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**Semen**

Semen, also known as **seminal fluid**, is an organic [fluid](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fluid) that contains [spermatozoa](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spermatozoon). It is secreted by the [gonads](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gonad) (sexual glands) and other sexual organs of [male](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Male) or [hermaphroditic](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hermaphrodite) [animals](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Animal) and can [fertilize](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fertilization) the [female](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Female) [ovum](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ovum). In humans, seminal fluid contains several components besides spermatozoa: proteolytic and other enzymes as well as fructose are elements of seminal fluid which promote the survival of spermatozoa, and provide a medium through which they can move or "swim". Semen is produced and originates from the [seminal vesicle](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seminal_vesicle), which is located in the pelvis. The process that results in the discharge of semen is called [*ejaculation*](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ejaculation). Semen is also a form of genetic material. Semen is typically translucent with white, grey or even yellowish tint. Blood in the semen can cause a pink or reddish colour, known as [*hematospermia*](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hematospermia), and may indicate a medical problem which should be evaluated by a doctor if the symptom persists.

After ejaculation, the latter part of the ejaculated semen [coagulates](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coagulation) immediately, forming globules while the earlier part of the ejaculate typically does not After a period typically ranging from 15 – 30 minutes, [prostate-specific antigen](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prostate-specific_antigen) present in the semen causes the decoagulation of the seminal coagulum It is postulated that the initial clotting helps keep the semen in the vagina while [liquefaction](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liquification) frees the sperm to make their journey to the ova.

**Male orgasm**

Although it seems simple enough, the male orgasm is actually a complex process. Men achieve orgasm through a series of steps involving a number of organs, [hormones](https://www.everydayhealth.com/hormones/guide/), blood vessels, and nerves working together. The typical result is ejaculation of fluid that may contain sperm through strong muscle contractions. Although not all men will ejaculate during an orgasm. The hormone testosterone, produced in the testicles, plays a central role by enhancing the sexual desire (libido) that leads to arousal, erection, and ultimately orgasm.

 Orgasm is divided into two parts. The first, known as emission, is the stage where ejaculation is inevitable. This is immediately followed by the second stage, ejaculation, in which strong contractions of the penile muscle, anus, and perineal muscles help propel the semen from the body. During orgasm, the reward center of the brain (specifically the cerebellum, amygdala, nucleus accumbens, and ventral tegmental area) is flooded with neurochemicals, inciting the intense emotional response associated with an orgasm.