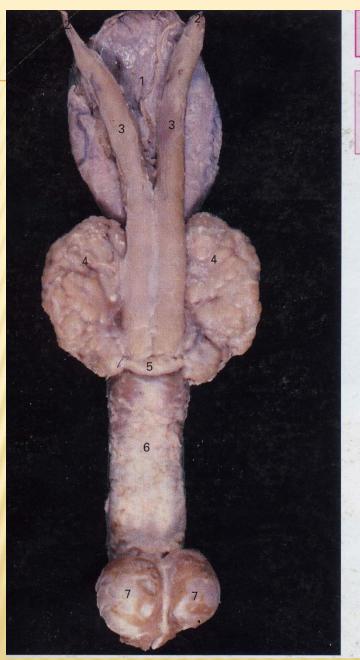


Figure 5–50 Ventral view of the opened bladder and urethra of a stallion. 1, Ureter; 2, bladder; 3, ureteric orifice; 4, trigone of bladder; 5, urethral crest and seminal colliculus; 6, opening of ejaculatory duct; 7, multiple openings of prostatic ducts; 8, multiple openings of bulbourethral ducts; 9, vesicular gland; 10, prostate; 11, bulbourethral gland.



344. Dorsal view of the bladder, pelvic urethra and related structures in the stallion.

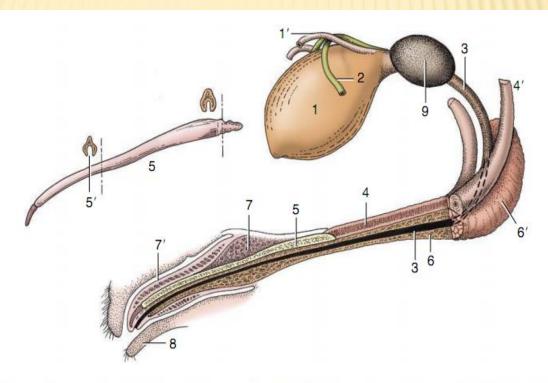
- 1 Left ureter
- 2 Bladder, empty
- 3 Left and right deferent ducts
- 4 Ampullae
- 5 Left and right vesicular glands (seminal vesicles)
- 6 Left and right lobes of the prostate gland
- 7 Pelvic part of the urethra surrounded by the urethral muscle
- 8 Left and right bulbourethral glands enclosed in urethral muscle
- 9 Part of the bulb of the penis



360. Dorsal view of the male accessory glands of a ram: formalin fixed specimen.

- 1 Bladder
- 2 Deferent duct
- 3 Ampullae
- 4 Vesicular glands
- 5 Connective tissue band
- 6 Pelvic urethra showing the tendinous part of the urethral muscle on its dorsal surface
- 7 Bulbourethral glands

Penis



Canine bladder, urethra, and penis (in section). 1, Bladder; 1', left ureter; 2, left deferent duct; 3, urethra; 4, corpus cavernosum; 4', left crus; 5, os penis; 5', urethral groove; 6, corpus spongiosum; 6', bulb of penis; 7, bulbus glandis; 7', pars longa glandis; 8, prepuce; 9, prostate.

Erectile tissue

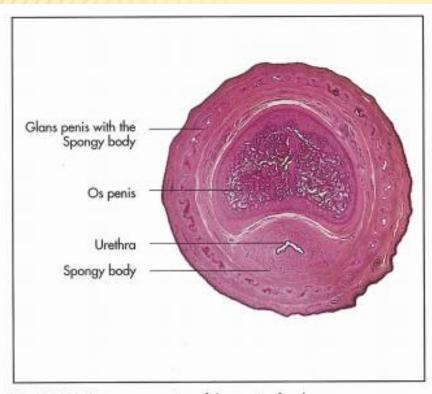


Fig. 10-30. Transverse section of the penis of a dog.

