

The Male Reproductive System

Course

Medical
Terminology

Unit XIV

The
Reproductive
System

Essential

Question:

What medical
terms are
associated with
the male
reproductive
system?

TEKS

130.203 (c)
(1)(A), (B), (E)
2(B),
4 (A), (B)

Prior Student Learning

None

Estimated time

2-3 hours

Teacher note:

STDs are
covered in the
Female
Reproductive
System lesson
plan.

Rationale

Healthcare professionals must have a comprehensive medical vocabulary in order to communicate effectively with other health professionals. They should be able to use terminology of the Reproductive system to discuss common conditions and diseases.

Objectives

Upon completion of this lesson, the learner should be able to:

- Define and decipher common terms associated with the male reproductive system
- Identify the basic anatomy of the male reproductive system
- Analyze unfamiliar terms using the knowledge of word roots, suffixes and prefixes gained in the course
- Research diseases which involve the male reproductive system

Engage

Show a Transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP) procedure video and tell the students that they will be learning about terms related to the male reproductive system. There are many websites that have medical procedure videos.

Key Points

- I. Reproductive System
 - A. Function is to produce a new life
 - B. Both males and females have the same types of organs
 1. Gonads or sex glands
 2. Ducts or tubes to carry the sex cells and secretions
 3. Accessory organs
- II. Testes
 - A. Two male gonads or sex glands
 - B. Located in the scrotum (sac suspended between the thighs outside the body) where the temperature is lower, and more conducive to the production of sperm
 - C. Produces the male sex cell called sperm or spermatozoa
 - D. Produces male hormones
 1. Main hormone is testosterone
 2. Aids in maturation of sperm
 3. Also is responsible for the secondary male sex characteristics such as body hair, facial hair, larger muscles and deeper voice
- III. Epididymis
 - A. Tightly coiled tube about 20 feet long

- B. Located above the testes in the scrotum
- C. Receives the sperm from the testes
- D. Stores the sperm while they mature and become motile
- E. Produces a fluid that becomes part of the semen (fluid ejaculated from the male urethra)
- IV. Vas deferens
 - A. Also called the ductus deferens
 - B. Receives the sperm and fluid from the Epididymis
 - C. One on each side, the vas deferens joins with the Epididymis
 - 1. Extends up into the abdominal cavity
 - 2. Curves behind the urinary bladder
 - 3. Joins with a seminal vesicle
 - D. Acts as a passageway and as a temporary storage area for sperm
 - E. Are cut during a vasectomy to produce sterility in the male
- V. Seminal vesicles
 - A. Two small pouch-like tubes
 - B. Located behind the bladder by the junction of the vas deferens and the ejaculatory ducts
 - C. Contain a glandular lining that produces a thick yellow fluid
 - 1. Rich in sugar and other substances
 - 2. Provides nourishment for the sperm
 - 3. Fluid also makes up a large part of the semen
- VI. Ejaculatory ducts
 - A. Two short tubes
 - B. Formed by the union of vas deferens and seminal vesicles
 - C. Carry the sperm and fluids, known as semen, through the prostate gland into the urethra
- VII. Prostate gland
 - A. Doughnut-shaped gland
 - B. Located below the urinary bladder on either side of the urethra
 - C. Produces an alkaline secretion
 - D. Muscular tissue in the prostate contracts during ejaculation (expulsion of the semen from the body) to aid in the expulsion of the semen into the urethra
 - E. When the prostate contracts, it also closes off the urethra and prevents the passage of urine through the urethra
- VIII. Cowper's glands
 - A. Two small glands located below the prostate
 - B. Connected by small tubes to the urethra
 - C. Produces mucus that serves as a lubricant for intercourse
- IX. Urethra
 - A. Tube that extends from the urinary bladder through the penis to the outside of the body
 - B. Carries urine from the urinary bladder and semen from the reproductive tubes

