

Class - XII

Topic: MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

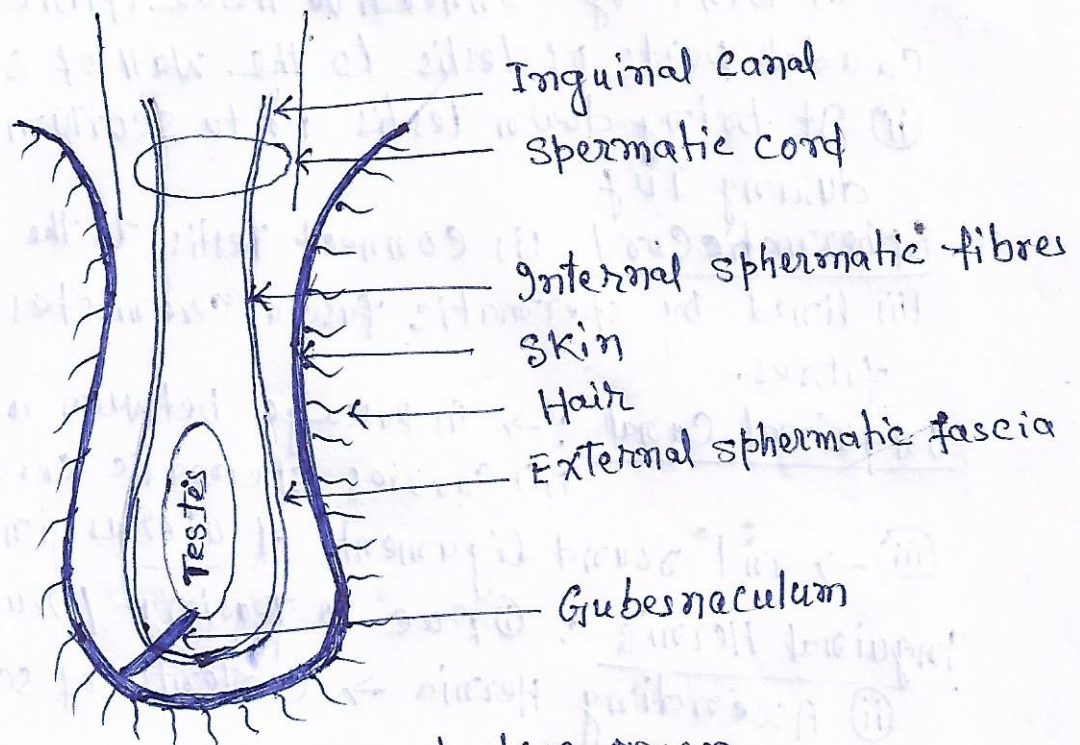


Diagram of male Reproductive organ

Male Reproductive system: Human are sexually and viviparous
 location \Rightarrow pelvic region

scrotum: (i) Extra abdominal cavity, outside and lower abdomen

(ii) Internally divided by scrotal septum into two compartments carrying one testis each.

(iii) Has temperature $2-3^{\circ}\text{C}$ lower than body, required for spermatogenesis.

Skin: (i) Deep pigmented
 (ii) Hairs and sweat glands present

Dartos muscle: (i) Smooth muscle, involuntary, Thermo-lation.
 (ii) Contracts in winters and reduces surface area to decrease heat loss.

(iii) Relaxes in summers and increases S.A. for evaporative cooling.

Temperature of scrotum is regulated by
(1) Dartos muscle >> (2) Cremaster muscle

Spermatic fascia :

(i) Thin sheath of connective tissue (collagen)

Gubernaculum :

(i) Band of connective tissue (fibres) that connects caudal parts of testis to the wall of scrotum

(ii) It bring down testis into scrotum by rolling itself during IUG

Spermatic Cord (i) connect testis to the abdomen
(ii) lined by spermatic fascia cremaster muscle and elastic fibres.

Inguinal Canal : → (i) passage between abdomen and scrotum
(ii) carries spermatic cord in males
(iii) carries uterus in females.

(iii) → and round ligaments of uterus in females.
Inguinal Hernia : (i) Due to tearing / rupture of inguinal rings.
(ii) Ascending Hernia → contents of scrotum move into abdomen

(iii) Descending Hernia → contents of abdomen move into scrotum.

(iv) occurs in one out of 5 males and one out of 50 females.
Herniotomy — surgical correction of hernia

Testis : → (i) 1^o sex organs in male

(ii) 4-5 cm x 2-3 cm

(iii) present in scrotum

(iv) suspended by spermatic cord

(v) spermatogenesis and testosterone production.

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