دستگاه ژنیتال

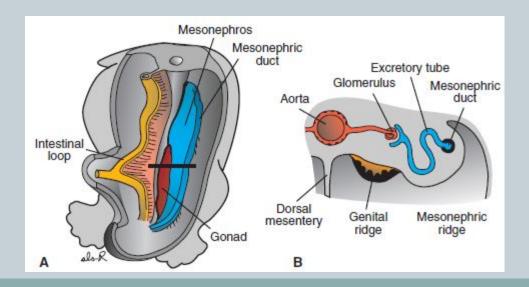
گنادها و مجاری تناسلی

دستگاه تناسلی

- نقش بسیاری از ژن ها در تمایز جنسی
- کلید دی مورفیسم جنسی ژن SRY (ژن تعیین کننده بیضه) روی Yp11
 - در غیاب SRY تمایز به سمت جنس مونث

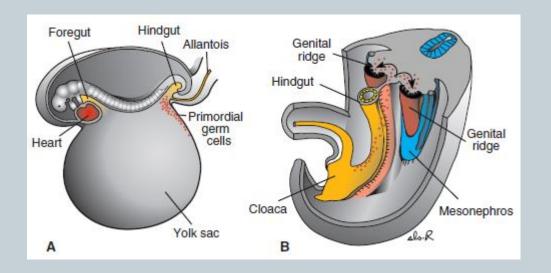
گنادها

- هفته هفتم
 ستیغ های تناسلی یا گنادال (تکثیر اپیتلیوم و متراکم شدن مزانشیم)



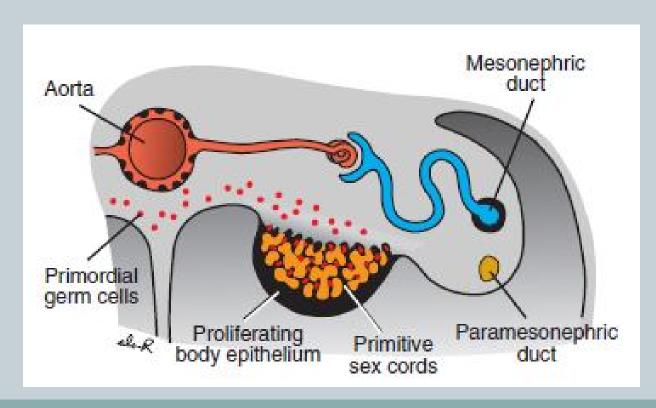
گنادها

- ظهور سلول های جنسی در هفته ششم در ستیغ تناسلی
- PGCs از اپی بلاست به کیسه زرده، به گناد و سپس ستیغ تناسلی (القای تمایز گناد به تخمدان و بیضه)



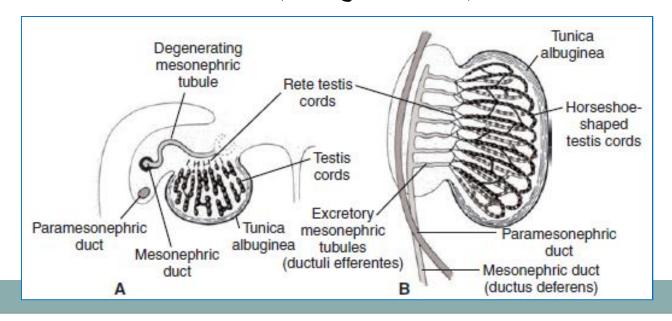
كنادها

- تزاید اپیتلیوم ستیغ و نفوذ به مزانشیم زیرین و ایجاد طناب های جنسی ابتدایی
 - اتصال طناب ها به اپیتلیوم در هر دو جنس و عدم تفکیک جنسیت
 - گنادهای تمایز نیافته