X. Penis

- A. External male reproductive organ, located in front of the scrotum
- B. Glans penis
 - 1. Enlarged structure at distal end
 - 2. Covered with a prepuce or foreskin
 - 3. Circumcision is a surgical removal of the prepuce
- C. Made of spongy erectile tissue
 - 1. During sexual arousal, the spaces in this tissue become filled with blood
 - 2. Causes an erection of the penis
- D. Functions
 - 1. Male organ of copulation or intercourse
 - 2. Deposits the semen in the vagina
 - 3. Provides for the elimination of urine from the bladder through the urethra

XI. Vocabulary

| Word | Meaning |
|----------------------|--|
| Bulbourethral glands | A pair of exocrine glands near the male urethra; also called Cowper glands |
| Ejaculation | Ejection of sperm and fluid from the male urethra |
| Ejaculatory duct | Tube through which semen enters the male urethra |
| Epididymis | One of a pair of long, tightly coiled tubes on top of each testis; carries sperm from the seminiferous tubules to the vas deferens |
| Erectile dysfunction | Inability of an adult male to achieve an erection; impotence |
| Flagellum | Hair-like projection on a sperm cell that makes it motile |
| Fraternal twins | Two infants born of the same pregnancy from two separate egg cells fertilized by two different sperm cells |
| Glans penis | Sensitive tip of the penis |
| Identical twins | Two infants resulting from division of one fertilized egg into two distinct embryos |
| Parenchyma | The essential distinctive cells of an organ |
| Penis | Male external organ of reproduction |
| Perineum | External region between the anus and scrotum in the male |
| Prepuce | Foreskin; fold of skin covering the tip of the penis |
| Prostate gland | Exocrine gland at the base of the male urinary bladder |
| Scrotum | External sac that contains the testes |
| Semen | Spermatozoa (sperm cells) and seminal fluid |
| Seminal vesicles | Paired sac-like male exocrine glands that secrete fluid into the vas deferens |

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Seminiferous tubules | Narrow, coiled tubules that produce sperm in the testes |
| Spermatozoon | Sperm cell (Plural: spermatozoa) |
| Stroma | Supportive, connective tissue of an organ |
| Testis | Male gonad that produces spermatozoa and the hormone testosterone (Plural: testes) |
| Testosterone | Hormone secreted by the interstitial tissue of the testes (responsible for male sex characteristics) |
| Vas deferens | Narrow tube that carries sperm from the epididymis into the body and toward the urethra; also called ductus deferens |

XII. Combining forms

| Combining Form | Meaning | Example of terms |
|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Andr/o | Male | Androgen |
| Balan/o | Penis | Balanitis |
| Cry/o | Cold | Cryogenic |
| Crypt/o | Hidden | Cryptorchidism |
| Epididym/o | Epididymis | Epididymitis |
| Gon/o | Seed | Gonorrhea |
| Hydr/o | Water, fluid | Hydrocele |
| Orch/o, orchid/o | Testis, testicle | Orchiectomy |
| Pen/o | Penis | Penile |
| Prostat/o | Prostate gland | Prostatitis |
| Semin/i | Semen, seed | Seminiferous tubules |
| Sperm/o, spermat/o | Spermatozoa, semen | Spermolytic |
| Terat/o | Monster | Teratoma |
| Test/o | Testis, testicle | Testicular |
| Varic/o | Varicose veins | Varicocele |
| Vas/o | Vessel, duct; vas deferens | Vasectomy |
| Zo/o | Animal life | Azoospermia |

XIII. Suffixes

| Suffix | Meaning | Example of terms |
|----------|------------------------|------------------|
| -genesis | Formation | Spermatogenesis |
| -one | Hormone | Testosterone |
| -pexy | Fixation, put in place | Orchiopexy |
| -stomy | New opening | Vasovasostomy |

XIV. Epididymitis

- A. Inflammation of the Epididymis
- B. Caused by pathogenic organisms such as gonococcus, streptococcus, or staphylococcus

