

# Chapter 6: Male Reproductive System

## **Building a Medical Terminology Foundation 2e – Student Companion by Kimberlee Carter; Marie Rutherford; and Connie Stevens**

This book is intended as a companion to *Building a Medical Terminology Foundation 2e* (<https://ecampusontario.pressbooks.pub/medicalterminology2/>).

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# Male Reproductive System

If you would like to review the textbook chapter content, please visit **Chapter 6: Male Reproductive System** [New Tab].

## Learning Objectives

- Identify the anatomy and describe the main functions of the male reproductive system
- Analyze, translate, and define medical terms and common abbreviations of the male reproductive system
- Practice the spelling and pronunciation of male reproductive system medical terminology
- Identify the medical specialties associated with the male reproductive system and explore common diseases, disorders, diagnostic tests and procedures

## Key Word Components

**Identify meanings of key word components of the male reproductive system:**

### Prefixes

- a- (absence of, without)
- an- (absence of, without)
- crypt- (hidden)
- dys- (painful, difficult)
- en- (in)
- epi- (above)
- hyper- (above, excessive)
- hypo- (below)

- par- (near)
- trans- (through, across, beyond)

## Combining Forms

- andr/o (male)
- balan/o (glans penis)
- epididym/o (epididymis)
- gonad/o (gonad)
- orch/o (testis, testicle)
- orchi/o (testis, testicle)
- orchid/o (testis, testicle)
- pen/o (penis)
- pen/i (penis)
- phall/o (penis)
- preputi/o (prepuce, foreskin)
- posth/o (prepuce, foreskin)
- prostat/o (prostate gland)
- scrot/o (scrotum)
- semin/i (semen)
- sperm/o (sperm, spermatozoon)
- spermat/o (sperm, spermatozoon)
- test/o (testis, testicle)
- testicular/o (testis, testicle)
- vas/o (vas deferens, vessel, duct)
- vesicul/o (seminal vesicle)
- urethr/o (urethra)

## Suffixes

- -al (pertaining to)
- -algia (pain)
- -ar (pertaining to)
- -atic (pertaining to)
- -cision (processing of cutting)
- -ectomy (excision or surgical removal)
- -ferous (pertaining to)
- -genesis ((beginning, development, or production))
- -gram (record)
- -graphy (process of recording)
- -ia (diseased state, abnormal state, condition of, condition)

- -ic (pertaining to)
- -ile (pertaining to)
- -ism (state of, condition)
- -itis (inflammation)
- -logy (study of)
- -lysis (loosening, dissolution, separating)
- -oma (tumor, mass)
- -ous (pertaining to)
- -pathy (disease)
- -pexy (surgical fixation, suspension)
- -plasia (development, growth)
- -plasty (surgical repair)
- -rrhea (flow, discharge)
- -sis (condition)
- -stomy (creation of new opening, process of new opening)
- -tion (process of)
- -tomy (cut into, incision)

## Male Reproductive System Words

## Pronouncing and Defining Male Reproductive System Medical Terms

### Male Reproductive System terms not easily broken down into word parts (Text version)

#### 1. **ablation**

- a-BLĀ-shŏn (Original Term)
- destruction of abnormal or excessive tissue by eroding, vaporizing or melting

#### 2. **acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)**

- ǎ-KWĪRD im-yū-nō-dě-FISH-ěn-sē SĪN-drōm
- advanced, chronic immune system suppression caused by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection.

### 3. **artificial insemination**

- art-ī-FISH-āl in-sem-ī-NĀ-shōn
- the medical procedure of injecting concentrated sperm into the vagina or uterus.

### 4. **azoospermia**

- ā-zō-ō-SPĚR-mē-ǎ
- absence of viable sperm in the semen.

### 5. **chlamydia**

- klá-MID-ē-ǎ
- sexually transmitted disease caused by a very small parasitic bacterium (also known as the silent STD).

