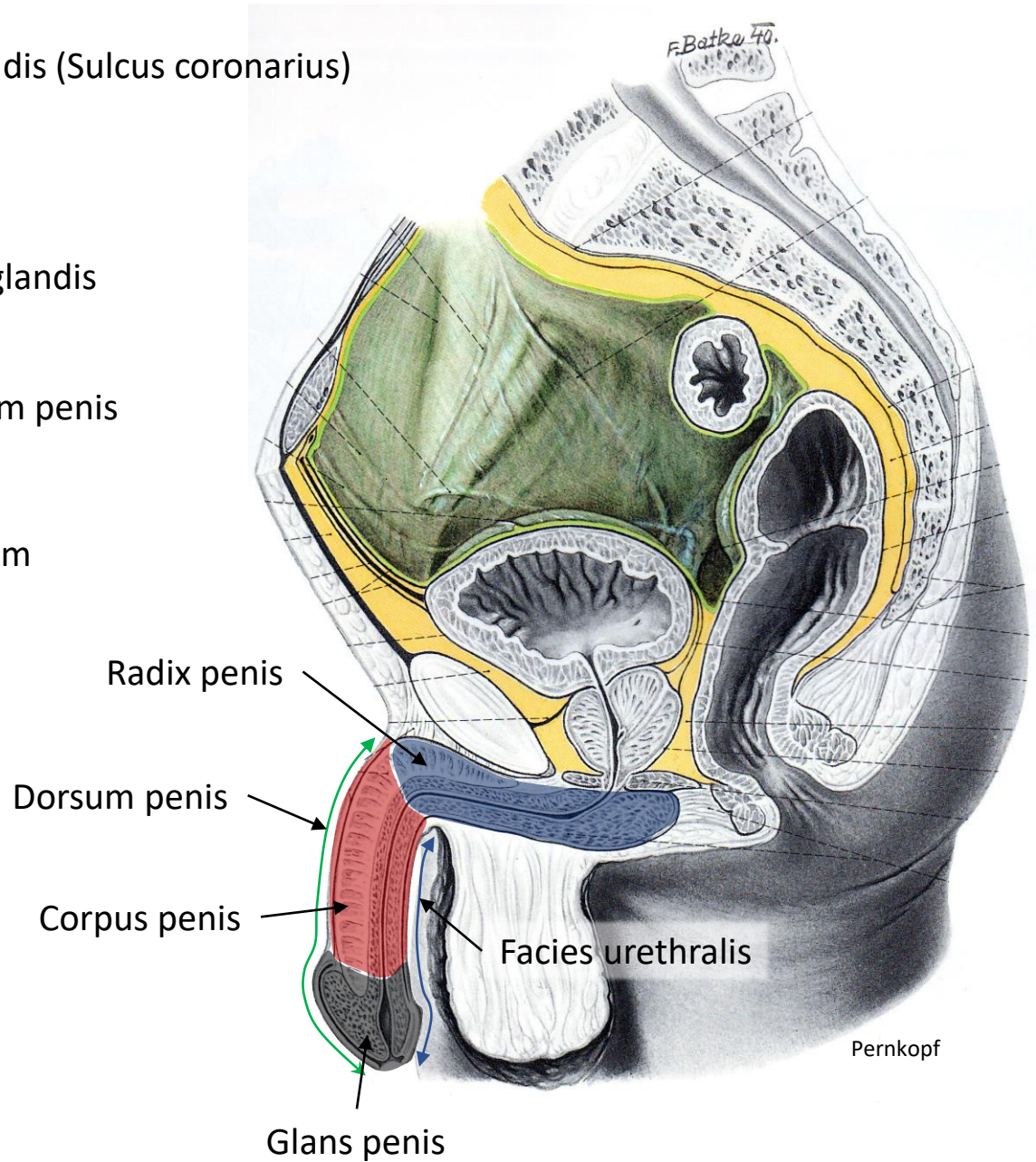
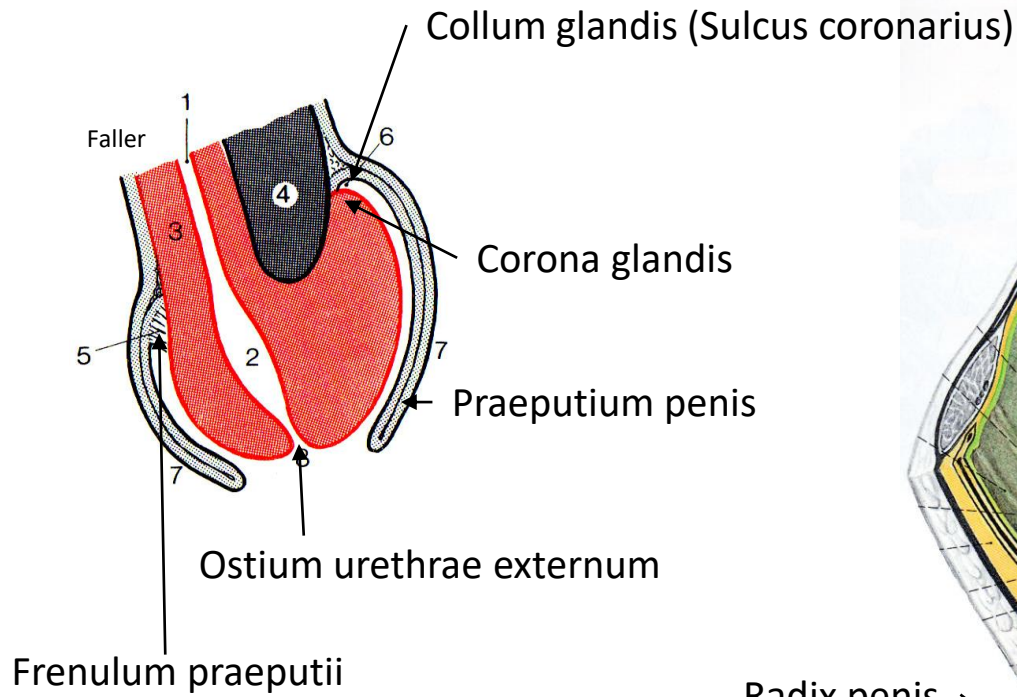
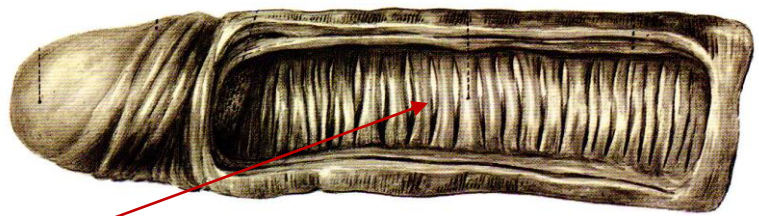


Makroskopische und mikroskopische Anatomie des Penis und der männlichen Harnröhre



Schwelkörper des Penis

Rauber-Kopsch



Septum penis (pectiniforme)

Corpus cavernosum

Corpus spongiosum

Tunica albuginea

Rauber-Kopsch

Crus penis

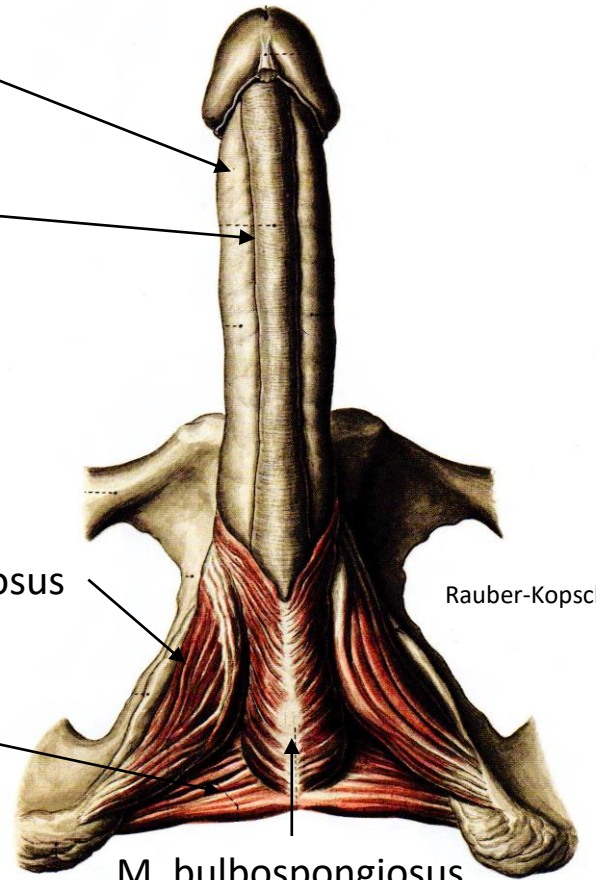
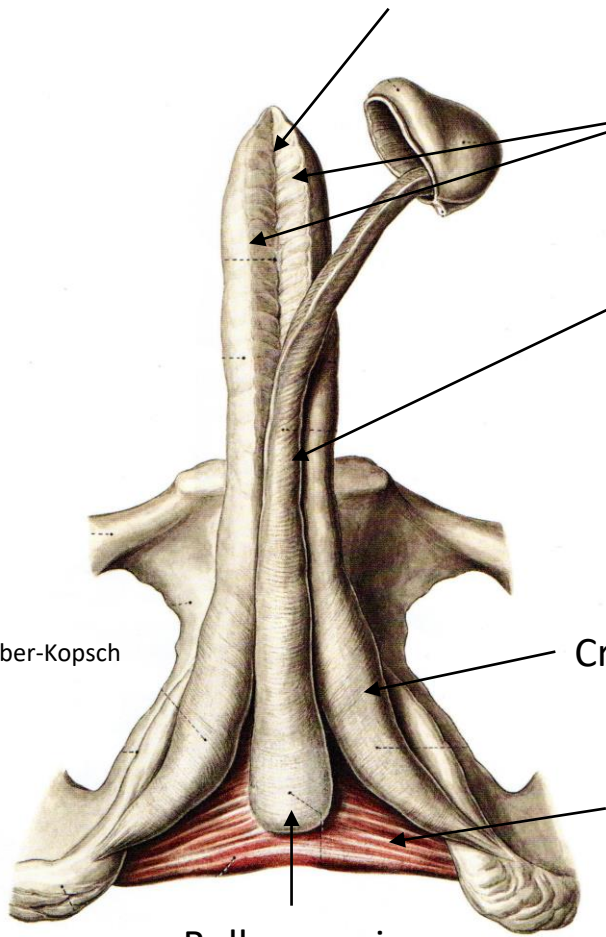
M. ischiocavernosus

