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MATRIC NO: 18/MHS02/147

COURSE: PHS 212

1. Spermatogenesis.

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.

Synthesis of spermatogenesis .

Spermatogenesis is the process by which haploid spermatozoa develop from germ cells in the seminiferous tubules of the testis. ... The primary spermatocyte divides meiotically (Meiosis I) into two secondary spermatocytes; each secondary spermatocyte divides into two equal haploid spermatids by Meiosis II.

Function of spermatogenesis

 Spermatogenesis produces mature male gametes, commonly called sperm but more specifically known as spermatozoa, which are able to fertilize the counterpart female gamete, the oocyte, during conception to produce a single-celled individual known as a zygote.

Mechanism of action of spermatogenesis

The human reproductive system is a complex set of intertwining factors, many of which are required for sustained fertility. By interrupting even a single one of these required processes, we can find new ways to [create exciting non-hormonal contraceptives for men](https://www.malecontraceptive.org/about-mci/). One process is the creation of sperm, or spermatogenesis.

##### Spermatogenesis is the creation of mature sperm from germ cells. Early-stage germ cells, called spermatagonia, reside in the periphery of seminiferous tubules of the testis. This population contains both stem cells and differentiating spermatogonia, which undergo a series of mitotic divisions to amplify the number of cells. Germ cells then enter meiosis, the second phase of spermatogenesis, and are called spermatocytes.  During meiosis, genetic recombination occurs and spermatocytes undergo two divisions which halves the number of chromosomes present in each cell.

Disorder of spermatogenesis

In most cases, male infertility is clinically diagnosed if semen parameters are reduced. Descriptive diagnoses are “oligozoospermia” (reduced sperm count), “asthenozoospermia” (reduced sperm motility), “teratozoospermia” (reduced percentage of sperm with normal morphology).



1. semen.

It is the male reproductive fluid, containing spermatozoa in suspension.

Semen, also known as seminal fluid, 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.

Secretion of semen.

The seminal vesicles produce a yellowish viscous fluid rich in fructose and other substances that makes up about 70% of human semen. The prostatic secretion, influenced by dihydrotestosterone, is a whitish (sometimes clear), thin fluid containing proteolytic enzymes, citric acid, acid phosphatase and lipids.

Function of semen.

Semen, also called seminal 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.

Mechanism of semen.

During the process of ejaculation, sperm passes through the ejaculatory ducts and mixes with fluids from the seminal vesicles, the prostate, and the bulbourethral glands to form the semen. ... The accessory genital ducts, the seminal vesicle, prostate glands, and the bulbourethral glands, produce most of the seminal fluid.

Disorder of semen.

 Sperm disorders include defects in quality or quantity of sperm produced and defects in sperm emission. Diagnosis is by semen and genetic testing. The most effective treatment is usually in vitro fertilization via intracytoplasmic sperm injection.

