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### ASSIGNMENT

#### 1. MALE ORGASM:

Men achieve orgasm through a series of steps involving a number of organs, hormones, blood vessels, and nerve working together. The typical result is ejaculation of fluid that may contain sperm through strong muscle contractions.

The fuel for the process leading to orgasm is testosterone, a hormone produced in steady supply by the testicles. The testicles also make millions of sperm each day, which mature and then are mixed with whitish, protein rich fluids. These fluids nourish and support the sperm so they can live after ejaculation for a limited time. This mixture of fluid and sperm, known as semen, is what is moved through the urethra and out of the penis during orgasm.

Steps that lead to a man successful orgasm include;

- AROUSAL: The man perceives something or someone that prompt sexual interest
- PLATEAU: The Male body prepares for orgasm in this phase, which can last for 30 seconds to 2 mintues.
- ORGASM: It occurs in two phase, emission and ejaculation
- RESOLUTION AND REFRACTION: After ejaculation the penis begins to lose it erection.

Some of the problems men face reaching orgasm are often from psychological factors or problem causes by certain medication, or by neurological or cardiovascular diseases.

#### 2. SEMEN:

Semen also known as SEMINAL FLUIDS, is an organic fluid that contains spermatozoa. It is secreted by the gonads( sexual glands) and other sexual organs of male or hermaphroditic animals and can fertilize the female ovum. In humans seminal fluids contain the several components besides spermatozoa; proteolytic and other enzymes as well as fructose are elements of seminal fluids which promotes the survival of spermatozoa, and provide a medium through which they can move or 'swim'.

Semen is produced and originated from the SEMINAL VESSICLES. which is located in the pelvis. The process that result in the discharge of semen is called EJACULATION. Semen is also a form of genetic material. In animals , semen has been collected form cryoconservation. Cryoconservation of animal genetic resources is a practice that calls for the collection of genetic material in effort for conservation of a particular breed.