

CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

E 3

Ħ

II. DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY

III.STRUCTURE

IV. ANATOMICAL RELATIONS

V. BLOOD SUPPLY; LYMPH DRAINAGE AND NERVE SUPPLY

VI. CONCLUSION



I. INTRODUCTION

- Musculomembranous duct
- Extends from the neck of the bladder to the external urethral meatus at the tip of the glans of penis

- Long course
- 3 portions:
 - -Prostatic
 - -Membranous
 - -Spongy or penile
- Posterior urethra: prostatic and membranous
- Anterior urethra: spongy
- Spongy urethra: bulbous and pendulous parts
- Major role in micturition
- Also a major role in sperm ejaculation and thus human copulation



II. DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY

1 1

脚

1 4

2 1

H

H

H

H

H

A. <u>DIMENSIONS</u>

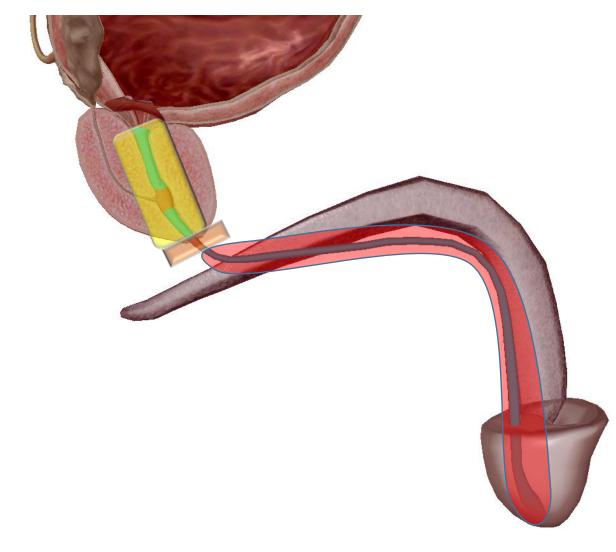
• Total length: 20 cm

· Parts' length:

