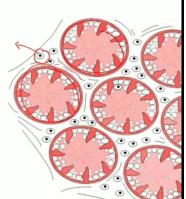


Testes **Ovaries**

Testes

- A pair of small sized, oval shaped, pinkish-coloured primary sex organs of male present in scrotal sacs.
- Each testis is formed of 900 sperm forming seminiferous tubules or crypts.
- Endocrine part- interstitial cells or Leydig's cells scattered in the connective tissue between the sperm producing seminiferous tubules of the testis
- 20% of the testicular mass in the adult.



Interstitial cells or Leydig's cells

Androgens

- Testosterone
- Androsterone
- Epiandrosterone
- Dihydro-epiandrosterone

OH

✓ Normal level in young adult man is about 700 ng per 100 ml.

Functions of testosterone

- Control the growth and development of male secondary sex organs
- Stimulates the development of male secondary sexual characters
- Responsible for the sex urge for a female partner and sexual behaviour.
- Stimulate erythropoiesis
- Stimulates spermatogenesis and maturation of sperms.
- Prevents degenerating changes in the sex organs and thus delays menopause in male.
- Testosterone decrease the growth of a hair on the top of the head so induce the baldness.
- Testosterone is a protein anabolic steroid hormone which increases BMR by 5 to 10%.



Eunuchoidism

- Reduced secondary sex organs and failure of spermatogenesis
- Infantile secondary sexual characters like weak muscles, child like penis and voice, no appearance of facial and pubic hair.

Adiposogenital syndrome or Frohlich syndrome or hypothalamic eunuchoidism

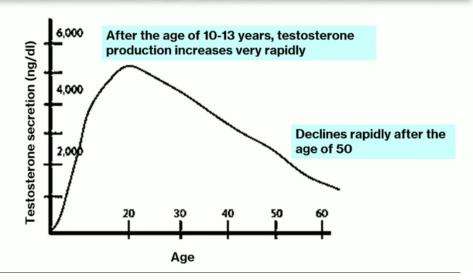
 When hypogonadism is caused by genetic inability of the hypothalamus to secrete gonadotropin releasing hormones, then eunuchoidism is associated with obesity.





- Due to interstitial cell tumours
- Excessive development of sex organs, muscles, all secondary sexual characters and sometimes gynaecomastia.

Relationship between age and testosterone secretion



Feedback control of testosterone secretion