Rauber-Kopsch

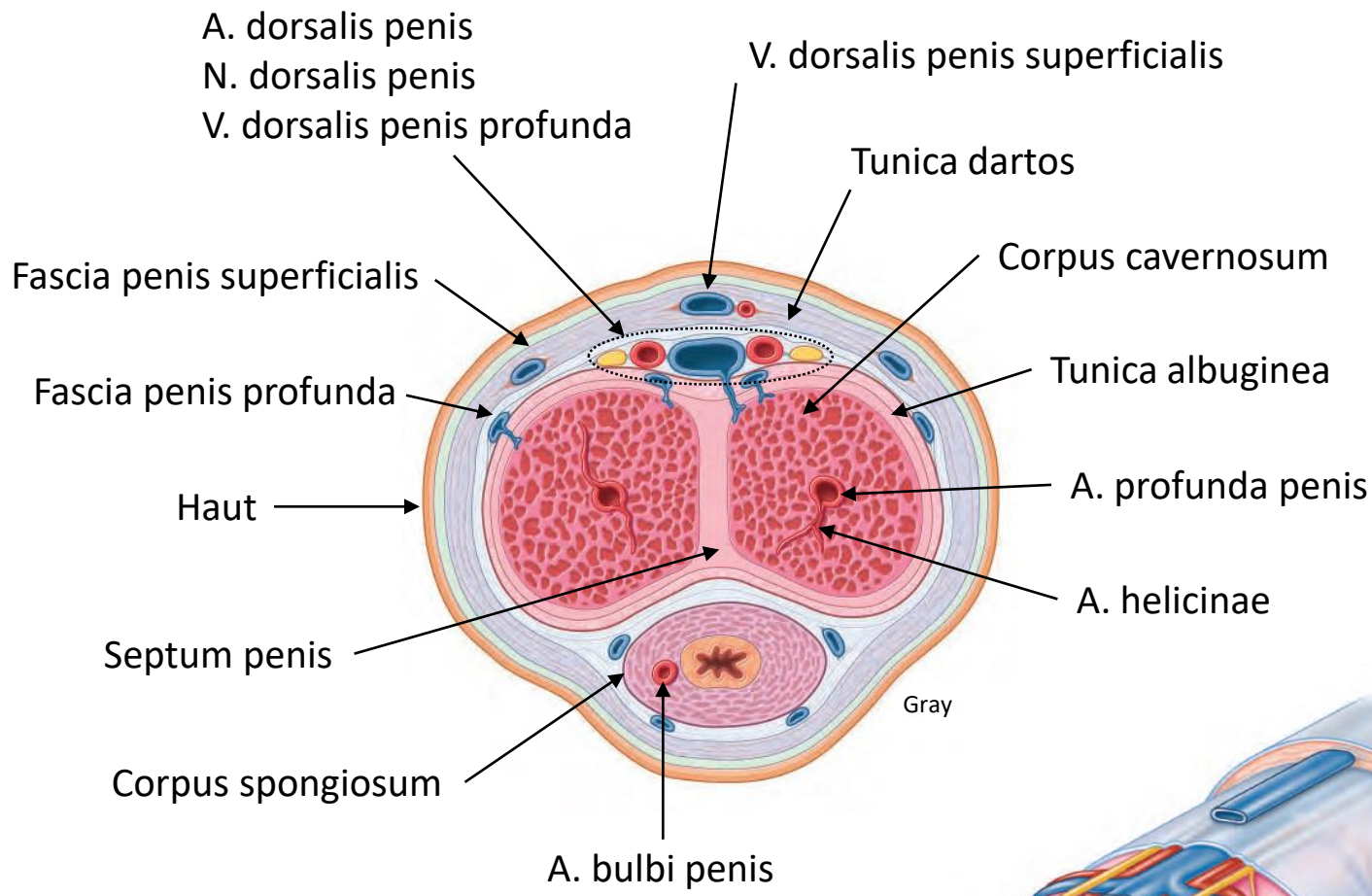
M. transversus perinei prof.
(Diaphragma urogenitale)

