

AGENDA - ASA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING

2pm March 13, 1979

BOARD ROOM - Shamrock Hilton Hotel

- 1.0 Welcome - President
- 2.0 Committee Reports
 - 2.1 Program - Dr. Anna Steinberger
 - 2.1.1 General Program (# abstracts, # preregistered)
 - 2.1.2 Local Arrangements
 - 2.1.3 Exhibits
 - 2.2 Treasurer - Dr. R.J. Sherins
 - 2.2.1 Certificates for Honorary Members
 - 2.2.2 Recommendations for future in terms of fund raising
 - 2.3 Membership Committee - Dr. R. Northcutt
 - 2.4 Nominating Committee - Dr. Stuart Howards
 - 2.5 Future Meetings - Dr. Nancy Alexander
 - 2.5.1 1981 meeting - vis-a-vis PANCA
 - 2.5.2 ASA meetings in affiliation with other Societies
 - 2.6 By-Laws - Dr. R. Harrison
 - 2.7 Publications - Dr. E. Rosemberg
Dr. E. Steinberger
 - 2.7.1 Highlights in Andrology
 - 2.7.2 Proposal by International Journal of Andrology to ASA - Dr. Paulsen
- 3.0 Additional new business

Adjournment



American Society of Andrology

February 28, 1979

Dr. Eugenia Rosemberg
Medical Research Institute of Worcester
26 Queen Street
Worcester, Mass. 01610

Dear Eugenia:

I am enclosing three items of background material relative to the International Journal of Andrology. This matter will be considered at the Council meeting.

Secondly, I am sending a revised agenda. Dr. Rosemberg and Dr. Alexander will lead the discussion on the status of the journal for ASA.

A note to the Committee Chairmen: It would be very useful if you would have your report prepared in writing for the Council meeting. If you do not have sufficient secretarial help to have it typed, write it by hand and we will see that it is typed following the meeting.

I look forward to seeing you the afternoon of March 13th.

Cordially yours,

C. Alvin Paulsen, M.D.
President, American Society of Andrology

CAP:hb



American Society of Andrology

January 24, 1979

Dr. Eugenia Roseberg
Medical Research Institute of Worcester
26 Queen Street
Worcester, Mass. 01610

Dear Eugenia:

I am writing this note to inform you that the Council Meeting of the American Society of Andrology will begin at 2pm, Tuesday, March 13th, in the BOARD ROOM at the Shamrock Hilton Hotel. There will be a recess from 6-8pm so that the Council Members and Committee Chairmen can attend the cheese and wine tasting get-together. We will reconvene at 8pm in the WALNUT ROOM where dinner will be served and the Council will complete its business.

I am enclosing a proposed Agenda for our ASA Council meeting. If you feel that there are important items omitted, please drop me a note so that I will be aware of these items. Additional background material will be sent as soon as it is available, e.g., the proposal of the International Journal of Andrology to ASA.

Finally, I talked to Dr. Anna Steinberger today and she informed me that there is a record number of members who are preregistering for the meeting. It promises to be a very successful meeting.

My thanks to everyone for their excellent job. Look forward to seeing you in Houston.

Cordially yours,

C. Alvin Paulsen, M.D.

President, American Society of Andrology

February 22, 1979

C. Alvin Paulsen, M.D.
University of Washington School of Medicine
USPHS Hospital
1131 14th Avenue South
Seattle, Washington 98114

and

Emil Steinberger, M.D.
Professor and Chairman
Dept. of Reproductive Medicine and Biology
The University of Texas Health Science Center
Houston, Texas 77030

Dear Friend:

I called Mr. John Wehner at J. B. Lippincott Company and they informed us he will be away until next Tuesday. Therefore, as soon as I hear from him on Tuesday I will let you know if they are still interested in running a journal for the ASA.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

ER:st

Eugenia Rosemberg, M.D.
Research Director
Medical Research Institute
Research Professor of Medicine
University of Massachusetts
Medical School



American Society of Andrology

Membership Application

NAME: _____
(Last) (First) (Initial)

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____ / _____
(Area)

PRESENT POSITION: _____

EDUCATION:	Institution	Degree	Year
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____

AREAS OF INTEREST: _____

MEMBERSHIP DUES: (circle appropriate)

Regular	\$25.00 per year
** Student-Trainee	15.00 per year

Please send completed form and check or money order in U.S. currency payable to American Society of Andrology. University and institutional payments must indicate for whom the money is intended. Mail to:

Robert C. Northcutt, M.D.
Membership Chairman, ASA
Mayo Clinic
Rochester, MN 55901

** Student-Trainee membership applications must be accompanied by a letter of verification of training status from the office of the training program or dean.