### 6. **circumcision**

- sīr-kūm-SIZH-ōn (Original Term)
- surgical removal of the prepuce (foreskin)

### 7. **coitus**

- KŌ-ī-tūs (Original Term)
- sexual intercourse

### 8. **condom**

- KON-dōm (Original Term)
- sheath (cover) for penis, worn during coitus to prevent conception and spread of sexually transmitted infection

### 9. **ejaculation**

- i-jak-yŭ-LĀ-shōn
- the action of ejecting semen from the body.

### 10. **enucleation**

- ē-nū-klē-Ā-shŭn (Original Term)
- excision of a whole organ or mass without cutting into it

### 11. **erectile dysfunction (ED)**

- ě-RĚK-tīl dis-FŪNGK-shōn
- the inability of a male to attain or maintain an erection sufficient to perform sexual intercourse

### 12. **genital herpes**

- JEN-ít-ál HĚRP-ēz
- a sexually transmitted disease characterized by blisters in the genital area, caused by the herpes simplex virus type 2.

13. **gonorrhea**

- gon-ō-RĚ-ā
- a sexually transmitted disease involving inflammatory discharge from the urethra or vagina.

14. **human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)**

- hu-man im-yŭ-nō-dě-FISH-ěn-sē VĪ-rŭs
- a retrovirus that attacks the T-helper cells of the immune system. If HIV is not treated, it can lead to AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome)

15. **human papillomavirus (HPV)**

- hu-man PAP-ī-LŌ-mă-VĪ-rŭs
- a sexually transmitted disease with over 40 subtypes that cause diseases in humans ranging from common warts to cervical cancer.

16. **hydrocele**

- HĪ-drŏ-sĕl (Original Term)
- fluid-filled sac around the testicle

17. **hydrocelectomy**

- hĪ-drŏ-sĕ-LĚK-tŏ-mĕ (Original Term)
- surgical removal of a fluid-filled sac around the testicle causing scrotal swelling (hydrocele)

18. **infertility**

- in-fĕr-TIL-ít-ĕ (Original Term)
- inability to achieve pregnancy

19. **metastasis**

- mĕ-TAS-tă-sĭs
- cancer spreading from one part of the body into another.

20. **morcellation**

- mor-sĕ-LĀ-shŏn
- cutting or grinding solid tissue into smaller pieces for removal

21. **MRI ultrasound fusion biopsy**

- FŪ-zhŏn BĪ-op-sĕ
- combination of magnetic resonance imaging with transrectal ultrasound (TRUS) to obtain a tissue from a prostate lesion. The combined MRI-TRUS image is used to direct the biopsy needle into the area of the prostate that looked suspicious on MRI.

22. **orgasm**

- OR-gazm
- a climax of sexual stimulation

23. **phimosis**

- fī-MŌ-sīs
- a tightness of the prepuce (foreskin of the penis) that prevents its retraction over the glans penis. It may be congenital or the result of balanitis. Circumcision is the usual treatment.

24. **priapism**

- PRĪ-ǎ-pizm
- persistent, abnormal erection of the penis accompanied by pain and tenderness

25. **prostate cancer**

- PROS-tāt KAN-sēr
- cancer of the prostate gland

26. **puberty**

- PŪ-běrt-ē
- the period during which adolescents develop secondary sex characteristics and become capable of reproduction.

27. **robotic surgery**

- rō-BŎ- tĭk SŪRJ-ě-rē
- use of small surgical instruments attached to a computer and operated by the surgeon from a console several feet from the operating table

28. **sexually transmitted disease (STD)**

- SEKS-ŭ-ǎ-lē trǎns-MĪT-ed diz-ĒZ
- infection spread through sexual contact; also known as sexually transmitted infection (STI)

29. **spermatocele**

- spěr-MĀT-ō-sēl
- distention of the epididymis containing an abnormal cyst-like collection of fluid and sperm cells

30. **sterility**

- stě-RIL-īt-ē (Original Term)
- a condition of being unable to conceive or reproduce the species

31. **sterilization**

- ster-ĭ-lĭ-ZĀ-shŏn
- procedure that prevents pregnancy, either a female's ability to conceive or a male's ability to induce conception

32. **syphilis**

- SIF-ĭ-līs
- a chronic bacterial disease spread primarily through sexual intercourse, but also congenitally by infection of a developing fetus. Rapidly spreads through the body and if left untreated becomes systemic.