Bulbus penis

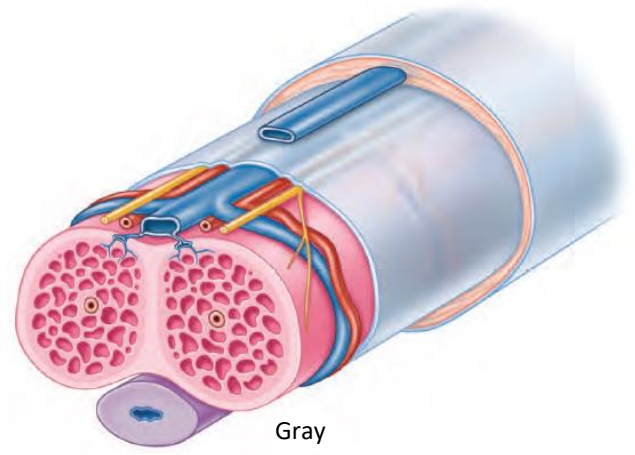
M. bulbospongiosus



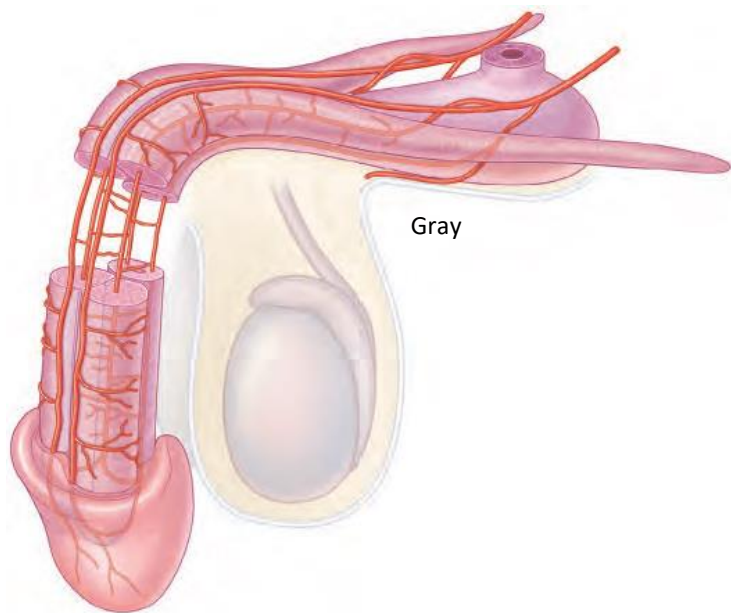
Querschnitt des Penis



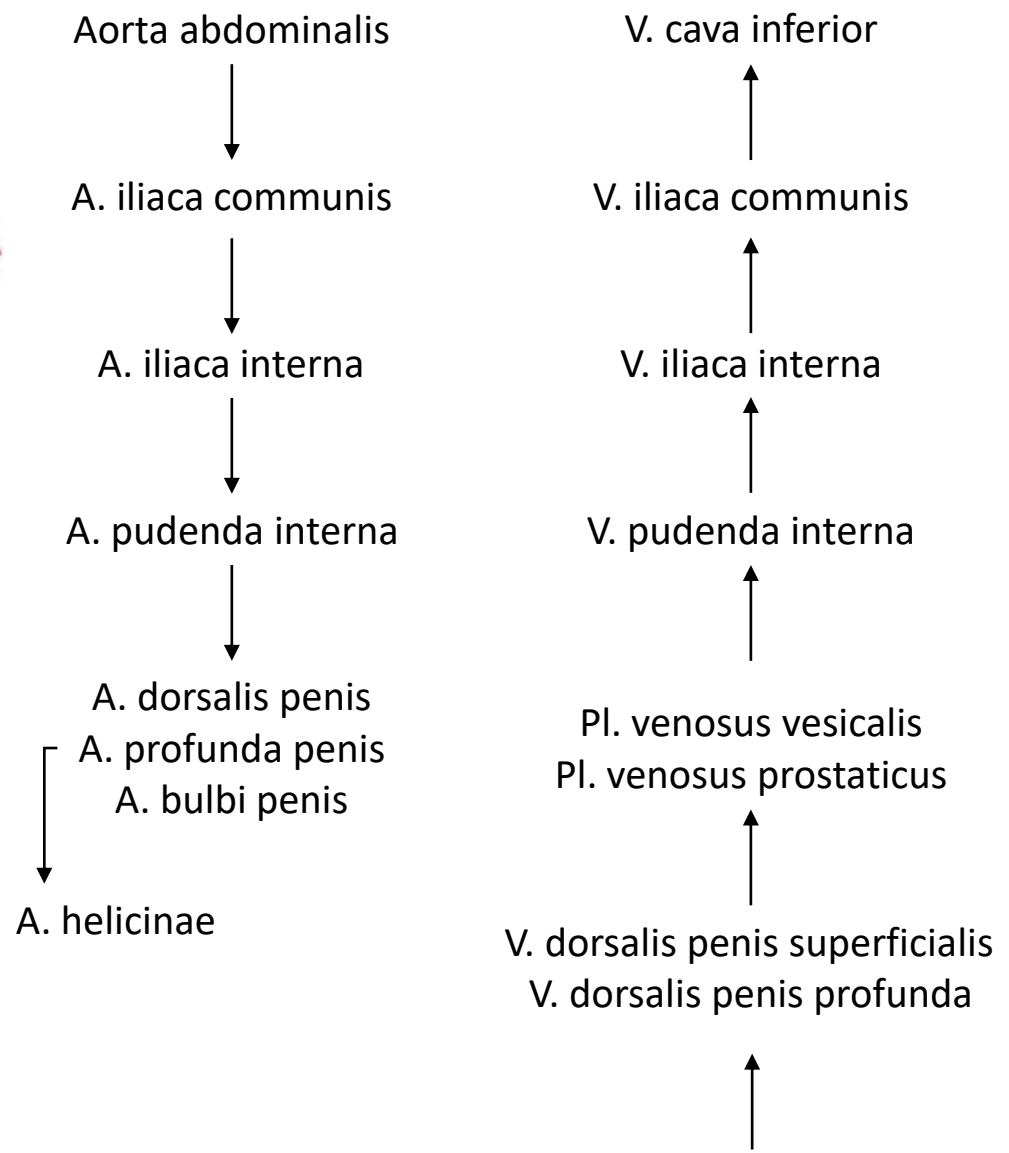
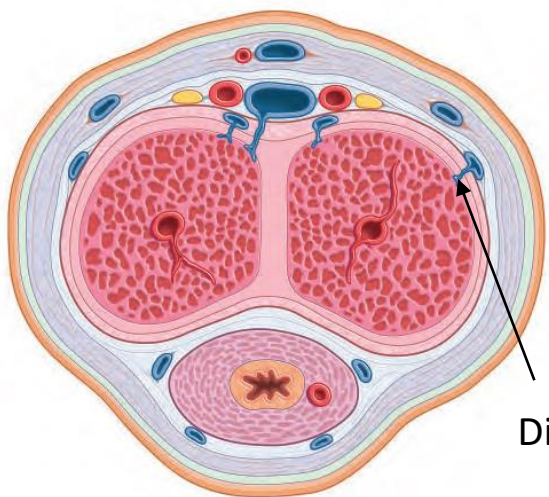
Kein subcutanes Fettgewebe
 Kein Haarfollikel
 Starke Pigmentation



Blutversorgung des Penis

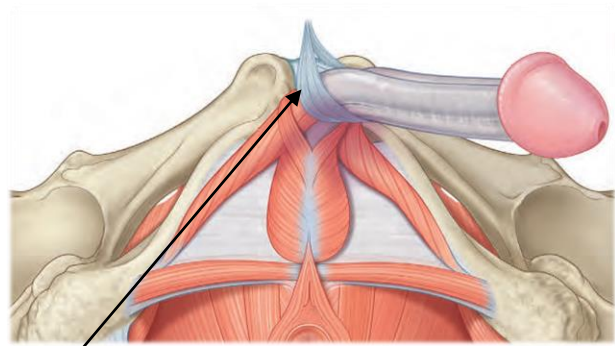


Gray

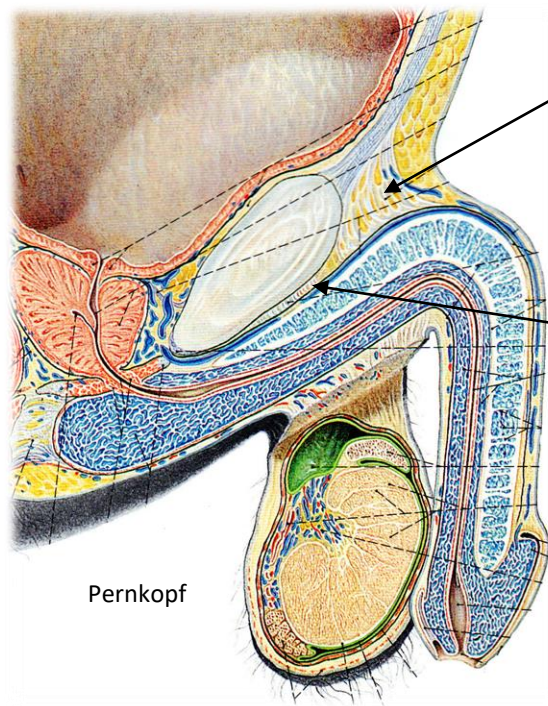


Die Venen stammen aus dem peripheren Teil der Schwellkörper.
(V. cavernosa)

Befestigung des Penis



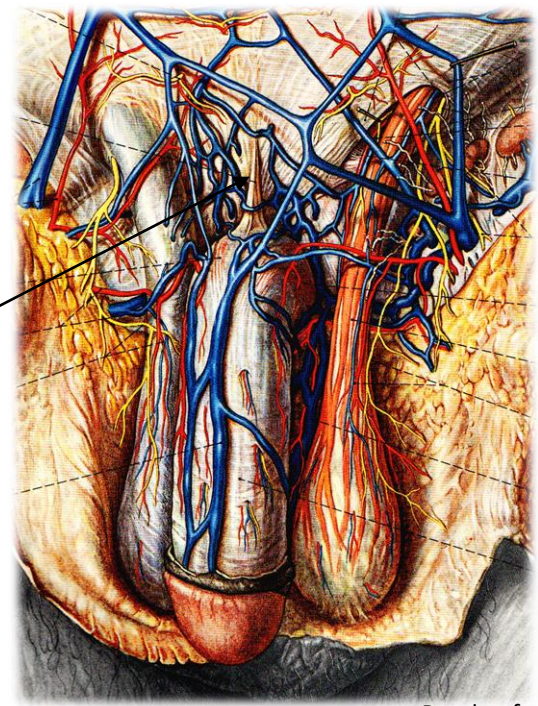
Gray



Pernkopf

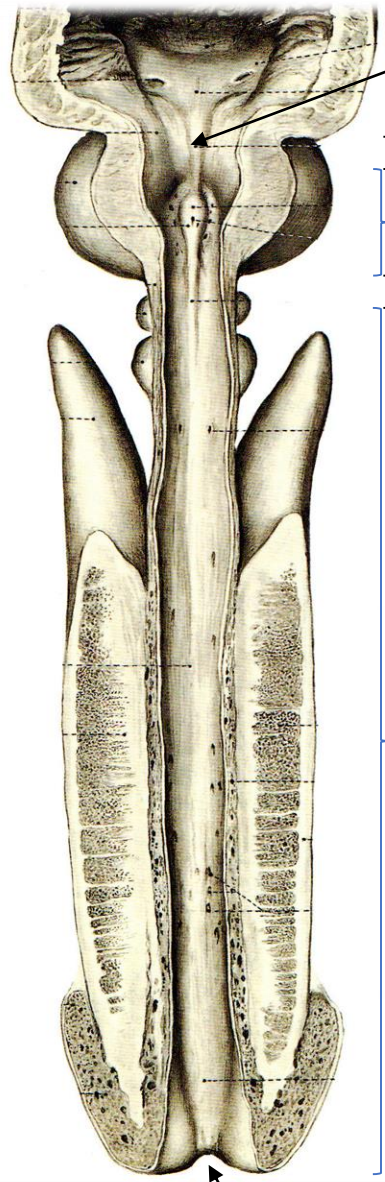
Lig. fundiforme penis

Lig. suspensorium penis



Pernkopf

Urethra masculina

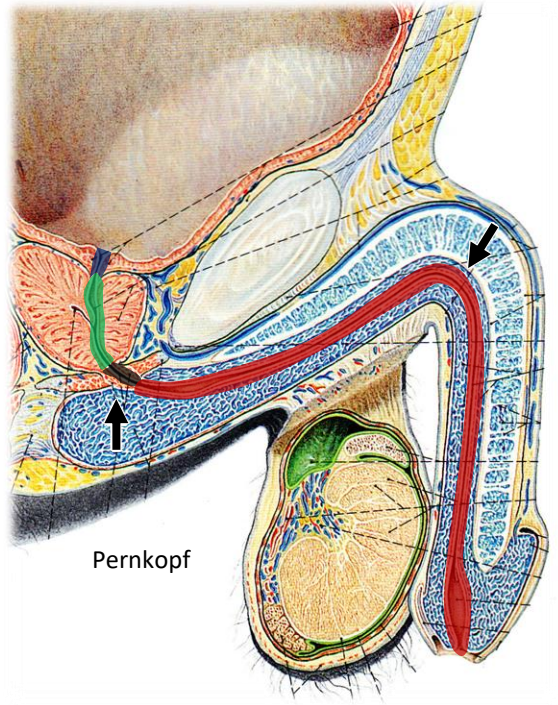


Ostium urethrae internum
Pars preprostatica / intramuralis
Pars prostatica
Pars membranacea

