



Hydrocele in tagalog

What hydrocele means. What does hydrocele mean. What is hydrocele in adults. Is hydrocele serious. Meaning of hydrocele in tagalog.

The scrotum (secret) of the man in hot and cold environments The scrotum or scrotum is one of the man in hot and the seminal filament Really?. It's between the legs, the penis and the dam. In humans, the scrotum is covered with pubic hair in its natural state from puberty onwards. A scrotum exists in most marsupials and higher mammals, while in all other vertebrates, including cloacal animals, the testicles remain in the body cavity. Its function is not yet fully understood, probably the descent of the testicles and the displacement of the testicles in the scrotum serve to protect the sperm from too high temperatures in the body cavity. Anatomy Macroscopic and microscopic and microscopic and epididymis, as well as the sperm filaments. It is a multilayer skin bag that is divided into two halves by an intermediate wall (septal scrotum) which in clinical language are also called scrotal compartments. From the outside, this division is recognizable by a sort of "proximity" (Raphe scrotti).[1] The skin, mostly dark, is hairy (pubic hair) and contains sweat glands and sebum and nerve endings that make it sensitive to touch (the area of the skin). interweaving of smooth muscles and elastic fibers, which is why it is called "fleshy skin" (Tunica dartos) [1]. Cross section through the vaginal organ sheet A A A Capital organ sheet A A A A Capital organ sheet A A A C of this material is called the vaginalis testis (Tunica vaginalis testis). It dresses the inside of the scrotum (lamina parietalis or periorchium), then it slips inside like a double sheep and covers the testicles like an intestinal leaf (lamina visceralis or periorchium). mobility of the testicle in the scrotum. The intestinal leaf forms a gutter (Bursa testicularis) between the testicle (mesorchio), which is used for attaching the testicle to the scrotum. In addition, a slimmed residue can The diaphragm shows the connection to the testicular lifter (Musculus cremaster) works on the vaginal prosthesis. As a protective device, it can bring the testicles closer to the abdominis and the Musculus transversus abdominis, two muscles of the lower abdomen. They accompany the seminal filament and attach themselves to the band around the testicles (inner sperm band).[2] The Cremaster is innervated by the genital Ramus of the genital Ramus of the testicles into the abdominal cavity ("pendulum phodes"). In case of strong sexual arousal, the testicles are also pulled vigorously towards the body. From this you can recognize an upcoming orgasm.[3][4] Comparative anatomy of a bovine bull Male kangaroo with elongated scrotum A scrotum is formed in most marsupials and higher mammals, except those without a scrotum (testiconda), while the testicles in all other vertebrates including toilet animals remain in the body cavity.[5] A distinction can be made between a seated scrotum, where a real bag is formed that hangs between the thighs. A sedentary scrotum is formed, for example, in pigs and hippos[6], while most other mammals, including primates, have a drooping scrotum and large lips of female mammals, since all these structures develop in the genital desert area. This is confirmed by the existence of a rudimentary sac in male marsupials before the scrotum, which however is assumed at most a partial homology. Separation in sac and scrotum tissues occurs during development prior to hormonal influence and is directly genetically presence of two X chromosomes, a sac is formed[7]. Physiology The function of the scrotum is not yet fully elucidated. The most common hypothesis is that the descent of the testicles and their movement in the scrotum protect the sperm from excessive serves in the cavity of the body.[5] The testicles are kept in the scrotum from two to five degrees Celsius cooler than the rest of the inside of the body.[2] This temperature is optimal for sperm production, even for the scrotum to the cold, which reduces the radiated area for body heat, and relaxes in the heat, which increases the radiated area. Other mechanisms play a role in adjusting temperature within the scrotum: the cremaster muscle can approach the testicular vein form a braid that acts as a heat exchanger. Ontogeneous development The scrotum is formed in the embryonic development of the genital deserts, to which the big lips (Labia majora) of the woman correspond in female sex[8]. The genital desert merge into the male embryo at the scrotum, while the melting line remains as a scrotum Raphe, which continues behind the scrotum remains as a scrotum remains as scrotum during the descensus testis (the "descent of the testicles") led by the lower germ band (Gubernaculum testis). The testicles should be placed in the groin at the beginning of the ninth month of pregnancy, considered a sign of maturity of the newborn male.