-Prostatic: 3.5 cm

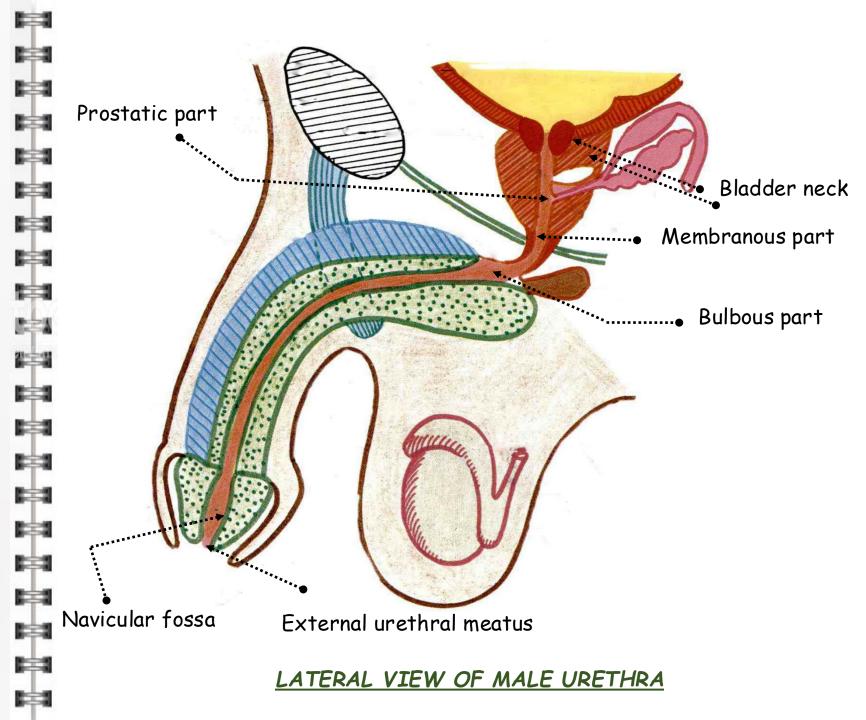
-Membranous: 1.5 cm

-Spongy: 15 cm



LATERAL VIEW OF MALE URETHRA

- Lumen: virtual
- Internal diameter during micturition: 1 cm
- Maximal compliance:
 - -Prostatic: 2 cm
 - -Membranous: 1 cm
 - -Spongy: 1.5 cm
 - -External urethral meatus: 0.7cm
- Narrowest points:
 - -Bladder neck
 - -Membranous part
 - -Proximal end of navicular fossa
 - -External urethral meatus
- 3 dilatations:
 - -Prostatic part
 - -Bulbous part
 - -Navicular fossa



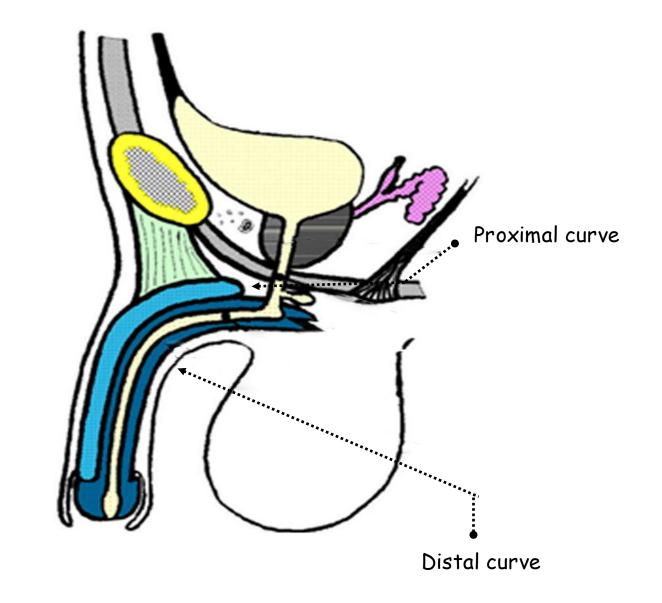
B. ORIENTATION

- Bendy inverted S course
- 2 right-angled curves in the flaccid state:
 - -Proximal: between bulbous and membranous parts

21-1-1

H

- -Distal: between bulbous and pendoulous parts
- Proximal curve:
 - -Opened forwards and to the top
 - -Fixed
- Distal curve:
 - -Opened backwards and to the bottom
 - -Mobile



LATERAL VIEW SHOWING THE ORIENTATION OF MALE URETHRA

C. SHAPE

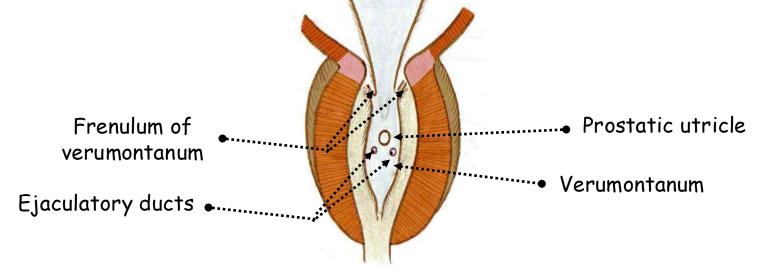
1. Prostatic part:

 Extends from the internal urinary meatus in the bladder neck to the apex of the prostate

- A

- Widest part of the urethra
- Crosses the prostate vertically from its base to its apex
- Posterior midline longitudinal ridge extending from the uvula vesicae: the urethral crest
- In the middle of the crest is a small swelling, the seminal colliculus or verumontanum
- 3 openings on the seminal colliculus:
 - -Prostatic utricle or utriculus masculinus at the top
 - -2 ejaculatory ducts on each side of the utricule
- The prostatic ducts open on the crest and in the sulcus on each side