Pars spongiosa

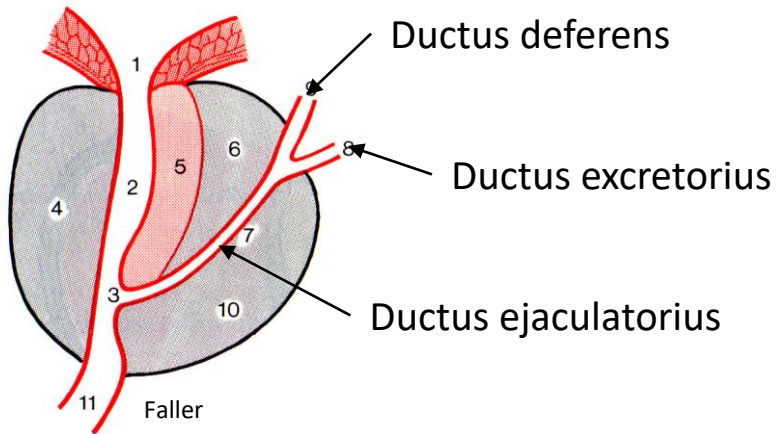
Rauber-Kopsch

Ostium urethrae externum

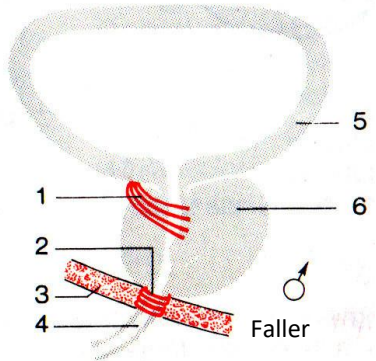


Pernkopf

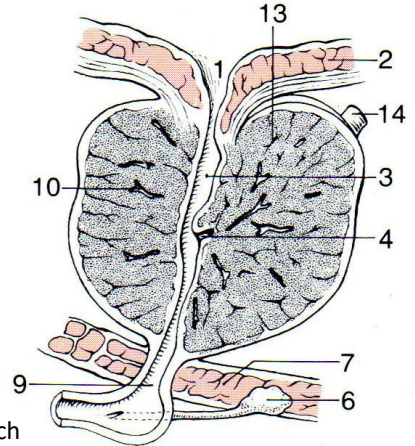
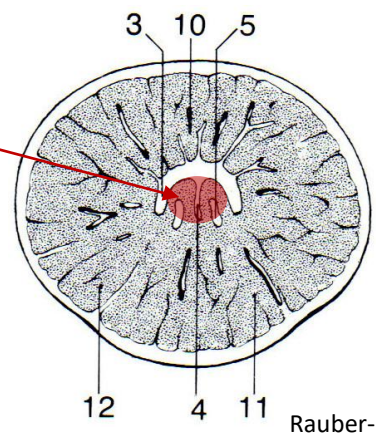
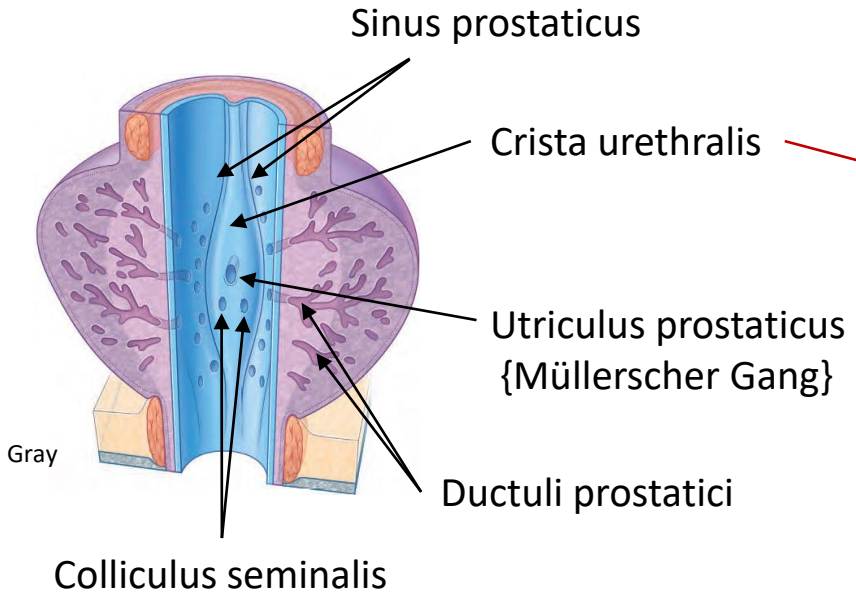
Pars prostatica und Pars membranacea



M. sphincter urethrae internus {1}

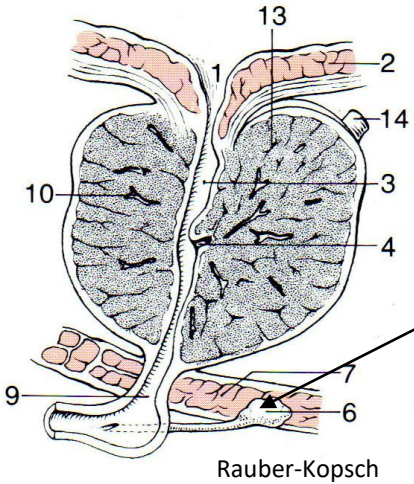


M. sphincter urethrae externus {2}

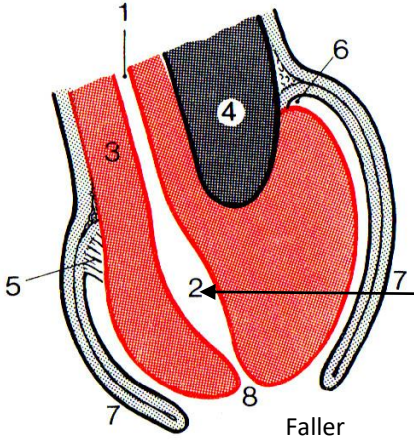


- {3} Sinus prostaticus
- {4} Utriculus prostaticus
- {5} Ductus ejaculatorius
- {6} Glandula bulbo-urethralis