Mayo Clinic

Rochester, Minnesota 55901
Telephone 507/284-2511

Robert C. Northcutt, M.D.
Endocrinology and Internal Medicine

Dear Fellow Member and Colleague:

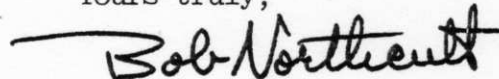
The American Society of Andrology is maturing but we don't want to get old and develop "tired blood". This note is to announce an extension of our "Student" membership category to "Student-Trainee" in order to facilitate the transfusion of "new blood" into our Society. In the past, only full-time students pursuing a degree were included but now we are adding those in medical-surgical residencies and post-doctoral research training programs as eligible for this membership category. Send \$15.00, a completed membership application, and a letter verifying training status for each of your trainees or residents. What better tax deductible gift could you give?

The Society's annual meetings have all been excellent learning opportunities as well as providing an excellent forum for the presentation of young investigators' work. The meeting for 1979 looks like it, too, will be a great one.

"Old new blood" regular memberships from our colleagues are welcome also. Use the enclosed membership application, a reasonable copy, or let me know if you need more.

Keep those checks and applications coming in.

Yours truly,



Robert C. Northcutt, M.D.
Chairman, Membership Committee ASA
Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN 55901

RCN:ca
Enc.

American Society of Andrology

20 January 1979

Dear Society Member:

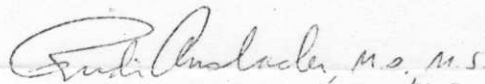
Per Article II of the By-Laws of the American Society of Andrology, the Election Ballot for Officers and Council is sent to all active members of the Society 45 days prior to the annual meeting (scheduled from 13-16 March, 1979 in Houston, Texas).

To be valid, the ballot must be returned to the Office of the Secretary at least 15 days prior to the start of the Annual Meeting, by 26 February, 1979.

Please complete the ballot and return to:

Rudi Ansbacher, M.D., M.S.
Secretary, American Society of Andrology
Dept. Ob-Gyn, P.O. Box 235
Letterman Army Medical Center
Presidio of San Francisco, California 94129

Thank you.


Rudi Ansbacher, M.D., M.S.
Secretary, American Society
of Andrology



American Society of Andrology

TO: ASA Officers and Members of the Executive Council

FROM: Anna Steinberger, Ph.D., Program Chairman *A.S.*

RE: Update report on the 4th Annual Meeting, ASA.

Arrangements for the Annual Meeting and Postgraduate Course to be held March 13-16, 1979 at the Shamrock Hilton Hotel, Houston, are progressing smoothly and on (or slightly) ahead of our planned schedule.

Publicity

The preliminary program, advance-registration form, hotel room reservation card and brochures on Houston and the Shamrock Hilton were mailed November 28, 1978 to all ASA members and those individuals who expressed interest in the Meeting. These materials were also sent to various non-ASA members who were being contacted regarding the 6th NICHD Workshop on the Testis (scheduled for March 10-13, 1979) in hope that some may like to attend the ASA Annual Meeting.

Meeting announcement and call for abstracts has been published in the Highlights of Andrology and in the following scientific journals:

Endocrinology (July, August, September, 1978)
J. Clin. Endocr. Metab. (September, 1978)
Fertility and Sterility (August, September, 1978)
J. Reprod. Fertility (July, 1978)
Biology of Reproduction (June, 1978)
Andrologia (May, July, September, 1978)
Archives of Andrology (July-August, 1978)
Int. J. Andrology (June, 1978)
J. Urology (July, September, 1978)
Texas Medicine
J.A.M.A.