33. **testicular cancer**

- tēs-TĪK-ū-lār KAN-sēr
- cancer of the testicle

34. **testicular torsion**

- tēs-TĪK-ū-lār TOR-shŏn
- twisting of the spermatic cord causing decreased blood flow to the testis. Considered a surgical emergency and accompanied by sudden onset of severe scrotal pain.

35. **transurethral**

- trans-ū-RĒ-thrāl
- pertaining to through the urethra

36. **transurethral incision of the prostate gland (TUIP)**

- surgical procedure that widens the urethra by making a few small incisions in the bladder neck and the prostate gland.

37. **transurethral resection of the prostate gland (TURP)**

- surgical removal of pieces of the prostate gland tissue by using an instrument inserted through the urethra.

38. **transurethral microwave thermotherapy (TUMT)**

- treatment that eliminates excess tissue present in benign prostatic hyperplasia by using heat generated by microwave.

39. **trichomoniasis**

- trĭk-ō-mō-NĪ-ă-sĭs
- sexually transmitted disease caused by the one-cell organism *Trichomonas*. Chiefly affects the urinary tract, vagina, or digestive system.

40. **varicocele**

- VAR-ĭō-sēl (Original Term)
- enlarged veins of the spermatic cord, which may cause scrotal swelling

**Activity Source:** Male Reproductive System terms not easily broken down into word parts from *Medical Terminology*. by Grimm et al., licensed under CC BY 4.0. / Some H5P audio re-recorded by Tania Deane and David McCuaig and text version added.



## Pronouncing and Defining Commonly Abbreviated Male Reproductive System Terms

**Practice pronouncing and defining these commonly abbreviated male reproductive system terms:**

### Male Reproductive System Abbreviations

- AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome)
- BPH (benign prostatic hyperplasia, benign prostatic hypertrophy)
- Bx (biopsy)
- DRE (digital rectal examination)
- ED (erectile dysfunction)
- GU (genitourinary)
- HIV (human immunodeficiency virus)
- HoLEP (holmium laser enucleation of the prostate gland)
- HPV (human papillomavirus)
- HSV-2 (herpes simplex virus 2)
- LUTS (lower urinary tract symptoms)
- PSA (prostate-specific antigen)
- PVP (photoselective vapourization of the prostate gland)
- RP (radical prostatectomy)
- STD (sexually transmitted disease)
- STI (sexually transmitted infection)
- TRUS (transrectal ultrasound)
- TSE (testicular self-examination)
- TUIP (transurethral incision of the prostate gland)
- TUMT (transurethral microwave thermotherapy)
- TURP (transurethral resection of the prostate gland)
- VD (venereal disease)

### Reproductive Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) Abbreviations

- AB (Antibiotic)
- CT (Chlamydia)
- GC (Gonorrhea)
- HPV (Human Papillomavirus)
- HSV (Herpes Simplex Virus)

- PID (Pelvic Inflammatory Disease)
- STD (Sexually Transmitted Diseases)
- STI (Sexually Transmitted Infections)

## Sorting Terms

Sort the terms from the word lists above into the following categories:

- **Disease and Disorder** (terms describing any deviation from normal structure and function)
- **Diagnostic** (terms related to process of identifying a disease, condition, or injury from its signs and symptoms)
- **Therapeutic** (terms related to treatment or curing of diseases)
- **Anatomic** (terms related to body structure)