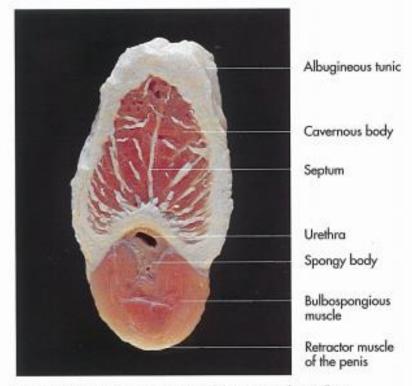
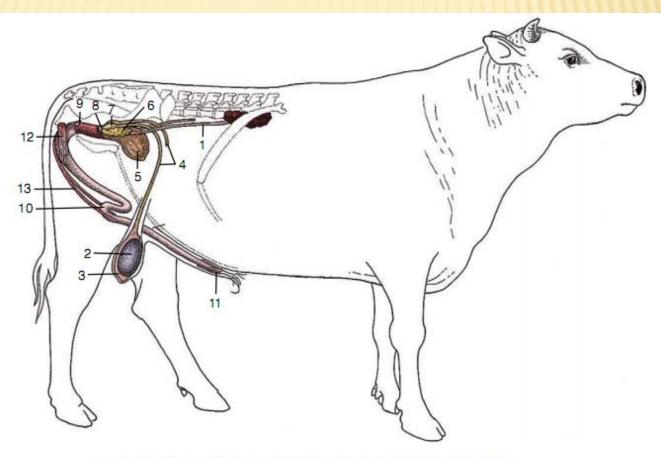


Fig. 10-31. Transverse section of the penis of a stallion.



1, Ureter; 2, right testis; 3, epididymis; 4, deferent duct; 5, bladder;
6, vesicular gland; 7, ampulla of deferent duct; 8, body of prostate; 9, bulbourethral gland; 10, sigmoid flexure of penis; 11, glans penis; 12, ischiocavernosus; 13, retractor penis.

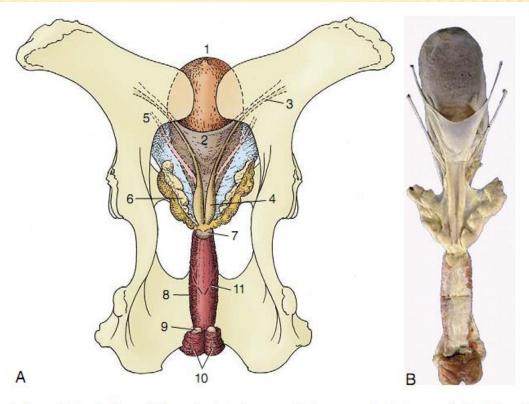


Figure 29–29 Dorsal view of the bull's pelvis and related urogenital organs. A, Schema. 1, Bladder; 2, genital fold; 3, right deferent duct; 4, ampulla of deferent duct; 5, left ureter; 6, vesicular gland; 7, body of prostate; 8, urethralis (surrounding urethra); 9, bulbourethral gland; 10, bulbospongiosus; 11, caudal extent of the rectogenital pouch (broken line). B, Specimen.



Figure 29–32 The fibroelastic bovine penis and its retractor muscle. 1, Sigmoid flexure; 2, retractor penis muscle; 3, preputial skin.

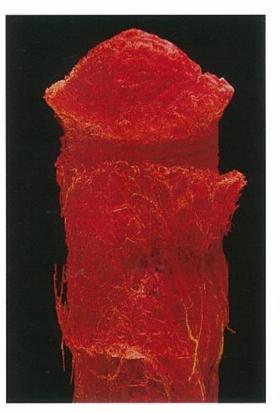


Fig. 10-32. Blood vessels of the apex of the penis of a stallion, corrosion cast.