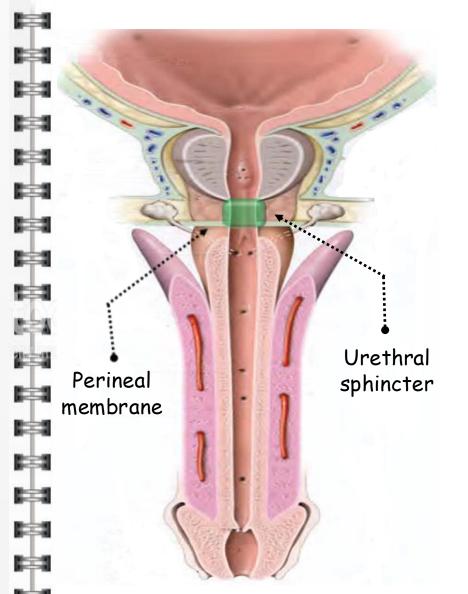


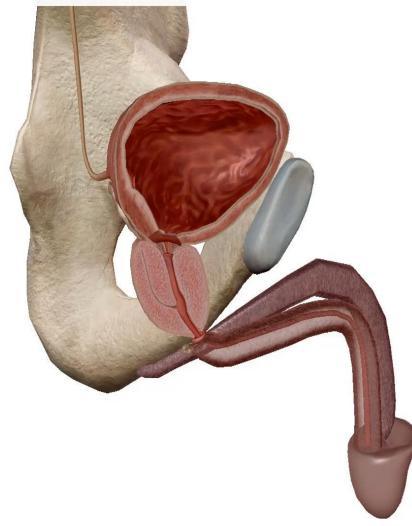
CORONAL SECTION SHOWING THE INNER SHAPE OF THE PROSTATIC

PART OF MALE URETHRA

2. Membranous part:

- Leaves the prostate just in front of the apex
- Passes down through the urogenital diaphragm and the perineal membrane in the deep perineal pouch
- Shortest and least dilatable part
- Does not contain any glands
- Pierces the perineal membrane to become the penile urethra
- Urethral sphincter

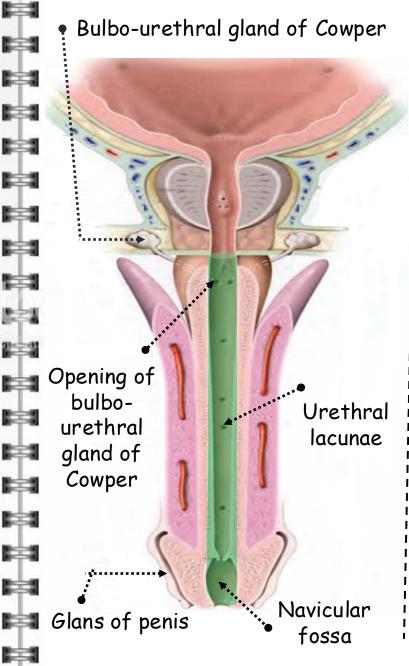


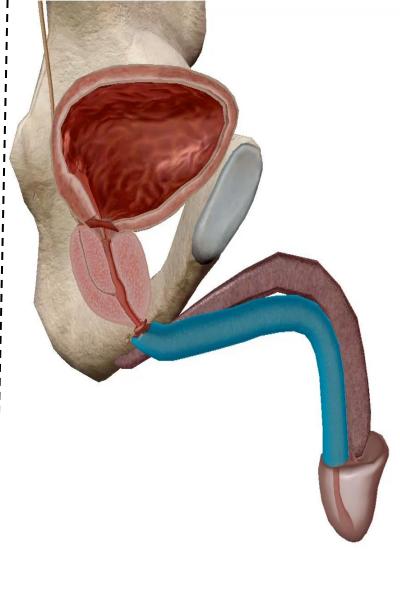


CORONAL SECTION OF MALE URETHRA (FROM KAMINA)

3. Spongy part:

- Within the corpus spongiosum of the penis and can be divided into bulbous and pendulous parts
- Proximal curve
- Openings of bulbo-urethral glands of Cowper in the bulbous part
- Beyond the root of the penis, with the organ in the flaccid state, the urethra continues as the pendulous part after the distal curve
- Very small blind-ending pockets or lacunae in the fossa and elsewhere in the pendulous part correspond to openings of urethral glands of Littré
- Just proximal to the external urethral meatus at the tip of the glans there is a short-dilated region, the navicular fossa
- Small mucosal folds at the glandular openings in the navicular fossa