## Male Reproductive System Anatomy

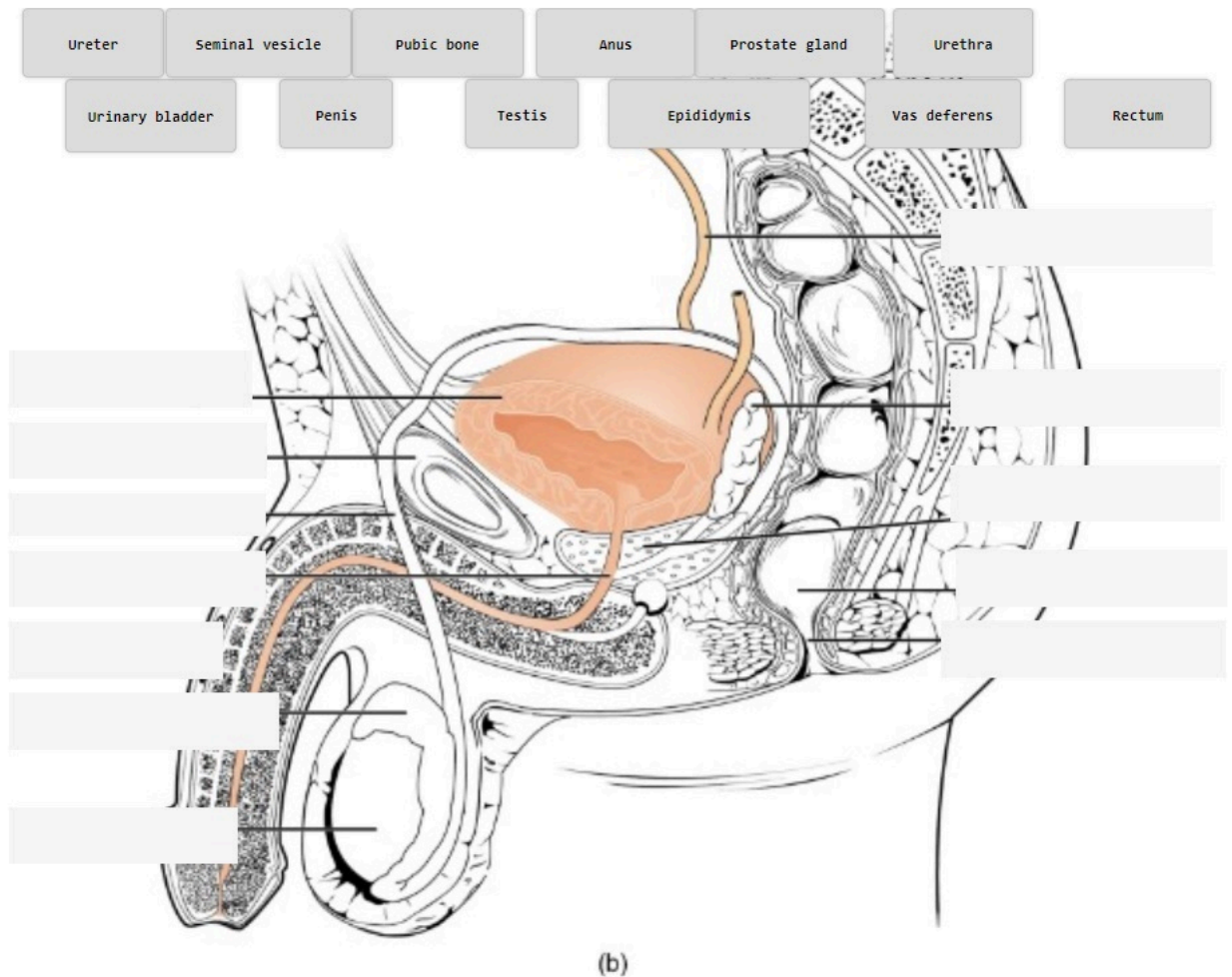
Label the following male reproductive system anatomy:

### Anatomy Labeling Activity (Text Version)

Label the following diagram correctly with words:

- |                    |                    |                  |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Ureter          | 5. Prostate Gland  | 9. Testis        |
| 2. Seminal Vesicle | 6. Urethra         | 10. Epididymis   |
| 3. Pubic Bone      | 7. Urinary Bladder | 11. Vas Deferens |
| 4. Anus            | 8. Penis           | 12. Rectum       |