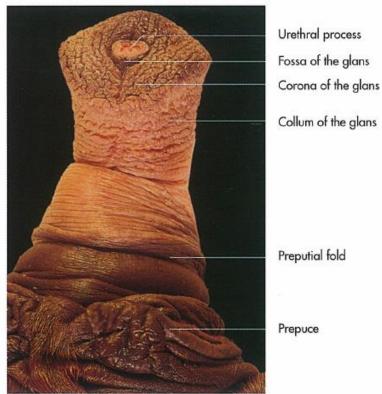
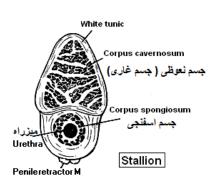


Fig. 10-33. Apex of the penis of a stallion.



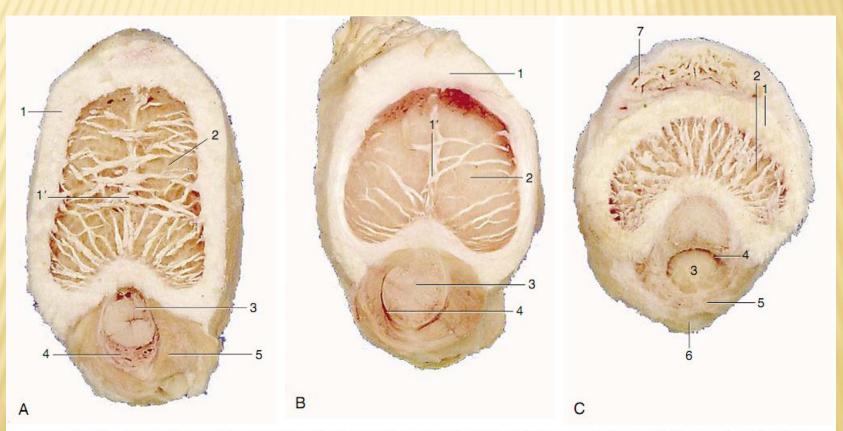


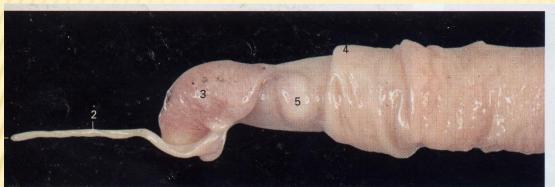
Figure 22–21 Transections of the penis, directly distal to the root (A), midshaft (B), and in its free part (C). 1, Tunica albuginea; 1', incomplete septum penis; 2, corpus cavernosum; 3, urethra; 4, corpus spongiosum; 5, bulbospongiosus; 6, retractor penis; 7, dorsal process of glans.

Fig. 10-28. Apex of the penis of a sheep (left) and a goat (right).

Urethral process



Fig. 10-29. Apex of the penis of a bull.



- 361. Distal part of the penis of a ram seen from the left.
 The areas of melanin pigmentation are normal in sheep.
 - 1 Position of the urethral opening
 - 2 Urethral process
 - 3 Glans

- 4 Point of reflection of the prepuce; the prepuce has not been fully everted
- 5 Spongy tubercle



362. Distal part of the penis of a ram seen from the right.

- 1 Spongy tubercle
- 2 Glans
- 3 Position of the urethral opening
- 4 Urethral process
- 5 Proximal end of the urethral process
- 6 Course of the urethra and the surrounding spongy erectile tissue (corpus spongiosum) is shown by the oblique dark line
- 7 Point of reflection of the mucosa; the prepuce has not been fully everted

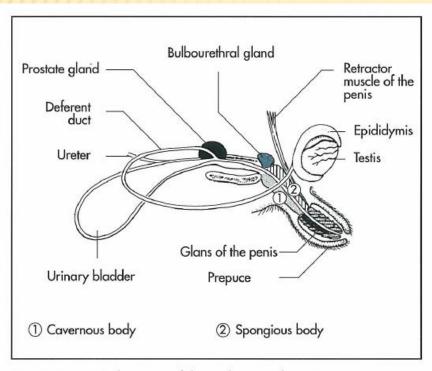


Fig. 10-1. Genital organs of the male cat, schematic.