For additional publicity, announcement of the Meeting was also sent to the Endocrine Society Newsletter; NIH Research Resources Information; Demeter Verlag, Med. Kongress-Kalender, 1979; Houston Medical Digest and several other local news media.

The final program scheduled including the abstracts, will be mailed in January to all ASA members and those non-members who have pre-registered for the Meeting.

Program

Out of 82 abstracts of brief communications submitted for the 4th Annual Meeting, 70 were selected for presentation from the podium. This represents a maximum number of abstracts that could be accommodated in our program schedule. The following procedure was used for the selection: each abstract was independently evaluated for originality, experimental design, significance of findings, etc. by three members of the Program Committee and in few cases of considerable discrepancy in ratings, by an additional reviewer. Twelve abstracts with the lowest mean rating were rejected.

The rejected abstracts will be printed in the final program if the authors so indicated on the abstract form. Notices regarding acceptance of abstracts were mailed to the authors December 4, 1978.

In addition to three invited main speakers and six sessions of brief communications, the program will include a Workshop on Semen Evaluation (Wednesday, March 14, 4:30-7:00 p.m.) which has been organized by Nancy Alexander, with several experts (R. P. Amann, A.T.K. Cockett, K.L. Polakoski, L.J.D. Zaneveld) in the field leading discussions on the advantages and limitations of the various methods and parameters used for semen analysis and the problems associated with standardization of terminology and results. A number of educational films of interest to andrologists have been selected to be shown Tuesday, March 13, 3:30-5:00 p.m.

The Postgraduate Course "Recent Advances in Andrology" (Dr. Emil Steinberger, Director) will be held Tuesday, March 13 and will include the following topics and faculty:

8:00- 9:00 a.m.	Basic Biology of Vas Deferens-Dr. David Hamilton
9:00-10:00 a.m.	Microsurgery of the Male Reproductive Tract-Dr. Sherman Silber
10:00-11:00 a.m.	Surgical Therapy of Male Infertility-Dr. Larry Dubin
11:00-12:00 a.m.	Micro- vs. Macrosurgery-Dr. Arnold Belker
1:30- 3:00 p.m.	Medical Therapy of Male Infertility-Dr. Philip Troen and Dr. Stephen J. Winters

Attendance at the Postgraduate Course will require \$75.00 registration fee in addition to the meeting registration (as approved by the ASA Council, March, 1978).

We also hope to have about 20 commercial exhibits (scientific equipment, supplies, drugs, books, etc.) on Thursday and Friday, March 15-16. Besides adding interest to the program, the commercial exhibits should be financially profitable and help defray Meeting costs. Invitation to participate in this event has been sent to approximately 30 potential exhibitors who are being charged \$150.00. Transamerica Convention Services, Inc., Houston, will be responsible for setting up the exhibits at a nominal fee of \$20-30 per booth. These arrangements have not been finalized.

Sponsors

The Fourth Annual Meeting is sponsored in part by:

- 1) The University of Texas Medical School at Houston.
- 2) Ayerst Laboratories
- 3) Organon, Inc.
- 4) Department of Reproductive Medicine and Biology, University of Texas Medical School at Houston.

The sponsors will be officially acknowledged in the final printed program of the Meeting.

Expenses

An estimated budget for the 4th Annual Meeting has been prepared by the ASA Treasurer and the Program Chairman. Up to date expenses included mainly the costs of printing,

xerox, mailing and long distance telephones. Additional anticipated costs include printing and mailing of the final program; rental of projectors and microphones; and the travel, per diem, honoraria, etc. for invited speakers. An accurate record of all expenses (and gains) associated with the Annual Meeting is being kept and communicated periodically to the ASA Treasurer shortly after the Meeting.

As a final note, I am appealing to all ASA Officers and Council Members to do their utmost in publicizing the Annual Meeting. Every effort needs to be exerted to assure good attendance. Although both the Program Committee and the Committee on Local Arrangements have been working very hard, your continuous support and cooperation are essential for a successful Annual Meeting in 1979.

