

1: 11 Major Reproductive System Diseases in Women | New Health Advisor

Infertility, Male see Male Infertility IUD see Birth Control IVF see Assisted Reproductive Technology.

Endometriosis is when the kind of tissue that normally lines the uterus grows somewhere else. It can grow on the ovaries, behind the uterus, on the bowels, or on the bladder. Rarely, it grows in other parts of the body. The pain is usually in the abdomen, lower back, or pelvic areas. Some women have no symptoms at all, and having trouble getting pregnant may be the first sign they have endometriosis. Uterine Fibroids MedlinePlus Uterine fibroids are the most common noncancerous tumors in women of childbearing age. Fibroids are made of muscle cells and other tissues that grow in and around the wall of the uterus, or womb. The cause of fibroids is unknown. Risk factors include being African-American or being overweight. The symptoms of fibroids include Heavy or painful periods or bleeding between periods. Reproductive problems, such as infertility, multiple miscarriages, or early labor. But some women will have no symptoms. That is why it is important to see your health care provider for routine exams. Gynecologic Cancer CDC provides information and educational materials for women and health care providers to raise awareness about the five main gynecologic cancers. Cervical cancer begins in the cervix, which is the lower, narrow end of the uterus. Ovarian cancer begins in the ovaries, which are located on each side of the uterus. Vaginal cancer begins in the vagina, which is the hollow, tube-like channel between the bottom of the uterus and the outside of the body. Vulvar cancer begins in the vulva, the outer part of the female genital organs. HIV is the human immunodeficiency virus. HIV affects specific cells of the immune system called CD4 cells. There is no cure at this time, but with proper medical care, the virus can be controlled. HIV in Women Women who are infected with HIV typically get it by having sex with a man who is infected or by sharing needles with an infected person. Pregnant women who are HIV-positive can work with their health care providers to ensure their babies do not contract HIV during pregnancy, delivery, or after delivery through breast milk. It is possible for a mother to have HIV and not spread it to her baby, especially if she knows about her HIV status early and works with her health care provider to reduce the risk. Interstitial Cystitis Interstitial cystitis IC is a chronic bladder condition resulting in recurring discomfort or pain in the bladder or surrounding pelvic region. People with IC usually have inflamed or irritated bladder walls that can cause scarring and stiffening of the bladder. IC can affect anyone; however, it is more common in women than men. Some people have some or none of the following symptoms: Abdominal or pelvic mild discomfort. A feeling of urgency to urinate. Feeling of abdominal or pelvic pressure. Intense pain in the bladder or pelvic region. Severe lower abdominal pain that intensifies as the urinary bladder fills or empties. One result is that cysts fluid-filled sacs develop on the ovaries. Women who are obese are more likely to have PCOS. Women with PCOS are at increased risk of developing diabetes and heart disease.

2: Diseases of the Male Reproductive System | Clinical Gate

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Hypospadias - literally "below the fleshy spike." A condition in which the external urinary meatus (opening) opens anywhere below the tip of the penis rather than at the tip.

The male reproductive organs are also named as genitals and unlike female reproductive system; they lie inside as well as outside pelvis. The male genitals include the penis, seminal vesicles, prostate gland, duct system made up of vas deferens and epididymis and the testicles. Each part has its own important role in the functioning of reproductive system. These sex organs work together to generate semen that further travels to the female reproductive system at the time of sexual intercourse. Although it has several essential functions to perform, the male reproductive system also suffers potential disorders and diseases. If they are ignored so long; they can cause more trouble with serious consequences. It is important to stay aware about possible symptoms so that you can identify them on time and avail right treatment from doctors. Some of these disorders are listed below with possible causes and treatment options: Erectile Dysfunction

Erectile Dysfunction ED is well known as a repeated and regular inability to maintain an erection at the time of sexual intercourse. Erectile Dysfunction is a serious health condition that causes a lack of self-confidence due to poor bedroom performance. Many people face serious relationship issues due to this disorder. One should not ignore it so long because it can further lead to many other risk factors. Causes of Erectile Dysfunction When a person is suffering from ED, his penis becomes erect and stiff due to engorgement of blood with columns of spongy tissue within penis shaft. It hampers the normal flow of blood to the penis, and this potential disturbance in normal fill leads to unwanted stiffness. This condition may also lead to failure of normal control on sexual arousal as well as sexual arousal that further leads to an erection. General causes of Erectile Dysfunction include both psychological and physiological conditions. The psychological causes are not so common, but they include mental disorders, performance anxiety, and stress. On the other side, physiological causes are a little bit serious as they include tobacco smoking, diseases like multiple sclerosis, diabetes, kidney failure, aging, excessive use of some therapeutic drugs and earlier treatments of prostate cancer. People who suffer from cardiovascular disease, obesity, and poor dietary habits are also on the high risk of ED. In case if you ignore symptoms of herna so long, it can also lead to Erectile Dysfunction at a later stage. Possible Treatments for Erectile Dysfunction Selection of appropriate treatment for ED completely depends upon causes behind it. For example, in case if you are facing ED due to excessive tobacco smoke, there are chances to avail good recovery with smoking cessation. Other beneficial advice is to lose weight by following a proper exercise routine. However, one of the highly recommended treatments for ED is prescription drugs that can enhance the flow of blood to the penis. Some health experts may also recommend topical creams that must be applied to penis area; you can also use a vacuum pump to draw blood to this area or start using some injection drugs into the penis. If all these options are not able to provide desired results, medical health experts may also recommend invasive treatments. The list may include implantation of rigid rods or inflatable tubes in the penis area.

