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Si bien puede parecer un tema incómodo o incluso tabú, la realidad es que muchas personas se han preguntado en algún momento qué sucede si les cae esperma en el ojo. Aunque la situación puede ser incómoda, es importante conocer las posibles consecuencias para tomar medidas preventivas y proteger nuestra salud ocular. En esta ocasión, te explicaremos qué sucede cuando el esperma entra en contacto con los ojos y cuáles son las consecuencias más comunes que se presentan. ¡Sigue leyendo para descubrirlo! Índice Es común escuchar la expresión "me entró esperma en el ojo" en situaciones de intimidad sexual, y muchas personas se preguntan qué sucede exactamente cuando esto ocurre. Lo primero que hay que tener en cuenta es que el esperma es una sustancia corporal y, como tal, puede contener bacterias y virus. Si el esperma entra en contacto con el ojo, puede causar una irritación significativa, así como una posible infección ocular. Además, el esperma es una sustancia altamente alcalina, lo que significa que puede causar una reacción química en el ojo, causando enrojecimiento, ardor y dolor. En general, es importante tomar medidas preventivas para evitar que el esperma entre en contacto con el ojo. Si esto ocurre, es necesario lavar el ojo con agua tibia y limpiar cuidadosamente cualquier resto de esperma. Hay muchos mitos y leyendas urbanas sobre los efectos que puede tener el esperma en diferentes partes del cuerpo. Uno de los más comunes es el de si es peligroso que entre en contacto con los ojos. En realidad, el esperma no es peligroso para los ojos, pero sí puede causar algunas molestias temporales. La razón de esto es que el esperma es ligeramente alcalino, mientras que los ojos tienen un pH neutro. Cuando el esperma entra en contacto con los ojos, puede causar una sensación de ardor o picazón, pero esto suele desaparecer después de unos minutos. Además, el contacto del esperma con los ojos también puede provocar una reacción alérgica en algunas personas. Esto puede causar hinchazón, enrojecimiento y picazón en los ojos, pero también suele desaparecer después de un tiempo. ¿Cómo tratar la irritación ocular causada por el esperma? La irritación ocular causada por el esperma es un problema común que afecta a muchas personas. Aunque puede ser incómodo y molesto, por lo general no es peligroso y puede ser tratado fácilmente en casa. El primer paso para tratar la irritación ocular es lavar los ojos con agua fresca y limpia. Esto ayudará a eliminar cualquier residuo de esperma que pueda estar causando la irritación. Si la irritación persiste, se pueden utilizar gotas lubricantes o lágrimas artificiales para aliviar la sequedad y la picazón en los ojos. Estas gotas se pueden comprar en la mayoría de las farmacias sin receta médica. Es importante evitar frotar los ojos, ya que esto puede empeorar la irritación y causar más daño. Además, se debe evitar el uso de maquillaje en los ojos durante al menos 24 horas después de experimentar la irritación. Si la irritación ocular persiste durante más de unos pocos días o si se experimenta dolor o visión borrosa, se debe buscar atención médica inmediata. El contacto del esperma con los ojos puede ser muy molesto e incluso doloroso. Aunque es poco común, puede suceder durante el sexo oral o durante la actividad sexual en general. Aquí te presentamos algunos consejos para prevenir que esto suceda: Usa preservativo: Es una forma efectiva de prevenir el contacto directo del esperma con los ojos. Comunica tus preferencias a tu pareja: Si no te sientes cómodo o incómodo con ciertas prácticas sexuales, es importante que lo comuniques a tu pareja. Evita el contacto directo: Si estás realizando sexo oral, evita que el semen entre en contacto directo con tus ojos. Puedes pedirle a tu pareja que eyacule en otro lugar. Lávate las manos: Si manipulas el semen con tus manos, es importante que laves bien tus manos antes de tocarte los ojos. Evita la fricción: Durante la actividad sexual, evita la fricción excesiva para prevenir que el semen salpique hacia tus ojos. Es importante recordar que el contacto del esperma con los ojos no solo puede ser molesto, sino que también puede causar infecciones oculares. Por lo tanto, es importante tomar medidas de precaución para prevenir que esto suceda. ¿Conoces algún otro consejo para prevenir el contacto del esperma con los ojos? ¡Compártelo en los comentarios! Esperamos que este artículo te haya sido útil y te haya dado la información necesaria sobre las posibles consecuencias si te cae esperma en el ojo. Recuerda siempre tomar las precauciones necesarias para evitar situaciones incómodas o peligrosas. Relacionado: Morcilla asada en el embarazo: Es seguro comerla¡Nos vemos en el próximo artículo! A lo mejor te has hecho en alguna ocasión la pregunta de si el semen es perjudicial para los ojos si te cae en ellos. Te explicamos la verdad.Quizá te hayas hecho esta pregunta más de una vez pero te da vergüenza encontrar la respuesta. En ocasiones hablar sobre las relaciones sexuales, exactamente de los fluidos corporales puede dar algo de vergüenza. Pero el sexo es lo más natural que existe en la vida. Los seres humanos tenemos la oportunidad de disfrutar del sexo, con placer pudiendo gozar de las relaciones sexuales sin que el fin sea únicamente reproductivo.