

Medical Laboratory Techniques Department The Reproductive System



The Reproductive System

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The Male Reproductive System

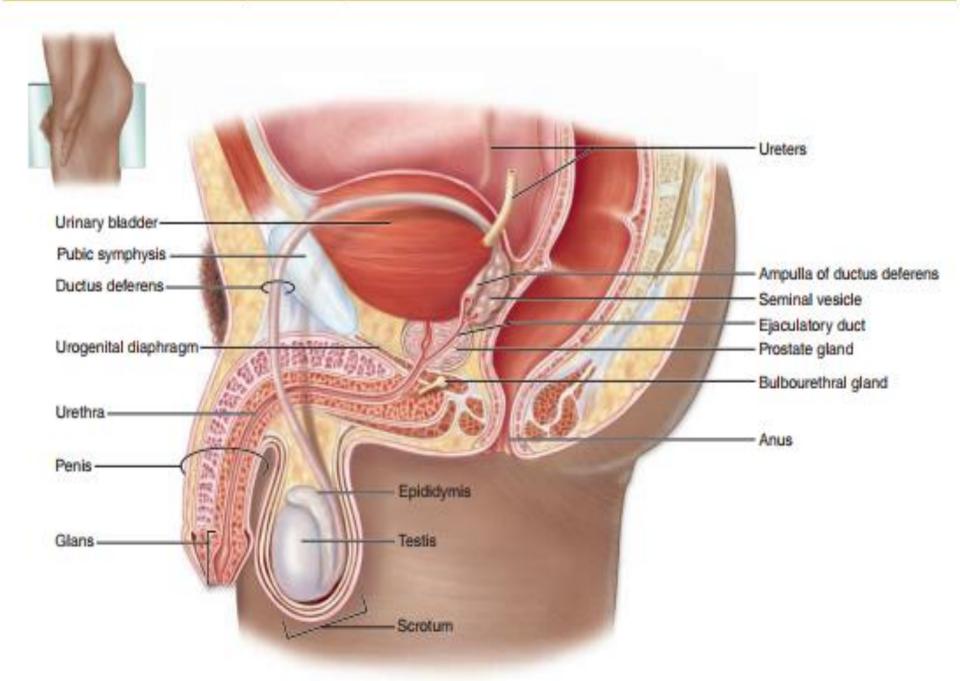
The male reproductive system consists of: **A- a pair of testes:** production of hormones and spermatozoa

B- Genital ducts: produce secretions and propel spermatozoa

C- Accessory glands: produce secretions that provide nutrients for spermatozoa (semen)

D- Penis: introduce the semen into the female reproductive tract.

FIGURE 21-1 The male reproductive system.





Testes histology

Each testis is surrounded by capsule of dense connective tissue, the tunica albuginea, which is divide it into about 250 pyramidal compartments (testicular lobules)

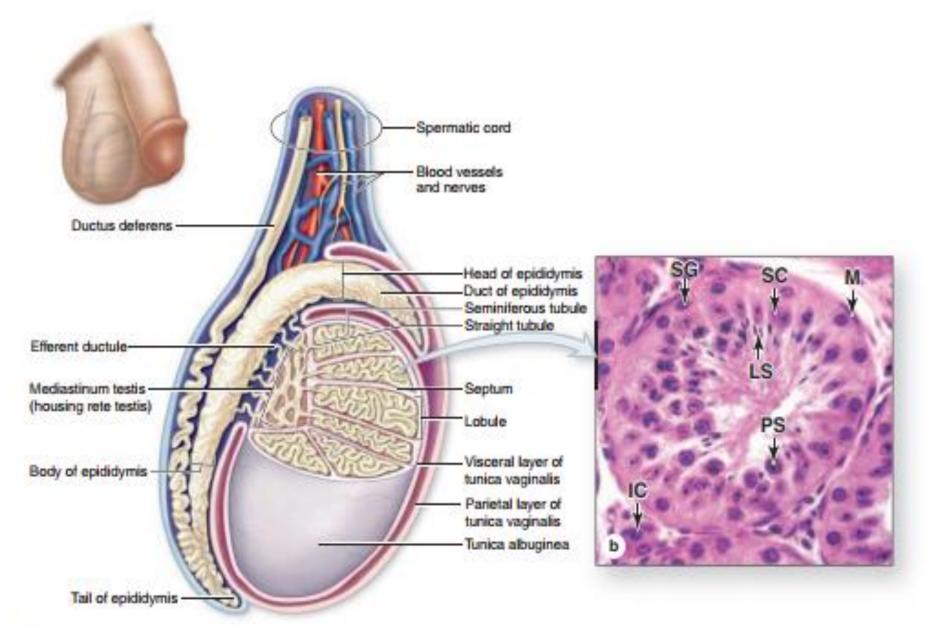
 Each lobules is occupied by one to four seminiferous tubules surrounded by a loose connective tissue rich in blood and lymphatic vessels, nerves and endocrine (leydig cells) which secrete testosterone.

