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Biomedical Engineering

- 1) 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. The mitotic division of these produces two types of cells. Type A cells replenish the stem cells, and type B cells differentiate into primary spermatocytes.
- 2) Testosterone is the primary male sex hormone and anabolic steroid. In male humans, testosterone plays a key role in the development of male reproductive tissues such as testes and prostate, as well as promoting secondary sexual characteristics such as increased bone mass, and the growth of body hair.
- 3) Semen is just one of the many components of semen, though, arguably the most vital. The other elements are there to help aid the 'in getting to its end goal': an egg. These other parts help the sperm by assisting with its mobility, lubrication, and even reducing the resistance of egg to the sperm (yes, eggs fight against the sperm).
- 4) Male Orgasm: Men achieve orgasm through a series of steps involving a number of organs, hormones, blood vessels, and nerves working together. The typical result is the ejection of fluid that may contain sperm through strong muscle contractions.

Male Infertility: Refers to a male's inability to cause pregnancy in a fertile female. In humans it accounts for 40-50% of infertility. Up to 15 percent of couples are infertile, male infertility is due to low sperm production, abnormal sperm function or blockages that prevent the delivery of sperm. Illnesses, injuries, chronic health problems, lifestyle choices and other factors can play a role in causing male infertility.