PHYSIOLOGY ASSIGNMENT

# ABU ANGEL ANONE

## 18/MHS02/006

### NURSING SCIENCE (200L)

**MALE REPRODUCTIVE FUNCTIONS**

Write short notes on the following:

1. Spermatogenesis
2. Testosterone
3. Semen
4. Male Orgasm
5. Male infertility

SPERMATOGENESIS

Spermatogenesis is the process by which haploid spermatozoa develop from germ cells in the seminiferous tubules of the testis. This process starts with the mitotic division of the stem cells located close to the basement membrane of the tubules. These cells are called spermatogonial stem cells.

TESTOSTERONE

Testosterone is the primary male sex hormone and anabolic steroid. In male humans, testosterone plays the key role in the development of male reproductive tissues such as testes and prostrate, as well as promoting secondary characteristics such as increased muscle and bone mass, and the growth of body hair.

SEMEN

Semen, also called seminal fluid, fluid that is emitted from the male reproductive tract and that contains sperm cells, which are capable of fertilizing the female eggs. Semen also contains other liquids, known as seminal plasma, which help to keep the sperm cells viable.

MALE ORGASM

Orgasm refers to a series of muscle contractions in the genital region that is accompanied by sudden release of endorphins. Male orgasm normally accompanies male ejaculation as a result of sexual stimulation, arousal and erection. The male orgasm is a complex experience. The main function of the male orgasm is to ejaculate sperm, although not all men will ejaculate during an orgasm. The hormone testosterone, produced in the testicles, play a central role by enhancing the sexual desire (libido) that leads to arousal, erection, and ultimately orgasm. Low testosterone not only decreases a man’s energy and mood, but also makes him less responsive to sexual stimuli, both physical and mental.

MALE INFERTILITY

Male infertility refers to a male’s inability to cause pregnancy in a fertile female. In humans it accounts for 40 -50% of infertility. It affects approximately 7% of all men. Male infertility is common due to deficiencies in the semen, and semen quality is used as a surrogate measure of male fecundity. More causes of male infertility include: Abdominal sperm production or function due to undescended testicles, genetic defects, health problems such as diabetes, or infections such as chlamydia, gonorrhea, mumps or HIV. Enlarged veins in the testicles (varicocele) also can affects the quality of sperm.