Is there interaction between maternal separation and ethanol on internal male genital organs of UCh rats?

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The maternal cares are the main source of signals and stimulus for the adjusted development, growth and production of adaptative answers to stressful factors. Adverse experiences in childhood are associated to the vulnerability in developing abusive ethanol ingestion through of hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis (HPA) answer changes. The ethanol, as stressor stimulation, is toxic and disturbing agent of the integrity of the physiological functions, biochemists, of the development of involved structures in the reproduction and intervenes in the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal (HPG) axis and HHA. The present work proposes to investigate and evaluate whether maternal separation interferes on UCh male rats testes, epididymis, prostate, seminal vesicle and coagulating gland structure. Adult male UChA (ethanol 10% low consumption), UChB (ethanol 10% high consumption) and Wistar rats had been used, divided in six experimental groups: 1º UChA control (CO), 2º UChA maternal separation (MS), 3º UChB CO, 4º UChB MS, 5º Wistar CO and 6º Wistar MS. The MS occurred from 4° to 14° day of age during 240 minutos. The euthanasia was carried through to the 120 days of age and the testes, epididymis, prostate, seminal vesicles and coagulating glands had been collected. The testicular seminiferous epithelium and interstice volume, epididymis epithelium height and light diameter and prostate, seminal vesicle and the coagulating gland epithelium height were evaluated. The UChB testis interstice volume was significantly lesser compared to Wistar. The UCh MS testis interstice volume had presented bigger compared to CO. The UChB MS epididymis epithelium caput height was lesser compared to SM groups. The UChB SM epididymis caput and corpus light diameter was significantly bigger compared to CO. The UCh seminal vesicle epithelium height was lesser compared to Wistar. The UChB prostate epithelium height was lesser compared to UChA and Wistar. The MS influenced the ethanol effect in all the groups. The UCh coagulating gland epithelium height did not present significant difference, already the MS atrophied the epithelium in all the groups. There is interaction between maternal separation and ethanol on the internal male genital organs.

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