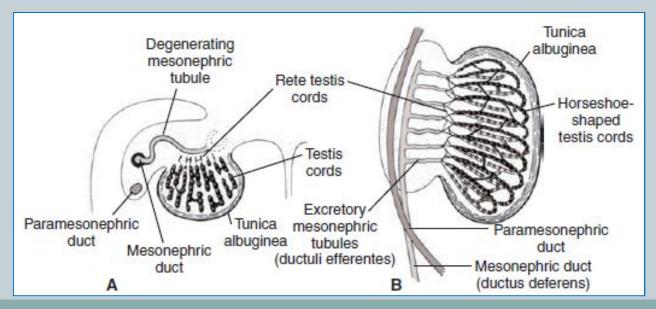
تمایز گناد اولیه به بیضه

- ژنوتیپ XX
- PGCs بيان SRY
- ادامه تزاید طناب های اولیه و نفوذ به عمق مدولا و تشکیل طناب های مدولاری یا بیضه ای
 - تشکیل شبکه ای از نوارهای سلولی در ناف بیضه (شبکه یا رت تستیس)
 - تشكيل لايه اى بافت همبند فيروز بين طناب هاى بيضه و اپيتليوم سطحى (تونيكا آلبوژينه)
 - ماه 4 طناب ها نعلی شکل شده و در امتداد شبکه بیضه قرار می گیرند
 - طناب ها (سلول های زایای بدوی و سلول های سرتولی)
 - سلول های لایدیگ بین طناب ها (مزانشیمی ستیغ گنادی)



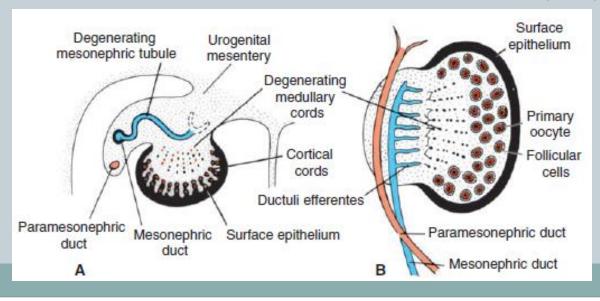
بيضه

- ادامه تمایز بیضه
- هفته 8 تولید تستوسترون توسط سلول های لایدیگ
- تمایز مجاری تناسلی و ارگان های تناسلی خارجی
 - مجرادار شدن طناب ها در زمان بلوغ
 - اتصال به لوله های شبکه بیضه
 - مجاری و ابر ان (باقیمانده مجاری مزونفروس)



تمایز گناد اولیه به تخمدان

- بدون حضور ۲، تبدیل طناب های اولیه به خوشه های سلولی نامنظم
- قرارگیری سلول های زایای بدوی در خوشه ها و اشغال مدولای تخمدان
- ناپدید شدن طناب ها و جایگزینی آن ها با استرومای رگدار و تشکیل مدو لای تخمدان
 - ادامه تكثير اپيتليوم سطحي
 - هفته 7 تشکیل طناب های قشری و نفوذ اندک به مزانشیم زیرین
- ماه سوم تقسیم طناب ها به خوشه های سلولی و دربرگرفتن اوگونیوم (سلول های فولیکولی)
 - تشكيل فوليكول بدوى



اثر سلول های زایای بدوی روی گناد تمایزنیافته

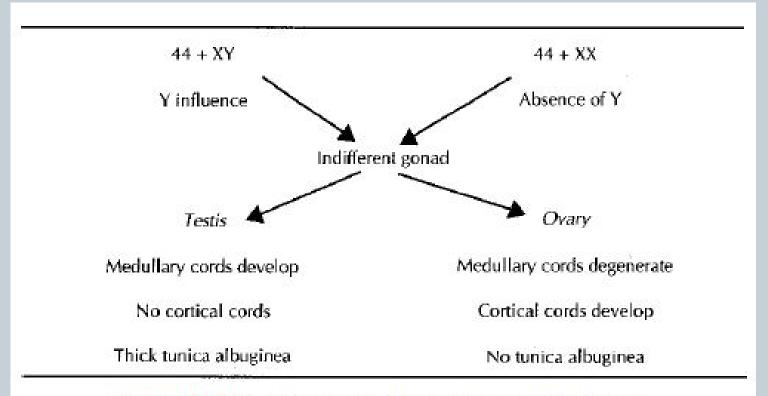
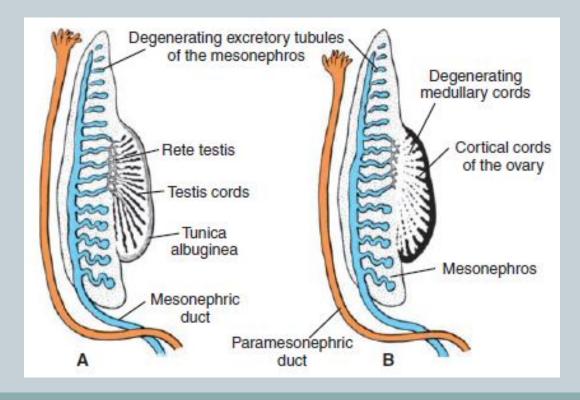


Figure 16.21 Influence of primordial germ cells on indifferent gonad.

