

CONTROL SPAY SYNDROME IN DOGS

(I called this procedure a T-spay) (ALSON W. SEARS, DVM)

AS A PRACTICING VETERINARIAN IN CALIF ONE OF THE DUTIES IS TO ALTER DOGS PREFERABLY BEFORE PUBERTY SO AS TO REDUCE THE PRESSURE OF TOO MANY DOGS IN THE ENVIRONMENT. STATE recommends THAT THEY BE ALTERED BEFORE LICENSING. LICENSING, RABIES, NEUTERING AT THIS early AGE. MAKES FOR GOOD CITIZENS.

HOWEVER, PRE PUBERTAL NEUTERING DOES CHANGE THE HORMONAL AND IMMUNE STATUS OF THE INDIVIDUAL. IT HAS BEEN SHOWN ELSEWHERE IN THESE PAPERS THAT HERPES IS A TERRIBLE SCOURGE FROM EARLY NEUTERED ANIMALS WITH lifelong VAGINAL AND PREPUTIAL LESIONS. (SEE HERPES PAPER) ALSO A HORMONAL DISORDER KNOWN AND CALLED THE EUNUCHOID REACTION. ONCE THE OVARIES ARE REMOVED BEFORE PUBERTY THE DOG IS CONDEMNED TO A VICIOUS WEIGHT GAIN THAT IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO CONTROL. ALSO AN ATTITUDE CHANGE, HUNTING DOGS WONT HUNT AND GUARD DOGS WONT GUARD.

SO, THE SOUTH AFRICAN VETS HAD A PROBLEM. GUARD DOG WOULD NOT WORK AS DIRECTED AFTER SURGERY. HOW TO SOLVE THIS PROBLEM ? FOLLOWING THIS CONUNDRUM AFTER SEVERAL failed EXPERIMENTS AN ARTICLE SHOWED UP IN THE LITERATURE IN 1977.

J S Afr Vet Assoc. 1977 Jun;48(2):117-23.

Ovarian autograft as an alternative to ovariectomy in bitches.

Le Roux PH, van der Walt LA.

Abstract

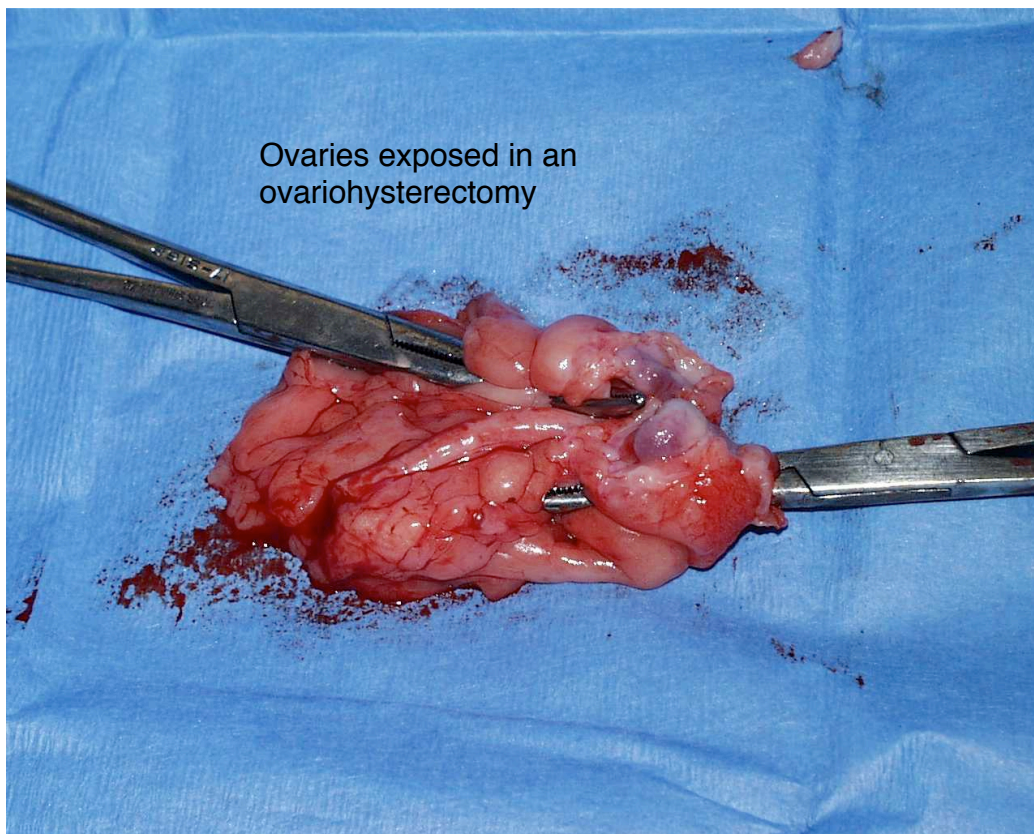
The literature on autotransplantation of the ovary is briefly reviewed with emphasis on the portal vein drainage area as the transplant site. An experiment is reported whereby bitches hearing such grafts were compared to entire and ovariectomised subjects with regard to endocrine status and behaviour. It is concluded that autotransplantation of the ovary to the portal vein drainage area may be a promising method of abolishing oestrus and yet avoiding the eunuchoid syndrome as is seen in ovariectomised subjects.