Tunica vaginalis a serous sac derived from the peritoneum

Seminiferous Tubules

- Sperm are produced in the seminiferous tubules at a rate of about 2 \times 10^8 per day in the young adult
- Each tubule measures 150-250 µm in diameter and 30-70 cm in length.
- Each seminiferous tubule is lined with a complex, specialized stratified epithelium called germinal
- The basement membrane of this epithelium is covered by fibrous connective tissue, with an innermost layer containing flattened, smooth musclelike myoid cells

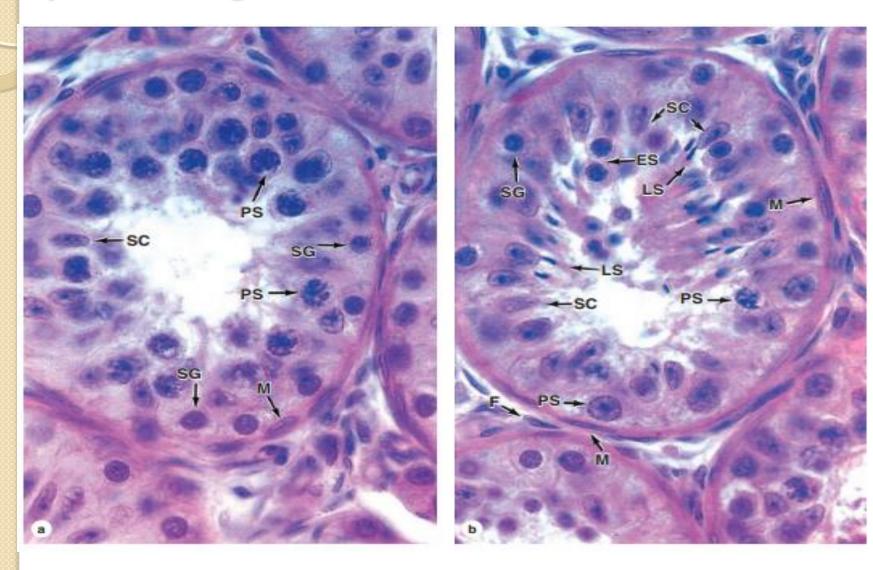
FIGURE 21-2 Testes and seminiferous tubules.



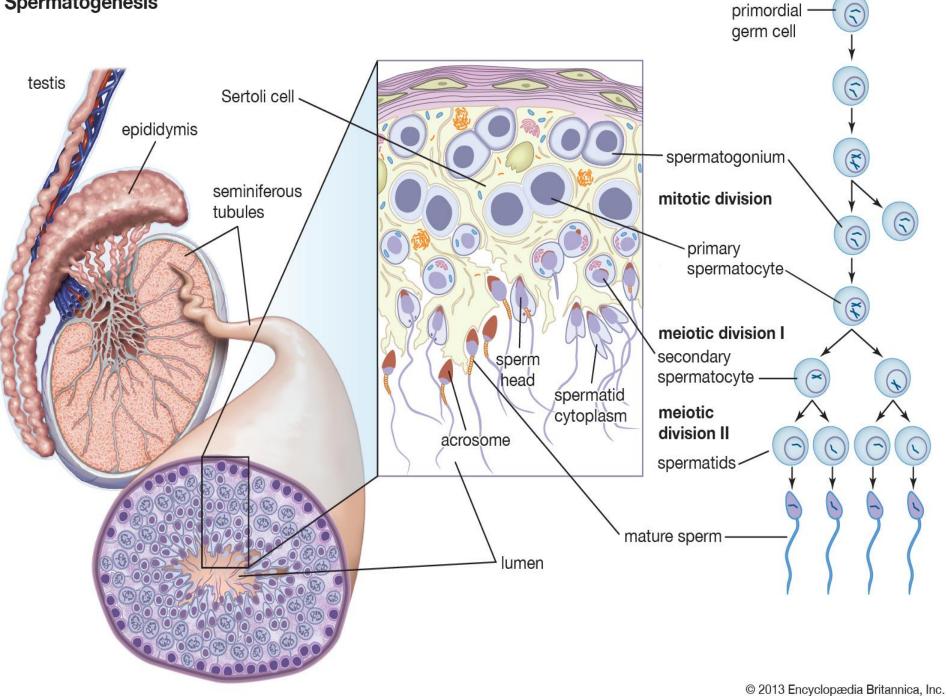
The germinal epithelium consists of two types of cells:

- A- Large non-dividing cell called Sertoli cells
- **B-** Proliferative cells (Dividing cells) of the spermatogenic lineage.
- Spermatogenesis: the final differentiation of the haploid male germ cells and is the process by which spermatids transform into spermatozoa

Seminiferous tubules: Sertoli cells and spermatogenesis



Spermatogenesis



Thank you