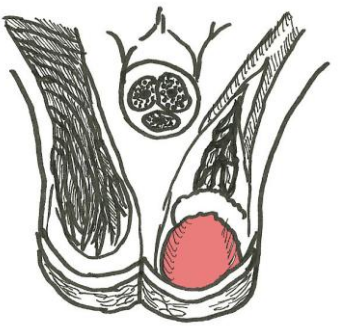
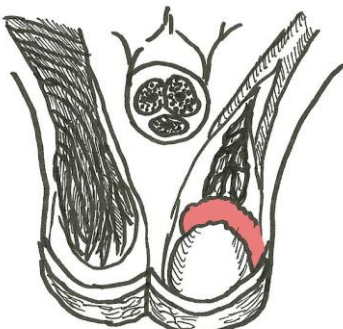
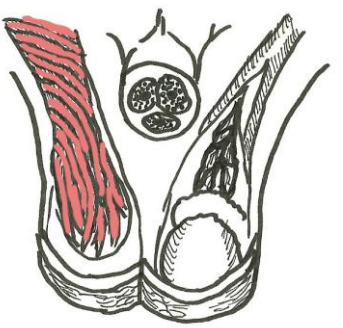
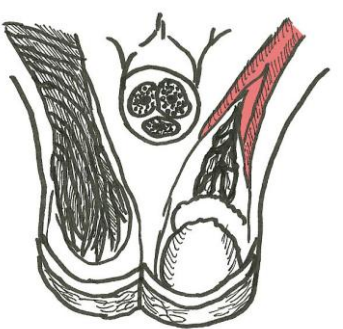
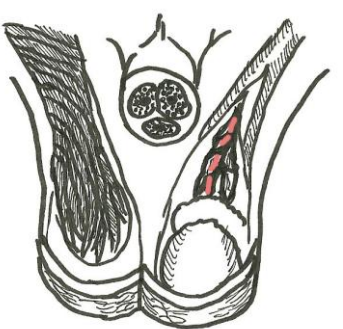


|   |  |
|---|--|
|    | <p><b>THE TESTICLE (THE TESTIS)</b></p> <p>The structure where sperm are produced.<br/>The structure where male hormones (androgens – such as testosterone) are produced.</p>  |
|    | <p><b>THE EPIDIDYMIS</b></p> <p>After the sperm leave the testicle they first spend some time in the epididymis. Here they become more mature and ready to carry on the task of fertilization.</p> <p>The sperm will eventually leave the epididymis via the vas deferens.</p>   |
|   | <p><b>THE CREMASTERIC MUSCLE</b></p> <p>The cremasteric muscle helps pull the testicles closer to the body.<br/>Testicles are pulled closer to the body when the external temperature is cold, and when a man is sexually aroused.</p>   |
|  | <p><b>THE SPERMATIC CORD</b></p> <p>The spermatic cord is a somewhat rope-like structure that contains not only the sperm-carrying-tube (the vas deferens), but also blood vessels and other structures.</p>   |
|  | <p><b>THE VAS DEFERENS</b></p> <p>The vas deferens refers strictly to that structure (inside of the spermatic cord) which consists of a hollow tube that carries the sperm from the testicle and epididymis to the urethra.</p> <p>A vasectomy is a form of birth control in which the vas deferens is cut to prevent the sperm from getting to the urethra and leaving the male body.</p> |