SPERMATIC CORD (Cross section just beyond external inguinal ring)

Testicular artery from aorta at L1,2. Sympathetics carrying pain in general visceral afferents to T9,10 dermatome

Testicular vein (pampiniform plexus) left to renal vein; right to IVC

Cremasteric vessels from inferior epigastric
Genital branch of genitofemoral n (L2)

Ilioinguinal nerve & lymphatics
Processus vaginalis

Contents: 3 arteries, 3 veins, 3 fascial coverings 3 nerves, 3 others (vas, processus vaginalis, lymphatics)

Lymphatics passing to para-aortics at L1,2 level
Artery & vein to/from vas
Vas & lymphatics
Internal spermatic fascia from trasversalis fascia
Cremasteric fascia/muscle from internal oblique & transversus abdominis
External spermatic fascia from external oblique
PATENT PROCESSUS VAGINALIS IN CHILDREN

NORMAL

Sac closed off

INFANTILE HERNIA

Sac open. Risk of hernia

INFANTILE HYDROCELE

Thin open tract giving hydrocele around testis (A) or encysted hydrocele of cord (B)

URETER/VAS RELATIONS

1. Medial edge of deep inguinal ring
2. Inferior epigastric artery
3. External iliac vessels
4. Obliterated umbilical artery
5. Obturator neurovascular bundle

The ductus (vas) deferens is about 45cm long and is a highly muscular (smooth muscle) tube. It starts at the lower pole of the epididymis and ends at the ejaculatory duct. It lies just beneath the peritoneum for most of its intra-abdominal course. It is supplied by a branch of either the superior or inferior vesical artery. Motor activity during ejaculation is controlled by post-ganglionic sympathetic fibres.
Seminal vesicles are thin walled sacs lying posterior to the bladder and prostate, producing 70% of the ejaculate but containing NO sperm. The remaining 30% is produced by the prostate. They produces fructose with medicolegal importance in identifying seminal fluid. They are covered posteriorly by Denonvillier’s fascia. Arterial supply is from the vesical or middle rectal arteries and nerve supply is post-ganglionic sympathetic fibres. They arise from the mesonephric ducts. The lining is outer longitudinal and inner circular smooth muscle - needed for ejaculation. The ejaculatory ducts are formed by the distal vas and the seminal vesicle duct and enters the posterior urethra at the verumontanum.