

# 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; and
- research diseases which involve the male reproductive system.

## Engage

Show a TURP procedure video and tell the students that they will be learning about terms related to the male reproductive system during this unit. There are many websites that have medical procedure videos, one of which is [howstuffworksvideos.com](http://howstuffworks.com).

## 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, orchi/,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 tactually 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](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 (Provided)  
Male Reproductive Terms Key (Provided)  
List of Male Reproductive Vocabulary worksheet and Key(Provided)  
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	

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Orch/o, orchid/o	Testis, testicle	Orchiectomy

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

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

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

scrotoplasty	
scrotum	
<b>OTHER RELATED TERMINOLOGY</b>	
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
<b>andro-</b>	<b>man</b>
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
<b>balan/o- glans penis</b>	<b>glans penis</b>
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
<b>phall/o-</b>	<b>penis</b>
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
phalloncus	A tumor or swelling on the penis
phalloplasty	Reparative or plastic surgery on the penis
phalorrhagia	Hemorrhage from the penis
phallus	An artificial penis
<b>epididym/o-</b>	<b>epididymis (pl=epididymides)</b>
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
<b>test/o</b>	<b>- testis (pl=testes)</b>
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
<b>orch/o- orchi/o- orchid/o-</b>	<b>testicle, testis</b>
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
<b>prostat/o-</b>	<b>prostate gland</b>
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
prostatorrhoea	Abnormal discharge from the prostate land
<b>vas/o-</b>	<b>vessel, duct (vas deferens)</b>
vasalgia	Pain in a vessel of any kind

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
<b>vesicul/o-</b>	<b>seminal vesicles</b>
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
<b>sperm/o- spermat/o</b>	<b>- sperm (seed)</b>
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
spermatocoele	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
spermatorrhoea	Abnormally frequent involuntary loss of sperm
spermatoschisis	Suppression of the semen
spermatotoxin	A toxin that causes death of sperm
spermatozoon	The mature male sex or germ cell

spermaturia	Semen discharged with urine
spermectomy	Resection of a portion of the spermatic cord or duct
<b>scrot-</b>	<b>scrotum (pouch)</b>
scrotal	Concerning the scrotum, the double pouch of the male containing the testicles
scrotoectomy	Excision of part of the scrotum
scrotitis	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
<b>OTHER RELATED TERMINOLOGY</b>	
chancer	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
gonorrhoea	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

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