مجاری تناسلی

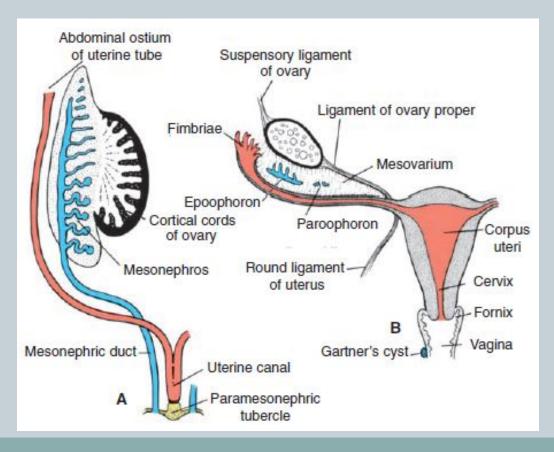
تمايز نيافته

- مجاری مزونفروس (ولف)
- مجاری پار امزونفروس (مولر) اینواژیناسیون طولی اپیتلیوم سطح قدامی طرفی ستیغ ادر اری تناسلی



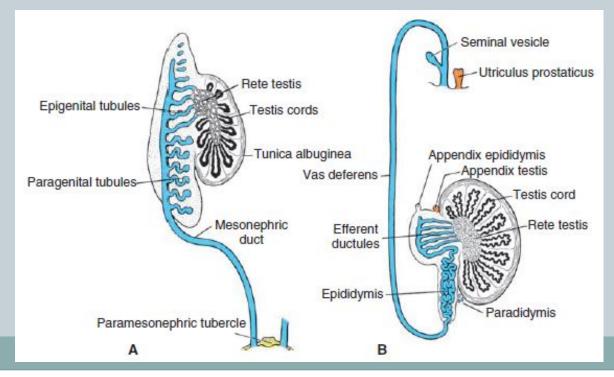
مجارى توليد مثلى

- انتهای دمی ادغام شده مجاری مولر به سمت جدار خلفی سینوس ادر اری تناسلی برجسته شده
 - تکمه سینوسی را ایجاد می کند



مجاری تولید مثلی مذکر

- تستوسترون
- مجاری کلیوی مزونفروس
- لوله های دفعی اولیه و اصلی (لوله های اپی ژنیتال)
- در تماس با شبکه بیضه و تشکیل مجاری وابران بیضه
- انتی مولرین هورمون سلول های سرتولی (تحلیل پارامزونفریک به جز اپندیکس تستیس)

