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TESTOSTERONE: Testosterone is a hormone found in humans, as well as in other animals. The testicles primarily make testosterone in men. Womens overies also make testosterone, through in much smaller amount.

The production of testosterone starts to increase significantly during puberty, and begins to dip after age 30 or so.

Testosterone is the most often associated with sex drive, and plays a vital role in sperm production. It also affects bone and muscle mass, the way men store fat in the body, and even red blood cell production. A mans testosterone levels can also affect his mood.

TESTOSTERONE IMBALANCES: high or low level of testosterone can lead to dysfunction in the part of the body normally regulated by the hormone

When a man has low testosterone, or hypogonadism, he may experience

1. Redusced sex drive
2. Erectile dysfunction
3. Low sperm count
4. Enlarged or swollen breast tissue

Chronic, or ongoing, low testosterone may lead to osteoporosis, mood swings, reduced energy, and testicular shrinkage

Causes can include:

1. Testicular injury , such as castration
2. Infection of the testicles
3. Medication, such as opiate analgesics
4. Disorders that affect the hormones, such as pituitary tumors or high prolactin levels
5. Chronic diseases, including type 2 diabetes , kidney and liver disease, obesity and HIV/AIDS
6. Genetic diseases, such as klinefelter syndrome, prader-willi syndrome, hemochromatosis, kaliman syndrome and myotonic dystrophy

Too much testosterone, onr the other hand , caqn lead ton the triggering of puberty before the age of ages of 9 years. This condition would mainly affect younger men and is much rarer.

1. In women, however, high testosterone levels can lead to male pattern baldness, a deep voice and menstrual irregulatites, as well as:
2. Growth and swelling of the clitoris
3. Changes in the body shape
4. Reduction in breast size
5. Oily skin
6. Acne
7. Facial hair growth around the body, lips and chin

MALE ORGASM: the following description of the physiological process of male orgasm in the genitals uses the masters and john four-phase model

EXCITEMENT: when a man is stimulated physically or psychologically, he gets an erection. Blood flows into the corpora- the spongy tissue running the length of the penis- causing tissue running the length of the penis- causing the penis to grow in size and become rigid. The testicles are drawn up toward the body as the scrotum tightens.

PLATEAU: as the blood vessels in and around the penis fill with blood, the glands and testicles increase in size . in addition, thigh and buttock muscles tense, blood pressure rises, the pulse quickens, and the rate of breathing increases.

ORGASM: semen- a mixture of sperm(5 percent) and fluid (95 persent)- is forced into the urethra by a series of contractions in the pelvic floor muscle, prostate gland, seminal vesicles, and the vas deferens.

Contractions in the pelvic floor muscles and prostate gland also cause the semen to be forced out of the penis in the process called ejaculation. The average male orgasm last for 10-30 seconds

RESOLUTION: the man now enters a temporary recovery phase where further orgasms are not possible. The is known as the refractory period, and its length varies from person to person. It can last from a few minutes to a few days, and this period generally grows longer as the man ages.

MALE ORGASMIC DISORDERS: also referred to as inhibited male orgasmic disorder involves a persistent and recurrent delay or absence of orgasm following sufficient stimulation.

Male orgasmic disorder can be a lifelong condition or one that is acquired after a period of regular sexual functioning

PREMATURE EJACULATION: ejaculation in men is closely associated with an orgasm. Premature ejaculation is a common sexual complaint, whereby a man ejaculates(and typicsally orgasms) within 1 minutes of penetration, including the moment of penetration itself

It is likely to be caused by a combination of psychological factors such as hormone levels or nerve damage