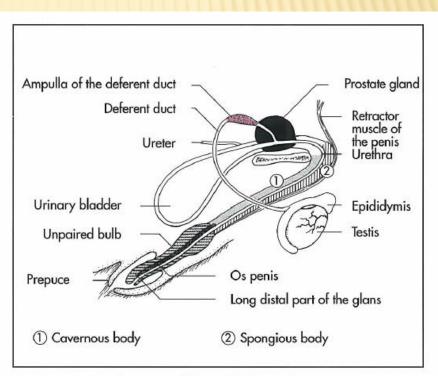
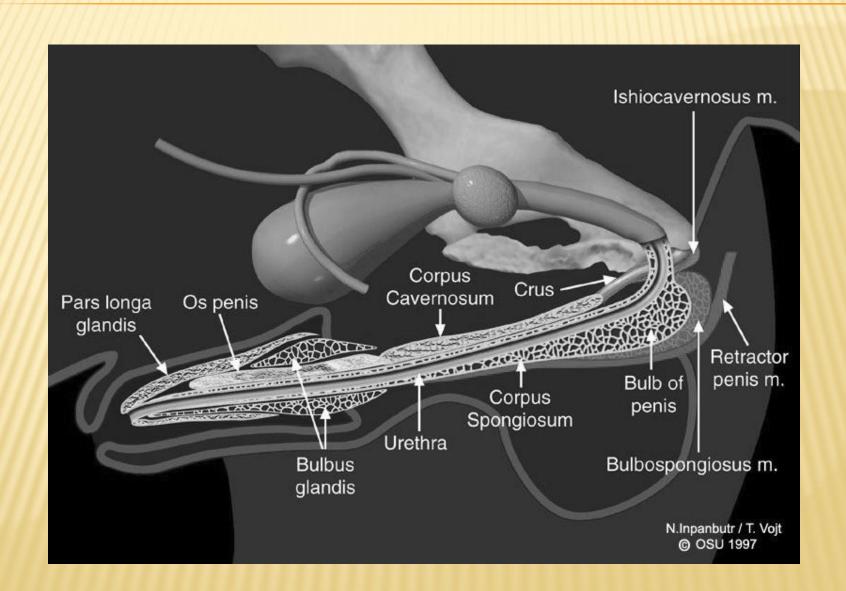
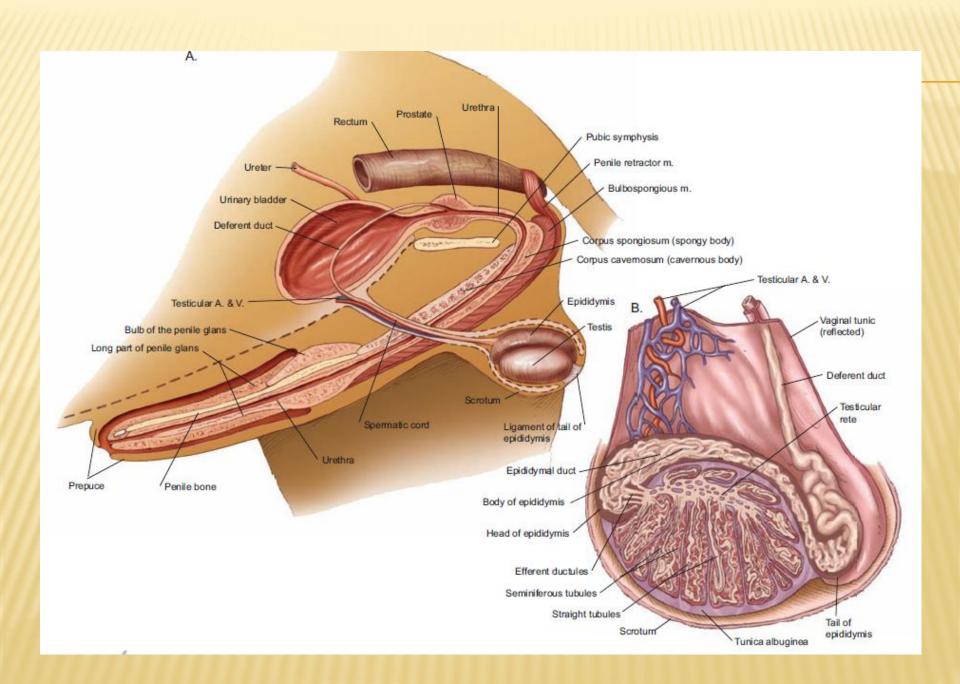