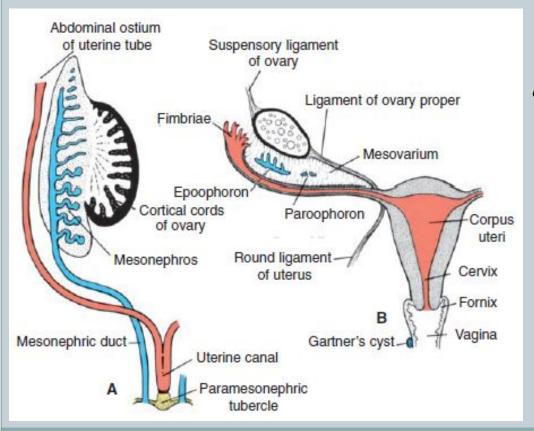


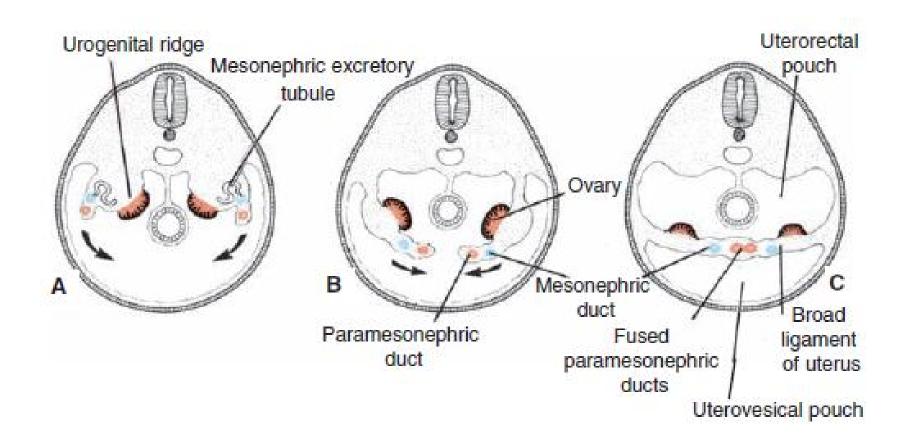
مجارى توليد مثلى مونث

- حضور استروژن (غیاب تستوسترون و انتی مولرین هورمون)
 - تکامل مجاری پار امزونفریک

سه بخش

- 1. بخش عمودی سری
- 2. بخش افقی گذرنده از مجاری مزونفریک
 - بخش انتهایی ادغام شونده





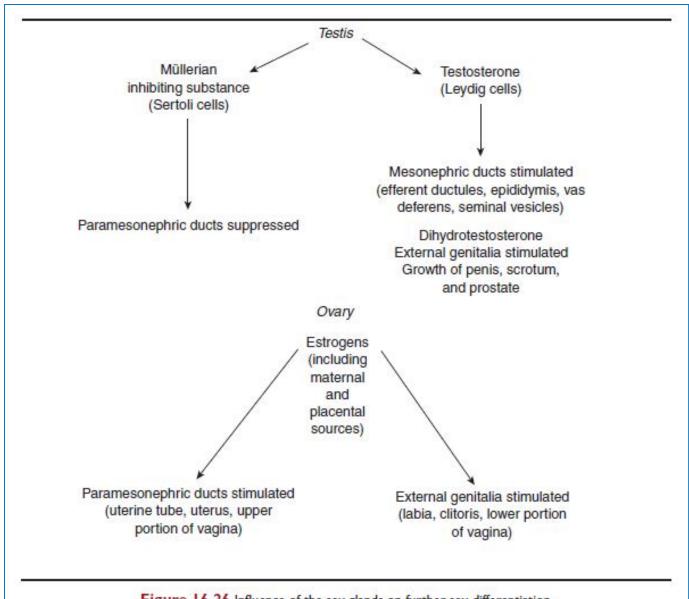
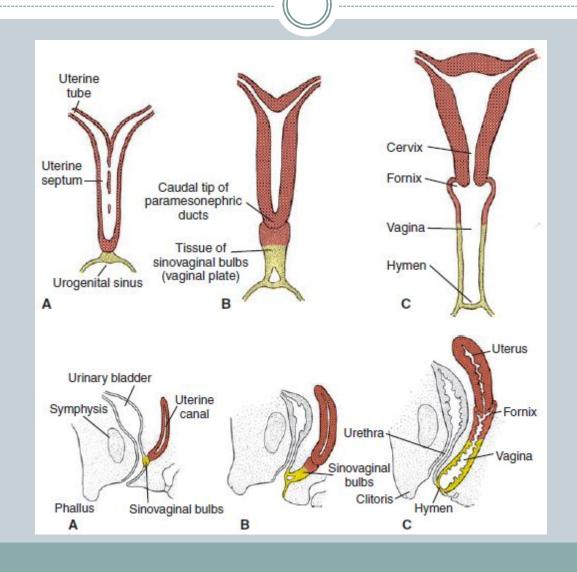
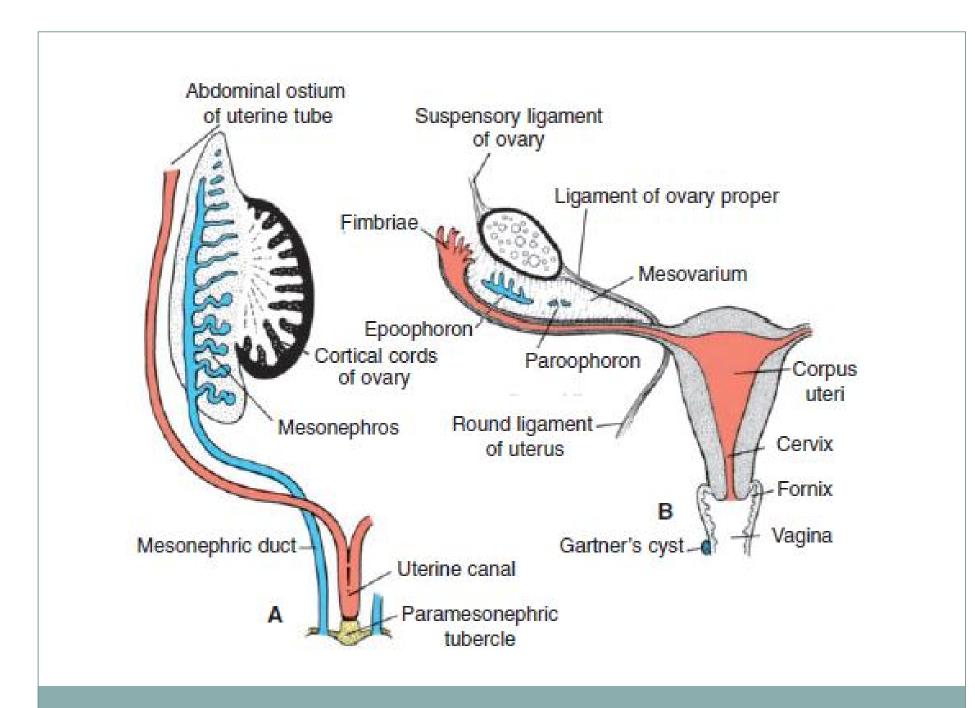