¿Hay mejor regalo que mantener relaciones sexuales con tu pareja y disfrutar del placer que proporcionan algunas prácticas? Pero quizá, alguna vez te has preguntado qué ocurriría si te cae semen en los ojos: ¿Es corrosivo? ¿Podría afectar a tu visión? En algunas prácticas sexuales es posible que el semen caiga en los ojos y por eso, nunca está de más saber algunos datos sobre qué podría ocurrir si te cae semen en los ojos.Cómo puede ocurrir Es posible que estés realizando sexo oral a tu pareja y que él esté a punto de llegar al orgasmo, entonces, si es amable es posible que te avise y que te dé tiempo de apartarte antes de que te manche por completo. Pero a pesar de que te prometió que no te entraría en los ojos, sale con tanta fuerza que es inevitable que algo de semen te caiga en los ojos.Hay que tener cuidado si cae semen en los ojos porque puede ser muy molestoEl hecho es que el semen no es algo habitual que caiga en el ojo de las personas, ya sea con juegos sexuales o durante la masturbación privada en los hombres. Cuando el semen entra en los ojos es porque ha habido un accidente y puedes asustarte bastante si te ocurre. Quizá, si te ha entrado semen en los ojos te preocupes si en el futuro tendrás problemas de vista o no. Pero el tema se puede poner más serio si el ojo se empieza a poner rojo o empieza a sentir dolor, si así ocurre deberás ir a tu médico aunque te dé algo de vergüenza explicarle por qué tienes el ojo de ese modo. Qué debes hacer si te entra semen en el ojoSi te entra semen en el ojo lo primero que deberás hacer es no asustarte. No eres la primera ni la última persona en el mundo al que le ha entrado semen en el ojo. No te va a causar ceguera ni problemas a largo plazo, pero tendrás que tomar algunas medidas para que las molestias después sean mínimas. Enjuaga el ojo con agua tibia Lo primero que deberás hacer -y mejor si lo haces rápido-, será enjuagar tu ojo con agua limpia y tibia -no lo hagas con agua fría ni caliente-. El semen se puede volver grumoso con agua fría o caliente y esto podría causar irritación, dolor, enrojecimiento, ardor y escozor en todo el ojo afectado.Si no quieres que te caiga semen en los ojos pídele a tu pareja que te avise cuando vaya a eyacular Evita la irritación adicional Es posible que te quieras tocar con las manos pero evítalo a toda costa. Si tienes las manos sucias solo conseguirás irritar más la zona del ojo. Si normalmente usas lentes de contacto, es posible que debas quitártelas y ponerte las gafas durante un tiempo hasta que tengas el ojo nuevamente en condiciones y con buena salud. Hay personas que usan gotas para los ojos para reducir la irritación más rápidamente. Intenta no frotar los ojos, ya que solo causarías más irritación.Ten en cuenta tu saludDebes saber que a través de los fluidos corporales, incluido el semen, se pueden transmitir infecciones (incluyendo el VIH). Si el semen se mete en los ojos podrías contagiarte de algunas enfermedades que pueden ser transmitidas a través de las relaciones sexuales. Además, es posible que infecciones de transmisión sexual como la clamidia, la gonorrea y otros se propaguen en la separación de las pestañas si te cae semen en los ojos, algo que podría causarte una grave inflamación en los ojos, picazón y secreción en los ojos, incluso hay casos más graves que pueden derivar en una ulceración de la córnea. Estos problemas pueden ser tratados por un oftalmólogo. Si no estás seguro de que tu pareja pueda tener buena salud, pídele que se haga pruebas de enfermedades de transmisión sexual. Para estar seguro de tu propio estado, puedes ir a tu médico y decirle que se te metió semen en el ojo, así podrás hacerle preguntas sobre posibles pruebas o consideraciones sanitarias que puedan ser adecuadas para tu caso en concreto y para poder garantizar su salud personal. Emplea colirio para que se te pase la irritaciónAdemás, si te das cuenta de que tu ojo sigue irritado, será importante que acudas a tu médico de urgencia para que pueda tratarlo y poder pensar en algún tratamiento que te alivie el malestar. Piensa en el futuroUna vez que te ocurra el que te caiga semen en los ojos, te puedo asegurar que para el futuro querrás que nunca más te pase. Si nunca te ha pasado, te aconsejo que después de leer este artículo y de estar advertido/a, es mejor que tomes precauciones para que en tus relaciones sexuales no haya la probabilidad de que te caiga semen en los ojos. Aunque es cierto que es difícil que un hombre eyacule de manera precisa, puedes cerrar los ojos mientras tu pareja descarga en tu cara o simplemente dile que no te gusta que lo haga en tu rostro y buscar otras formas de excitación sexual al llegar al clímax. Incluso de éste modo podría haber riesgo de que caiga semen en tus ojos, por eso, pide a tu pareja que cuando le quede apenas nada para eyacular te haga una señal o te lo diga para que tengas tiempo para cerrar los ojos o apartar tu cara de la dirección hacia donde saldrá el semen disparado.