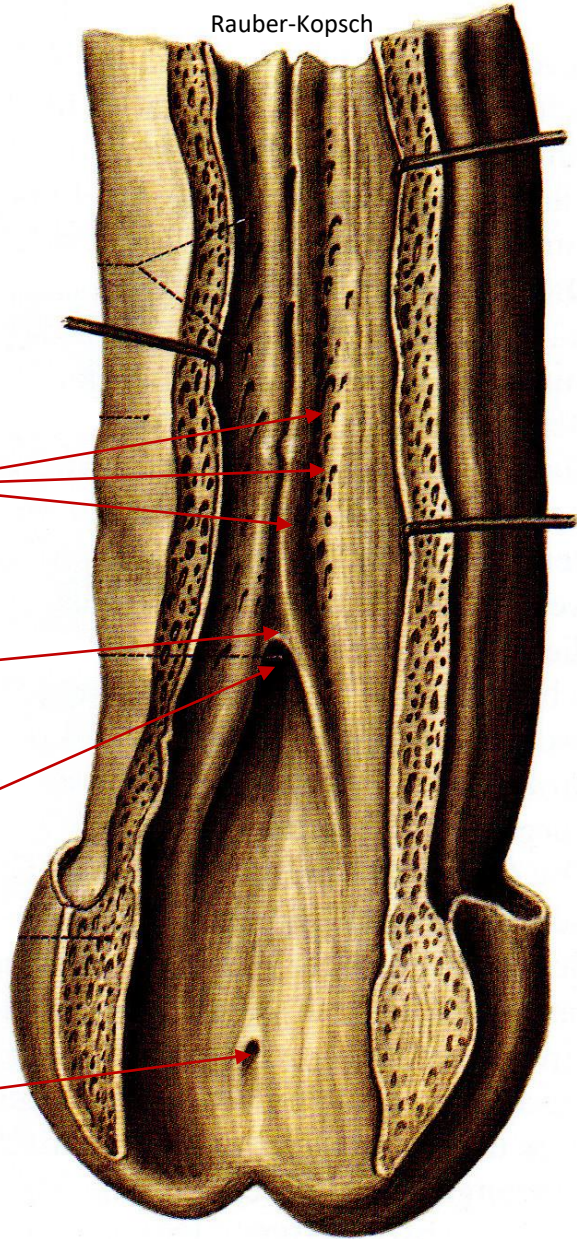
Pars spongiosa



Glandula bulbo-urethralis



Fossa navicularis



Lacuna urethralis

Valvula fossae navicularis

Lacuna magna

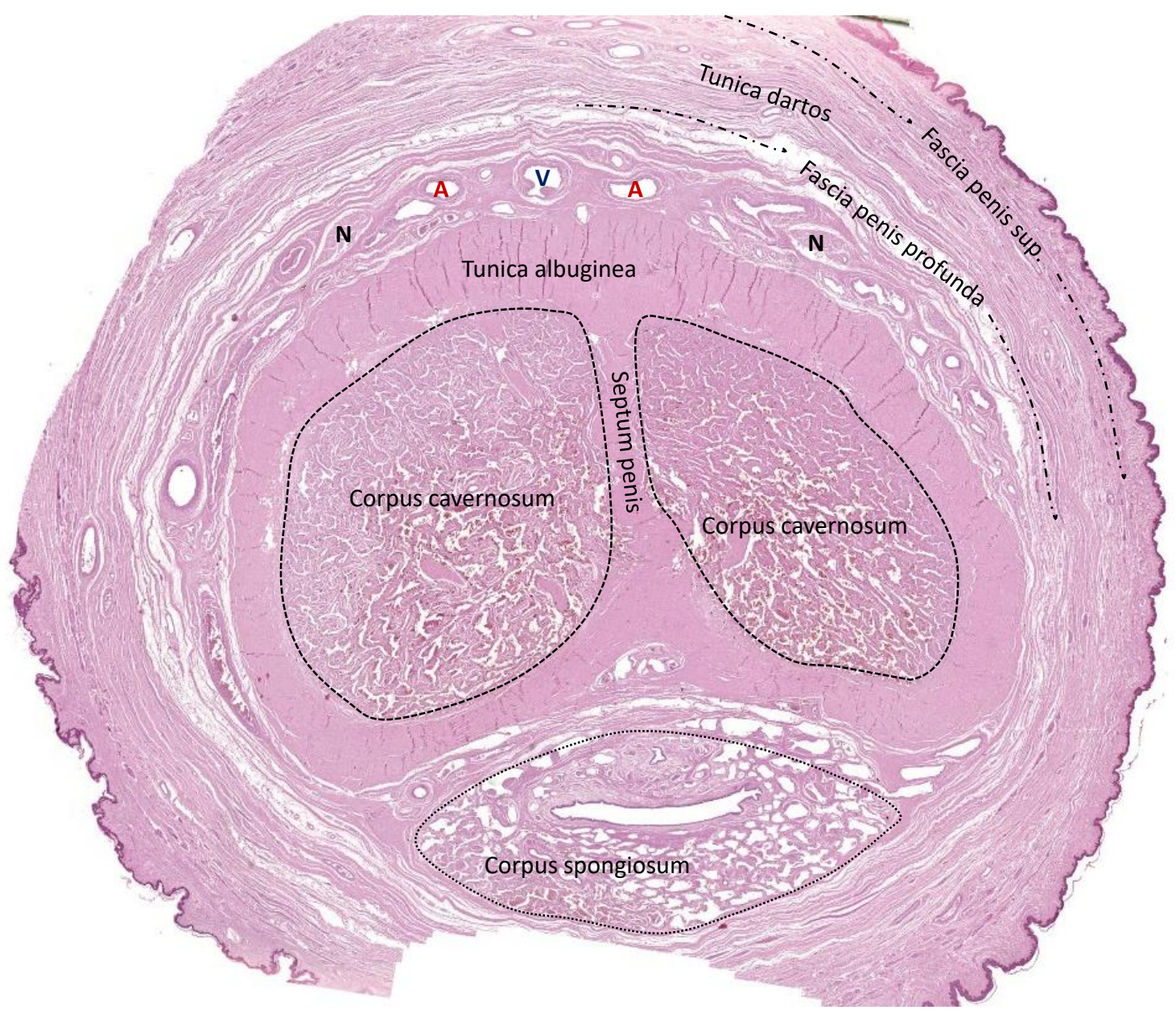
Ductus paraurethralis

Rauber-Kopsch

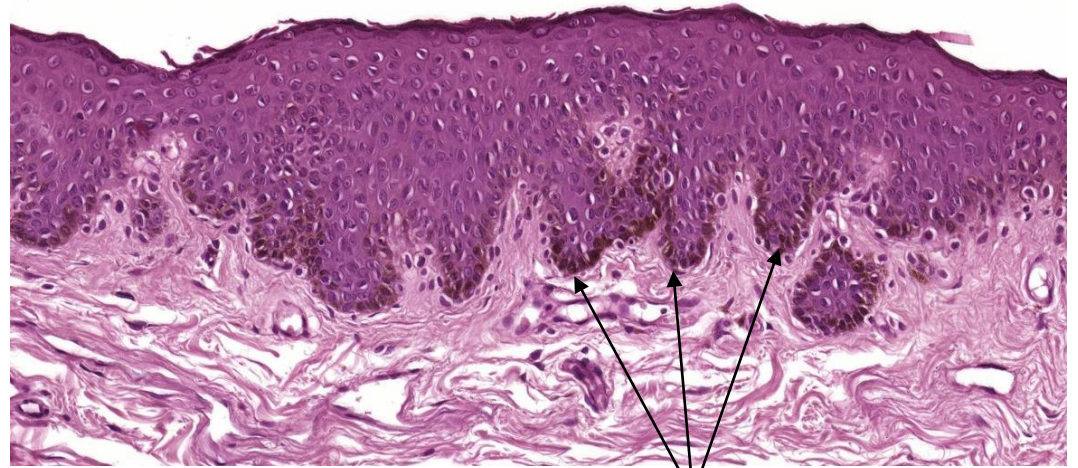
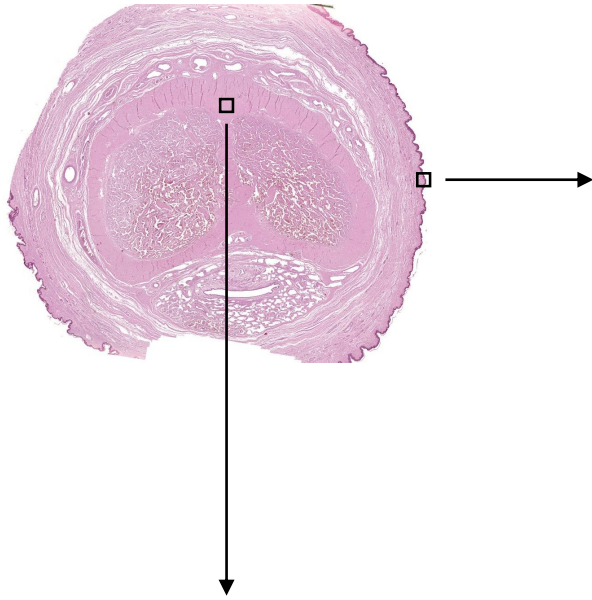
Rauber-Kopsch

Faller

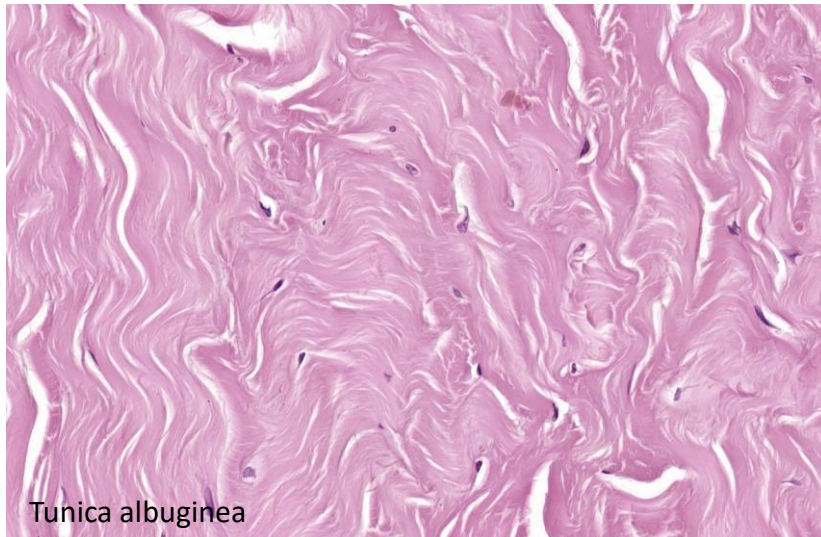
Histologie



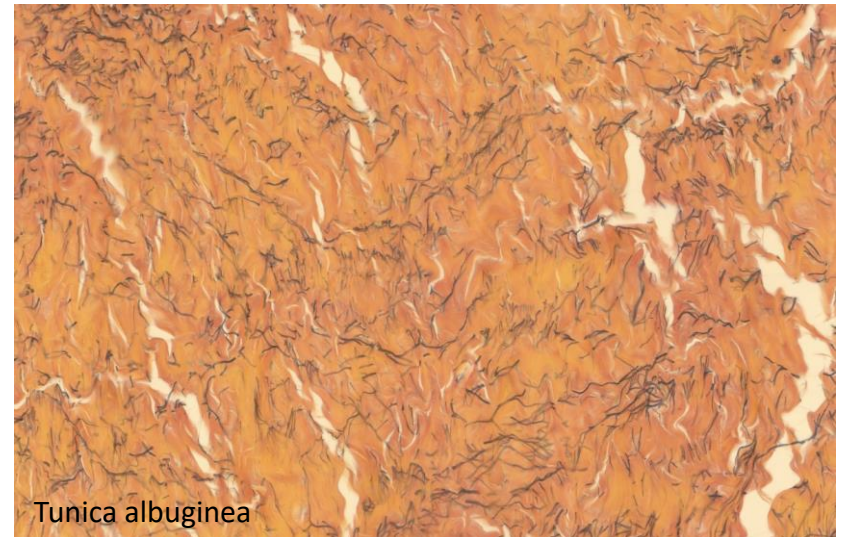
dünne Haut – mehrschichtiges verhorntes Plattenepithel