## Male Reproductive System Anatomy



### Anatomy Labeling Activity Diagram (Text Version)

Detailed anatomical diagram of the male reproductive system from a lateral viewpoint. The diagram highlights the location of key components from top of the diagram is the \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 1]. Then from right to left is the \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 2] followed by the \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 3] which are a pair of glands that secrete fluid making up a substantial portion of seminal fluid. The \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 4] is one of the three bones making up the pelvis. The \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 5] is a carrying vessel that transports sperm from the testes to the urethra. Located at the base of the bladder is \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 6], this gland secretes nourishing fluid for sperm and becomes a component of semen. The \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 7] extends from the urinary bladder and carries the semen towards the penis. The \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 8], the external male sex organ used to inseminate a female during reproduction. The \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 9] is the straight portion of the lower large intestines, and the \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 10] expels fecal matter. Located under the penis is the \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 11] and extending from the testes is a cordlike structure known as the \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 12].

**Check your answers:** <sup>1</sup>

**Activity source:** Male Reproductive System Anatomy by Gisele Tuzon, from *Building a Medical Terminology Foundation* by Kimberlee Carter and Marie Rutherford, licensed under CC BY 4.0./ Text version added.

## Medical Terms in Context

Place the following medical terms in context to complete the scenario below:

### Male Reproductive System Medical Report (Text Version)

Fill in the consultation report with correct words listed below:

- Urethral
- Prostatitis
- Complete
- by mouth
- circumcised

#### MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM – MEDICAL REPORT

PATIENT NAME: George SMITH

AGE: 57

SEX: Male

HISTORY (Hx): George Smith is a 57-year-old male who was referred to the urologist for a vasectomy.

FAMILY HISTORY: Has three living children. Occasional condom use for birth control.

#### PAST HISTORY

1. Herpes Simples Virus-2 (HSV-2) diagnosis (Dx) in 2002 and treated sexually transmitted infection (STI) in 2014.
2. Transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP) in 2019.
3. Current prostate specific antigen (PSA) is 15.6, with a previous result of 4.2.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION/ASSESSMENT: Upon examination, normal male anatomy with \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 1] penis, normal foreskin and one testicle is descended. Leukorrhea is evident from the tip of the urethral os.

Complains of (c/o) urinary retention, nocturia and dysuria. He has had unprotected sexual intercourse four days ago. Digital rectal exam (DRE) indicated \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 2] with proctalgia.

#### DIAGNOSIS (Dx)

1. Urethral swab for gonorrhea/chlamydia (GC/CT).
2. Serology: PSA, \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 3] blood count (CBC).
3. Urine: Urinalysis, GC/CT, culture, and sensitivity (C&S).
4. Sonography for the undescended testicle.

#### MEDICATIONS (Rx)

1. Ceftriaxone 250 mg intramuscular immediately (IM STAT)
2. Azithromycin 1 g \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 4] immediately (po STAT)

#### PRELIMINARY CONCERNS

1. Rising PSA.
2. \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 5] discharge.

3. Undescended.

FOLLOW UP: Call office in 5 days for test results and follow up appointment in 2 weeks to discuss further booking of vasectomy and potential Bx (biopsy) of prostate.

-----  
Steve Fosters, MD, Urology

**Note:** Report samples (H5P and Pressbooks) are to encourage learners to identify correct medical terminology and do not represent the Association for Health Documentation Integrity (AHDI) formatting standards.

**Check your answers:** <sup>2</sup>

**Activity source:** Male Reproduction – Medical Report by Connie Stevens and Heather Scudder, licensed under CC BY 4.0./Text version added.

## Test Your Knowledge

**Test your knowledge by answering the questions below:**

### **Male Reproductive System Glossary Reinforcement Activity (Text Version)**

1. The reproductive organs (testes in men and ovaries in women) that produce gametes and reproductive hormones is called the \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 1].
  - a. Penis
  - b. Semen
  - c. Gonads
2. The transformation of spermatids to spermatozoa during spermatogenesis is called \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 2].
  - a. Spermatogenesis
  - b. Prepuce
  - c. Ductus deferens
3. Glands that secrete a lubricating mucus that cleans and lubricates the urethra prior to and during ejaculation are called \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 3].
  - a. Testes
  - b. Bulbourethral glands