PMID: 915888 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

—

THIS GOT ME TO THINKING. COULD I DO SOMETHING SIMILAR TO CONTROL THE PROBLEM IN MY CLIENTS? WHEN I FOLLOWED THIER TECHNIQUE I

FOUND THAT THE INCISION HAD TO BE MADE MUCH LARGER TO REACH THE STOMACH IN AN ovariectomy OPERATION. STUDYING THE VASCULAR DRAINAGE TO THE LIVER I FOUND THAT THE NEAREST ORGAN TO THE STOMACH AND IN REACH OF THE NORMAL SURGICAL OPENING FOR A SPAY WAS THE SPLEEN. SO, TRIED PLACING A SMALL SECTION OF THE REMOVED OVARY INTO THE SPLEEN. CONTRARY TO POPULAR BELIEF AT THE TIME THE ANIMALS DID NOT BLEED TO DEATH. HEALING WAS NORMAL . CHECKING THE LEVEL OF ESTROGEN AND PROGESTERONE THE LAB INFORMED ME THAT THERE WAS NONE. CONTRARY TO THE RESULTS OF THE ARTICLE. SEEMS ALL OF THESE HORMONES ARE REMOVED ON FIRST PASS THROUGH THE LIVER. OVER A PERIOD OF A YEAR I COLLECTED PAIRED SAMPLES OF SERUM BEFORE AND AFTER 6 WEEKS OF SURG AND STORED THEM IN THE REFRIGERATOR. CALIFORNIA ----- AS IS USUAL IN THAT STATE GOT ROBBED. CLEANED OUT THE REFRIGERATOR AND ALL THE PAIRED SAMPLES WERE GONE. SO, IMPORTANT DATA LOST. Report to the police was met with mirth over the loss of the stool samples. Paired serum was lost in the report.