Figure 16.26 Influence of the sex glands on further sex differentiation.

تشكيل واژن



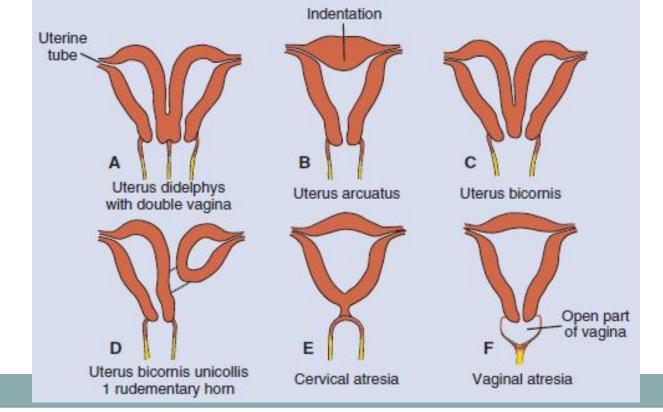


Clinical Correlates

Uterine and Vaginal Defects

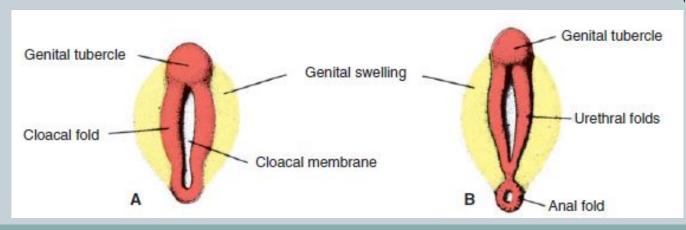
Duplications of the uterus result from lack of fusion of the paramesonephric ducts in a local area or throughout their normal line of fusion. In its extreme form, the uterus is entirely double (uterus didelphys) (Fig. 16.31A); in the least severe form, it is only slightly indented in the middle (uterus arcuatus) (Fig. 16.31B). One of the relatively common anomalies is the uterus bicornis, in which the uterus has two horns entering a common vagina (Fig. 16.31C). This condition is normal in many mammals below the primates.

In patients with complete or partial atresia of one of the paramesonephric ducts, the rudimentary part lies as an appendage to the well-developed side. Since its lumen usually does not communicate with the vagina, complications are common (uterus bicornis unicollis with one rudimentary horn) (Fig. 16.31D). If the atresia involves both sides, an atresia of the cervix may result (Fig. 16.31E). If the sinovaginal bulbs fail to fuse or do not develop at all, a double vagina or atresia of the vagina, respectively, results (Fig. 16.31A,F). In the latter case, a small vaginal pouch originating from the paramesonephric ducts usually surrounds the opening of the cervix.



