



Sexual Dysfunction in Male Albino Rats

Kupozulu Swuro¹, Bilal Ahmad Wani² and Khursheed Ahmad Wani³

¹Department of Petroleum Technology, ITM University Gwalior (M.P.), India

²Department of Zoology, Govt. Higher Secondary School, Litter (J&K), India

³Department of Environmental Science, Govt. Degree College, Bijbehara (J&K), India

(Corresponding author: Khursheed Ahmad Wani)

(Published by Research Trend, Website: www.biobulletin.com)

(Received 15 March 2021; Accepted 29 April 2021)

EDITORIAL NOTE

Infertility is one of the major health problems in couples' lives; approximately 30% of couple's infertilities are due to male factors. In the last few years, a marked decrease in the quality of semen has been reported. Several conditions can interfere with spermatogenesis and reduce sperm quality and production. Many factors such as drug treatment, chemotherapy, toxins, air pollution, and insufficient vitamin intake may have harmful effects on spermatogenesis and the normal production of sperm. Loss of interest in sex or problems with sexual arousal makes most individuals experience and express discomfort in their sexual behavior. Such concerns or changes may arise from an illness or disability, medication or surgical procedure, changes accompanying the aging process, relationship difficulties performance anxiety, or a combination of any of these factors. There are three basic types of sexual dysfunction; disorders of desire - takes the form of inadequate sexual desire (libido) in both sexes; disorders of excitement (or arousal) in men, impotence; disorders of orgasm, includes difficulty achieving orgasm in both men and women but more common among men. Both male and female libido sexual responsiveness requires the brain and the genitals to be supplied with adequate levels of testosterone androgens, such as testosterone, are a major component of libido. The effects of age serve as an excellent illustration of the complex interplay between physical and physiological determinants of human sexuality. Vascular diseases can impair human

sexual response. Hypertension does not directly affect erection; however, many forms of antihypertensive medication cause impotence in many patients by impairing the neurovascular reflexes. Local thrombotic disease, such as thrombotic obstruction of the aortic bifurcation, interferes with the blood supply of the penis and cause impotence. Sexual relationships are among the most important social and biological relationships in human life. Male sexual dysfunction (MSD) affects not only sexual relationships, but also overall quality of life. MSD includes erectile dysfunction (ED), ejaculation dysfunction, and hypogonadism, and represents a serious public health problem. ED and premature ejaculation (PE) are the two most prevalent male sexual complaints. ED, sometimes called "impotence", is the repeated inability to get or maintain a firm enough erection to allow sexual intercourse. It often has multiple underlying causes, and it has been estimated that around 1 in 10 men will experience recurring impotence problems at some point in their lives. Although ED does not affect life expectancy, it can have a significant negative impact on an individual's wellbeing and quality of life. PE is the most common sexual dysfunction among young men worldwide, with a prevalence of more than 20%, and is characterized by a short latency time and a lack of control over ejaculation. In men suffering from PE, not only is the latency to ejaculation typically very short (e.g., 1 or 2 min or less), but the man's perceived control of latency and the timing of ejaculation are low or absent. Taking in to consideration the above mentioned

circumstances, we screened some of the plants from these vast taxa so as to estimate their aphrodisiac properties in male rats. People inhabiting rural and tribal areas are using these drugs since ancient time.

Unfortunately majority of those time tested drugs lack the much needed scientific basis. Thus, the present work was a step towards establishing scientific basis of some of these medicinal floras so as to overcome the challenges imposed by the beginning of new millennium.

Such traditional knowledge form is present in two tribal's dominating areas of Maharashtra; one is Amravati district and second is Yavatmal district.

The Amravati district of Maharashtra lies in close vicinity of Satpuda Mountains. The Melghat region and Satpuda Mountains of Amravati district are known for their rich flora. Some tribals of this region like Gawali, Halbi, Gond, Korku, Nihal and Wanjari have been using various plants for sexual dysfunctioning. In Yavatmal district there are three forest divisions Yavatmal, Pusad and Pandharkawda which are rich in medicinal plants. Some tribals like Gond, Kolam, Pradhan, Lohar and Banjara of the area have been using various plants and their parts as medicine to check the erectile disorders.