- c. Scrotum
4. A doughnut-shaped gland at the base of the bladder surrounding the urethra and contributing fluid to semen during ejaculation is called the \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 4].
- a. Seminal vesicle
  - b. Epididymis
  - c. Prostate gland
5. Opening in the abdominal wall that connects the testes to the abdominal cavity is called the \_\_\_\_\_[Blank 5].
- a. Inguinal canal
  - b. Sertoli cells
  - c. Gamete

**Check your answers:** <sup>3</sup>

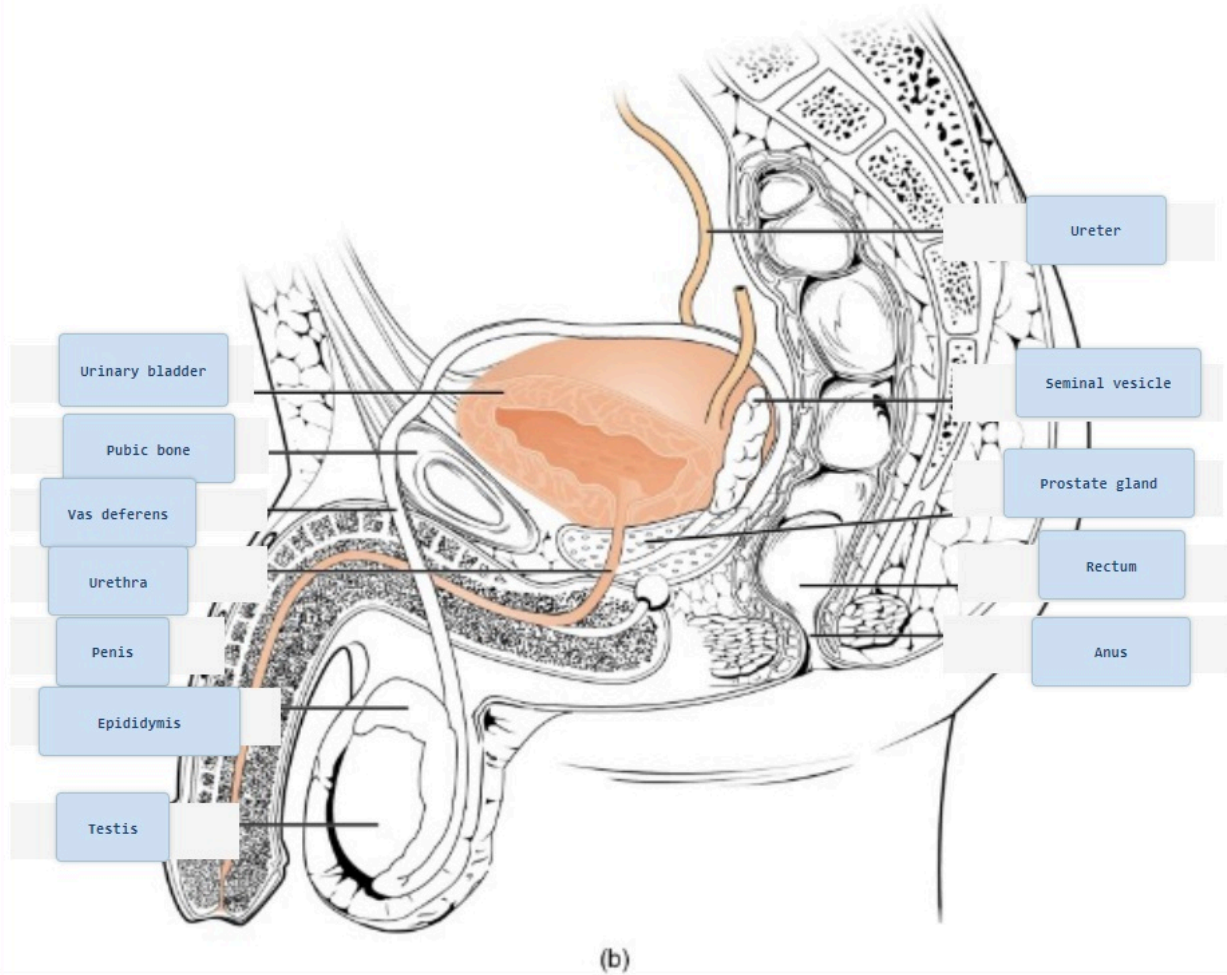
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## Notes

### Male Reproductive System Anatomy



1.