دستگاه تناسلی خارجی

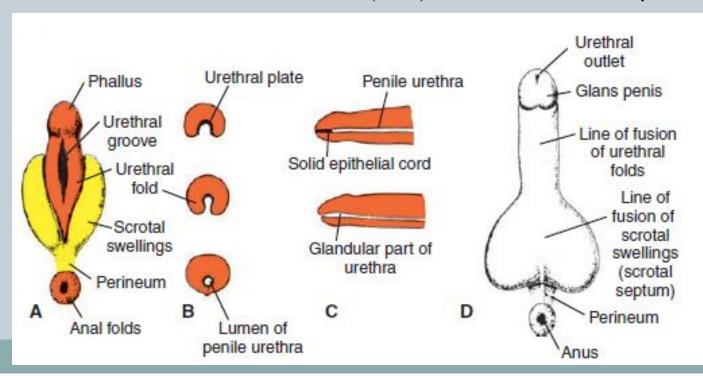
- مرحله تمایز نیافته
- در هفته سوم مهاجرت مهاجرت مزانشیم ناحیه شیار اولیه به اطراف غشای کلواکی
 - تشكيل چين هاى كلواكى
 - در بخش سری تکمه تناسلی
 - چین های پیشابر اهی و چین های مقعدی
 - برآمدگی تناسلی
 - در اطراف چین های پیشابراهی (برآمدگی اسکروتال و لبیا ماژور)
 - هفته ششم ؟





دستگاه تناسلی خارجی در مذکر

- ترشح تستوسترون از بیضه جنین
- طویل شدن تکمه تناسلی (فالوس)
- صفحه پیشابراهی منشاء اندو در می
- ادغام چین های پیشابراهی (پایان ماه 3)
- انتهای دیستال پیشابراه منشاء اکتودرمی (ماه 4)





Clinical Correlates

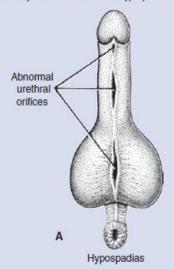


Defects in the Male Genitalia

In hypospadias, fusion of the urethral folds is incomplete, and abnormal openings of the urethra occur along the inferior aspect of the penis, usually near the glans, along the shaft, or near the base of the penis (Fig. 16.35). In rare cases, the urethral meatus extends along the scrotal raphe. When fusion of the urethral folds fails entirely, a wide sagittal slit is found along the entire length of the penis and the scrotum. The two scrotal swellings then closely resemble the labia majora. The incidence of hypospadias is

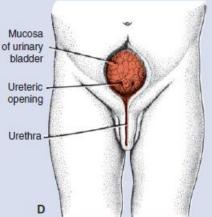
3 to 5/1,000 births, and this rate represents a doubling over the past 15 to 20 years. Reasons for the increase are not known, but one hypothesis suggests it could be a result of a rise in environmental estrogens (endocrine disruptors; see Chapter 8).

Epispadias is a rare abnormality (1/30,000 births) in which the urethral meatus is found on the dorsum of the penis (Fig. 16.35D). Although epispadias may occur as an isolated defect, it is most often associated with exstrophy of the bladder and abnormal closure of the ventral body wall (Fig. 16.16).



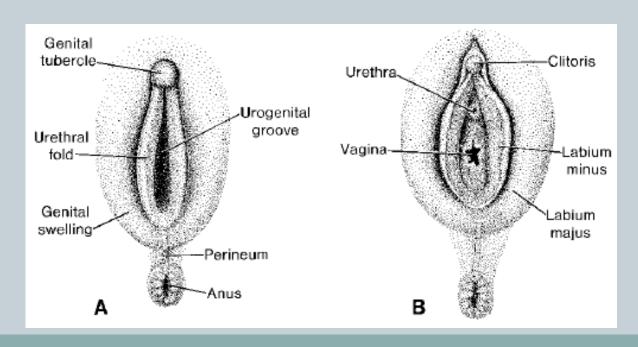






دستگاه تناسلی خارجی در مذکر

- استروژن
- تكمه نتاسلي (كليتوريس)
- چین های پیشابراهی (لبیا مینور)
 - برآمدگی تناسلی (لبیا ماژور)
- باز ماندن ناودان ادراری تناسلی (وستیبول)



Clinical Correlates

Disorders of Sexual Development

Since sexual development of males and females begins in an identical fashion, it is not surprising that abnormalities in differentiation and sex determination occur. Ambiguous genitalia (Fig. 16.37) may appear as a large clitoris or a small penis. Thus, a child may be born with a typically female appearance, but with a large clitoris (clitoral hypertrophy) or typically male with a small penis that is open on its ventral surface (hypospadius). In some cases, these abnormalities result in individuals with characteristics of both sexes and they may be called hermaphrodites. However true hermaphrodites have both male and female gonadal tissues and such individuals have not been described in humans.



