

## Male Anatomy & Physiology – Topics and Questions

1. Know the following terms and their meanings.

Be able to identify the anatomical parts referred to when you see anatomical pictures (drawings or photos):

penis (root, shaft, glans)  
cavernous bodies, spongy body  
foreskin (or prepuce), corona, frenulum

2. Know the following terms and their meanings.

Be able to identify the anatomical parts referred to when you see anatomical pictures (drawings or photos):

scrotum, testis/testicle  
spermatic cord, cremasteric muscle

3. Know what happens to the testicles when the environment is hot and when it is cold.

[this is discussed in the box section on genital self examination as well as in the main text]

4. Know two risks associated with cryptorchidism.

5. Know which testicle usually hangs lower (left or right).

6. Know what structures within the testicle are the site of sperm production.

7. Know what structure serves as the site for storage and maturation of sperm.

8. Know what structure is cut during a vasectomy.

9. Know the following terms and their meanings.

Be able to identify the anatomical parts referred to when you see anatomical pictures (drawings or photos):

seminiferous tubules, epididymis  
vas deferens, urethra (and urethral opening)  
seminal vesicles, prostate gland, Cowper's glands

10. Know the three structures that supply the fluid portion of semen.

11. Know what structure provides the major portion of the seminal fluid.

12. Know what the purpose is for the sugar secreted by the seminal vesicles.

13. Know the average volume of seminal fluid produced by a man as a result of ejaculation.

14. Know what is the typical range for the number of sperm found in the semen of a single ejaculation.

15. Know what is the physiologic process that causes an erection.

(what has to happen inside the penis to cause an erection)

16. Know whether or not orgasm in the male can occur without ejaculation.

17. Know the names of the two stages of ejaculation and what happens during each stage.

18. Know where the semen goes during retrograde ejaculation.

19. Know the other term for “wet dreams” used by your book and most clinicians.

20. Know the name of the medical specialty that focuses on the male reproductive structures.

21. Know what smegma is and where it can be found in the male.

22. Know what age group has the highest incidence of penile cancer.

Know in what age group testicular cancer is most common.

23. Know the name of the condition that occurs in 50% of men over age 60

and causes problems with urine flow.

24. Know the names of two tools/tests that can be used to screen for prostate cancer.

25. Know why physicians and patients sometimes choose aggressive therapy for prostate cancer

(surgery, chemotherapy and/or radiation therapy)

and at other times the best choice seems to be “watchful waiting”

(not using any treatment but monitoring to see if the cancer is spreading).