¿Alguna vez te ha caído semen en los ojos? Cuéntanos tu experiencia. Recuerda que el hecho de que te caiga semen en los ojos puede ser peligroso para tu salud porque estarías en riesgo de contraer enfermedades de transmisión sexual y además, puedes tener problemas visuales de forma temporal a causa de la inflamación, escozor y picazón que sentirás en tus ojos afectados por el semen. Reproductive biofluid of male or hermaphroditic animals Not to be confused with Sperm or Pre-ejaculate. For other uses, see Semen (disambiguation). "Man milk" redirects here. For Production of milk in male mammals, see Male lactation. Spermatozoa, in this case human, are a primary component in normal semen, and the agents of fertilization of female ova. Semen, also known as seminal fluid, is a bodily fluid that contains spermatozoa which is secreted by the male gonads (sexual glands) and other sexual organs of male or hermaphroditic animals. In humans and placental mammals, seminal fluid is ejaculated through the penis and contains proteolytic and other enzymes as well as fructose, which promote the survival of spermatozoa and provide a medium through which they can move or "swim" from the vagina into the uterus to fertilize the female ovum and form a zygote. Semen is collected from animals for artificial insemination or cryoconservation of genetic material. Cryoconservation of animal genetic resources is a practice that calls for the collection of semen in efforts for conservation of a particular breed. Depending on the species, spermatozoa can fertilize ova externally or internally. In external fertilization, the spermatozoa fertilize the ova directly, outside of the female's sexual organs. Female fish, for example, spawn ova into their aquatic environment, where they are fertilized by the semen of the male fish. Internal fertilization occurs inside the female's sexual organs after a male inseminates a female through copulation. In most vertebrates, including amphibians, reptiles, birds and monotreme mammals, copulation is achieved through the physical mating of the cloaca of the male and female.[1] In marsupial and placental mammals, copulation occurs through the vagina.[2][3] In macropods, semen coagulates and forms a mating plug in the vagina after copulation.[2][4] 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 seminal vesicles produce a yellowish viscous fluid rich in fructose and other substances that makes up about 70% of human semen.[5] The prostatic secretion, influenced by dihydrotestosterone, is a whitish (sometimes clear), thin fluid containing proteolytic enzymes, citric acid, acid phosphatase and lipids.[5] The bulbourethral glands secrete a clear secretion into the lumen of the urethra to lubricate it.[6] Sertoli cells, which nurture and support developing spermatocytes, secrete a fluid into seminiferous tubules that helps transport sperm to the genital ducts. The ductuli efferentes possess cuboidal cells with microvilli and lysosomal granules that modify the ductal fluid by reabsorbing some fluid. Once the semen enters the ductus epididymis the principal cells, which contain pinocytotic vessels indicating fluid reabsorption, secrete glycerophosphocholine which most likely inhibits premature capacitation. The accessory genital ducts, the seminal vesicle, prostate glands, and the bulbourethral glands, produce most of the seminal fluid. Seminal plasma of humans contains a complex range of organic and inorganic constituents. The seminal plasma provides a nutritive and protective medium for the spermatozoa during their journey through the female reproductive tract. The normal environment of the vagina is a hostile one (cf. sexual conflict) for sperm cells, as it is very acidic (from the native microflora producing lactic acid), viscous, and patrolled by immune cells. The components in the seminal plasma attempt to compensate for this hostile environment. Basic amines such as putrescine, spermine, spermidine and cadaverine are responsible for the smell and flavor of semen. These alkaline bases counteract and buffer the acidic environment of the vaginal canal, and protect DNA inside the sperm from acidic denaturation. The components and contributions of semen are as follows: Gland(s) Approximate fraction Description testes 2–5% Approximately 200 million to 500 million spermatozoa (also called sperm or spermatozoans), produced in the testes, are released per ejaculation. If a man has undergone a vasectomy, he will have no sperm in the ejaculate. seminal vesicles 65–75% Amino acids, citrate, enzymes, flavins, fructose (2–5 mg per mL semen,[7] the main energy source of sperm cells, which rely entirely on sugars from the seminal plasma for energy), phosphorylcholine, prostaglandins (involved in suppressing an immune response by the female against the foreign semen), proteins, vitamin C. prostate 25–30% Acid phosphatase, citric acid, fibrinolysin, prostate specific antigen, proteolytic enzymes, zinc. (The zinc level is about 135±40 μg/mL for healthy men.