- C. Symptoms
 1. Intense pain in testes
 2. Swelling and fever
 - D. Treatment
 1. Antibiotics
 2. Cold applications
 3. Scrotal support and pain medications
- XV. Orchitis
- A. Inflammation of the testes
 - B. Causes
 1. Mumps
 2. Pathogens
 3. Injury
 - C. Symptoms
 1. Swelling of the scrotum
 2. Pain and fever
 - D. Treatment
 1. Antibiotics in indicated
 2. Antipyretics for fever
 3. Scrotal support
 4. Pain medications
- XVI. Prostatic hypertrophy (hyperplasia)
- A. Enlargement of the prostate gland
 - B. Common in men over age 50
 - C. Causes
 1. Benign condition caused by inflammation, tumor or a change in hormonal activity
 2. Malignant or cancerous condition
 - D. PSA
 1. Blood test
 2. Prostatic-specific antigen (PSA)
 3. Detects a substance released by cancer cells to aid in early diagnosis of prostate cancer
 - E. Symptoms
 1. Difficulty in starting to urinate
 2. Frequent urination, nocturia, and dribbling
 3. Urinary infections
 4. Urinary retention if urethra is blocked
 - F. Treatment
 1. Initial: fluid restriction, antibiotics for infections and prostatic massage
 2. Prostatectomy; surgical removal of all or part of the prostate
 3. Malignant condition: prostatectomy, orchiectomy, radiation, and estrogen therapy (to decrease the effects of testosterone)

XVII. Testicular cancer

- A. Highly malignant form of cancer that can metastasize
- B. Occurs most frequently in men from age 20-35
- C. Symptoms include painless swelling of the testes, a heavy feeling and an accumulation of fluid
- D. Treatment: orchiectomy or surgical removal of the testis, chemotherapy and/or radiation
- E. Recommendation is that men begin monthly testicular self-examinations at the age of 15

XVIII. Testicular self-exam

- A. Examine the testicles after a warm shower when the scrotal skin is relaxed
- B. Examine each testicle separately with both hands by placing the index and middle fingers under the testicle and the thumbs on top
- C. Roll tactful gently between the fingers to feel for lumps, nodules, or extreme tenderness
- D. Look for signs of swelling or change in appearance
- E. Report any abnormalities to a physician as soon as possible

XIX. Abbreviations

| Abbreviation | Meaning |
|--------------|--|
| BPH | Benign prostatic hyperplasia |
| DRE | Digital rectal examination |
| ED | Erectile dysfunction |
| GU | Genitourinary |
| HPV | Human papillomavirus |
| HSV | Herpes simplex virus |
| NSU | Nonspecific urethritis |
| PID | Pelvic inflammatory disease |
| PIN | Prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia |
| PSA | Prostate-specific antigen |
| PVP | Photoselective vaporization of the prostate |
| RPR | Rapid plasma regain test (test for syphilis) |
| STD | Sexually transmitted disease |
| STI | Sexually transmitted infection |
| TRUS | Transrectal ultrasound examination |
| TUIP | Transurethral incision of the prostate |
| TUMT | Transurethral microwave thermotherapy |
| TUNA | Transurethral needle ablation (radiofrequency energy destroys prostate tissue) |
| TURP | Transurethral resection of the prostate |

XX. Laboratory Test and Clinical Procedures

| Test/Procedure | Definition |
|---|--|
| PSA test | Measurement of levels of prostate-specific antigen in the blood |
| Semen analysis | Microscopic examination of ejaculated fluid |
| Castration | Surgical excision of testicles or ovaries |
| Circumcision | Surgical procedure to remove the prepuce of the penis |
| Digital rectal examination (DRE) | Finger palpation through the anal canal and rectum to examine the prostate gland |
| Photoselective vaporization of the prostate (Green Light PVP) | Removal of tissue to treat benign prostatic hyperplasia using a green light laser (laser TURP) |
| Transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP) | Excision of benign prostatic hyperplasia using a resectoscope through the urethra |
| Vasectomy | Bilateral surgical removal of a part of the vas deferens |

