

- Poor wound healing and possibly gangrene
- Kidney failure
- Nerve damage

Human reproduction

- Fertilization occurs when a haploid male gamete (sperm) meets a haploid female gamete (egg)
 - Promotes variation
- Hormones play a key role in both the development of sexual dimorphism and the regulation of sexual physiology

Male structure	Function
Testis	Sperm are produced here in small tubes called <i>seminiferous tubules</i>
Epididymis	Where sperm become mature
Scrotum	Sac that holds the testis
Vas deferens	A muscular tube that carries mature sperm from the epididymis to the urethra during an ejaculation
Seminal vesicles	Glands that produce seminal fluid
Prostate gland	Produces much of the seminal fluid including carbohydrates for the sperm
Penis	Organ that becomes erect due to blood engorgement to facilitate ejaculation
Urethra	The tube via which the semen leaves the penis