[8] Zinc serves to help to stabilize the DNA-containing chromatin in the sperm cells. A zinc deficiency may result in lowered fertility because of increased sperm fragility. Zinc deficiency can also adversely affect spermatogenesis.) bulbourethral glands < 1% Galactose, mucus (serve to increase the mobility of sperm cells in the vagina and cervix by creating a less viscous channel for the sperm cells to swim through, and preventing their diffusion out of the semen. Contributes to the cohesive jelly-like texture of semen), pre-ejaculate, sialic acid. A 1992 World Health Organization report described normal human semen as having a volume of 2 mL or greater, pH of 7.2 to 8.0, sperm concentration of 20×106 spermatozoa/mL or more, sperm count of 40×106 spermatozoa per ejaculate or more, and motility of 50% or more with forward progression (categories a and b) of 25% or more with rapid progression (category a) within 60 minutes of ejaculation.[9] A 2005 review of the literature found that the average reported physical and chemical properties of human semen were as follows:[10] Property Per 100 mL In average volume (3.4 mL) Calcium (mg) 27.6 0.938 Chloride (mg) 142 4.83 Citrate (mg) 528 18.0 Fructose (mg) 272 9.25 Glucose (mg) 102 3.47 Lactic acid (mg) 62 2.11 Magnesium (mg) 11 0.374 Potassium (mg) 109 3.71 Protein (mg) 5,040 171 Sodium (mg) 300 10.2 Urea (mg) 45 1.53 Zinc (mg) 16.5 0.561 Buffering capacity (β) 25 Osmolarity (mOsm) 354 pH 7.7 Viscosity (cP) 3–7 Volume (mL) 3.4 Values for average volume have been calculated and rounded to three significant figures. All other values are those given in the review. Human semen in a Petri dish Semen is typically translucent with white, grey or even yellowish tint. Blood in the semen can cause a pink or reddish colour, known as hematospermia, and may indicate a medical problem which should be evaluated by a doctor if the symptom persists.[11] After ejaculation, the latter part of the ejaculated semen coagulates immediately,[12] forming globules,[13] while the earlier part of the ejaculate typically does not.[14] After a period typically ranging from 15 to 30 minutes, prostate-specific antigen present in the semen causes the decoagulation of the seminal coagulum.[15] It is postulated that the initial clotting helps keep the semen in the vagina,[12] while liquefaction frees the sperm to make their journey to the ova.[12] A 2005 review found that the average reported viscosity of human semen in the literature was 3–7 centipoises (cP), or, equivalently, millipascal-seconds (mPa·s).[10] Main article: Semen qualitySemen quality is a measure of the ability of semen to accomplish fertilization. Thus, it is a measure of fertility in a man. It is the sperm in the semen that is the fertile component, and therefore semen quality involves both sperm quantity and sperm quality.[16] The volume of semen ejaculate varies but is generally about 1 teaspoonful or less. A review of 30 studies concluded that the average was around 3.4 milliliters (mL), with some studies finding amounts as high as 5.0 mL or as low as 2.3 mL.[10] In a study with Swedish and Danish men, a prolonged interval between ejaculations caused an increase in the sperm count in the semen but not an increase in the semen volume.[17] Semen can be stored in diluents such as the Illini Variable Temperature (IVT) diluent, which have been reported to be able to preserve high fertility of semen for over seven days.[18] The IVT diluent is composed of several salts, sugars and antibacterial agents and gassed with CO_2.[18] Semen cryopreservation can be used for far longer storage durations. For human sperm, the longest reported successful storage with this method is 21 years.[19] Semen can transmit many sexually transmitted infections and pathogens, including viruses like HIV[20] and Ebola.[21] Swallowing semen carries no additional risk other than those inherent in fellatio. This includes transmission risk for sexually transmitted infections such as human papillomavirus or herpes, especially for people with bleeding gums, gingivitis or open sores.[22][23] Viruses in semen survive for a long time once outside the body.[24][25][26] Main article: Hematospermia The presence of blood in semen or hematospermia may be undetectable (it can only be seen microscopically) or visible in the fluid. Its cause could be the result of inflammation, infection, blockage, or injury of the male reproductive tract or a problem within the urethra, testicles, epididymis or prostate. It usually clears up without treatment, or with antibiotics, but if persistent further semen analysis and other urogenital system tests might be needed to find out the cause. In rare circumstances, humans can develop an allergy to semen, called human seminal plasma sensitivity. It appears as a typical localized or systemic allergic response upon contact with seminal fluid. There is no one protein in semen responsible for the reaction. Symptoms can appear after first intercourse or after subsequent intercourse. A semen allergy can be distinguished from a latex allergy by determining if the symptoms disappear with use of a condom. Desensitization treatments are often very successful.[27][28] Among numerous species in the animal kingdom, females may benefit from absorbing nutrients and proteins from seminal fluid for food, antiviral and antibacterial properties, and enhanced fertilisation. In humans, seminal fluid provides anti-viral activity towards herpes simplex virus and can transfer anti-microbial peptides cathelicidin and lactoferrin. In birds and mammals, mutalistic bacteria such as Lactobacillus have been detected in fluid transferral.