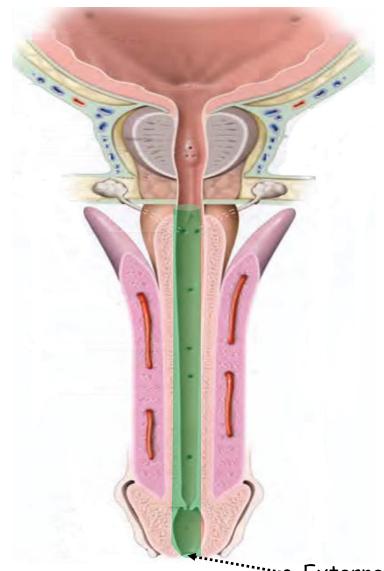


CORONAL SECTION OF MALE URETHRA (FROM KAMINA)

4. External urethral meatus:Vertical slit

• The empty urethra is horizontal in cross section

Spiral stream of urine

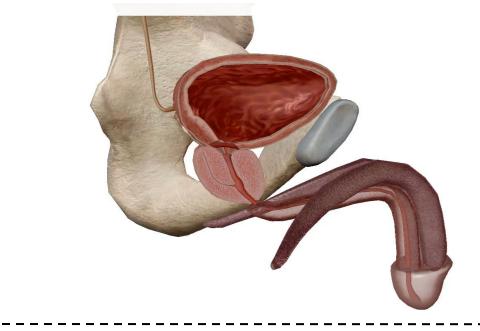


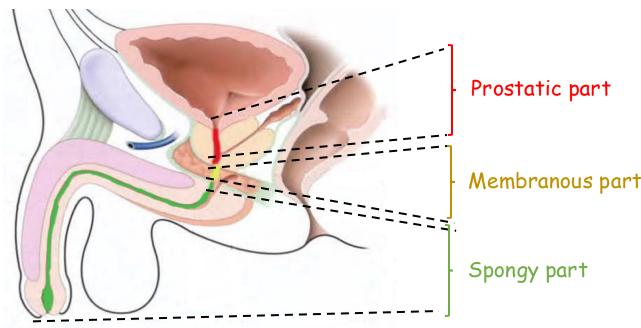
External urethral meatus

CORONAL SECTION OF MALE URETHRA (FROM KAMINA)

III. STRUCTURE

- Differs from one part to another
- Macroscopic aspect: longitudinal folds
- Prostatic part:
 - -Made of mucosa only
 - -Transitional epithelium
 - -Lamina propria continuous with prostatic stroma
- Membranous urethra:
 - -Mucous membrane: transitional epithelium with squamous islets and lamina propria made of lax connective tissu
 - -Muscle: inner layer longintudinal and outer layer circular
 - -Urethral sphincter:
- urethroprostatic muscle
- · Spongy part:
 - -More squamous epithelium near the navicular fossa
 - -Urethral glands: dorsal wall, mucous





