

Influence of ovariectomy on vascularisation of thyroid gland in female dogs - preliminary study

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Objective

Gonadectomy is the most common method of contraception in dogs. The influence of disturbances of thyroid activity on gonadal function is well described, however little is known about inverted relationships. Results of human studies indicate that estrogens affect the blood flow in thyroid gland during menstrual cycle. Moreover blood flow is significantly lower before puberty and in menopause than during reproductive period. Similar situation may occur in female dogs. Taking into account that ovariectomy resembles menopause in women it can be supposed that estrogen deficiency after gonadal resection leads to decrease of blood flow in thyroid gland and affects its function.

Aim

The aim of this study was to compare the degree of vascularisation of thyroid gland in castrated and intact female dogs.

Methods

Twelve thyroid glands collected during necropsy from female dogs without clinical signs of thyroid gland dysfunction were included in this study. Animals were divided into 2 groups: intact (n=6) and castrated (n=6) females. All specimens were fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin and processed by common paraffin technique. The degree of thyroid gland vascularisation was assessed on the slides stained with anti-factor VIII mouse monoclonal antibody using computed digital image analysis. The following parameters were calculated: number of vessels, vessel perimeter and vessel area. In all cases triple counting of all examined parameters in 10 visual fields (40x) were performed.

Results

Number of vessels, perimeter and area of vessels in thyroid glands of intact biches