Activity

- I. Make flash cards of female reproductive system terms and practice putting the terms together with prefixes and suffixes to make new terms.
- II. Complete Male Reproductive System Terms Worksheet
- III. Complete the Male Reproductive System Vocabulary Worksheet
- IV. Review media terms with the students using review games such as the “Fly Swatter Game” or the “Flash Card Drill” (see the Medical Terminology Activity Lesson Plan - http://texashste.com/documents/curriculum/principles/medical_terminology_activities.pdf)
- V. Research and report on diseases and disorders from the Male Reproductive system

Assessment

Successful completion of the activities

Materials

Medical Terminology book
List of Male Reproductive terms
Male Reproductive Terms Key
List of Male Reproductive Vocabulary worksheet and Key
Index cards
Markers

Accommodations for Learning Differences

For reinforcement, the student will practice terms using flash cards of the male reproductive system.

For enrichment, the students will the students will research an assigned STD and report back to the class on his/her findings.

National and State Education Standards

National Healthcare Foundation Standards and Accountability Criteria

Foundation Standard 2: Communications

2.21 Use roots, prefixes, and suffixes to communicate information

2.22 Use medical abbreviations to communicate information

TEKS

130.203 (c) (1) The student recognizes the terminology related to the health science industry. The student is expected to:

- (A) identify abbreviations, acronyms, and symbols;
- (B) identify the basic structure of medical words;
- (E) recall directional terms and anatomical planes related to the body structure

130.203 (c) (2) (B) employ increasingly precise language to communicate

130.203 (c) (4) The student interprets medical abbreviations. The student is expected to:

- (A) distinguish medical abbreviations used throughout the health science industry; and
- (B) translate medical abbreviations in simulated technical material such as physician progress notes, radiological reports, and laboratory reports

Texas College and Career Readiness Standards

English and Language Arts,

Understand new vocabulary and concepts and use them accurately in reading, speaking, and writing.

1. Identify new words and concepts acquired through study of their relationships to other words and concepts.
2. Apply knowledge of roots and affixes to infer the meanings of new words.
3. Use reference guides to confirm the meanings of new words or concepts.

Cross-Disciplinary Standards,

I. Key Cognitive Skills D. Academic Behavior: 1. Self-monitor learning needs and seek assistance when needed, 3. Strive for accuracy and precision, 4.

Persevere to complete and master task. E. Work habits: 1. Work independently, 2. Work collaboratively

II. Foundation Skills A. 2. Use a variety of strategies to understand the meaning of new words. 4. Identify the key information and supporting details.

Name: _____

Male Reproductive System Vocabulary-Worksheet

Write the meaning of the term or abbreviation in the right column

| Word | Meaning |
|----------------------|---------|
| Bulbourethral glands | |
| Ejaculation | |
| Ejaculatory duct | |
| Epididymis | |
| Erectile dysfunction | |
| Flagellum | |
| Fraternal twins | |
| Glans penis | |
| Identical twins | |
| Parenchyma | |
| Penis | |
| Perineum | |
| Prepuce | |
| Prostate gland | |
| Scrotum | |
| Semen | |
| Seminal vesicles | |
| Seminiferous tubules | |
| Spermatozoon | |
| Stroma | |
| Testis | |
| Testosterone | |
| Vas deferens | |

Combining Forms

| Combining Form | Meaning |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Andr/o | |
| Balan/o | |
| Cry/o | |
| Crypt/o | |
| Epididym/o | |
| Gon/o | |
| Hydr/o | |
| Orch/o, orchi/,orchid/o | |
| Pen/o | |
| Prostat/o | |
| Semin/i | |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Sperm/o, spermat/o | |
| Terat/o | |
| Test/o | |
| Varic/o | |
| Vas/o | |
| Zo/o | |

Suffixes

| Suffix | Meaning |
|----------|---------|
| -genesis | |
| -one | |
| -pexy | |
| -stomy | |