Figure 16.37 Male (46,XY) infant with ambiguous genitalia. Note partial fusion of the scrotal swellings and a small penis with hypospadius.

Instead, these individuals have **ovotestes** that have both testicular and ovarian tissue. They may be typically female or typically male or in between in terms of genital development. In 70% of cases, the karyotype is 46,XX, and there is usually a uterus. External genitalia are ambiguous or predominantly female, and most of these individuals are raised as females.

Sometimes, the genotypic (chromosomal) sex does not match the phenotype (physical appearance). For example, the most common cause of sexual ambiguity is congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH). Biochemical abnormalities in the adrenal glands result in decreased steroid hormone production and an increase in adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH). In most cases, 21-hydroxylation is inhibited. Females with this condition can have a range of sexual characteristics varying from partial masculinization with a large clitoris to virilization and a male appearance. In a rarer form of CAH, there is a 17\alpha-hydroxylase deficiency resulting in females having female internal and external anatomy at birth, but failure of secondary sex characteristics to appear at puberty due to an inability of the adrenals or ovaries to produce sex hormones. Consequently, there is no breast development or growth of pubic hair. In males with 17α-hydroxylase deficiency, virilization is inhibited.

Another cause of sexual ambiguity is the androgen insensitivity syndrome (AIS). Individuals with AIS are males (have a Y chromosome and testes), but there is a lack of androgen receptors or failure of tissues to respond to receptor-dihydrotestosterone complexes. Consequently, androgens produced by the testes are ineffective in inducing differentiation of male genitalia. Since these patients have testes and MIS is present, the paramesonephric system is suppressed, and uterine tubes and uterus are absent. In patients with complete androgen insensitivity syndrome (CAIS) a vagina is present, but usually short or poorly developed. The testes are frequently found in the inguinal or labial regions, but spermatogenesis does not occur. Furthermore, there is an increased risk of testicular tumors, and 33% of these individuals develop malignancies prior to age 50. Other patients have mild androgen insensitivity syndrome (MAIS) or partial androgen insensitivity syndrome (PAIS) forms of the disorder. With the mild form, there is virilization to varying degrees, but with the partial form ambiguous genitalia may be present, including clitoromegaly or a small penis with hypospadius. Testes are usually undescended in these cases.

5-α-reductase deficiency (5-ARD) is another condition that causes ambiguous genitalia in males and is due to an inability to convert testosterone to dihydrotestosterone because of a lack of the reductase enzyme. Without dihydrotestosterone external genitalia do not develop normally and may appear male, but be underdeveloped with

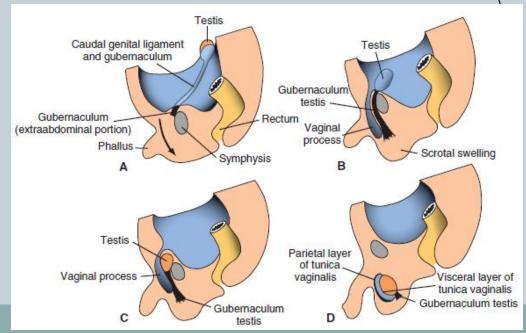
hypospadius, or they may appear to be female with clitoromegaly.

Other conditions may be associated with abnormal sexual differentiation. For example, Klinefelter syndrome, with a karyotype of 47,XXY (or other variants, e.g., XXXY), is the most common sex chromosome disorder, occurring with a frequency of 1/1,000 males. Patients may have decreased fertility, small testes, and decreased testosterone levels. Gynecomastia (enlarged breasts) is present in approximately 33% of affected individuals. Nondisjunction of the XX homologues is the most common causative factor.