[20] A study on the effect of semen in male-to-female transmission of HIV, in both humans and non-human primates (rhesus macaques), noted that regular intravaginal exposure to a healthy male's semen modulates the microenvironment in the female reproductive tract (FRT), and, paradoxically, improves the resistance in females against acquiring HIV by activating their bodies anti-HIV mechanisms.[29] Qigong and Chinese medicine place huge emphasis on a form of energy called 精 (pinyin: jīng, also a morpheme denoting "essence" or "spirit")[30][31] – which one attempts to develop and accumulate. "Jing" is sexual energy and is considered to dissipate with ejaculation, so masturbation is considered "energy suicide" amongst those who practice this art. According to Qigong theory, energy from many pathways/meridians becomes diverted and transfers itself to the sexual organs during sexual excitement. The ensuing orgasm and ejaculation will then finally expel the energy from the system completely. The Chinese proverb 一滴精，十滴血 (pinyin: yì dī jīng, shí dī xuè, literally: a drop of semen is equal to ten drops of blood) illustrates this point. The scientific term for semen in Chinese is 精液 (pinyin: jīng yè, literally: fluid of essence/jing) and the term for sperm is 精子 (pinyin: jīng zǐ, literally: basic element of essence/jing), two modern terms with classical referents. The Upanishads, principal scriptures of Hinduism, propound a creation theory wherein the supreme self transmutes itself to become the creation by exerting tremendous effort and strenuous labor (śrama), which is enabled on by tapas or "heat", considered as the most important element in the entire creation process.[32] The word tapas, in sanskrit literature, is understood as a reference to the sexual heat or warmth that incubates the birth of life.[33] The root word tapas was commonly used for descriptions of sexual desire and love.[34] The word kama (desire) was homologized with tapas (heat) to explain the emotions and energy that leads to intercourse.[35][36] The connection between bodily heat (tapas) and sexual desire (kama) is not just metaphorical but is found to be rooted in physiology, "All adolescent and fertile adults are hot."[37]:126 The internal bodily heat, apart from being present inherently in certain body types (thinness more heat), is generated by processes such as "menstruation, childbirth, consumption of hot food, sexual desire" and certain emotions like anger and jealousy.[37]:126 While heat is regarded as necessary to sustain life, with complete coldness corresponding to death, excessive bodily heat is "undesirable and dangerous" as it causes the body to deteriorate by internal consumption. A state of "relative coolness" is considered ideal.[37]:126 Women, in general, are deemed as relatively more hotter than men, partly due to menstruation and pregnancies, which result in higher concentrations of blood to the womb. Menstruation, in particular is considered as extremely heating, a process likened to "boiling over" and is sought to be alleviated by acts such as menstrual seclusion, and oiling-bathing of the menstruating women, apart from rituals.[37]:126 In the Indian state of Kerala, a ritual conducted for virgin girls was talikettukalyanam, wherein the girls are wedded to a boy or a man in a mock-marriage and after consummating are separated without any claims on each other.[37]:127 In sexually matured females, menstruation and unfulfilled sexual desire is believed to boil over their blood, with the heat making them violent and maniacal unless they are regularly cooled down by man's semen, which, is considered to be an extremely cooling substance.[37]:127 Though excessive heat in a woman is synonymous with "shakti and latent fertility", it is potentially dangerous and must be restrained, lessened and transmuted. This is sought to be achieved by "binding", wherein women wear tight upper clothing, bangles and necklaces; and "sealing the body" in oil baths and herbal powders; and through regular sexual intercourse. A woman is said to be really cool only after childbirth and had breast-feed her baby.[37]:126 Men, too, overheat in absence of regular ejaculation and can become a danger.[37]:127 In men, the semen heats up gradually and if not ejaculated, should be channelled through the kundalini by means of demanding yogic practices.[37]:127 Hindu men have an ascetic/erotic conundrum as they believe abstinence yields power, as well as in satisfying their desires as a necessity.[37]:115 Morris Carstairs, in a report on culture and personality study, stated that Indian men who are seemingly healthy are preoccupied with real or imagined Spermatorrhea, with the belief that semen is not easily formed and "it takes 40 days, and 40 drops of blood, to make one drop of semen". He observed that when sexual behaviours are restricted, sexual incontinence follows with resultant guilt.[37]:115 In females, the corresponding fear of loss of sexual fluids is found in anxieties over vaginal discharge (sravam), which is believed to be a cooling body lubricant but whose loss leaves them "overheated and disarticulated, in a state of disease."