AKANIMO EMEM

18/MHS02/026

NURSING SCIENCE

 1. spermatogenesis is the entire process by which spermatogonial stem cells divide and differentiate into sperms. the product of spermatogenesis are the mature male gamates, namely spermatozoa.

* spermatogenesis is divided into 3 phases;

i. spermatocytogenesis

ii. meiosis

iii. spermiogenesis

starting from a self-renewing stem cell pool, male garm cells develop in the seminiferous tubules of the testes throughout life from puberty to old. its takes about 2 months or 64 days to complete, at about the 4th week of development, the primodium of the germ cells arrives the testis area and are dormant until puberty. After series of meiotic cell divisions they grow and undergo gradual changes which transform them into primary spermatocytes. Each primary spermatocyte undergoes the first meiotic cell division-reduction division to form two haploid secondary spermatocytes.

 The secondary spermatocyte undergoes the second meiotic divbision to form hapoid spermatids. The spermatids are then transformed into mature sperms in a process called spermatogenesis. Ehen this is complete the sperm enters the lumen of the seminiferous tubules of the testis, they are then transferred from there to the epididymis, where they are stored and fully matured.

2. SEMEN

semen, also called semial 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. in a sexually matured male sperm cells are produced by the testes, proteolytic and other enzymes as well as fructose, it also contains the spermatozoa. It is secreted by the gonads (sexual glands), it is produced and originates from the seminal vesicle, which is located in the pelvis. Ejaculation is the process involved in the discharge of semen. Semen is also a form of genetic material. Semen is usually translucent with white, grey or even yellowish tint.