In gonadal dysgenesis, oocytes are absent, and the ovaries appear as streak gonads. Individuals are phenotypically female but may have a variety of chromosomal complements, including XY. XY female gonadal dysgenesis (Swyer syndrome) results from point mutations or deletions of the SRY gene. Individuals appear to be normal females, but do not menstruate and do not develop secondary sexual characteristics at puberty. Patients with Turner syndrome also have gonadal dysgenesis. They have a 45,X karyotype and short stature, high-arched palate, webbed neck, shield-like chest, cardiac and renal anomalies, and inverted nipples (see Chapter 2, p. 17).

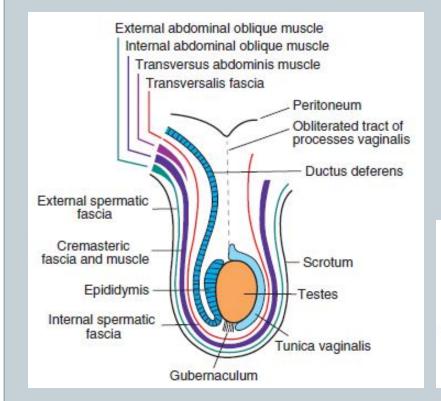
نزول بيضه

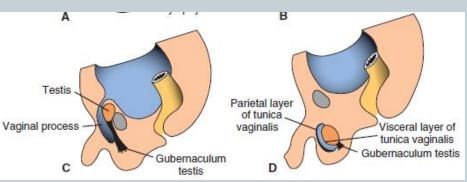
- خلف صفاقی (در ناحیه شکم)
- كانال اينگوئينال (4cm حلقه سطحي و عمقي)
 - مزانتر ادراری تناسلی (پایان ماه دوم)
- تحلیل مزونفروس و تبدیل مزانتر ادراری تناسلی به رباط تناسلی دمی
 - مزانشیم قطب دمی بیضه (گوبرناکولوم)
 - پیش از نزول، خاتمه بین عضلات مایل شکم
 - نزول بیضه
 - تشکیل بخش خارج شکمی گوبرناکولوم
 - فشار داخل شکمی



نزول بيضه

- هفته 12 (اینگوئینال)
- هفته 28 (عبور از كانال اينگوئينال)
 - هفته 33 (درون اسكروتوم)
- عضله مایل خارجی (فاسیا اسپرماتیک خارجی)
- عضله مایل داخلی (عضله و فاسیای کر ماستریک)
 - فاسیای عرضی (فاسیا اسپرماتیک خارجی)
 - زائده واژینالیس (تونیکا واژینالیس)





فتق و کربیټورکیډیسم

Clinical Correlates

Hernias and Cryptorchidism

The connection between the abdominal cavity and the processus vaginalis in the scrotal sac normally closes in the first year after birth (Fig. 16.38D). If this passageway remains open, intestinal loops may descend into the scrotum, causing a congenital indirect inguinal hernia (Fig. 16.40A). Sometimes, obliteration of this passageway is irregular, leaving small cysts along its course. Later, these cysts may secrete fluid, forming a hydrocele of the testis and/or spermatic cord (Fig. 16.40B).

In 97% of male newborns, testes are present in the scrotum before birth. In most of the remainder, descent will be completed during the first 3 months postnatally. However, in <1% of infants, one or both testes fail to descend. The condition is called **cryptorchidism** and may be caused by decreased androgen (testosterone) production. The undescended testes fail to produce mature spermatozoa, and the condition is associated with a 3% to 5% incidence of renal anomalies.

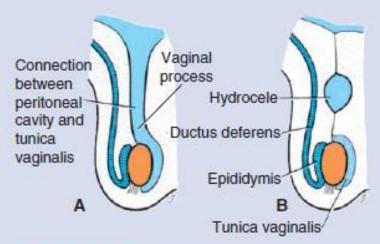


Figure 16.40 A. Inguinal hernia. The vaginal process remains in open communication with the peritoneal cavity. In such a case, portions of the intestinal loops often descend toward and occasionally into the scrotum, causing an inguinal hernia. B. Hydrocele.

نزول تخمدان

- نزول کم
- قرارگیری در زیر لبه لگن حقیقی
- رباط تناسلی سری (رباط آویزان کننده تخمدان)

• رباظ تناسلی دمی (رباط اصلی تخمدان و رباط گرد رحمی)رباط گرد رحمی تا درون لبیا ماژور کشیده می شود.