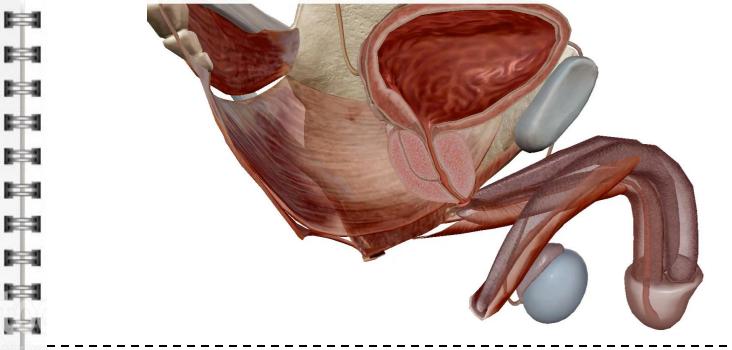
SAGITTAL SECTION SHOWING THE PARTS OF MALE URETHRA

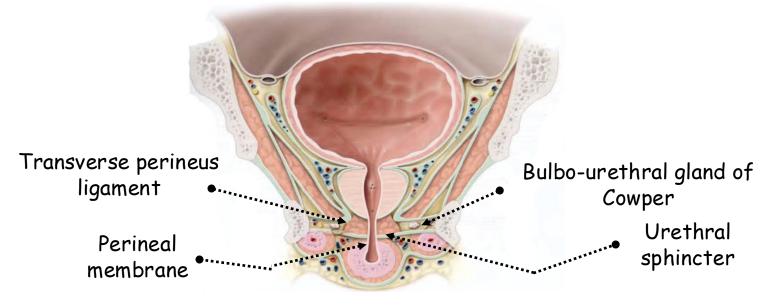
IV. ANATOMICAL RELATIONS A. PROSTATIC PART • Internal urethral sphincter H Prostate 111 E-4 脚 Internal urethral sphincter Prostate H CORONAL SECTION SHOWING THE ANATOMICAL RELATIONS OF THE PROSTATIC PART OF MALE URETHRA

B. MEMBRANOUS PART

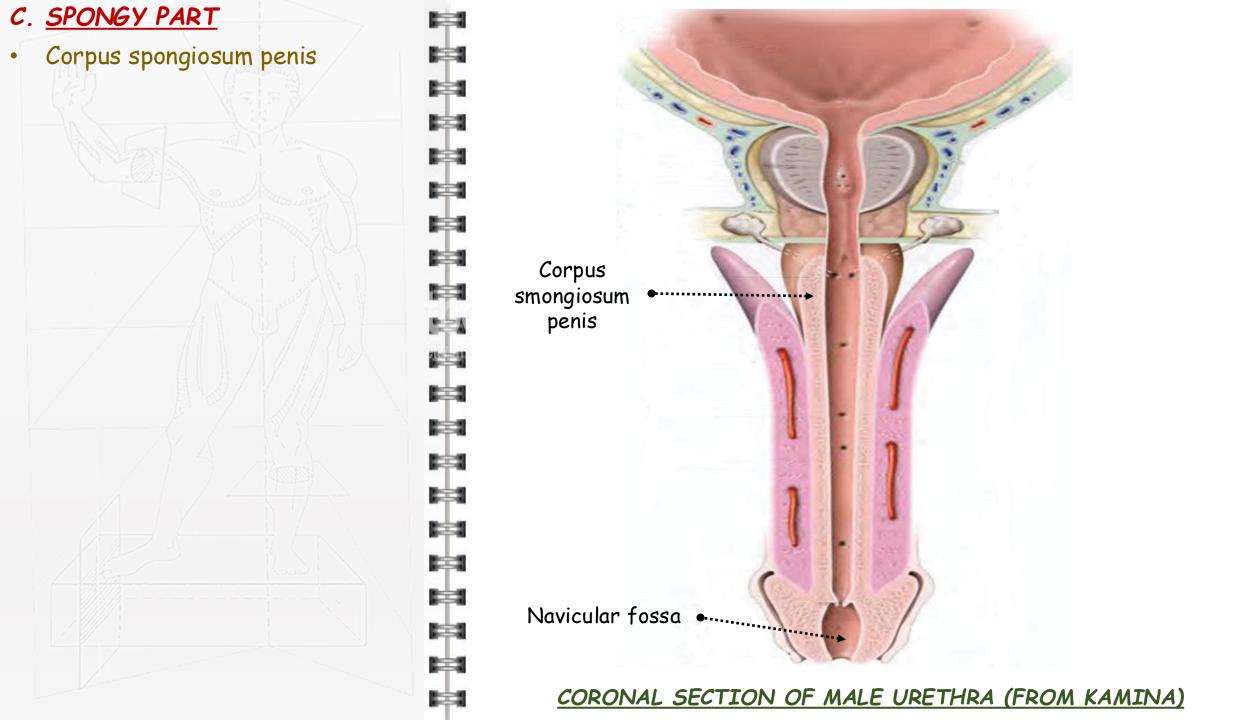
- Urethral sphincter
- Bulbo-urethral glands of Cowper in the deep perineal pouch
- Front: transverse perineus ligament
- Back: deep transverse perineus muscle