Abbreviations

| Abbreviation | Meaning |
|--------------|---------|
| BPH | |
| DRE | |
| ED | |
| GU | |
| HPV | |
| HSV | |
| NSU | |
| PID | |
| PIN | |
| PSA | |
| PVP | |
| RPR | |
| STD | |
| STI | |
| TRUS | |
| TUIP | |
| TUMT | |
| TUNA | |
| TURP | |

Male Reproductive System Vocabulary

| Word | Meaning |
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| Ejaculation | Ejection of sperm and fluid from the male urethra |
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| Epididymis | One of a pair of long, tightly coiled tubes on top of each testis; carries sperm from the seminiferous tubules to the vas deferens |
| Erectile dysfunction | Inability of an adult male to achieve an erection; impotence |
| Flagellum | Hair-like projection on a sperm cell that makes it motile |
| Fraternal twins | Two infants born of the same pregnancy from two separate egg cells fertilized by two different sperm cells |
| Glans penis | Sensitive tip of the penis |
| Identical twins | Two infants resulting from division of one fertilized egg into two distinct embryos. |
| Parenchyma | The essential distinctive cells of an organ |
| Penis | Male external organ of reproduction |
| Perineum | External region between the anus and scrotum in the male |
| Prepuce | Foreskin; fold of skin covering the tip of the penis |
| Prostate gland | Exocrine gland at the base of the male urinary bladder |
| Scrotum | External sac that contains the testes |
| Semen | Spermatozoa (sperm cells) and seminal fluid |
| Seminal vesicles | Paired sac-like male exocrine glands that secrete fluid into the vas deferens |
| Seminiferous tubules | Narrow, coiled tubules that produce sperm in the testes |
| Spermatozoon | Sperm cell (Plural: spermatozoa) |
| Stroma | Supportive, connective tissue of an organ |
| Testis | Male gonad that produces spermatozoa and the hormone testosterone (Plural: testes) |
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| Crypt/o | Hidden | Cryptorchidism |
| Epididym/o | Epididymis | Epididymitis |
| Gon/o | Seed | Gonorrhea |
| Hydr/o | Water, fluid | Hydrocele |
| Orch/o, orch/, orchid/o | Testis, testicle | Orchiectomy |

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Pen/o | Penis | Penile |
| Prostat/o | Prostate gland | Prostatitis |
| Semin/i | Semen, seed | Seminiferous tubules |
| Sperm/o, spermat/o | Spermatozoa, semen | Spermolytic |
| Terat/o | Monster | Teratoma |
| Test/o | Testis, testicle | Testicular |
| Varic/o | Varicose veins | Varicocele |
| Vas/o | Vessel, duct; vas deferens | Vasectomy |
| Zo/o | Animal life | Azoospermia |

Suffixes

| Suffix | Meaning | Example of terms |
|----------|------------------------|------------------|
| -genesis | Formation | Spermatogenesis |
| -one | Hormone | Testosterone |
| -pexy | Fixation, put in place | Orchiopexy |
| -stomy | New opening | Vasovasostomy |

Abbreviations

| Abbreviation | Meaning |
|--------------|--|
| BPH | Benign prostatic hyperplasia |
| DRE | Digital rectal examination |
| ED | Erectile dysfunction |
| GU | Genitourinary |
| HPV | Human papillomavirus |
| HSV | Herpes simplex virus |
| NSU | Nonspecific urethritis |
| PID | Pelvic inflammatory disease |
| PIN | Prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia |
| PSA | Prostate-specific antigen |
| PVP | Photoselective vaporization of the prostate |
| RPR | Rapid plasma regain test (test for syphilis) |
| STD | Sexually transmitted disease |
| STI | Sexually transmitted infection |
| TRUS | Transrectal ultrasound examination |
| TUIP | Transurethral incision of the prostate |
| TUMT | Transurethral microwave thermotherapy |
| TUNA | Transurethral needle ablation (radiofrequency energy destroys prostate tissue) |
| TURP | Transurethral resection of the prostate |