**Check your answer: Anatomy Labeling Activity Diagram (Text Version)** Detailed anatomical diagram of the male reproductive system from a lateral viewpoint. The diagram highlights the location of key components from top of the diagram is the **ureter**. Then from right to left is the **urinary bladder** followed by the **seminal vesicles** which are a pair of glands that secrete fluid making up a substantial portion of seminal fluid. The **pubic bone** is one of the three bones making up the pelvis. The **vas deferens** is a carrying vessel that transports sperm from the testes to the urethra. Located at the base of the bladder is **prostate gland**, this gland secretes nourishing fluid for sperm and becomes a component of semen. The **urethra** extends from the urinary bladder and carries the semen towards the penis. The **penis**, the external male sex organ used to inseminate a female during reproduction. The **rectum** is the straight portion of the lower large intestines, and the **anus** expels fecal matter. Located under the penis is the **testes** and extending from the testes is a cordlike structure known as the **epididymis**.

2. 1. Circumcised, 2. Prostatitis, 3. Complete, 4. By mouth, 5. Urethral

3. 1. Gonads, 2. Spermatogenesis, 3. Bulbourethral glands, 4. Prostate gland, 5. Inguinal Canal



## Male Reproductive System Chapter 6 Worksheet

### Instructions

Work through the chapter and find the meaning for the following prefixes, suffixes, and abbreviations. Add in any that are missing on the worksheet.

### Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefix	Meaning	Suffix	Meaning
a-/an-		-ism	
hyper-		-al	
trans -		-algia	
		-ectomy	
		-ia	
		-itis	
		-lysis	
		-pathy	
		-pexy	
		-plasty	
		-plasia	
		-rrhea	
		-tomy	

### Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
AIDS	
BOO	
BPH	
DRE	
ED	
HIV	
HoLEP	
HPV	
LUTS	
PSA	
PVP	
RP	



<b>STD</b>	
<b>STI</b>	
<b>TRUS</b>	
<b>TUIP</b>	
<b>TUMT</b>	
<b>TURP</b>	

Words easily broken into word parts listed by combining form (root)

## Review of Word Parts

**Please note that sometimes words are made up of word parts but are not translated literally. Several combining forms are shown in bold below. List their meaning from chapter 6.**

### **andr/o**

1. andropathy

### **balan/o**

2. balanitis
3. balanorrhea
4. blanaoplasty

### **epididym/o**

5. epididymitis
6. epididymectomy

### **orch/o**

7. anorchism
8. orchitis

### **orchi/o**

9. orchiepididymitis
10. orchiectomy
11. orchiopexy
12. orchioplasty
13. orchiotomy
14. orchialgia

**orchid/o**

- 15. cryptorchidism
- 16. orchiditis

**prostat/o**

- 17. benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)
- 18. prostatitis
- 19. prostatocystitis
- 20. prostatolith
- 21. prostatolithotomy
- 22. prostaticorrhea
- 23. prostatovesiculitis
- 24. prostatectomy
- 25. prostatocystotomy
- 26. prostatovesiculectomy

**sperm/o**

- 27. aspermia
- 28. oligospermia

**spermat/o**

- 29. spermatolysis

**vas/o**

- 30. vasectomy
- 31. vasovasostomy

**vesicul/o**

- 32. vesiculectomy

**urethr/o**

- 33. transurethral

Words not built from word parts to memorize:

- 34. hydrocele
- 35. varicocele

36. ablation
37. circumcision
38. enucleation
39. hydrocelectomy
40. coitus
41. condom
42. infertility
43. sterilization



## Scenario – Male Reproductive

### Instructions

Read aloud the following paragraph, paying close attention to the correct pronunciation of each medical term. Use the phonetic spelling provided with the term to guide you. At the conclusion of reading the paragraph and using this document, compose a list of the bolded medical terms and translate their correct meaning. Be sure to number each term in your list.

