Surgical anatomy of the penis
EXTERNAL ANATOMY

• The penis is made of the glans, corona, and shaft.

• The prepuce (foreskin) is a fold of skin that covers the glans.

• The frenulum is a tag of skin on the front of the penis under the frenulum lies the frenula artery and urethra below.
EXTERNAL ANATOMY OF THE PENIS
EXTERNAL ANATOMY OF THE PENIS
THE PREPUCE

- The prepuce retracts during intercourse exposing inner mucosa to vaginal fluids.

- Failure to retract prepuce is called Phimosis.

- Inability to put back retracted prepuce is called paraphimosis.
DEEP ANATOMY OF THE PENIS

- 2 cylindrical erectile bodies (corpora cavernosa) run side by side and attach under side of pubic bones.

- Corpus spongiosum runs on the underside of these corpora cavernosa.

- It expands distally to form the glans penis
THE URETHRA

- The urethra runs on the under side of the penis and opens at the tip of the glans penis.

- When it opens on the underside it is called hypospadias and on the upper side epispadias.
SAGITAL SECTION OF THE PENIS

Cavernous bodies (corpora cavernosa)
Coronal ridge
Glans
Urethra
Urinary opening (meatus)
Crus
Bulbospinosus muscle
Bulb of penis
Spongy body (corpus spongiosum)
RELATIONSHIP OF THE ERECTILE TISSUE OF THE PENIS
PENILE ERCTILE TISSUE AND THE SURROUNDING MUSCLES
Fascial layers

- Each corpus carverosum is surrounded by tough elastic tissue tunica albuginea.

- Buck's fascia surrounds both corpora cavernosa, the urethra and the corpus spongiosum.
CROSS-SECTION OF PENIS
Blood and nerve supply

- Nerve supply is by the dorsal nerves of the penis which are branches of the pudendal nerve.
- Blood supply: dorsal penile arteries and cavernosal arteries branches of pudendal artery from the internal iliac artery.
- Venous drainage: superficial and deep dorsal veins of the penis
CROSS-SECTION OF THE PENIS

- Dorsal vein
- Dorsal artery
- Dorsal nerve
- Corpora cavernosa
- Corpus spongiosum
- Urethra
- Buck's fascia
- Skin
- Subcutaneous fat
NERVE SUPPLY TO THE PENIS