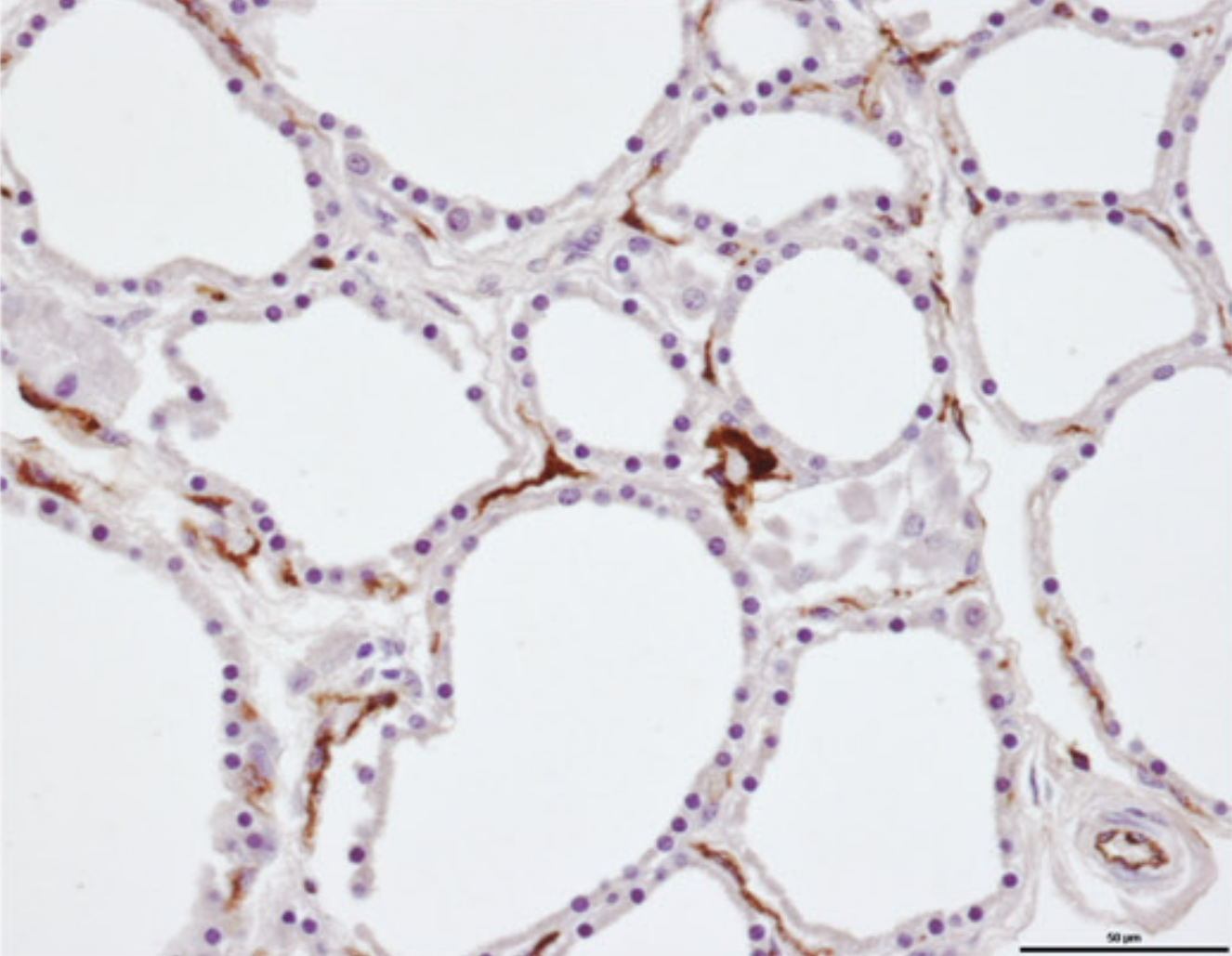
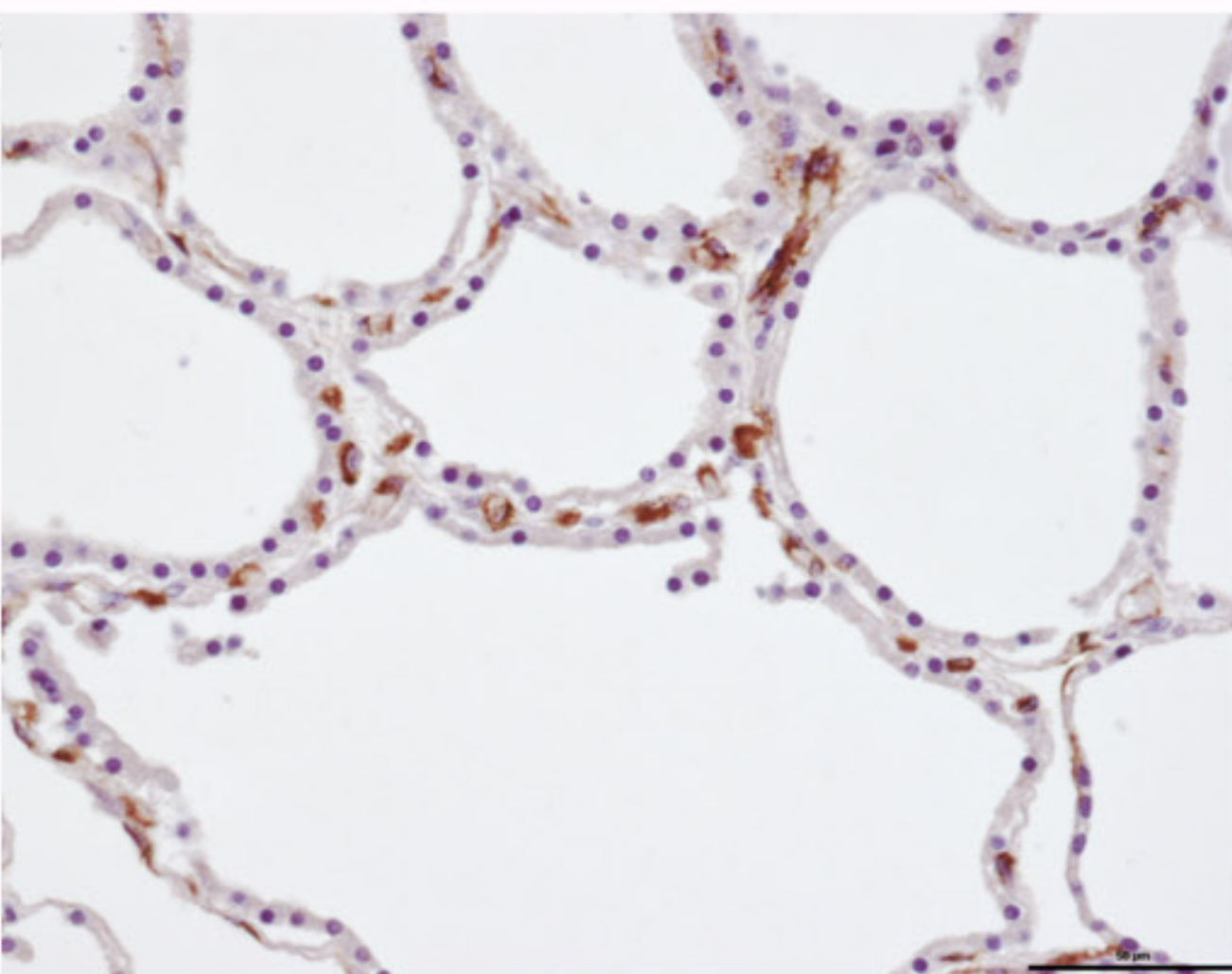
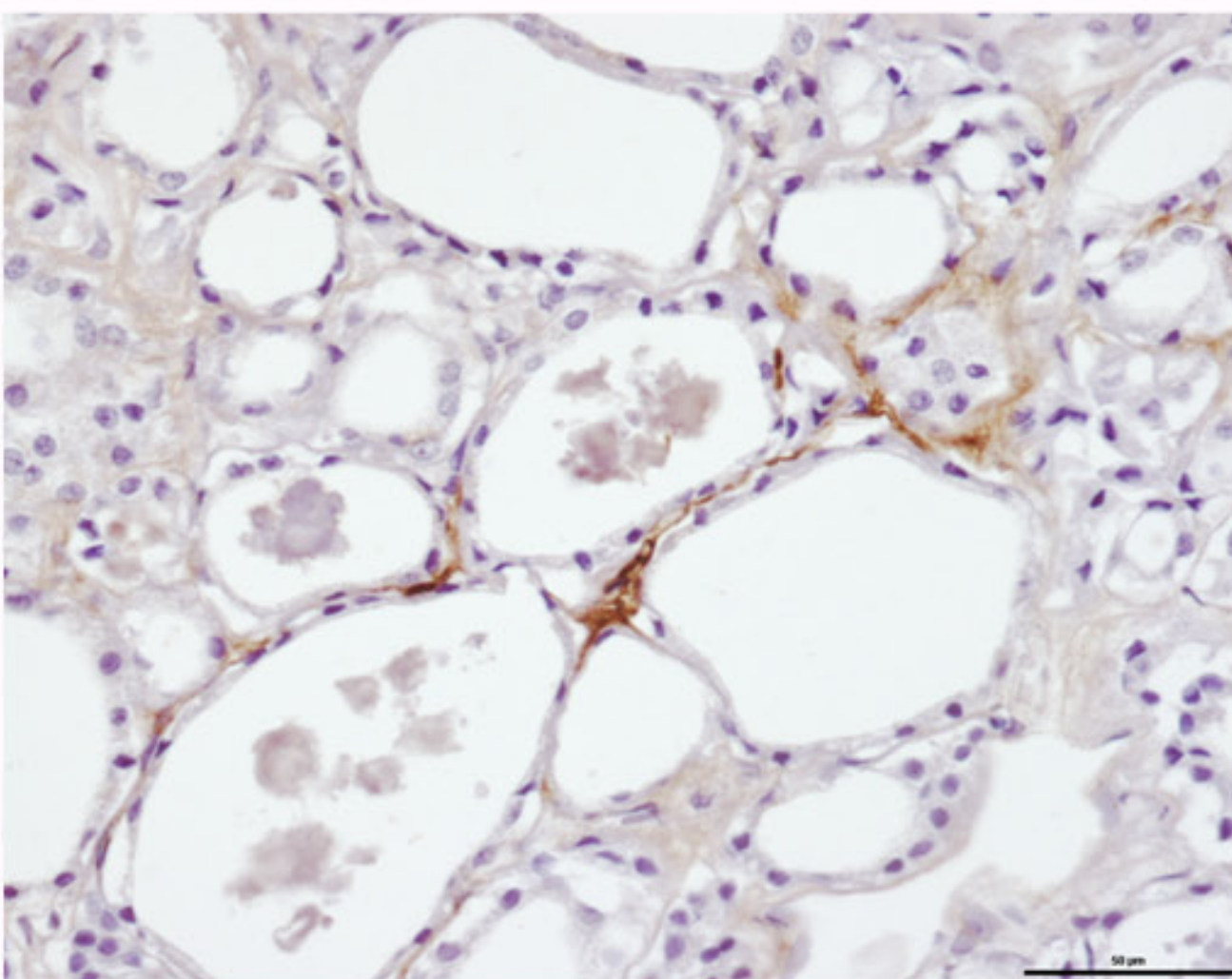
NO.	NUMBER OF VESSELS		VESSEL PERIMETER [µm]		VESSEL AREA [µm ²]	
	RANGE OF VALUES (MIN-MAX)	MEAN VALUE±SEM	RANGE OF VALUES (MIN-MAX)	MEAN VALUE±SEM	RANGE OF VALUES (MIN-MAX)	MEAN VALUE±SEM
1	3-18	9,30±0,361	15,61-588,79	99,10±4,165	13,58-8416,82	663,63±46,377
2	2-11	6,37±0,404	0,86-469,89	85,06±14,287	9,30-5407,88	580,02±364,369
3	14-37	24,73±2,483	9,85-445,16	45,79±1,571	5,86-7719,28	144,30±33,527
4	14-40	28,00±1,054	11,62-409,18	55,89±5,199	8,28-3994,30	175,93±33,639
5	22-51	31,80±0,964	12-15-508,22	50,88±1,363	11-2-6092,37	135,24±5,070
6	15-49	30,47±1,290	11,82-234,17	41,37±4,407	7,58-2535,08	88,23±19,731
TOTAL	6,37-31-80	21,78±4,533	41-37-99,10	63,0±±9,576*	88,23-663,63	297,89±103,640*