Melanozyten

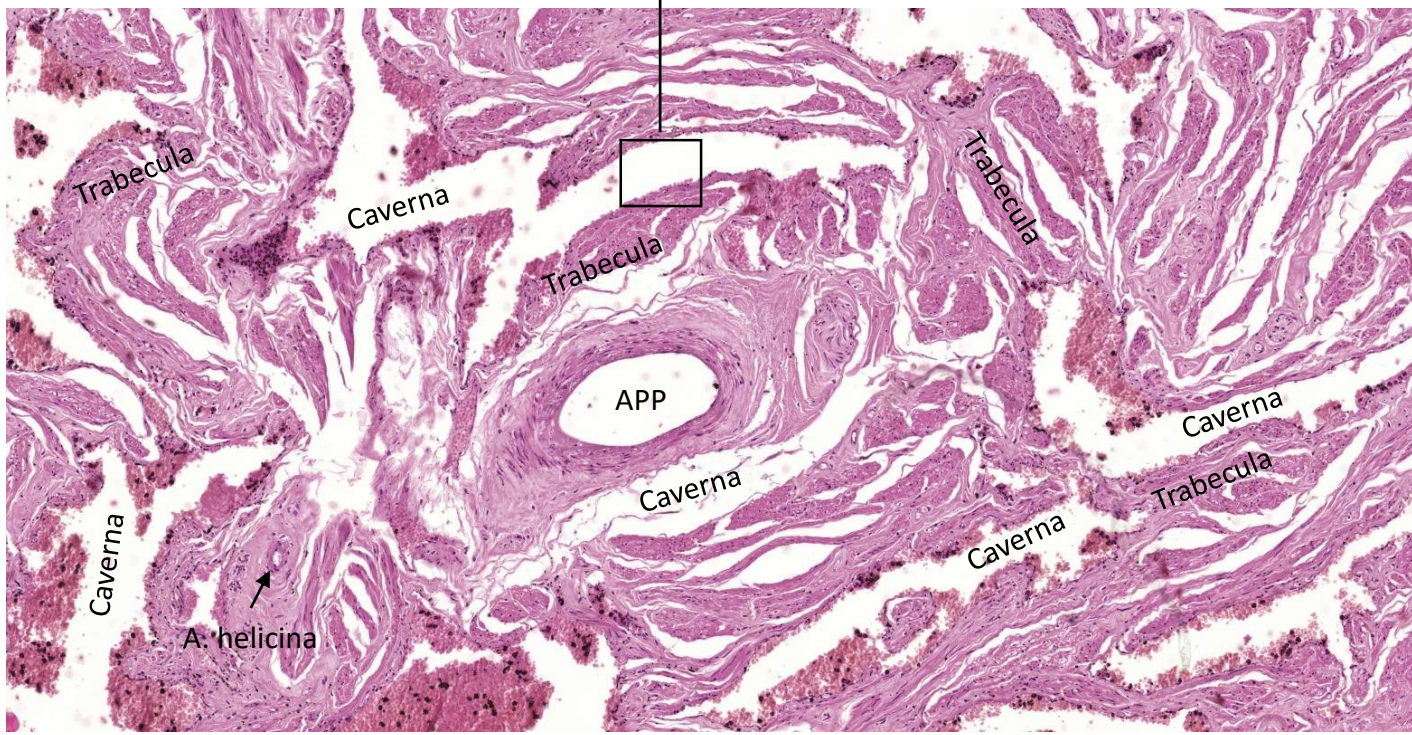
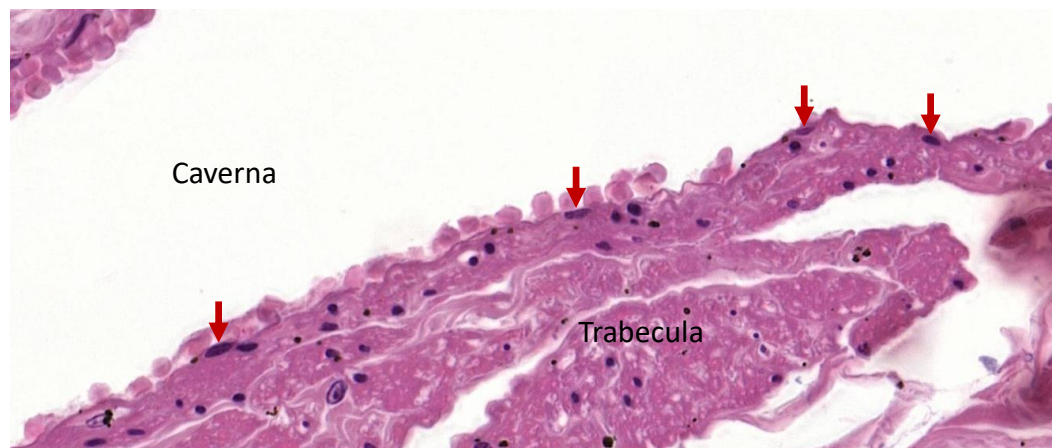


Tunica albuginea



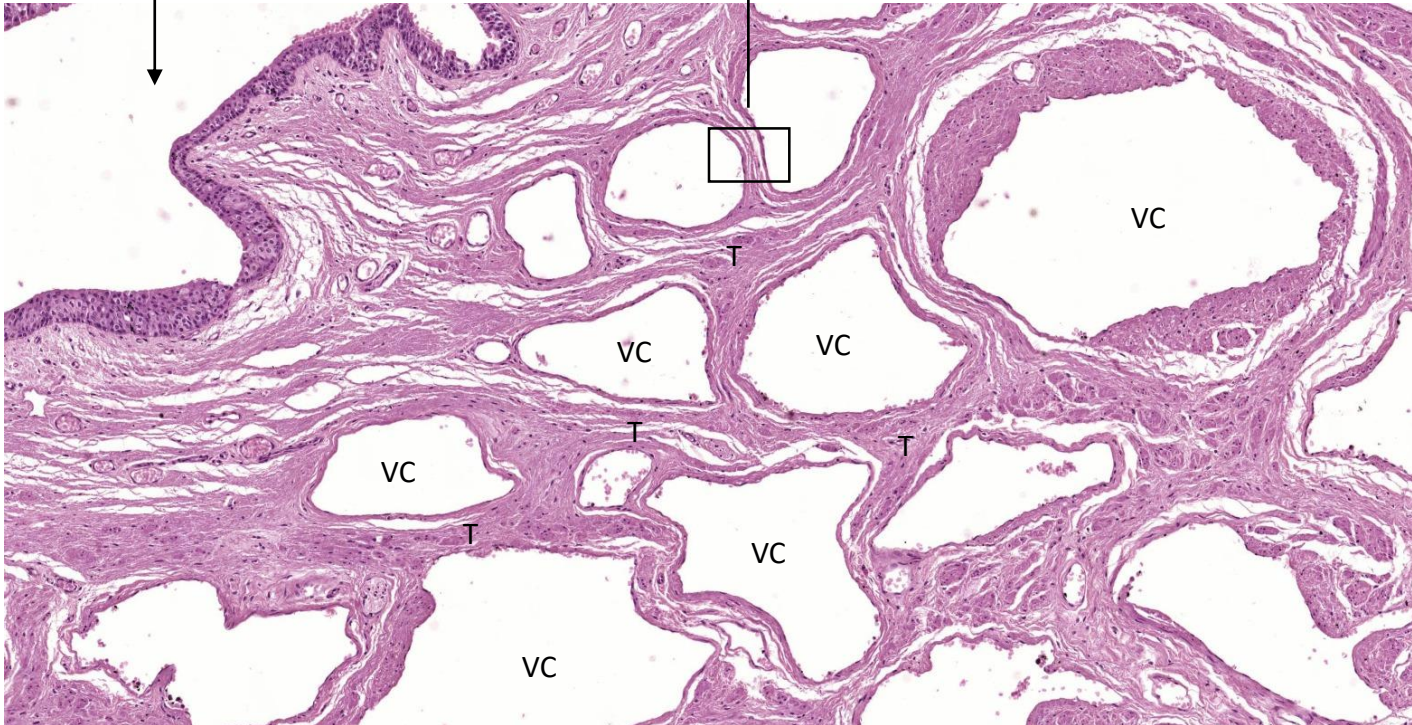
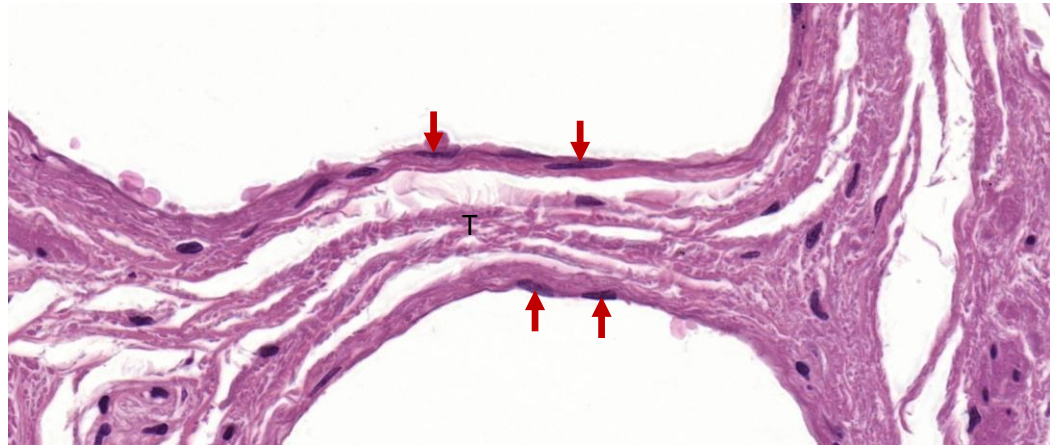
Tunica albuginea