Best wishes for the New Year!

AS/dp

ASA Council
March 1978 - March 1979

	<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>ELECTED</u>	<u>TERM EXPIRES</u>	
1.	President	C. Alvin Paulsen	March 1978	March 1979
2.	Vice President & President Elect	Nancy Alexander	March 1978	March 1979
3.	Secretary	Rudi Ansbacher	March 1978	March 1981
4.	Treasurer	Richard J. Sherins	March 1978	March 1981
5.	Program Chairman	Anna Steinberger	March 1978	March 1979
6.	Past President	Donald W. Fawcett	March 1978	March 1979

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1.	Eugenia Rosemberg	March 1976	March 1979
2.	Stuart Howards	March 1976	March 1979
3.	Larry Lipschultz	March 1978	March 1979
4.	Gerald Bernstein	March 1978	March 1979
5.	Philip Troen	March 1977	March 1980
6.	Larry Ewing	March 1977	March 1980
7.	Howard Nankin	March 1978	March 1980
8.	Rupert Amann	March 1977	March 1980
9.	Marie Claire Orgebin-Crist	March 1978	March 1981
10.	Pat Walsh	March 1978	March 1981
11.	Kent Christiansen	March 1978	March 1981
12.	Ronald Swerdloff	March 1978	March 1981

American Society of Andrology

1979 Abstract Form
Fourth Annual Meeting - March 13-16, 1979
Shamrock Hilton, Houston, Texas

DO NOT FOLD THIS SHEET

IMPORTANT:

Read all instructions before typing abstract. See
OVER for examples and printers' requirements.

ABSTRACT MUST BE POSTMARKED:

October 1, 1978 (Foreign)

October 15, 1978 (USA)

SUBMISSION OF ABSTRACTS

1. Membership in the Society is not required for submission of an abstract.
2. Material in abstract must not have been published or presented at any national or international gathering prior to the ASA 1979 Meeting.
3. Abstracts must be postmarked on or before **October 1, 1978 (Foreign)** or **October 15, 1978 (USA)**. Mail abstracts first class; air mail from overseas.
4. The **original** typed copy of the abstract form must be submitted together with **10 photocopies**.
5. Enclose a stamped self-addressed postcard with the title of your abstract on the back of acknowledgment of receipt.
6. Enclose 3" x 5" filing cards, one for each author, giving his/her title and full name in the upper right hand corner, and the complete title of the abstract with all the authors listed in the center of the card with title and full name. In addition, another card should be enclosed listing first the title and then all authors as they appear in the abstract, and the mailing address of the first author.
7. Enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. This will be used to notify authors regarding acceptance of abstracts for program.
8. See **OVER** for Format of Abstract and Printers' Requirements.

If **NOT** selected for presentation, do you wish abstract published in the Program/Abstract Book?

_____ Yes

_____ No

This is to certify that this material will not have been published or presented at any national or international gathering prior to the ASA 1979 meeting.

(Signature of first author)

Name and mailing address of presenting author:

_____ Zip _____

Phone No.: Area Code _____ # _____

MAIL TO:

Anna Steinberger, Ph.D.
Department of Reproductive Medicine & Biology
The University of Texas Medical School at Houston
P.O. Box 20708
Houston, Texas 77025

EXAMPLE

ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE ACTIVITY OF EPIDIDYMAL CONTENTS IN
OBESSE MICE. O.J. White, J.K. Lang, and R.O. Breen. Department of
Medicine, Harbor General Hospital, Torrance, CA.
The concentration of acid and alkaline phosphatase in seminal plasma
differs very much between species. Digitalis (D), potassium (K+), and nico-
tine (N) induce