Male Reproductive System Terminology Worksheet

In the right column write the meaning of the term appearing in the left column

| Term | Meaning |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| andro- | man |
| androgen | |
| android | |
| andrology | |
| andromorphous | |
| androphobia | |
| balan/o- glans penis | glans penis |
| balanitis | |
| balanoblennorrhea | |
| balanocele | |
| balanoplasty | |
| balanoposthitis | |
| balanopreputial | |
| balanorrhagia | |
| phall/o- | penis |
| phallalgia | |
| phallic | |
| phalliciform | |
| phallitis | |
| phallocampsis | |
| phallocrypsis | |
| phallogynia | |
| phallogid | |
| phallogonus | |
| phallogoplasty | |
| phallogorrhagia | |
| phallus | |
| epididym/o- | epididymis (pl=epididymides) |
| epididymectomy | |
| epididymitis | |
| epididymodeferentectomy | |
| epididymography | |
| epididymo-orchitis | |
| epididymotomy | |
| epididymovasostomy | |

| test/o | - testis (pl=testes) |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| testalgia | |
| testicular | |
| testicle | |
| testitis | |
| testoid | |
| testopathy | |
| orch/o- orchi/o- orchid/o- | testicle, testis |
| anorchadism | |
| cryptorchidism | |
| orchialgia/orchidalgia | |
| orchichorea | |
| orchidoncus | |
| orchidoptosis | |
| orchiectomy/orchidectomy | |
| orchiepididymitis | |
| orchilytic/orchiolytic | |
| orchiopexy/orchidopexy | |
| orchioplasty/orcheoplasty | |
| orchitis/orchiditis | |
| orchotomy/orchiotomy/orchidotomy | |
| polyorchidism | |
| synorchidism | |
| prostat/o- | prostate gland |
| BPH | |
| prostatic | |
| prostatism | |
| prostatitis | |
| prostatocystitis | |
| prostatocystotomy | |
| prostatodynia | |
| prostatomegaly | |
| prostatorrhea | |
| vas/o- | vessel, duct (vas deferens) |
| vasalgia | |
| vasectomy | |
| vasitis | |
| vasoepididymostomy | |
| vasoligation | |
| vaso-orchidostomy | |

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| vasorrhaphy | |
| vasosection | |
| vasotomy | |
| vasovesiculectomy vasovasotomy | |
| vasovesiculitis | |
| vesicul/o- | seminal vesicles |
| vesicular | |
| vesiculase | |
| vesiculectomy | |
| vesiculitis | |
| vesiculography | |
| vesiculotomy | |
| sperm/o- spermat/o | - sperm (seed) |
| oligospermia | |
| spermicidal | |
| spermatemphraxis | |
| spermatic | |
| spermatism | |
| spermatitis | |
| spermatoblast | |
| spermatocele | |
| spermatocyst | |
| spermatocystotomy | |
| spermatoid | |
| spermatology | |
| spermatolysis | |
| spermatopathy | |
| spermatophobia | |
| spermatorrhea | |
| spermatoschesis | |
| spermatoxin | |
| spermatozoon | |
| spermaturia | |
| spermectomy | |
| scrot- | scrotum (pouch) |
| scrotal | |
| scrotoectomy | |
| scrotitis | |
| scrotocele | |

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| scrotoplasty | |
| scrotum | |
| OTHER RELATED TERMINOLOGY | |
| chancer | |
| chlamydia | |
| circumcision | |
| coitus | |
| condom | |
| Condyloma | |
| ejaculation | |
| erectile | |
| genital herpes | |
| genital warts | |
| gonorrhea | |
| hydrocele | |
| impotence | |
| penile | |
| prepuce/foreskin | |
| priapism | |
| puberty | |
| semen | |
| STD's | |
| sterility | |
| syphilis | |
| torsion | |
| urethra | |