Epididymitis The inflammation of epididymis is another potential health issue of the male reproductive system. Note that epididymis is an essential paired organ in the scrotum that stores sperms and allows them to grow mature. Many young men report pain, discomfort and swelling in scrotum region as potential symptoms of Epididymitis. Stats reveal that almost half million people in the United States are suffering from Epididymitis on an annual basis and these males belong to the age group of 18 to The acute one generally shows the short-term impact on person whereas symptoms of the chronic disease may last for several years. This type of Epididymitis happens due to bacterial infection, and it has a rapid onset. This condition occurs when bacteria present in the Urethra travels back to reproductive structures through the urinary tract and reaches Epididymitis. This issue is common among sexually active males, and common symptoms of acute epididymitis include fever, warmth in scrotum, redness, and swelling. Some people also report urethral discharge. This type of reproductive system problem lasts for more than 3 months, and the discomfort may increase if it is not treated on time. Patients often suffer lower back pain after a stressful activity such as long

driving and heavy lifting. Possible Treatments of Epididymitis In case if bacterial infections are suspected during tests; they must be treated by using antibiotics. In case of the chronic disease condition, it is important to follow antibiotics course for at least 6 weeks. Other than this, doctors may also recommend anti-inflammatory drugs, painkillers, etc. Untreated Epididymitis can lead to the development of pus, and the infection may spread further to other sexual organs. Ignorance can also cause permanent damage to testis and epididymis.

Prostate Cancer The prostate gland is situated at male pelvis; this organ provides a connection to urethra between bladder and penis. The major function of the prostate is secretion of zinc and many other substances to semen at the time of ejaculation. Several cases of prostate cancer have been reported by males in the United States, and some of them also lead to the death of the person. In most cases, prostate cancer does not show any noticeable symptom at first stage. However, some of the most common symptoms that occur at later stage affect prostate gland, urethra, and the urination process. A person may suffer urge of frequent urination, difficulty in releasing a steady stream of urine, painful urination and blood in urine.

Causes of Prostate Cancer: Prostate cancer usually develops when the glandular cells in prostate mutate into some tumor cells. In case if this tumor gets undetected so long; it may further start destroying nearby structures like seminal vesicles. These tumor cells are also reported to travel from lymphatic system to other organs of the body through the bloodstream. This type of cancer usually affects lower urinary tract organs, rectum, lymph nodes, and bones.

Possible Treatments for Prostate Cancer: The estimated age when a person actually gets diagnosed with prostate cancer is It happens because prostate cancer takes much time for complete development and it does not pose any serious issue that may otherwise demand immediate treatment. In case if it is diagnosed in a younger patient, a possible treatment is the use of the surgical procedure to remove prostate or chemotherapy. Note that most treatments cause some side effects on human body, so it is better to consult your professionals in advance to make any prior decision.

Testicle Cancer Another reproductive system cancer is named as testicle cancer, and it often affects young men. Note that tests are some paired reproductive organs present inside the scrotum that are responsible for secretion of testosterone and production of sperms. Stats reveal very low count of patients suffering from this type of cancer; however, it can affect people somewhere between the range of 20 to 39 years. The common signs of this form of cancer include swelling or lump in both or one testes; this lump can be painful or not. In case if it is painful, a person can suffer dull ache or sharp pain in the scrotum or lower abdomen. People suffering from testicle cancer have a feeling of heaviness in the scrotum. However, testicular cancer rarely spreads out of testes region, but if it does so, it can affect lung area leading to cough and shortness of breath.

Causes of Testicle Cancer: In most cases, it is not possible to identify what is the major cause of testicle cancer. Some medical health experts reveal that testicle cancer occurs when the healthy cells inside testis develop some abnormalities. All the testicular cancers start from the germ cells, but the reasons that cause abnormal growth of these cells to form cancer are still unknown.

Possible Treatments for Testicular Cancer: Some of the most commonly used treatments for testicular cancer include radiation therapy, surgery, and chemotherapy. Many times, professionals prefer to use surgery that leads to removal of the affected testis. In this case, another testis is capable enough to maintain production of hormones, fertility, and other essential male reproductive system functions. In the chemotherapy or radiation therapy, the basic idea is to kill the tumor cells that may otherwise spread outside the testis.