FORMAT OF ABSTRACTS
and
PRINTERS' REQUIREMENTS

1. Your informative abstract should contain: (a) a one-sentence statement of the study's specific objectives, unless given in title; (b) brief statement of methods, if pertinent; (c) a summary of the results obtained; (d) a statement of the conclusions. It is not satisfactory to state: ". . . results will be discussed."
2. Your abstract will be photographed EXACTLY as you submit it. Any smudges, misspellings, etc., will appear in published work. If a typing error is made, type correction on separate white paper and glue over mistake with rubber cement. Judicious use of opaque correction fluid is acceptable. If the abstract has to be retyped a \$15 penalty will be charged.
3. Use a typewriter, preferably electric, with clean elite good quality black fabric ribbon. Any symbols not on typewriter must be inserted in black ink.
4. Entire abstract, including title, authors, location where research was performed, and acknowledgments, must be typed within the rectangle outlined on abstract form.
5. Single space all typing. Begin within one space of top and left hand lines of rectangle; leave no margins. Indent paragraphs only 3 spaces.
6. Capitalize entire title and avoid abbreviations of subject matter. Title must include authors' names and institutional affiliation if any; include city and state but OMIT degrees, titles, street address and zip code.
7. Underline names and initials of all authors.
8. DO NOT FOLD abstract. Mail with cardboard backing.
9. Failure to follow above guidelines may be cause for rejection of your abstract.

PROPOSED CLINICAL NOMENCLATURE

-SPERMIA = REFERRING TO SEMEN VOLUME

ASPERMIA = NO SEMEN

HYOSPERMIA = VOLUME LESS THAN 1 ML

HYPERSPERMIA = VOLUME LARGER THAN 6 ML

-ZOOSPERMIA = REFERRING TO SPERMATOZOA IN SEMEN

AZOOSPERMIA = NO SPERMATOZOA IN SEMEN

OLIGOZOOSPERMIA = LESS THAN 20 MILLION SPERMATOZOA PER ML

NORMOZOOSPERMIA = BETWEEN 50 and 250 MILLION SPERMATOZOA PER ML

POLYZOOSPERMIA = MORE THAN 250 MILLION SPERMATOZOA PER ML

ASTHENOZOOSPERMIA = DECREASED MOTILITY OF SPERMATOZOA

TERATOZOOSPERMIA = MORE THAN 40% ABNORMAL SPERMATOZOA

NECROZOOSPERMIA = ONLY NONMOTILE SPERMATOZOA

L. Zaneveld

SEMEN COLLECTION -- MAMMALS

1. Manual Manipulation

Technique: Penis is manipulated by hand

Species: man, boar, dog

2. Artificial vagina

Technique: Penis is inserted into a soft rubber tube. Warm water is usually present around the tube, kept in place by an outer jacket. Care has to be taken to use non-spermicidal rubber.

Species: rabbit, bull, boar, dog, cat.

Note: for methods 1 and 2, a teaser female is generally required.

3. Electroejaculation

Technique: Electrical current induced either by an anal probe or by penile electrodes, stimulates ejaculation.

Species: primate, bull, ram, rat. Also: almost all other species, including man.

4. Other Methods

A. Retrieval of semen from vagina

B. Cannulation of excurrent ducts or the formation of a fistula

C. In situ procedures (e.g. micropuncture), or excision of all or portions of the male genital tract.

Prepared by: L.J.D. Zaneveld
Dept. Physiol. Biophys, and
Obstet. Gynecol.
Univ. Illinois Medical Center
Chicago, Illinois

SPERM COUNT AND CONCENTRATION

Prepared by: L. Zaneveld, Dept. Physiol. Biophys, and Obstet. Gynecol., Univ. Illinois Med. Ctr. Chicago, Ill.

A. Hemocytometer

1. Dilution of semen

Standard dilution is 20-fold. Done either by: a) adding 1 drop of semen to 19 drops of diluent; b) mixing 0.1 ml of semen with 1.9 ml of diluent; or c) with a white blood cell pipette, drawing semen to the 0.5 mark and the diluent subsequently to the 11 mark. Higher or lower dilutions should be made if the concentration of spermatozoa is respectively much higher or much lower than usual. If the number of spermatozoa is less than 5 per high power field, use undiluted semen samples. If more than 200 spermatozoa per high power field, a 1:100 dilution should be made.

2. Diluent

A spermicidal solution. Examples: a) 5% triphenyltetrazolium chloride in physiological saline; b) 5% chlorazene (chloramine T) in physiological saline; and 3) 5 gm NaHCO_3 and 1 ml 35% (concentrated) formaldehyde made up to 100 ml in physiological saline.