p≤0,05

Number of vessels, perimeter and area of vessels in thyroid glands of castrated biches

NO.	NUMBER OF VESSELS		VESSEL PERIMETER [µm]		VESSEL AREA [µm ²]	
	RANGE OF VALUES (MIN-MAX)	MEAN VALUE±SEM	RANGE OF VALUES (MIN-MAX)	MEAN VALUE±SEM	RANGE OF VALUES (MIN-MAX)	MEAN VALUE±SEM
1	3-13	7,63±0,503	12,36-440,10	55,34±4,759	7,67-1959,22	169,08±29,740
2	3-13	7,80±0,964	12,00-843,80	58,95±11,844	7,07-6048,22	255,75±85,076
3	13-30	19,70±2,885	12,34-158,09	34,00±0,128	7,64-823,73	62,94±2,040
4	17-41	28,00±3,483	12,46183,64	38,01±2,070	6,89-770,49	59,61±5,609
5	23-47	33,27±1,955	13,97-315,6	44,17±3,446	1,95-1333,3	119,23±16,760
6	11-28	18,90±1,127	11,19-197,4	43,87±3,400	7,03-1266,83	95,26±11,300
TOTAL	7,63-28,00	19,22±4,240	34,00-58,95	45,72±3,968*	59,61-255,75	126,97±30,583*

p≤0,05



Expression of anti-factor VIII antibody in endothelial cells of thyroid glands

Conclusion

The results have shown tendency to decrease vascularisation of thyroid glands in castrated female dogs in comparison to intact individuals. However, further study of larger groups of animals is needed to confirm this relationship.