Hydrocele This disorder generally affects the scrotum of a baby boy that is a thin sac holding his testicles. This condition arises due to excessive fluid development. Although, this disease is more common in newborn babies, from past few years the old boys and even adult men are also reporting symptoms of Hydrocele. The condition may sound little serious, but there is nothing to worry as it cannot hurt the baby. If one receives right consultation from doctors at an early stage; its symptoms can be removed. Some common symptoms of hydrocele are swelling in both or one of the testicles. It may or may not cause any pain, but one need to consult experts as soon as possible to avoid development of other issues like a hernia, tumor or infections. This disease starts showing its impact right when the baby is born. It happens when the testicles grow within the belly region and then move downwards to scrotum via a short tunnel. The sac fluid generally flows between both testicles but when the sac or tunnel seals of before birth; the body of a baby absorbs this fluid inside, and this condition further leads to hydrocele.

Possible Treatments for Hydrocele: In most cases, hydrocele recovers itself without

any treatment, but in case if it gets bigger, it is good to consult medical health professionals for possible treatment. In order to treat communicating hydrocele, doctors often recommend immediate surgery and many times the issue can be recovered with a small operation named as hydrocelectomy. The treatment is followed after some medicine for numbness of body. The surgeon tries to take out all the blocked fluid by making a small cut on lower belly or scrotum and then the child can go home after few hours. It is important to ensure proper cleaning of the treated area for fast recovery. Leave a Reply Your email address will not be published.

3: Bacterial Diseases of the Reproductive System

Types Infections. Reproductive tract infection (RTI) are infections that affect the reproductive tract, which is part of the Reproductive www.enganchecubano.com females, reproductive tract infections can affect the upper reproductive tract (fallopian tubes, ovary and uterus) and the lower reproductive tract (vagina, cervix and vulva); for males these infections affect the penis, testicles, urethra or the.

Microbial Products Bacterial Diseases of the Reproductive System The reproductive systems of males and females open to the external environment, and therefore, the organs can be easily reached by infectious organisms. The diseases may then spread to deeper organs of the human body. The organism attaches to the epithelial cells of the male and female urethra causing urethritis. Transmission occurs during sexual contact, and males exhibit more extensive symptoms than do females, with pain on urination and a whitish discharge from the urethra. Treatment with tetracycline, penicillin, and other antibiotics is usually successful. Complications of gonorrhea may involve many organs. For example, in females, the Fallopian tubes may be blocked with scar tissue, thereby preventing passage of the egg cells and resulting in sterility. A similar complication may occur when the epididymis and vas deferens are blocked in males. Many females suffer pelvic inflammatory disease PID, an inflammation of organs of the pelvic cavity such as the uterus, cervix, and ovaries. Infection may also occur in the rectum, pharynx, meninges, and joints. Newborns subjected to N. A gonorrhealike infection called chlamydia is caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis*, a member of the chlamydia group of bacteria. The disease is often referred to as nongonococcal urethritis to distinguish it from gonorrhea. It is accompanied by pain during urination, a frequent desire to urinate, and a watery discharge. Several million people are believed to suffer from it annually. Tetracycline is used in therapy. Pelvic inflammatory disease may complicate the condition. Chlamydial ophthalmia may occur in the eyes of newborns. Mycoplasmal and ureaplasma urethritis. Mycoplasmal urethritis is caused by a mycoplasma known as *Mycoplasma hominis*, while ureaplasma urethritis is due to a mycoplasma known as *Ureaplasma urealyticum*. Both organisms cause infection of the urethra, with symptoms similar to those of gonorrhea and chlamydia. Tetracycline is used to treat both conditions, and PID may complicate the condition. Syphilis has been known to exist for many centuries and was once known as the Great Pox. It is caused by the spirochete *Treponema pallidum*. Transmitted by sexual contact, the etiologic agent causes a disease occurring in three stages. The primary stage is accompanied by the chancre, a raised, hard, dry, crusty sore occurring at the site of infection. Spirochetes observed from the chancre constitute diagnosis. Penicillin therapy at this stage is successful. The secondary stage of syphilis occurs several weeks after the chancre disappears. Treatment continues to be successful at this stage. A latent period follows, and in a small percentage of cases, the disease recurs in the tertiary stage. This stage is probably an immunological reaction. It is characterized by gummy, rubbery masses of damaged tissues called gummas occurring in the nervous and cardiovascular systems. In the most severe cases, aneurysms and paralysis may develop and mental deficiencies may become severe. Treatment at this stage is not always successful. Congenital syphilis may occur if spirochetes pass between a pregnant woman and her fetus. Numerous diagnostic tests exist for the detection of both spirochetes and antibodies produced against the spirochetes. Infection of the reproductive tract may be due to *Haemophilus ducreyi*. The disease is characterized by a swollen, painful ulcer on the genital organs, with infection of the lymph nodes called buboes. It is referred to as soft chancre and is treated with tetracycline. Sexual contact is the mode of transmission. Another disease of bacterial origin is vaginitis due to *Gardnerella vaginalis*. Often the infection is associated with the destruction of lactobacilli normally found in the vaginal tract such as by excessive antibiotic use. The drug metronidazole is used in therapy. Lymphogranuloma venereum is caused by a strain of *Chlamydia trachomatis* the organism that also causes chlamydia. The disease is characterized by lesions at the infection site followed by swollen lymph nodes. Transmission occurs during sexual contact. Tetracycline is used for therapy.