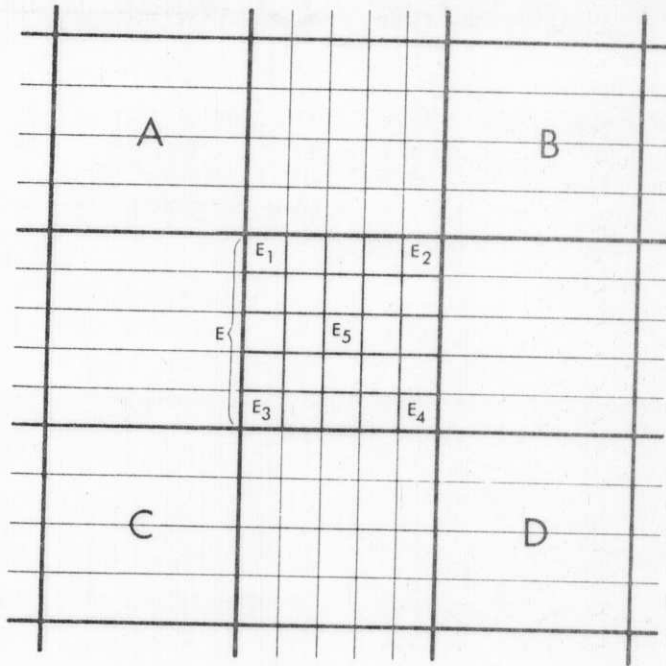
3. Technique

Thoroughly mix the spermicide/semen preparation (or the undiluted semen) to distribute the spermatozoa evenly throughout the sample. Add a drop to a standard white blood cell hemocytometer.

Optimally, the spermatozoa are allowed to settle by keeping the hemocytometer in a humid chamber for 1 hour. This increases the accuracy of the count because all the spermatozoa will have precipitated rather than floating around. Due to time considerations, this is hardly ever done.

4. Count

Count spermatozoa with the microscope at 100X or at 400X, using a clicker counter. Count all the spermatozoa within certain squares (see Figure on next page) of the hemocytometer grid. The dilution factor is based on the number of and size of squares counted. Keep in mind that square E is 1 mm long, 1 mm wide and the thickness of the fluid between the coverslip and the hemocytometer is 0.1 mm. The total volume represented by major square E is 0.1 mm^3 or 10^{-4} ml, therefore.



5. Calculations

The basic formulas that are applied to obtain the sperm concentration and the sperm count are:

Sperm concentration: number of spermatozoa counted X the multiplication factor X the dilution factor

Sperm count: sperm concentration X semen volume

Multiplication factor: 2,000 (count all spermatozoa in major squares A,B,C,D, and E).
 10,000 (all spermatozoa in major square E only)
 50,000 (all spermatozoa in small squares E₁,E₂,E₃,E₄, and E₅).

Dilution factor: 1 (undiluted)
 10 (1 part semen, 9 parts diluent)
 20 (1 part semen, 19 parts diluent)
 100 (1 part semen, 99 parts diluent)
 etc.

6. Advantages

Can be done whenever a microscope is available. Allows direct observation of spermatozoa. Cheap

7. Drawbacks

Determination may vary by as much as 20%. Higher dilutions result in higher accuracy but sample needs to be mixed thoroughly.

B. Electronic Counter

1. Technique

Semen (50 μ l) is diluted with 50 ml reagent, e.g. a mixture containing 1500 ml Isoton, 50 ml ZapIsoton and 75 ml acetic acid, and the number of particles determined with an electronic counter, usually the Coulter counter.

2. Advantages

Easy. Quick. Gives repeatable results.

3. Drawbacks

All particles besides spermatozoa such as white blood cells, are also counted. Errors occur when spermatozoa are clumped. Expensive.

C. Extremely Low Sperm Counts

If no spermatozoa are found by the routine tests, the semen sample should be centrifuged at 2000 g for 15 min. The supernatant fluid is discarded and the precipitated material is added to a slide. The sample is observed carefully with the microscope. This technique is important to differentiate oligozoospermia from azoospermia.