Male Reproductive System Terminology-Key

| Term | Meaning |
|-----------------------------|--|
| andro- | man |
| androgen | A substance producing or stimulating the development of the male characteristics |
| android | Resembling a male; manlike |
| andrology | The scientific study of a men's health |
| andromorphous | Resembling a male in physical structure and appearance |
| androphobia | Morbid fear of the male sex |
| balan/o- glans penis | glans penis |
| balanitis | An inflammation of the penis usually caused by overgrowth of organisms (bacteria or yeast) |
| balanoblennorrhea | Inflammation of the skin covering the glans penis |
| balanocele | Protrusion of the glans penis |
| balanoplasty | Plastic surgery of the glans penis |
| balanoposthitis | Inflammation of the glans penis |
| balanopreputial | Pertaining to the glans penis and prepuce |
| balanorrhagia | Balanitis with pus formation |
| phall/o- | penis |
| phallalgia | Pain in the penis |
| phallic | Concerning the penis |
| phaliform | Shaped like a penis |
| phallitis | Inflammation of penis |
| phallocampsis | Painful downward curvature of the penis when erect |
| phallocrypsis | Contraction of the penis so that it is almost invisible |
| phallogdynia | Pain in the penis |
| phalloid | Similar to a penis |
| phalluncus | A tumor or swelling on the penis |
| phalloplasty | Reparative or plastic surgery on the penis |
| phallorrhagia | Hemorrhage from the penis |
| phallus | An artificial penis |
| epididym/o- | epididymis (pl=epididymides) |
| epididymectomy | Removal of the epididymis |
| epididymitis | Inflammation of the epididymis |
| epididymodeferentectomy | Excision of the epididymis |
| epididymography | Radiography of the epididymis and seminal vesicle |
| Epididymo-orchitis | Inflammation of the epididymis and the testes |
| epididymotomy | Incision into the epididymis |
| epididymovasostomy | A surgical anastomosis (joining) between the |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| | epididymis and the vas |
| test/o | - testis (pl=testes) |
| testalgia | Orchialgia; pain in the testis |
| Testicular | Relating to a tentacle |
| testicle | Testis |
| Testitis | Inflammation of a testis |
| Testoid | Resembling a testis |
| Testopathy | Any disease of the testes |
| orch/o- orchi/o- orchid/o- | testicle, testis |
| anorchadism | Absence of one or both testes |
| cryptorchidism | Undescended testicles |
| orchialgia/orchidalgia | Pain in the testes |
| orchichorea | Involuntary jerking movements of the testicles |
| orchidoncus | |
| orchidoptosis | Downward displacement of the testes |
| orchiectomy/orchidectomy | Excision of a testicle |
| orchiepididymitis | Inflammation of a testicle and epididymis |
| orchilytic/orchiolytic | Destruction of testicular tissue |
| orchiopexy/orchidopexy | The suturing of an undescended testicle to fix it in the scrotum |
| orchioplasty/orcheoplasty | Plastic repair of the testicle |
| orchitis/orchiditis | Inflammation of a testes |
| orchotomy/orchiotomy/orchidotomy | Incision of a testicle |
| polyorchidism | Condition of having more than two testicles |
| synorchidism | Union of partial fusion of the testicles |
| prostat/o- | prostate gland |
| BPH | benign prostatic hypertrophy |
| prostatic | Concerning the prostate gland |
| prostatism | Any condition of the prostate gland that interferes with the flow of urine from the bladder |
| prostatitis | Inflammation of the prostate |
| prostatocystitis | Inflammation of the prostatic urethra involvement the bladder |
| prostatocystotomy | Incision of the prostate and bladder |
| prostatodynia | The condition of having the symptoms and signs of prostatitis but no evidence of inflammation of the prostate |
| Prostatomegaly | Enlargements of the prostate gland |
| prostatorrhea | Abnormal discharge from the prostate land |
| vas/o- | vessel, duct (vas deferens) |
| vasalgia | Pain in a vessel of any kind |