4: Reproductive system disease - Wikipedia

Therefore, congenital diseases of the genital system may also be associated with disorders of the urinary tract. A summary of the many infectious and inflammatory diseases of the male reproductive system is shown in Table

Structures of the Female Reproductive System The human female reproductive system includes the external genitals, vagina, cervix, uterus, fallopian tubes and ovaries. Diseases of the female reproductive system affect millions of American women of all ages each year. These diseases may adversely affect fertility, diminish quality of life or cause potentially life-threatening illness. Regular medical care and treatment for existing diseases of the female reproductive system can help minimize the effects of these conditions.

Endometriosis and Adenomyosis The tissue lining the womb, or uterus, is the endometrium. This tissue grows during the menstrual cycle and is sloughed with the monthly menstrual period if pregnancy does not occur. Endometriosis is a condition wherein endometrial tissue grows outside the uterus, usually in other sites within the pelvis such as the ovaries, fallopian tubes and the outer surface of the uterus. An estimated 6 to 10 percent of women have endometriosis, but the condition is present in 40 percent of women with fertility problems, according to the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. A related condition -- adenomyosis -- describes endometrial tissue that has grown into the muscular wall of the uterus.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases Roughly 20 million new sexually transmitted infections occur each year in the U. Common examples include chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis and genital herpes. Chlamydia and gonorrhea infections often go undetected in women as they frequently do not cause symptoms. However, left untreated, these infections can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease, or PID. This infection occurs when bacteria from the vagina and cervix migrate upward into the uterus and fallopian tubes -- the structures that carry eggs from the ovaries to the womb. The fallopian tubes can be scarred with PID, leading to infertility in approximately 8 percent of women according to CDC. Fallopian tube scarring also increases the risk of ectopic pregnancy in which a fertilized egg implants in the fallopian tube rather than in the womb. Several disorders can affect the ovaries. Women with PCOS have abnormally high levels of sex hormones called androgens. This hormone imbalance leads to cysts in the ovaries and symptoms such as irregular or absent periods, increased body hair and acne. Because ovulation -- monthly release of a mature egg -- does not occur normally with PCOS, up to 40 percent of women with the condition may be infertile. Ovarian cysts also sometimes occur in women without PCOS. These cysts typically go away on their own without treatment, but may cause pelvic pain. Ovarian torsion is an uncommon but serious condition in which an ovary becomes twisted, cutting off its blood supply.

Reproductive System Tumors Noncancerous tumors can develop in the female reproductive system. Uterine fibroids, which arise from the muscle tissue in the uterus, are the most common type. Fibroids occur in approximately 20 to 30 percent of women of reproductive age, but small fibroids often cause no symptoms. A report from the American Cancer Society estimates that nearly 98,000 women are diagnosed with cancer of the reproductive organs yearly. Uterine cancer is the fourth most common cancer in women, while ovarian cancer is the fifth leading cause of cancer deaths among American women.

5: Male Reproductive System: MedlinePlus

Diseases of the Male Reproductive System The male reproductive system is specially designed to produce, maintain, and transport genetic material. It's also an integral system to enhance quality of life.

