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PART I.

DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.

L. Beaton

CHAPTER I.

DISEASES OF THE PENIS.

Anatomy.—Anomalies; Double Penis; Absence of Penis.—Injuries, Fracture.—Cutaneous Affections.—Tumors.—Cancer.—Amputation of Penis.—The Prepuce; Circumcision.—Phimosis; Remote Results of Phimosis.—Paraphimosis.—The Glans Penis; Herpes Progenitalis, Balanitis, and Posthitis, Vegetations, Epithelioma.—The Corpora Caverosa; Inflammation, Calcification, Gummy Tumor, Circumscribed Chronic Inflammation.

THE penis is a genital organ. Its urinary function is purely secondary. It is conformed anatomically to subserve the genital function. In the adult it measures, when at rest, from the root of the scrotum to the meatus urinarius, from two and a half to four inches; when erect, from five to seven inches. It consists essentially of three segments—the two corpora cavernosa, lying together like the barrels of a gun, and the corpus spongiosum—like the ramrod—beneath them—the whole surrounded by integument.

THE CORPORA CAVERNOSA arise on either side from the tuberosities and ascending rami of the ischium. They come together under the symphysis pubis, and continue side by side, forming the main bulk of the penis. They terminate anteriorly in a conical extremity, over which the glans penis (the terminal expansion of the corpus spongiosum) fits like a cap. There is no vascular communication between the tissue of the corpora cavernosa and that of the glans penis, nor with that of any part of the corpus spongiosum.

Each corpus cavernosum is surrounded by its own fibrous sheath—tunica albuginea—which, together, are so dense and strong, that they will support the weight of the cadaver without giving way.¹ The

¹ Cruveilhier, "Traité d'Anatomie descriptive," Paris, 1865, vol. ii., part i., p. 386.