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER AT HOUSTON
MEDICAL SCHOOL

6431 Fannin
Texas Medical Center

April 2, 1979

Post Office Box 20708
Houston, Texas 77025
(713) 792-2121

Members of the Program Committee
ASA, 4th Annual Meeting, Houston

Dear Colleagues:

Now that I had a chance to "catch my breath", I wish to thank each and every member of the Program Committee for the tremendous support and cooperation in organizing the Program for the 4th Annual Meeting.

I received numerous notes expressing participant's feelings about the Program and Organization of the 1979 Meeting in most superlative and flattering terms. I guess our efforts were not in vain and reflected good team work!

Many thanks again. I am looking forward to seeing you at the next Annual Meeting in Chicago.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Anna Steinberger".

Anna Steinberger, Ph.D.
"Ex-Program" Chairman

Professor
Department of Reproductive
Medicine and Biology

AS/dp



PLEASE POST

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ANDROLOGY

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

and

POSTGRADUATE COURSE*

March 13 - 16, 1979

Shamrock Hilton ● Houston, Texas

Abstracts must be postmarked no later than

October 1, 1978 (Foreign)

October 15, 1978 (U.S.A.)

Information
and Abstract Forms
can be obtained from:

Anna Steinberger, Ph.D.
Department of Reproductive Medicine & Biology
The University of Texas Medical School at Houston
P. O. Box 20708
Houston, Texas 77025

*As an organization accredited for continuing medical education, The University of Texas Health Science Center, Office of Continuing Education for the Medical School certifies that this continuing medical education offering meets the criteria for (6) credit hours in Category I of the Physician's Recognition Award of the American Medical Association, provided it is used and completed as designed.

American Society of Andrology

1979 Abstract Form
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_____ Yes

No

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Susan L. Dalterio
(Signature of first author)

THE RELATIONSHIP OF AVERAGE TESTOSTERONE (T) LEVELS AND THE PATTERN OF T IN PLASMA TO MATING BEHAVIOR IN MICE. S. Dalterio and A. Bartke. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas.

Testosterone (T) is considered to exert a permissive effect on sexual responses in the adult male, with minimal amounts required for the expression of these behaviors and additional T failing to enhance activity. In these studies adult male mice were castrated and maintained on T replacement therapy, using Silastic implants or injection, to provide a range of plasma T levels. In castrate males in which plasma T levels were maintained at about 25 ng/ml for prolonged periods, the level of copulatory activity, as assessed by mount and intromission latencies and number of mounts and intromissions during a one hour test session, was significantly enhanced ($p > .05$) as compared to intact animals, as well as to males maintained at lower T levels. In those animals receiving one short-lasting spike of T/day, there was a complete absence of copulatory activity ($p > .01$) at a time in which T levels were high and declining toward the lower end of the normal range. This finding may suggest a possible explanation for our previous observations that a moderate drug-induced reduction in plasma T levels can be associated with a suppression of copulatory behavior in male mice (Dalterio *et al*, Pharm. Bioch. Behav. 8:673, 1978. Male mice normally exhibit an episodic or pulsatile pattern of T release with increased testicular T production reflected almost immediately by increased peripheral T concentrations (Bartke & Dalterio Steroids 26:749, 1975). However, the naturally occurring female-induced spike of T observed in male mice are of unknown function (Macrides *et al*, Science 189:1104, 1975). These spikes may have a priming effect since in an additional group of males receiving one spike/day, an additional spike resulted in normal levels of copulatory behavior even though animals given one spike/day did not mate. These results suggest that the presence of sustained or multiple peak levels of plasma T are facilitative, and even essential for the expression of normal levels of copulatory activity in adult male mice.