Genetic and congenital abnormalities In the male Congenital anomalies of the prostate gland and seminal vesicles are rare; they consist of absence, hypoplasia underdevelopment , or the presence of fluid- or semisolid-filled sacs, called cysts. Cysts of the prostatic utricle the uterine remnant found in the male are often found in association with advanced stages of hypospadias a defect in the urethra, see below and pseudohermaphroditism , a condition in which sex glands are present but bodily appearance is ambiguous as to sex; i. Cysts may also cause urinary obstructive symptoms through local pressure on the bladder neck. Severe anomalies of the penis are rare and are generally associated with urinary or other systemic defects that are incompatible with life. Anomalies are those of absence, transposition, torsion twisting , and duplication of the penis. An abnormally large penis frequently is present in males with precocious puberty , dwarfism , an overactive pituitary, or adrenal tumours. A small penis is seen in infantilism and in underdevelopment of the genitals, or undersecretion of the pituitary or pineal gland , and failure of development of the corpora cavernosa erectile tissue located on the dorsal side of the penis. The only anomaly of the foreskin is congenital phimosis, characterized by a contracture of the foreskin, or prepuce, which prevents its retraction over the glans the conical structure that forms the head of the penis ; the preputial opening may impede the flow of urine. The condition is treated by circumcision. There is a considerable variety of urethral anomalies. Stenosis contracture of the external opening meatus is the most common, but congenital stricture of the urethra occasionally occurs at other points. Valves or flaps across the anterior or posterior part of the urethra may cause congenital urethral obstruction in males. Posterior urethral valves are more common than anterior valves and consist of deep folds of mucous membrane , often paper-thin and usually attached at one end to the verumontanum, a small prominence in the back wall of the part of the urethra that is surrounded by the prostate gland. If too tight, the valves may obstruct the urethra and damage the kidneys. Various defects are associated with incomplete closure of the urethra. One of the most common is hypospadias , in which the underside ventral side of the urethral canal is open for a distance at its outer end. Frequently the meatus is narrowed, and the penis also has a downward curvature beyond the meatus. The posterior part of the urethra is never involved; therefore, the muscle that closes the urethra functions normally, and urinary control exists. Although the condition occurs in both sexes, it is seen predominantly in the male. There is a high incidence of partial or complete failure of the testes to develop, of cryptorchidism failure of one or both of the testes to descend into the scrotum , and of small external and internal genitalia. Epispadias , an opening in the upper dorsal side of the penis, is considerably less common than hypospadias. Dorsal curvature may also be present, but the disabling aspect is that the defect usually extends through the urinary sphincter and causes urinary incontinence. Other less common urethral anomalies include complete absence of the urethra, double urethra, urethra fistula an opening in the urethra , urethrorectal fistula an opening between the urethra and the rectum , and urethral diverticulum a pouch in the wall of the urethra. Most of the above conditions are correctable by surgery. Anorchism absence of one or both testes is rare; it may be associated with the absence of various other structures of the spermatic tract. Generally, if one testis also called testicle is absent, the other is found to be within the abdomen rather than in the scrotum. Congenitally small testes may be a primary disorder or may occur because of underactivity of the pituitary. In both disorders, there is a lack of development of secondary sexual characteristics and some deficiency in libido and potency. Supernumerary testicles are extremely rare; when present, one or more of the supernumerary testicles usually shows some disorder such as torsion of the spermatic cord. Synorchism, the fusion of the two testicles into one mass, may occur within the scrotum or in the abdomen. Cryptorchidism , the most common anomaly of the spermatic tract, is the failure of one or both of the testes to descend spontaneously into the scrotum ; hormonal treatment may be useful in correcting the condition, but usually surgery is necessary for correction. Page 1 of

6: Female Reproductive System: MedlinePlus

Male infertility can develop because of genetic factors that cause low or absent sperm production, a blockage in the duct system, a hormonal imbalance that interferes with sperm production, or certain medications.

Reproduction is the process by which organisms make more organisms like themselves. It is one of the things that set living things apart from nonliving matter. In the human reproductive process, two kinds of sex cells, or gametes pronounced: GAH-meetz, are involved. Both the male and female reproductive systems are essential for reproduction. Humans, like other organisms, pass certain characteristics of themselves to the next generation through their genes, the special carriers of human traits. The genes parents pass along to their children are what make children similar to others in their family, but they are also what make each child unique.

What Is the Male Reproductive System? Most species have two sexes: Each sex has its own unique reproductive system. They are different in shape and structure, but both are specifically designed to produce, nourish, and transport either the egg or sperm. Unlike the female, whose sex organs are located entirely within the pelvis, the male has reproductive organs, or genitals, that are both inside and outside the pelvis. The male genitals include: the testis pronounced: TESS-tih-kulz, or testes pronounced: TESS-teez, produce and store millions of tiny sperm cells. The testicles are oval-shaped and grow to be about 2 inches 5 centimeters in length and 1 inch 3 centimeters in diameter. The testicles are also part of the endocrine system because they produce hormones, including testosterone pronounced: Testosterone is a major part of puberty in guys, and as a guy makes his way through puberty, his testicles produce more and more of it. Testosterone is the hormone that causes guys to develop deeper voices, bigger muscles, and body and facial hair, and it also stimulates the production of sperm. Alongside the testicles are the epididymis pronounced: The vas deferens is a muscular tube that passes upward alongside the testicles and transports the sperm-containing fluid called semen pronounced: The epididymis is a set of coiled tubes one for each testicle that connects to the vas deferens. The epididymis and the testicles hang in a pouch-like structure outside the pelvis called the scrotum. This bag of skin helps to regulate the temperature of testicles, which need to be kept cooler than body temperature to produce sperm. The scrotum changes size to maintain the right temperature. When the body is cold, the scrotum shrinks and becomes tighter to hold in body heat. This happens without a guy ever having to think about it. The brain and the nervous system give the scrotum the cue to change size. The accessory glands, including the seminal vesicles and the prostate gland, provide fluids that lubricate the duct system and nourish the sperm. The seminal vesicles are sac-like structures attached to the vas deferens to the side of the bladder. The prostate gland, which produces some of the parts of semen, surrounds the ejaculatory ducts at the base of the urethra pronounced: The urethra is the channel that carries the semen to the outside of the body through the penis. The urethra is also part of the urinary system because it is also the channel through which urine passes as it leaves the bladder and exits the body. The penis is actually made up of two parts: The shaft is the main part of the penis and the glans is the tip sometimes called the head. At the end of the glans is a small slit or opening, which is where semen and urine exit the body through the urethra. The inside of the penis is made of a spongy tissue that can expand and contract. All boys are born with a foreskin, a fold of skin at the end of the penis covering the glans. Some boys have a circumcision, which means that a doctor or clergy member cuts away the foreskin. Although circumcision is not medically necessary, parents who choose to have their children circumcised often do so based on religious beliefs, concerns about hygiene, or cultural or social reasons. Penises work the same, whether they are circumcised or not. The male sex organs work together to produce and release semen into the reproductive system of the female during sexual intercourse. The male reproductive system also produces sex hormones, which help a boy develop into a sexually mature man during puberty. When puberty begins, usually between the ages of 9 and 15, the pituitary pronounced: The production of testosterone brings about many physical changes. Although the timing of these changes is different for every guy, the stages of puberty generally follow a set sequence: During the first stage of male puberty, the scrotum and testes grow larger. Next, the penis becomes longer, and the seminal vesicles and prostate gland grow. Hair begins to appear in the pubic area and later it grows on the face and underarms. Boys also undergo a growth