[37]:117–118 Anxiety about loss of sexual fluids is caused from a misdiagnosis of sexual guilt, instead of correcting the psyche of a person the focus is shifted onto the substance (semen, sravam), resulting in subsequent pathologization.:115[37] In Ayurveda, the term generally used for both male semen and female egg cell is Shukra. People with healthy shukra appear stronger and confident, with eyes and skin that seem lustrous. Those who lack higher shukra appear exhausted and lackluster, while also struggling in creative endeavours. Drinking lots of Water and proper digestion of highly nourishing foods (milk, ghee, nuts) yield healthy shukra.[38] Charaka states brahmacharya (abstinence), proper diet, and rest/sleep as the three pillars of life. Indulgence in sexual activity is healthy for stronger individuals, but in weaker people it weakens them further, and is sought to be alleviated by abstinence as it restores shukra, which is always produced as a result of the digestion of food one eats.[38] Ayurveda makes no preference for a celibate or monastic lifestyle, nor does it stress on morality being a part of human sexuality. The health of an individual's shukra and their dharma decides the degree of their sexual activity; for a householder sexual expression is common, while it is not so for a renunciate monk.[38] In Ancient Greece, Aristotle remarked on the importance of semen: "For Aristotle, semen is the residue derived from nourishment, that is of blood, that has been highly concocted to the optimum temperature and substance. This can only be emitted by the male as only the male, by nature of his very being, has the requisite heat to concoct blood into semen."[39] According to Aristotle, there is a direct connection between food and semen: "Sperms are the excretion of our food, or to put it more clearly, as the most perfect component of our food."[40] The connection between food and physical growth, on the one hand, and semen, on the other, allows Aristotle to warn against "engag[ing] in sexual activity at too early an age ... [since] this will affect the growth of their bodies. Nourishment that would otherwise make the body grow is diverted to the production of semen. Aristotle is saying that at this stage the body is still growing; it is best for sexual activity to begin when its growth is 'no longer abundant', for when the body is more or less at full height, the transformation of nourishment into semen does not drain the body of needed material."[41] Additionally, "Aristotle tells us that the region round the eyes was the region of the head most fruitful of seed ("most seedy" σπερματικώτατος), pointing to generally recognised effects upon the eyes of sexual indulgence and to practices which imply that seed comes from liquid in the region of the eyes."[42] This may be explained by the belief of the Pythagoreans that "semen is a drop of the brain [τὸ δε σπέρμα εἶναι σταγόνα ἐγκέφαλου]."[43] Greek Stoic philosophy conceived of the Logos spermatikos ("seminal word") as the principle of active reason that fecundated passive matter.[44] The Jewish philosopher Philo similarly spoke in sexual terms of the Logos as the masculine principle of reason that sowed seeds of virtue in the feminine soul.[45] The Christian Platonist Clement of Alexandria likened the Logos to physical blood[46] as the "substance of the soul",[47] and noted that some held "that the animal semen is substantially foam of its blood".[48] Clement reflected an early Christian view that "the seed ought not be wasted nor scattered thoughtlessly nor sown in a way it cannot grow."[49] Women were believed to have their own version, which was stored in the womb and released during climax. Retention was believed to cause female hysteria.[50] In ancient Greek religion as a whole, semen is considered a form of miasma, and ritual purification was to be practised after its discharge.[51] In some pre-industrial societies, semen and other body fluids were revered because they were believed to be magical. Blood is an example of such a fluid, but semen was also widely believed to be of supernatural origin and effect and was, as a result, considered holy or sacred. The ancient Sumerians believed that semen was "a divine substance, endowed on humanity by Enki", the god of water.[52]:28[53] The semen of a god was believed to have magical generative powers.[52]:49 In Sumerian mythology, when Enki's seed was planted in the ground, it caused the spontaneous growth of eight previously nonexistent plants.[52]:49[54] Enki was believed to have created the Tigris and Euphrates rivers by masturbating and ejaculating into their empty riverbeds.[52]:32,49 The Sumerians believed that rain was the semen of the sky-god An,[55] which fell from the heavens to inseminate his consort, the earth-goddess Ki,[55] causing her to give birth to all the plants of the earth.[55] The orchid's twin bulbs were thought to resemble the testicles, which is the etymology of the disease orchiditis. There was an ancient Roman belief that the flower sprang from the spilled semen of copulating satyrs.[56] In a number of mythologies around the world, semen is often considered analogous to breast milk. In the traditions of Bali, it is considered to be the returning or refunding of the milk of the mother in an alimentary metaphor. The wife feeds her husband who returns to her his semen, the milk of human kindness.