### Scenario:

At the age of 26, Brevin noticed a hard testicular mass and decided to see a physician because his dad found a testicular mass at the age of 40 resulting in an **orchietomy (or-kē-EK-tō-mē)**. During the health history portion of the visit, his physician asked Brevin family and personal health history questions. The physician noted in the chart that Brevin had a **circumcision (sīr-kūm-SIZH-ōn)** at birth, no history of **cryptorchidism (krip-TOR-kīd-izm)** and has not had a **vasectomy (vă-SEK-tō-mē)**. Brevin did discuss with the physician that he and his wife, Becky, had been trying to conceive a child for three years.

After a physical exam, Brevin's physician explained many reasons could be causing the mass in Brevin's testicle. The physician went on to explain that males have a system of ductules emerging posteriorly from their testis that hold sperm during maturation. These ductules form a tangled mass before they become a single coiled duct which is continuous with the **vas deferens (vas DEF-ě-rěnz)**. The physician quickly ruled out **balanitis (bal-ă-NĪT-īs)** or **prostatitis (pros-tă-TĪT-īs)**. The physician decided to rule out any STD's, such as **Chlamydia (klă-MID-ě-ă)** by collecting a swab of fluid from Brevin's urethra. After receiving the negative test results, Brevin's physician prescribed a course of antibiotics to treat Brevin for **epididymitis (ep-ī-did-ī-MĪT-īs)** as pain and swelling are often symptoms.

At Brevin's two-week checkup, his testicular mass was resolved. Since Brevin and Becky have been trying to conceive for several years, the doctor ordered infertility testing. The first step is to determine Brevin's sperm count to rule out **aspermia (ă-SPĚR-mē-ă)** or **oligospermia (ōl-ī-gō-SPĚR-mē-ă)**. Brevin's semen analysis revealed he has a 20% normal sperm count with 8% motility. With simple lifestyle changes such as getting enough exercise and sleep, avoiding excessive alcohol, increasing his Vitamin D and eating more antioxidant-rich foods to increase his testosterone level, Brevin and Becky were able to conceive and are now the proud parents of fraternal twins, Charlie and Cooper.



## (Male Reproductive)

### Abbreviations – Male Reproductive

#### Instructions

Type the abbreviation found in the listing below. Alternatively, the words could also be written out on a plain sheet of paper. Translate the abbreviation and then define the abbreviation in your own words. In the document, be sure to number each abbreviation.

#### Example

**AIDS** acquired immunodeficiency syndrome - chronic immune system suppression caused by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection

#### Abbreviation List:

1. **BPH**
2. **ED**
3. **PSA**
4. **STI**

# Definitions Using Word Parts



(Male Reproductive)

## Definitions Using Word Parts – Male Reproductive

### Instructions

Type the terms from the numbered list found below. For each term keyed, divide the combining form, suffix, and prefix with a slash to show the individual word parts. Then define the term in your own words according to the rules provided in the resource (reading from the suffix, then back to the beginning of the word, then across). Be sure to number each term in your document.

### Example

hepat/itis - inflammation of the liver

Define the following terms by breaking into word parts:

1. Ablation
2. Andropathy
3. Anorchism
4. Aspermia
5. Balanitis
6. Balanoplasty
7. Balanorrhea
8. Bulbourethral
9. Cryptorchidism
10. Epididymal
11. Epididymectomy
12. Epididymitis
13. Oligospermia

14. **Orchialgia**
15. **Orchidectomy**
16. **Orchiopexy**
17. **Orchioplasty**
18. **Prostatectomy**
19. **Prostatitis**
20. **Prostatocystitis**
21. **Prostatolith**
22. **Prostatolithotomy**
23. **Prostatovesiculitis**
24. **Spermatic**
25. **Spermatocoele**
26. **Spermatogenesis**
27. **Spermatolysis**
28. **Testicular**
29. **Transurethral**
30. **Vasectomy**
31. **Vesiculectomy**