spurt during puberty as they reach their adult height and weight. Once a guy has reached puberty, he will produce millions of sperm cells every day. Each sperm is extremely small: Sperm develop in the testicles within a system of tiny tubes called the seminiferous tubules pronounced: At birth, these tubules contain simple round cells, but during puberty, testosterone and other hormones cause these cells to transform into sperm cells. The cells divide and change until they have a head and short tail, like tadpoles. The head contains genetic material genes. The sperm use their tails to push themselves into the epididymis, where they complete their development. It takes sperm about 4 to 6 weeks to travel through the epididymis. The sperm then move to the vas deferens, or sperm duct. The seminal vesicles and prostate gland produce a whitish fluid called seminal fluid, which mixes with sperm to form semen when a male is sexually stimulated. The penis, which usually hangs limp, becomes hard when a male is sexually excited. Tissues in the penis fill with blood and it becomes stiff and erect an erection. When the erect penis is stimulated, muscles around the reproductive organs contract and force the semen through the duct system and urethra. Each time a guy ejaculates, it can contain up to million sperm. From the vagina the sperm make their way up through the cervix and move through the uterus with help from uterine contractions. This fertilized egg is now called a zygote pronounced: ZY-goat and contains 46 chromosomes – half from the egg and half from the sperm. The genetic material from the male and female has combined so that a new individual can be created. Below are some examples of disorders that affect the male reproductive system: Disorders of the Scrotum, Testicles, or Epididymis Conditions affecting the scrotal contents may involve the testicles, epididymis, or the scrotum itself. Even a mild injury to the testicles can cause severe pain, bruising, or swelling. Most testicular injuries occur when the testicles are struck, hit, kicked, or crushed, usually during sports or due to other trauma. TOR-shen , when one of the testicles twists around, cutting off its blood supply, can also happen to some guys. This is a varicose vein an abnormally swollen vein in the network of veins that run from the testicles. Varicoceles commonly develop while a guy is going through puberty. This is one of the most common cancers in men younger than It occurs when cells in the testicle divide abnormally and form a tumor. All guys should do testicular self-examinations regularly to help with early detection. It is usually caused by an infection, such as the sexually transmitted disease chlamydia, and results in pain and swelling next to one of the testicles. HY-druh-seel is when fluid collects in the membranes surrounding the testes. Hydroceles may cause swelling in the scrotum around the testicle but are generally painless. In some cases, surgery may be needed to correct the condition. When a portion of the intestines pushes through an abnormal opening or weakening of the abdominal wall and into the groin or scrotum, it is known as an inguinal pronounced: The hernia may look like a bulge or swelling in the groin area. It can be corrected with surgery. Disorders of the Penis Disorders affecting the penis include the following: Inflammation of the penis. Symptoms of penile inflammation include redness, itching, swelling, and pain. Balanitis is when the glans the head of the penis becomes inflamed. Posthitis is foreskin inflammation, which is usually due to a yeast or bacterial infection. Hypospadias is a disorder in which the urethra opens on the underside of the penis, not at the tip. If you think you have symptoms of a problem with your reproductive system or if you have questions about your growth and development, talk to your parent or doctor – many problems with the male reproductive system can be treated.