[57] Nancy Friday's book, Men in Love – Men's Sexual Fantasies: The Triumph of Love over Rage (1982), suggests that swallowing semen is high on a man's intimacy scale.[58] Semen stain on carpet observed with and without ultraviolet light When the British Secret Intelligence Service discovered that semen made a good invisible ink, Sir Mansfield George Smith-Cumming noted of his agents that "Every man (is) his own stylo".[59] The Borborites, also known as the Phibionites, were an early Christian Gnostic sect during the late fourth century AD whose alleged practices involving sacred semen are described by the early Christian heretic-hunter Epiphanius of Salamis in his Panarion.[60][61][62][63] Epiphanius claims that the Borborites had a sacred text called the Greater Questions of Mary, which contained an episode in which, during a post-resurrection appearance, Jesus took Mary Magdalene to the top of a mountain, where he pulled a woman out of his side and engaged in sexual intercourse with her.[61][60][63] Then, upon ejaculating, Jesus drank his own semen and told Mary, "Thus we must do, that we may live."[61][60][63] Upon hearing this, Mary instantly fainted, to which Jesus responded by helping her up and telling her, "O thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?"[61][63] This story was supposedly the basis for the Borborite Eucharist ritual, in which they allegedly engaged in orgies and drank semen and menstrual blood as the "body and blood of Christ" respectively.[60][63][61] Bart D. Ehrman, a scholar of early Christianity, casts doubt on the accuracy of Epiphanius's summary, commenting that "the details of Epiphanius's description sound very much like what you can find in the ancient rumor mill about secret societies in the ancient world".[60] In some cultures, semen is considered to have special properties associated with masculinity. Several tribes of Papua New Guinea, including the Sambia and the Etoro, believe that semen promotes sexual maturation among the younger men of their tribe. To them, semen possesses the manly nature of the tribal elders, and in order to pass down their authority and powers, younger men of their next generation must fellate their elders and ingest their semen. Prepubescent and postpubescent males are required to engage in this practice.[64][65] This act may also be associated with the culturally active homosexuality throughout these and other tribes.[66] Semen ingestion has had central importance in some cultures around the world. In Baruya culture, there is a secret ritual in which boys give fellatio to young males and drink their semen, to "re-engender themselves before marriage".[67] An illustration of gokkun An Illustration of snowballing There are several sexual practices involving the ingestion of semen, which may be done with one or more partners. Practices involving the oral intake of semen include: Felching is a sexual practice involving the act of sucking semen out of the anus of one's partner. According to the entry for "felch" in the Oxford English Dictionary, the earliest occurrence of the word in print appears to have been in The Argot of the Homosexual Subculture by Ronald A. Farrell in 1972, although this usage was as a synonym for anilingus.[68] Gokkun (ごっくん) is a Japanese term for sexual activity in which a person, usually a woman, consumes the semen of one or more men, often from some kind of container.[69] "Gokkun" can also refer to the sexual act of swallowing semen after performing fellatio or participating in a bukkake.[69][70] The word "gokkun" is onomatopoetic, and translates roughly as the English word "gulp", the sound made by swallowing.[71] Cum swapping / snowballing / snowdropping is the sexual practice in which one person takes someone's semen into their mouth and then passes it to the mouth of the person who ejaculated the semen, usually through kissing.[72][73][74][75][76][77] The term was originally used only by gay and bisexual men.[73] Researchers who surveyed over 1,200 gay or bisexual men at New York LGBT community events in 2004 found that around 20% said they had engaged in snowballing at least once.[78] A huge variety of euphemisms and dysphemisms have been invented to describe semen. For a list of terms, see sexual slang. Slang terms for semen include cum, jism (also shortened to jizz), spunk (primarily British English), spooge and/or splooge, load, nut, seed, and love juice.[79][80] The term cum can also refer to an orgasm (when used as a verb rather than as a noun), while load is derived from the phrase blowing a load, referring to an ejaculation. The term nut originally referred to a testicle, but can be used to refer to both semen and ejaculation. Medicine portalHuman sexuality portal Cum shot Milt Semen extender Seminal fluid protein Sperm donation Spermadhesin Spermatozoon Vaginal lubrication ^ Julian Lombardi (6 December 2012). Comparative Vertebrate Reproduction. Springer Science & Business Media. ISBN 978-1-4615-4937-6. Archived from the original on 28 November 2021. Retrieved 28 October 2020. ^ a b Armati, Patricia J.; Dickman, Chris R.; Hume, Ian D. (2006-08-17). Marsupials. Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-1-139-45742-2. ^ Dewsbury, Donald A. 