Histologie



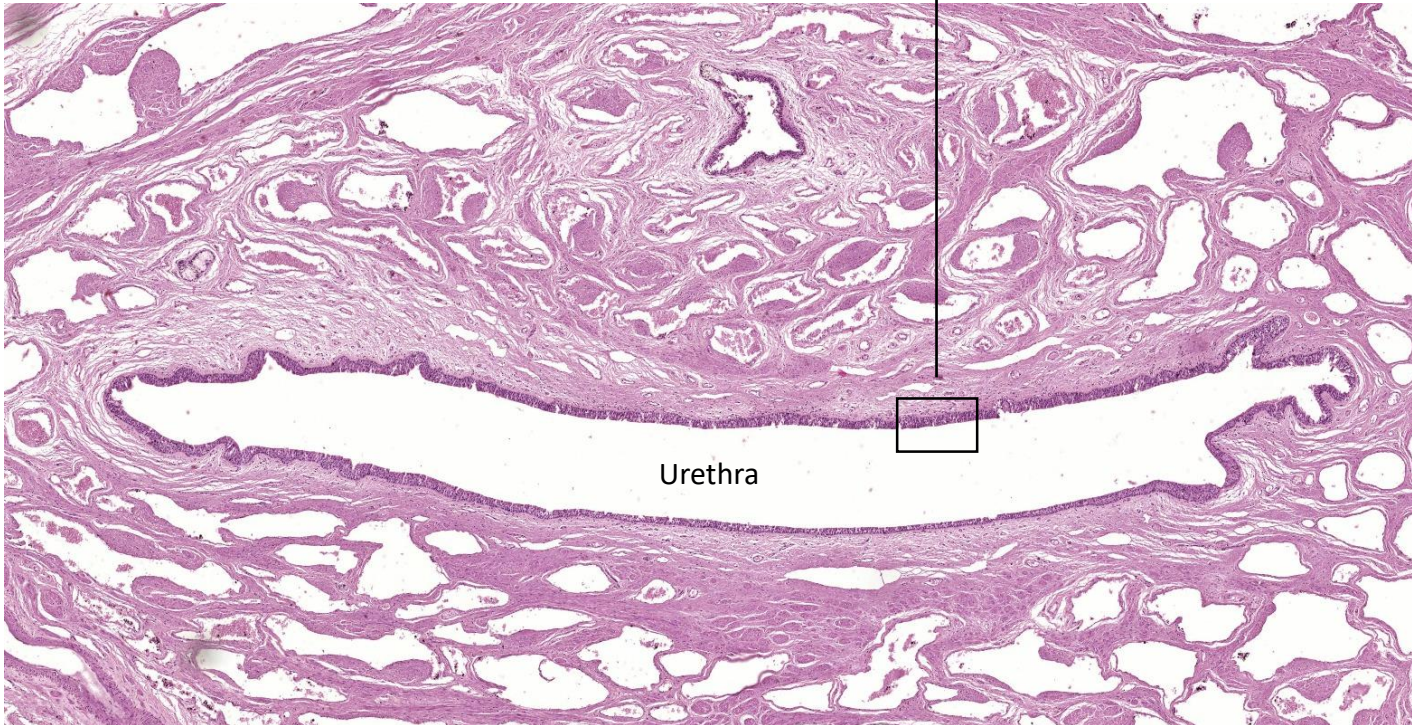
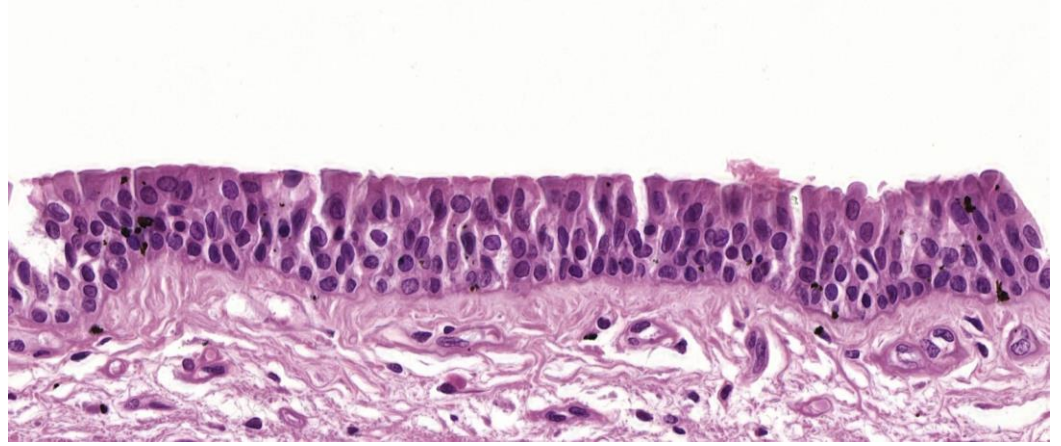
APP – A. profunda penis

Histologie



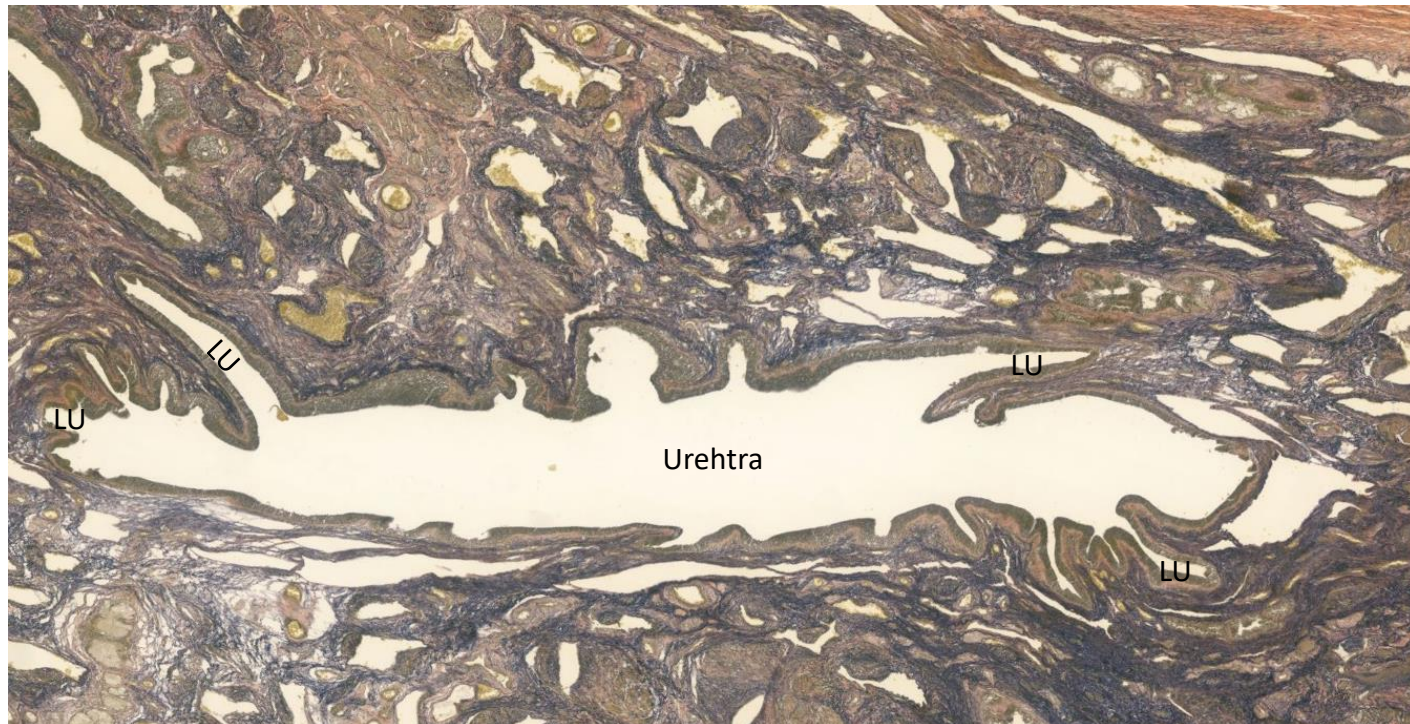
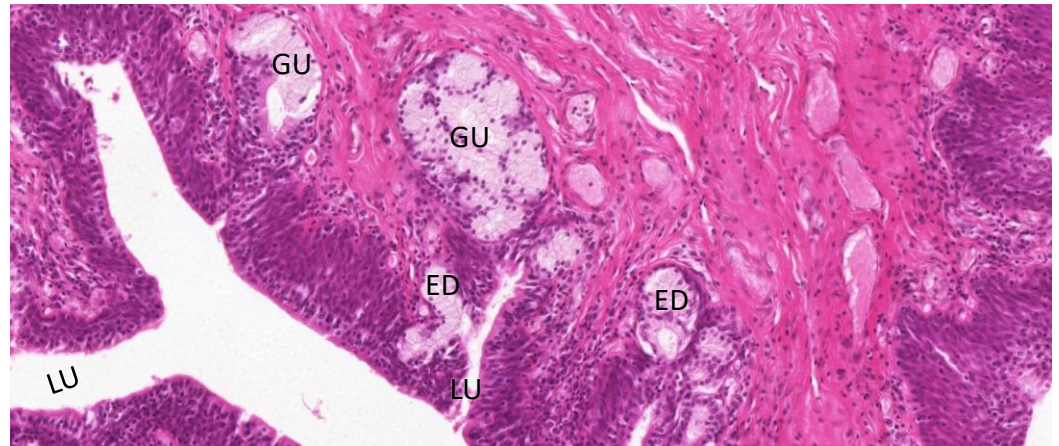
VC – Vena cavernosa
T - Trabecula