7: Male Reproductive System Information | Cleveland Clinic

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Although frequent check-ups and medical intervention can drastically reduce the prospects of damage caused by these diseases, there are still millions of women in America suffer from them every year. Female Reproductive System Diseases Below, we will talk about some diseases that occur in the female reproductive system and how they affect women. Pelvic Inflammatory Disease PID The abdominal cavity in women, unlike in men, is susceptible to infections and inflammation because it is open to the external environment through the reproductive tract. There is the possibility of bacteria entering via the vagina and travelling up the uterine tubes, thereby causing inflammation. Any infection that follows this path can cause PID. Repeated instances of inflammation can block the uterine tubes and cause infertility. Prolapsed Uterus The uterus is held above the vagina by ligaments with the cervix on the uterus extending to the upper vagina. This support is important to prevent the cervix from sliding out through the vaginal opening, or called prolapsed uterus. Any such prolapse can only be rectified after surgery. Endometriosis and Adenomyosis Endometriosis and adenomyosis are two reproductive system diseases that are caused by abnormal growth of the endometrium. The endometrium is the tissue that lines the womb or uterus. When this tissue is formed in other parts of the reproductive system like the outside of the uterus, ovaries or fallopian tubes, the condition is termed as endometriosis. If the growth occurs into the muscles surrounding the uterus, it is called adenomyosis. Since all endometrium tissue is pushed out of the body with the completion of the menstrual cycle, abnormal growth can lead to cyclic pain in the abdomen or pelvis. Infections such as chlamydia, syphilis, gonorrhea and genital herpes, if left untreated, will lead to inflammation of the pelvis. PID can scar the fallopian tubes increasing the chances of infertility or ectopic pregnancy where the egg is implanted in the fallopian tube after fertilization. Uterine Fibroids Sometimes it is possible that tumors grow in the muscular wall of the uterus; however, these tumors are not cancerous. They are called uterine fibroids and can cause increased urination, pain in the lower back, heavy bleeding and pain during the menstrual period, pain during intercourse, miscarriages and infertility. Surgery and pain relief methods are used to treat this condition. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC state that around 20 percent of women younger than 50 years of age develop such tumors. Polycystic Ovary Syndrome This syndrome is caused when the ovaries produce high levels of a particular class of hormones, namely androgens. This increase in hormone levels can hamper the ovulation process and lead to cysts on the ovaries. It can also cause infertility by affecting the release of the ovarian egg in the menstrual cycle. Some symptoms are hair loss, acne, pain in the pelvic region, oily skin, and increases in facial or body hair growth. There is no cure for this female reproductive system disease yet, but the hormone production can be controlled and skin cleared up with hormone therapy. Vulvovaginitis Vulvovaginitis is a term given to the infection and subsequent inflammation of the tissues of the vulva or the vagina. This can be due to many reasons such as poor hygiene, sexually transmitted diseases, viruses, yeasts and bacteria. The occurrence of a malodorous vagina, unexpected vaginal discharges, irritation and inflammation around the vagina, and difficulties during urination can indicate the presence of vulvovaginitis. Topical or oral medication with antibiotic or antifungal properties can be used to remedy this. Female Infertility Difficulty in conceiving a child after trying for a considerable period of time can indicate infertility. Irregularities in the duration of the menstrual cycle or its absence can indicate a lack of ovulation. The reasons for infertility are varied and can be caused by other female reproductive system diseases. Endometriosis, damage to the fallopian tubes, the uterine tubes or cervix can also cause infertility. There are different methods to induce pregnancy such as with fertility drugs, surgery or a way to assist the fertilization of the egg. Ovarian Cysts The two ovaries in a woman are used to develop and mature the ova during the menstrual period. It is possible for cysts to form on the external or internal surface of the ovaries. These cysts are filled with fluid and are not particularly harmful. This happens frequently and generally disappears over time without the need for

any treatment. However it is possible in some cases for these cysts to become a serious problem with the occurrence of ovarian torsion or rupture. It is important to schedule regular check-ups of the pelvis to help identify harmful cysts at an early stage. Ovarian Cancer This type of cancer starts within the ovaries and can propagate inside the pelvis and abdomen. Some symptoms are constipation, regular urination urges, pain in the pelvic region, loss of weight and abdominal bloating. The chances of occurring are higher in people who have a family history of Lynch syndrome, breast or ovarian cancer. Though it is difficult to detect, it is easier to treat the cancer when it is confined to the ovaries. Female Sexual Dysfunction Female sexual dysfunction, while not one of those typical female reproductive system diseases, occurs when a person fails to be stimulated during sexual intercourse. Other accompanying symptoms may include reduced sexual desire, difficulties in arousal, anorgasmia and pain during intercourse. The treatment depends on the factor causing it. Techniques to enhance genital stimulation, reduce pain during intercourse, promote physical familiarity and distract the partner can be used to remedy the situation.

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Reproductive system disease, any of the diseases and disorders that affect the human reproductive system. www.enganchecubano.com include abnormal hormone production by the ovaries or the testes or by other endocrine glands, such as the pituitary, thyroid, or adrenals.