Perineal membrane





CORONAL SECTION SHOWING THE BLADDER AND THE MALE URETHRA (FROM KAMINA)

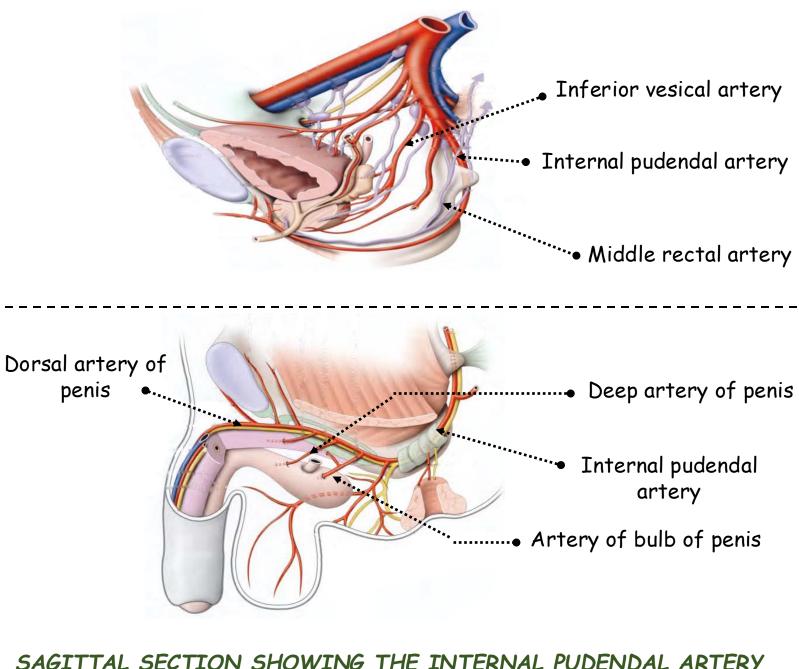


V. <u>BLOOD SUPPLY; LYMPH</u> DRAINAGE AND NERVE SUPPLY

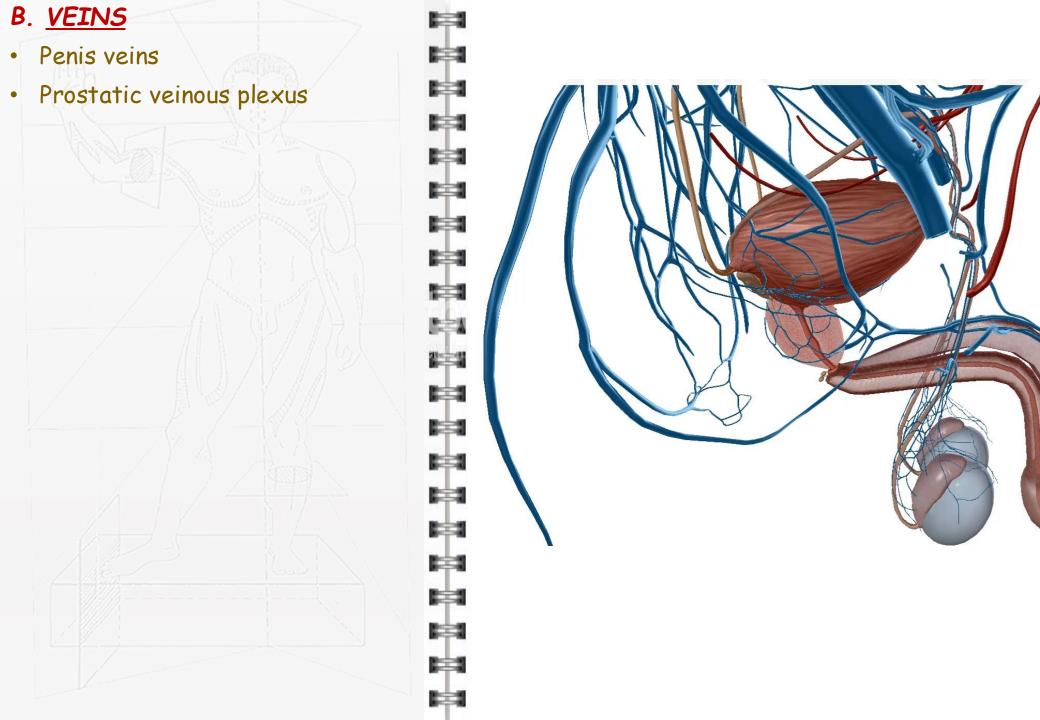
A. ARTERIES

- Prostatic part:
 - -Vesicoprostatic branches of the inferior vesical artery

- Membranous part:
 - -Branches of middle rectal artery and inferior vesical artery
- Spongy part:
 - -Artery of bulb of penis, dorsal artery of penis and deep artery of penis



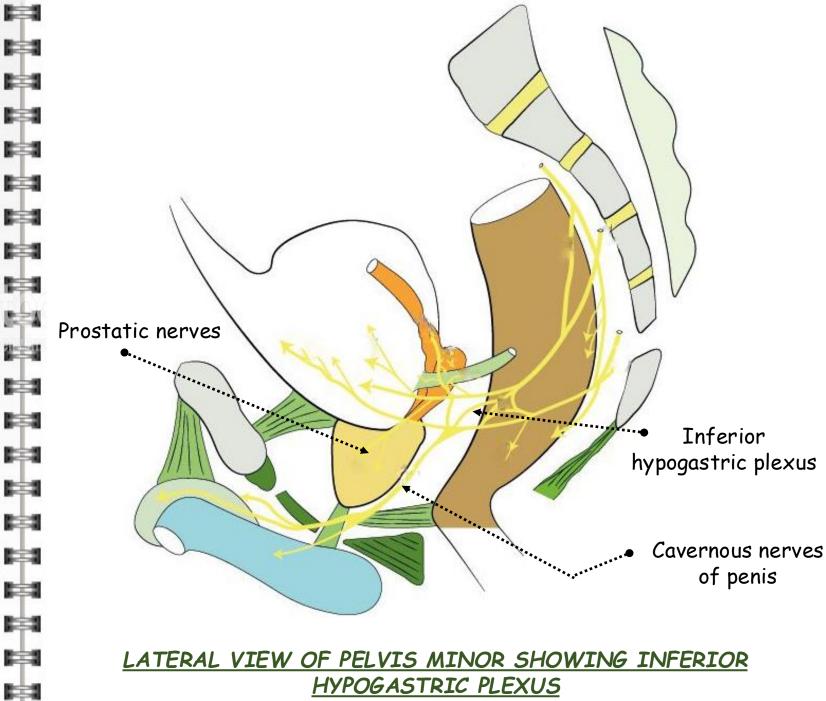
SAGITTAL SECTION SHOWING THE INTERNAL PUDENDAL ARTERY (FROM KAMINA)



C. LYMPH DRAINAGE Prostatic part: prostate lymph drainage Membranous part: external iliac nodes Spongy part: external iliac and inguinal nodes 脚 External iliac nodes •..... ■ Internal iliac nodes Inguinal nodes • H ANTERIOR VIEW SHOWING THE LYMPHATICS OF PELVIS H

D. NERVES

- Inferior hypogastric plexus:
 - -Prostatic and membranous parts: prostatic nerves
 - -Spongy part: cavernous nerves of penis
- Perineal nerve



HYPOGASTRIC PLEXUS

VI. CONCLUSION

Musculomembranous duct

H

F

- 4

2 3

H

H

脚

- Urine excretion and sperm ejaculation
- Long
- Pelvic and perineal organ with 3 structurally and anatomically different parts
- Pelviperineal blood supply
- Urethral sphincter