Fig. 10-2. Genital organs of the male dog, schematic.







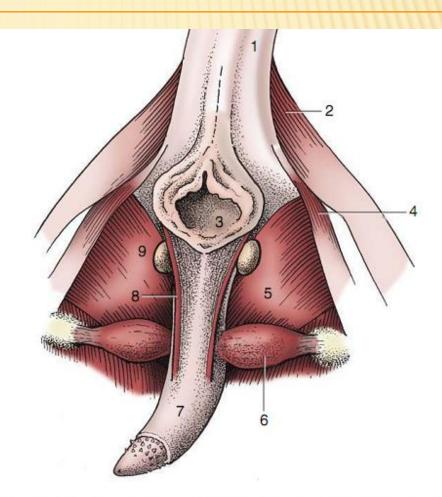


Figure 15–24 Feline penis in situ, caudal view. *1*, Tail (raised); *2*, gluteofemoralis; *3*, anus; *4*, coccygeus; *5*, internal obturator; *6*, ischiocavernosus; *7*, penis; *8*, left retractor penis; *9*, left bulbourethral gland.

Penile muscles

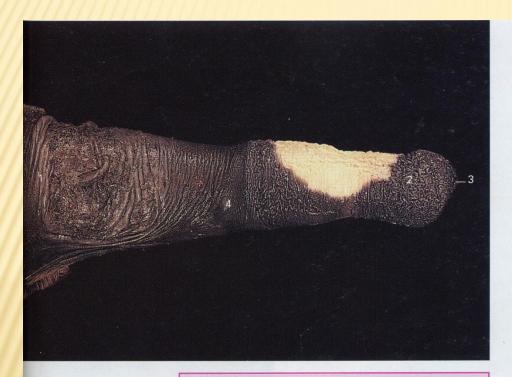


357. Left lateral view of the bovine penis.

- 1 Distal end of the penis
- 2 Free mucosa-covered part of the body of the penis
- 3 Distal part of the body of the penis
- 4 Sigmoid flexure

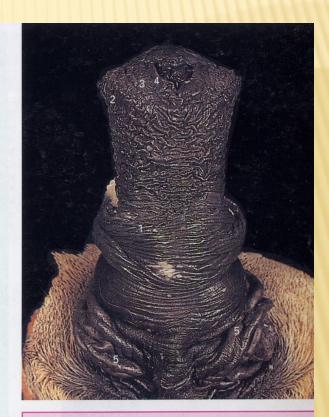
- 5 M. ischiocavernosus
 - 6 Tunica albuginea surrounding the cavernous erectile tissue
- 7 M. retractor penis

Prepuce



345. Right view of the free part of the penis of the horse.
The prepuce has been everted. In this animal the penis had a large unpigmented area on its dorsal side.

- 1 Position of the preputial opening when the penis is retracted
- 2 Edge of the corona of the glans
- 3 Position of the urethral opening
- 4 Position of the preputial fold when the penis is retracted; it bears the vestigial nipple of the male



346. Ventral view of the free part of the penis of the horse. The prepuce is only partially everted.

- 1 Position of the preputial fold when the penis is retracted
- 2 Corona of the glans
- 3 Urethral process lying within the fossa glandis
- 4 Position of the urethral opening
- 5 Position of the preputial opening when the penis retracted

GOOD JOB!