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Además de causar una sensación desagradable, puede ser peligroso para tu salud ocular. Por eso, es importante saber cómo actuar en caso de que te ocurra. En esta guía completa te explicaremos qué hacer si te cae semen en el ojo, desde cómo limpiarlo hasta los posibles efectos secundarios que debes tener en cuenta. Lee detenidamente esta información para saber cómo actuar en caso de que te encuentres en esta situación. Índice El semen es un fluido corporal producido por los órganos reproductores masculinos, que se libera durante la eyaculación y contiene espermatozoides. Además de su función reproductiva, el semen también tiene otras propiedades importantes para la salud. Por ejemplo, contiene proteínas y nutrientes que ayudan a mantener la salud del tracto reproductivo y mejorar la calidad del esperma. Es importante cuidar los ojos al entrar en contacto con el semen, ya que este fluido puede transmitir enfermedades de transmisión sexual como el VIH, la hepatitis B y la gonorrea. Además, el semen también puede contener bacterias que pueden causar infecciones oculares. Relacionado: Descubre por qué se te marca una línea en el abdomenPor lo tanto, es fundamental tomar medidas de precaución al entrar en contacto con el semen, como usar condones durante las relaciones sexuales y evitar tocarse los ojos después de haber estado en contacto con el fluido. Si alguna sustancia extraña o química entra en contacto con uno o ambos ojos, es importante actuar con rapidez para minimizar los daños y prevenir posibles complicaciones. El primer paso es lavar el ojo afectado con agua fresca, limpia y corriente. Esto se puede lograr sosteniendo el ojo bajo un grifo o verter agua en un recipiente y utilizar un gotero o una jeringa para aplicar el agua en el ojo. El agua debe fluir desde el interior del ojo hacia fuera para evitar la propagación de la sustancia extraña. Es importante enjuagar el ojo durante al menos 15 minutos, asegurándose de que la sustancia haya sido completamente eliminada. Si el ojo sigue irritado o enrojecido después de 15 minutos, se recomienda buscar atención médica inmediatamente. Es importante recordar no frotarse el ojo afectado ya que esto podría empeorar la situación y extender la sustancia a otras partes de la cara. Además, no se debe utilizar soluciones salinas o medicamentos sin consultar a un profesional de la salud. Riesgos y complicaciones asociados a la exposición del ojo al semen: Infecciones, irritaciones y daños a largo plazo La exposición del ojo al semen puede tener riesgos y complicaciones que deben ser considerados. Uno de los principales riesgos es la posibilidad de infecciones, especialmente si el semen proviene de una persona infectada con alguna enfermedad de transmisión sexual. Relacionado: Sabías por qué es peligroso dormir con una vela encendidaAdemás, el semen puede causar irritaciones en los ojos, lo que puede provocar enrojecimiento, picazón y dolor. Estas irritaciones pueden ser temporales o pueden requerir tratamiento médico, dependiendo de la gravedad. Otro riesgo a largo plazo es el daño a los tejidos oculares. La exposición constante al semen puede causar daños en la córnea, lo que puede llevar a una disminución de la visión o incluso a la ceguera. Es importante tener en cuenta que estos riesgos y complicaciones no solo se aplican a las relaciones sexuales, sino también a la masturbación y cualquier otra actividad que involucre el semen y los ojos. Por lo tanto, es esencial tomar medidas de precaución para evitar estos riesgos, como el uso de protección durante las relaciones sexuales y evitar la exposición directa del semen en los ojos. Consejos y recomendaciones para evitar que el semen llegue a tus ojos: Prácticas sexuales seguras y medidas preventivas Las prácticas sexuales pueden ser muy placenteras, pero también pueden presentar ciertos riesgos. Uno de ellos es la posibilidad de que el semen llegue a los ojos, lo cual puede causar irritación e incluso infecciones. Para evitar este problema, es importante tomar algunas medidas preventivas. En primer lugar, es recomendable que el hombre se retire antes de eyacular, para evitar que el semen salga con fuerza y llegue a los ojos de la pareja. Otra medida preventiva es el uso de preservativos, ya que estos no solo protegen contra enfermedades de transmisión sexual, sino que también previenen que el semen llegue a los ojos. Es importante recordar que el semen puede contener virus y bacterias que pueden ser perjudiciales para la salud ocular. Por esta razón, es importante lavarse las manos antes y después de tener relaciones sexuales y evitar tocarse los ojos durante el acto sexual. Si el semen llega accidentalmente a los ojos, es importante lavarlos con agua limpia y fría inmediatamente. Si se presenta irritación o enrojecimiento, es recomendable visitar a un médico para recibir tratamiento adecuado. Esperamos que esta guía completa te haya sido de utilidad para saber qué hacer si te cae semen en el ojo. Recuerda que lo más importante es mantener la calma y seguir los pasos adecuados para evitar posibles complicaciones. Si tienes alguna duda o sugerencia, no dudes en dejarnos un comentario. ¡Hasta la próxima!