The organs of the male reproductive system are specialized for the following functions: To produce, maintain and transport sperm the male reproductive cells and protective fluid semen To discharge sperm within the female reproductive tract To produce and secrete male sex hormones The male reproductive anatomy includes internal and external structures. What are the external male reproductive structures? The external structures of the male reproductive system are the penis, the scrotum and the testicles. Penis – The penis is the male organ for sexual intercourse. It has three parts: The glans, which also is called the head of the penis, is covered with a loose layer of skin called foreskin. This skin is sometimes removed in a procedure called circumcision. The opening of the urethra, the tube that transports semen and urine, is at the tip of the glans penis. The penis also contains a number of sensitive nerve endings. The body of the penis is cylindrical in shape and consists of three internal chambers. These chambers are made up of special, sponge-like erectile tissue. This tissue contains thousands of large spaces that fill with blood when the man is sexually aroused. As the penis fills with blood, it becomes rigid and erect, which allows for penetration during sexual intercourse. The skin of the penis is loose and elastic to allow for changes in penis size during an erection. Semen, which contains sperm, is expelled ejaculated through the end of the penis when the man reaches sexual climax orgasm. When the penis is erect, the flow of urine is blocked from the urethra, allowing only semen to be ejaculated at orgasm. Scrotum – The scrotum is the loose pouch-like sac of skin that hangs behind the penis. It contains the testicles also called testes , as well as many nerves and blood vessels. The scrotum has a protective function and acts as a climate control system for the testes. For normal sperm development, the testes must be at a temperature slightly cooler than the body temperature. Special muscles in the wall of the scrotum allow it to contract tighten and relax, moving the testicles closer to the body for warmth and protection or farther away from the body to cool the temperature. Testicles testes – The testes are oval organs about the size of very large olives that lie in the scrotum, secured at either end by a structure called the spermatic cord. Most men have two testes. The testes are responsible for making testosterone, the primary male sex hormone, and for producing sperm. Within the testes are coiled masses of tubes called seminiferous tubules. These tubules are responsible for producing the sperm cells through a process called spermatogenesis. Epididymis – The epididymis is a long, coiled tube that rests on the backside of each testicle. It functions in the carrying and storage of the sperm cells that are produced in the testes. It also is the job of the epididymis to bring the sperm to maturity, since the sperm that emerge from the testes are immature and incapable of fertilization. During sexual arousal, contractions force the sperm into the vas deferens. What are the internal male reproductive organs? The internal organs of the male reproductive system, also called accessory organs, include the following: Vas deferens – The vas deferens is a long, muscular tube that travels from the epididymis into the pelvic cavity, to just behind the bladder. The vas deferens transports mature sperm to the urethra in preparation for ejaculation. Ejaculatory ducts – These are formed by the fusion of the vas deferens and the seminal vesicles. The ejaculatory ducts empty into the urethra. Urethra – The urethra is the tube that carries urine from the bladder to outside of the body. In males, it has the additional function of expelling ejaculating semen when the man reaches orgasm. When the penis is erect during sex, the flow of urine is blocked from the urethra, allowing only semen to be ejaculated at orgasm. Seminal vesicles – The seminal vesicles are sac-like pouches that attach to the vas deferens near the base of the bladder. Prostate gland – The prostate gland is a walnut-sized structure that is located below the urinary bladder in front of the rectum. The prostate gland contributes additional fluid to the ejaculate. Prostate fluids also help to nourish the sperm. The urethra, which carries the ejaculate to be expelled during orgasm, runs through the center of the prostate gland. These glands produce a clear, slippery fluid that empties directly into the urethra. This fluid serves to lubricate the urethra and to neutralize any acidity that may be present due to residual drops of urine in the urethra. How

does the male reproductive system function? The entire male reproductive system is dependent on hormones, which are chemicals that stimulate or regulate the activity of cells or organs. The primary hormones involved in the functioning of the male reproductive system are follicle-stimulating hormone FSH , luteinizing hormone LH and testosterone. FSH and LH are produced by the pituitary gland located at the base of the brain. FSH is necessary for sperm production spermatogenesis , and LH stimulates the production of testosterone, which is necessary to continue the process of spermatogenesis. Testosterone also is important in the development of male characteristics, including muscle mass and strength, fat distribution, bone mass and sex drive. Does a man go through menopause? Female menopause is marked by changes in hormone production. The testes, unlike the ovaries, do not lose the ability to make hormones. If a man is healthy, he may be able to make sperm well into his 80s or longer. On the other hand, subtle changes in the function of the testes may occur as early as 45 to 50 years of age, and more dramatically after the age of For many men, hormone production may remain normal into old age, while others may have declining hormone production earlier on, sometimes as a result of an illness, such as diabetes. Whether decreasing testicular function contributes to such symptoms as fatigue, weakness, depression or impotence often remains uncertain. Can "male menopause" be treated? If testosterone levels are low, hormone replacement therapy may help relieve symptoms, such as the loss of interest in sex, depression, and fatigue. However, replacing male hormones can make prostate cancer worse, and may make atherosclerosis hardening of the arteries worse, also. A man should receive a complete physical examination and laboratory tests should be performed starting hormone replacement therapy. How many middle-aged men will benefit from such therapy remains an open question. Cleveland Clinic is a non-profit academic medical center. Advertising on our site helps support our mission. We do not endorse non-Cleveland Clinic products or services. Please consult your healthcare provider for advice about a specific medical condition. This document was last reviewed on:

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Below are some examples of disorders that affect the male reproductive system: Disorders of the Scrotum, Testicles, or Epididymis Conditions affecting the scrotal contents may involve the testicles, epididymis, or the scrotum itself.

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