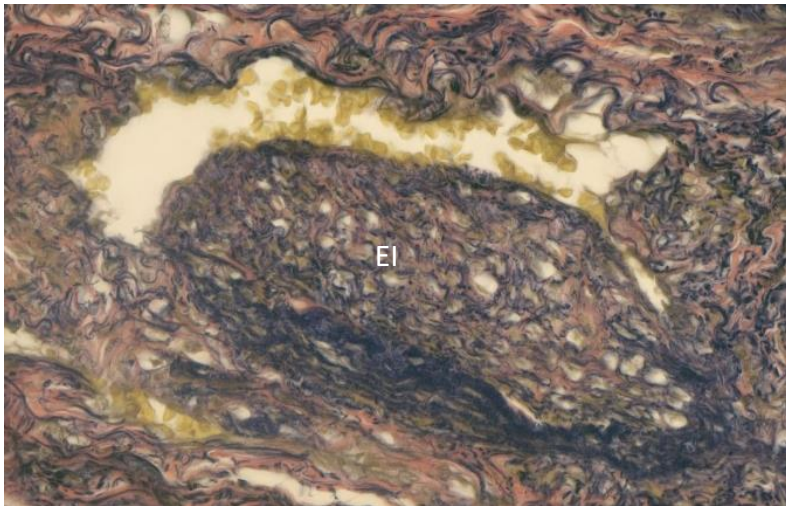
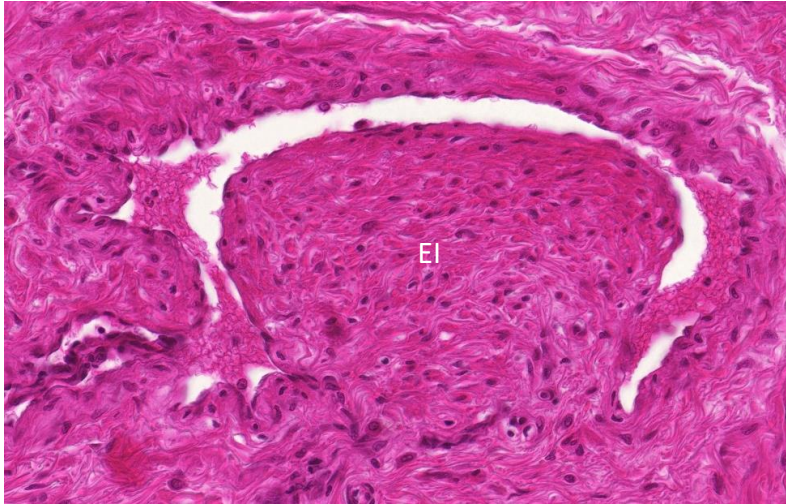
Histologie



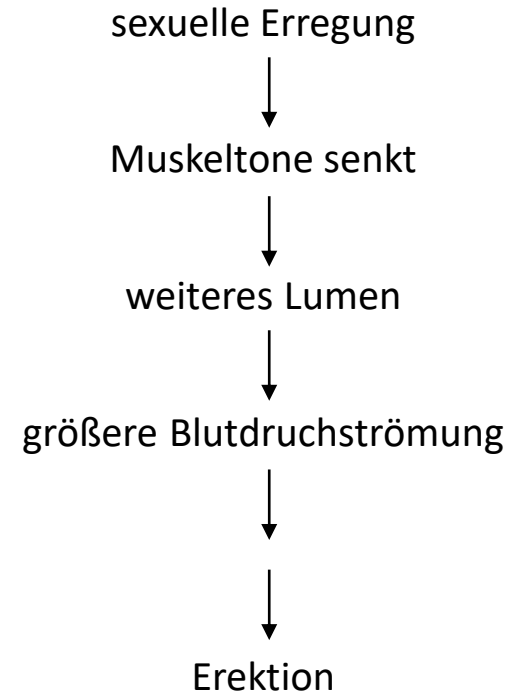
Histologie

LU – Lacuna urethralis
GU – Glandula urethralis (Littre)
ED – endoepitheliale Drüse





EI - Ebnersche Intimapolster





zentrale Kavernen > periphere Kavernen

Die Aa. helicinae münden in zentrale Kavernen.

Die Venen stammen aus der peripheren Kavernen.

Ebnersche Intimapolster öffnen



Bluteinströmung steigt



Zentrale Kavernen schwellen



Periphere Kavernen werden zusammengedrückt



Die venöse Wegführung wird gehindert



der Druck steigt

Corpora cavernosa besitzen Tunica albuginea – unkompressibel
Corpus spongiosum besitzt keine Tunica albuginea – kompressibel



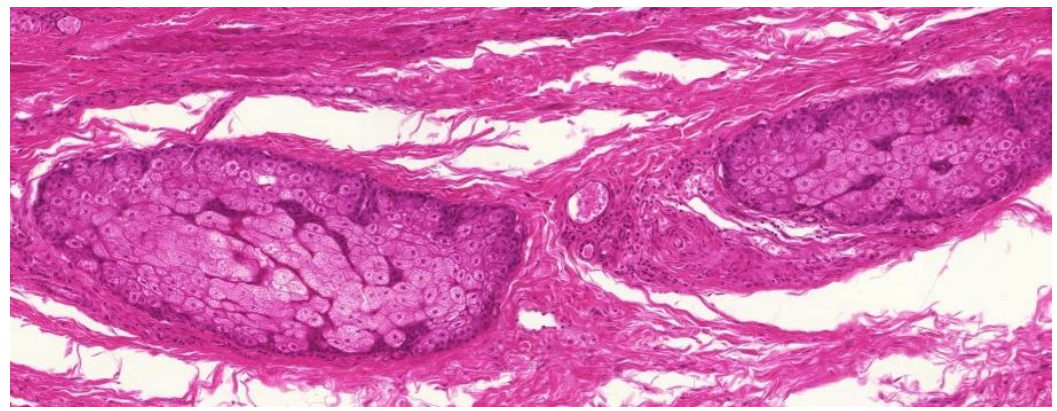
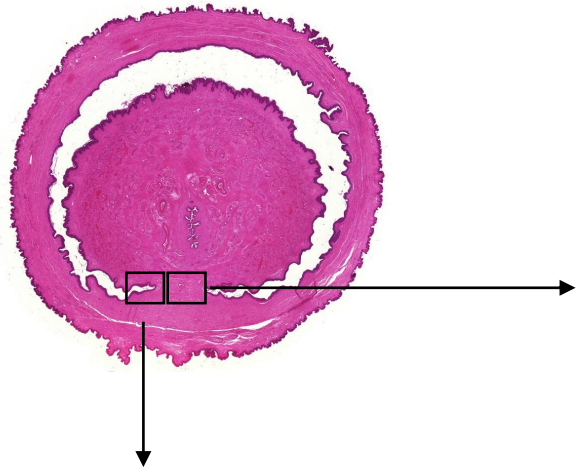
Praeputium

Corpus spongiosum

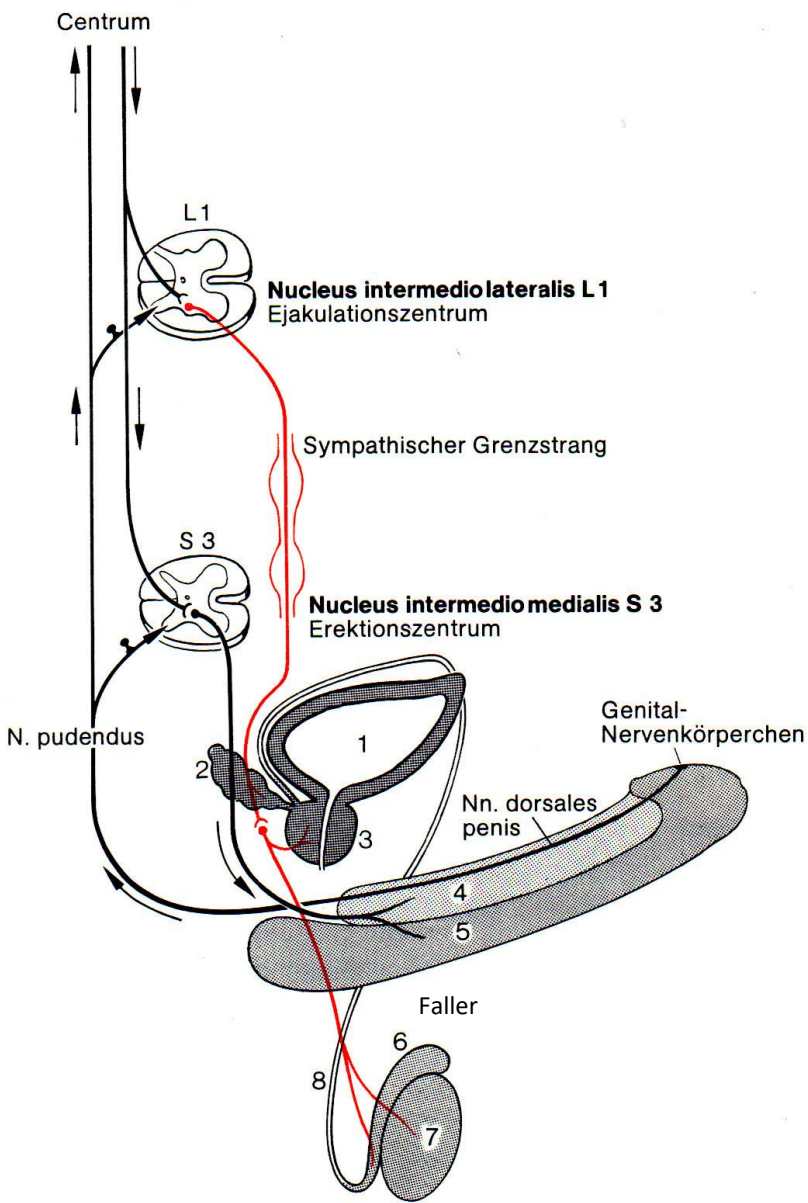
Urethra

Frenulum

Gli. Praeputiales



Innervation des Penis



Ejakulation (sympathisch)

Erektion (parasympathisch)

L1 Rückenmarksegment

S3 Rückenmarksegment

Truncus sympathicus

Nn. splanchnici pelvini

Plexus hypogastricus

Plexus puboprostaticus

N. pudendus internus