[2] During the descent of the testicular cavity, which occurs mainly through the channel of the groin, usually weakens[2] to prevent, on the one hand, the development of a scrotal hernia and, on the other, the return of the testicle in the channel of the scrotum include various congenital disorders of the scrotum (scrotumagenesi) to the semi-facial absence (hemicrotum) and the shift of a half of the scrotum in the inguinal region or intestine (scrotumectopia) to the multiple formations are treated with surgical interventions such as removal of tissues or displacement of ectopic tissues[9]. Diseases and lesions Varicocele lesions pronounced on the left side. The scrotum itself, as a sack of skin and muscles, is affected by very few diseases. Extensions of the Venenosen accompanying vessels, especially in the left scooter subject, are particularly visible standing as varicoccele. For obese men, an intertrigo can puff on the skrotum. Especially with people preaching, skin abscesses can manifest as scrotal abscesses. The rupture of the scrotal abscesses can manifest as scrotal abscesses. and incorporates the parts of the gut (slinging dinner) to the Scrotum KÃA after. A skrotal hernia can be innate or acquired. Liquid accumulations in the cavities of the scrotum lead to a breakage of water (hydroceles testicles), which can also be innate or acquired. This is a pathological effusion of serial fluid and a collection in the bubbles of the testicle or in the trace of the seeds (sperm hydrocelial funicules). The result is a strong widening of the intermediate space of the testicular beaks. Cultural history See also: $\hat{A} \notin \hat{a} \neg$ "Historical-culture meaning" - The use article tests of ipodenners of animals of the scrotum of animals (e.g. of goatbills) are sometimes produced bags, e.g. as bottle or drinking bag. Therefore, it is probably derived the buffet bag. But there are other hypotheses for the etymology of this word. The scrotum as a very visible sex organ, where the testicles are located, a role. In contrast to the phallus, however, it does not play a central role outside of the erotic and pornography. However, the representations in which the scrotum and thus the testicles are shown particularly large, particularly important as reproductive or sexually active beings. In Japanese mythology, Tanuki, the Density similar to Marddog (YÃ Kai), as a symbol of luck, are often portrayed with cross tests. The coat of arms of the Italian noble house Colleoni of Bergamo shows several pairs of testicles and presumably represents an allusion to Coglione, an Italian name for testicles. Detail of the statue of Mitras trampling the bull's scrotum, British Museum Tanuki on a print by Yoshitoshi (1881). The figure clearly shows the over-sized scrotum typical of traditional Tanuki representations. Statue of Tanuki in ounces, Japan Coat of Arms of the Italian House of Nobility Colleoni della Literatura di Venezia W. Kahle, H. Leinhardt, W. Platzer (Ed.): Assatlas of Anatomy for Study and Practice. Band 2: internal organs. 5., Revised edition, THIEME, STORTGART 1986, ISBN 3-23-492 105-7, p. 272 - 273, 280 "281. Pschyrembel warterbuch sexuality. De Gruyter, Berlin 2006, ISBN 3-11-016 965-7. Single declaration â Â"A B Keyword âHowdodensackâ â" - in Pschyrembel Sexuality de Gruyter, Berlin 2006, ISBN 3-11-016 965-7, p. 219. W. Kahle, H. Leinhardt, W. Platzer (ed.): Pocket Atlas of Anatomy for Study and Practice. Band 2: Internal organs. 5., revised edition. Georg Thieme Verlag, Stuttgart 1986, ISBN 3-23-492 105-7, pp.272.273, 280.281. "The testicles rise to med1.de during orgasm, which was recalled on December 2013. A"a b Hartmut Greven: Reproduction and development. In: W.Westheide, R.Rieger: Special Zoology. Part 2. vertebrates or skull. Spectrum, Munich 2004, ISBN 3-8274-0307-3, p.619. Ulrich Zeller: Marsupialia (Metateria, Didelphia), marsupials. In: W.Westheide, R.Rieger: Special Zoology. Part 2. vertebrates or skull. Spectrum, Munich 2004, ISBN 3-8274-0307-3, p.486. "Hartmut Greven: Reproduction and Development", in: W.Westheide and R.Rieger: Special Zoology. Part 2. vertebrates or skull. Spectrum, Munich 2004, ISBN 3-8274-0307-3, p.486. 0307-3, p.158. "A keyword "scrotum dysfunctions" in Pschyrembel Literary Sexuality. de Gruyter, Berlin 2006, ISBN 3-11-016 965-7, p.219. 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