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| vasectomy | Removal of all or part of the vas deferens |
| vasitis | Inflammation of the ductus deferens |
| vasoepididymostomy | The formation of a passage between the vas deferens and the epididymis |
| vasoligation | Ligation of a vessel |
| vaso-orchidostomy | Surgical connection of the epididymis to the severed end of the vas deferens |
| vasorrhaphy | Surgical suture of the vas deferens |
| vasosection | Surgical division of the vas deferens |
| vasotomy | Incision of the vas deferens |
| vasovesiculectomy vasovasotomy | Excision of the vas deferens and seminal vesicles |
| vasovesiculitis | Inflammation of the vas deferens and seminal vesicles |
| vesicul/o- | seminal vesicles |
| vesicular | Pertaining to vesicles |
| vesiculase | An enzyme in prostatic fluid |
| vesiculectomy | Partial or complete excision of a vesicle |
| vesiculitis | Inflammation of a vesicle |
| vesiculography | X-ray of the seminal vesicles |
| vesiculotomy | Surgical incision into a vesicle |
| sperm/o- spermat/o | - sperm (seed) |
| oligospermia | Deficient amount of sperm in seminal fluid |
| spermicidal | Destructive to spermatozoa |
| spermatemphraxis | An obstruction to emission of semen |
| spermatic | Pertaining to sperm |
| spermatism | Ejaculation of semen |
| spermatitis | Inflammation of the spermatic cord |
| spermatoblast | The rudimentary spermatozoon |
| spermatocele | A cystic tumor of the epididymis containing sperm |
| spermatocyst | A seminal vesicle |
| spermatocystotomy | Removal of the seminal vesicles |
| spermatoid | Resembling a spermatozoon |
| spermatology | Study of the seminal fluid |
| spermatolysis | Dissolution or destruction of sperm |
| spermatopathy | Disease of sperm cells or their secreting glands |
| spermatophobia | A fear of sperm |
| spermatorrhea | Abnormally frequent involuntary loss of sperm |
| spermatoschesis | Suppression of the semen |
| spermatoxin | A toxin that causes death of sperm |
| spermatozoon | The mature male sex or germ cell |

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| spermaturia | Semen discharged with urine |
| spermectomy | Resection of a portion of the spermatic cord or duct |
| scrot- | scrotum (pouch) |
| scrotal | Concerning the scrotum, the double pouch of the male containing the testicles |
| scrotoectomy | Excision of part of the scrotum |
| scrotoitis | Inflammation of the scrotum |
| scrotocele | Hernia in the scrotum |
| scrotoplasty | Plastic surgery on the scrotum |
| scrotum | The double pouch of the male containing the testicles |
| OTHER RELATED TERMINOLOGY | |
| chancre | A hard, syphilitic primary ulcer |
| Chlamydia | A genus of microorganisms causing a wide variety of diseases, often transmitted sexually |
| circumcision | Surgical removal of the end of the prepuce of the penis |
| coitus | Sexual intercourse between man and woman |
| condom | A thin sheath worn over the penis to prevent pregnancy and spread of disease |
| condyloma | A wart-like growth, usually near the anus |
| ejaculation | Ejection of sperm and fluid from the male urethra |
| erectile | Able to become erect |
| genital herpes | Infection of the genital skin and mucosa with herpes simplex virus, usually caused by sexual contact |
| genital warts | An elevation of the skin caused by human papillomavirus, usually caused by sexual contact |
| gonorrhea | A contagious catarrhal infection of the genital mucous membrane |
| hydrocele | Sac of clear fluid in the scrotum |
| impotence | Unable to copulate, or sterile |
| penile | Having to do with the penis |
| prepuce/foreskin | The fold of skin over the glans penis in the male |
| priapism | Abnormal continued erection of the penis |
| puberty | Period of life when a person becomes functionally capable of reproduction |
| semen | Fluid containing spermatozoa |

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| STD's | Sexually transmitted diseases |
| sterility | Inability to reproduce |
| syphilis | An infectious, chronic sexually transmitted disease |
| torsion | Twisting of the spermatic cord |
| urethra | A canal for the discharge of urine |