Name and mailing address of presenting author:

Susan L. Dalterio, Ph.D., Department of Ob-Gyn

University of Texas Health Science Center at S.A.,

7703 Floyd Curl, San Antonio, Texas Zip 78284

Phone No.: Area Code 512 # 691-6677

MAIL TO:

Anna Steinberger, Ph.D.
Department of Reproductive Medicine & Biology
The University of Texas Medical School at Houston
P.O. Box 20708
Houston, Texas 77025

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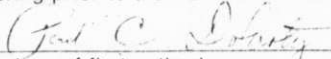
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EFFECTS OF GROWTH HORMONE AND THYROXIN IN TWO STRAINS OF DWARF MICE: DIFFERENCES FROM PROLACTIN. P.C. Doherty, S. Dalterio, and A. Bartke. Departments of Anatomy and Obstetrics and Gynecology, The University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio, Texas.

Treatment of male dwarf mice with prolactin (PRL) leads to the induction of fertility and general body growth. To assess if these effects of PRL could be the result of its somatotrophic activity, we have examined the effects of growth hormone and thyroxin on the pituitary-testicular axis in these animals. The results of these experiments show that: 1.) daily injection of male dwarf (dw) mice with 1 µg D,L-thyroxin-Na (T₄), or 38 or 150 µg ovine growth hormone (GH) for 28 days leads to significant increases in body weight, testes and seminal vesicle weights, and increases spermatogenesis as determined by counts of different cell types in histological cross sections of the testes; 2.) treatment of male dwarf (dw) mice with T₄ 3x weekly for six weeks (4 µg/injection weeks 1-3, 6 µg/injection weeks 4-6) results in significant increases in somatic growth and growth of the testes and seminal vesicles but no significant effects on the levels of plasma LH, FSH, or testosterone (T); 3.) daily injection of male dwarf mice of the dwarf (dw) and Ames dwarf (df) strains with 1 µg T₄ or 125 µg GH for 14 days significantly increases body weight and testes and seminal vesicle weights. In addition, plasma levels of LH, FSH and T are increased in GH treated Ames dwarf mice. Neither treatment affects the ability of the testes to produce T in vitro under stimulation with hCG. These results indicate that the previously reported ability of PRL to increase spermatogenesis, induce fertility, and increase the sensitivity of the testes of the dwarf mouse to LH (Bartke et al, Endocrinology 101:1760, 1977) may be a specific action of PRL on the pituitary-testicular axis and not simply a result of its inherent somatotrophic activity.

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EFFECTS OF CHRONIC HYPERPROLACTINEMIA ON THE PITUITARY-TESTICULAR AXIS AND ON MATING BEHAVIOR IN THE GOLDEN HAMSTER. A. Bartke, P.C. Doherty, and B.D. Goldman. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, and Department of Biobehavioral Sciences, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT.

In the human male, hyperprolactinemia of various etiologies can be associated with impotence and hypogonadism. It has been reported from this and other laboratories that experimentally-induced chronic hyperprolactinemia in male rats and mice produces severe deficits in copulatory behavior and a reduction in plasma LH and FSH levels, while testicular function appears not affected. We have examined the effects of hyperprolactinemia in the golden hamster because prolactin (PRL) normally plays an important role in the regulation of testicular function in this species (Bartke et al, Int. J. Andrology Suppl. 2:345, 1978).

To induce hyperprolactinemia, four pituitary glands from female donors were transplanted under the kidney capsule of adult male hamsters. This procedure elevated plasma PRL levels to 400% of values observed in sham operated controls ($P < 0.01$). However, plasma levels of LH and FSH were not affected (LH: 159 ± 40 vs 121 ± 16 ng/ml; FSH: 392 ± 36 vs 515 ± 48 ng/ml). Copulatory behavior, as assessed from mounting latency, intromission latency, ejaculation latency and number of mounts, intromissions and ejaculations did not differ in pituitary-grafted and sham-operated males. The weight of the testes and the seminal vesicles was significantly increased in grafted animals (testes 3417 ± 155 vs 4259 ± 202 mg, $P < 0.01$; seminal vesicles: 550 ± 40 vs 786 ± 63 mg, $P < 0.01$). In contrast to the situation described in rats and mice, chronic hyperprolactinemia in the golden hamster does not interfere with mating behavior or gonadotropin release and produces a significant elevation in testicular weight. (Supported by NICHD).

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