OVARIES REMOVED

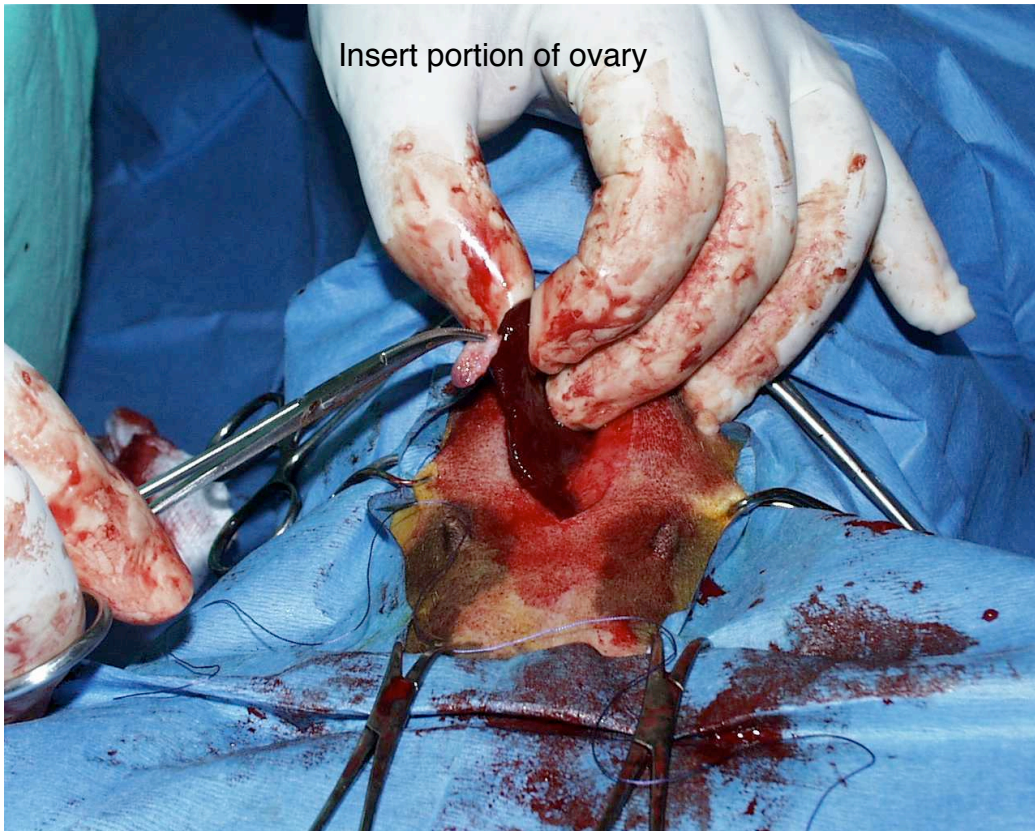


SOvaries isolated

Spleen exposed
THROUGH
SAME INCISION

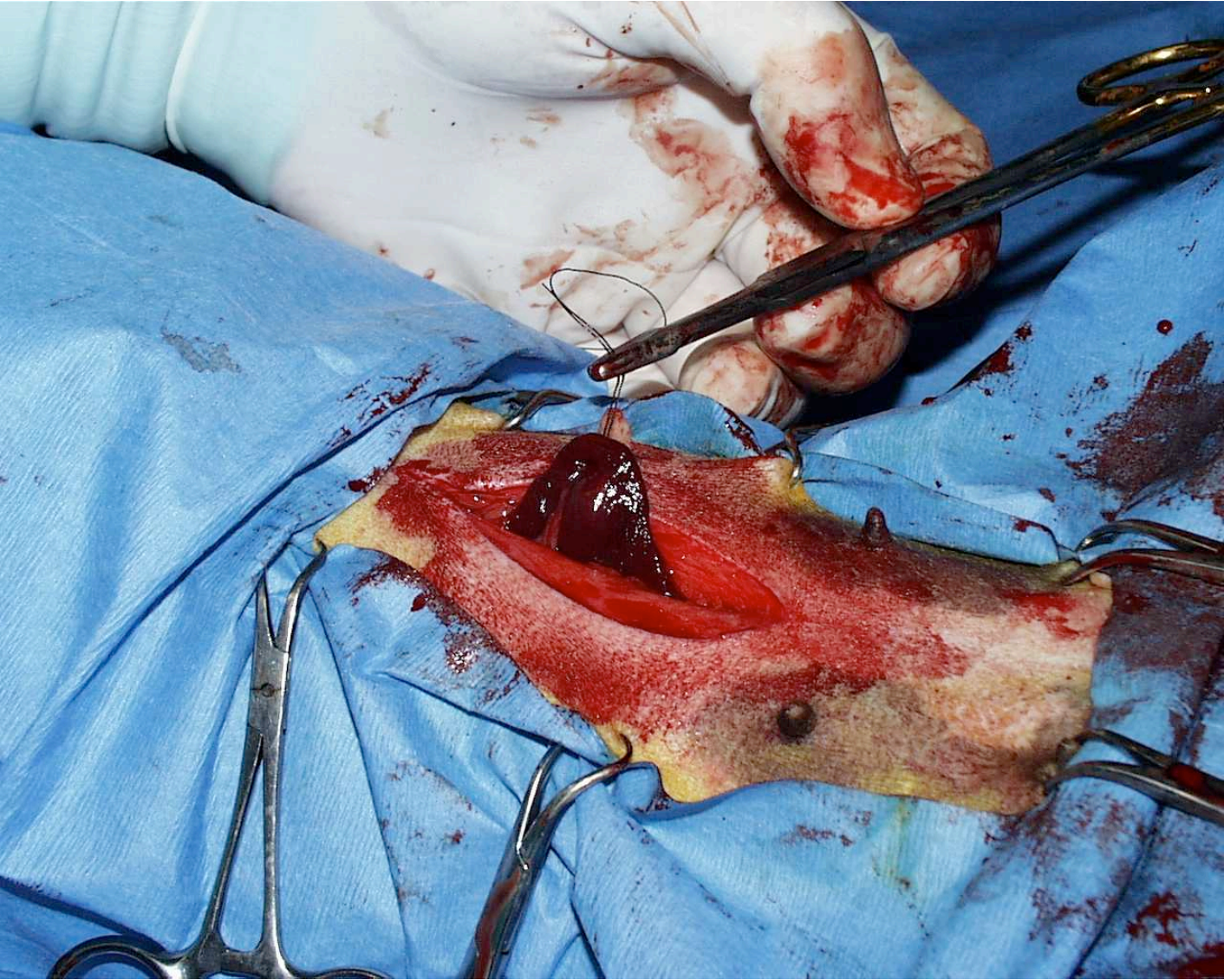


Lance spleen



Insert portion of ovary

Close incision in spleen capturing ovarian section



Reason for location of ovarian graft is blood circulation. All blood from the spleen passes to the stomach and then into the liver. The liver clears all 17-keto steroids on first pass. Sex hormones. None gets into the general circulation with the ovarian piece in the spleen, or stomach lining. So, no signs of heat. cannot get pregnant as this is a spay operation. However, allows other protein moieties produced by the ovary to clear the liver and enter the general circulation.

Any 17-keto steroids getting into the general circulation causes signs of estrus. Even a small piece left in place or dropped into the abdomen by accident.

However, grafted in THE SPLEEN get all of the benefits of the hormones and protein moieties of the cells of the ovary without any of the unwanted effects.

As an aside, these same hormonal phenomenon are also seen in the human female upon ovariectomy. I have heard that this is solved by leaving in one ovary.



THIS DOG IS 12 YEARS OLD. T-SPAYED. NO WEIGHT GAIN, NOT LETHARGIC,NOT DIABETIC

BORN DEC 14, 2001

T- SPAY APRIL 2, 2003

PHOTO TAKEN JULY 20, 2013

FIRST CASE I TREATED WAS A ST. BERNARD AT ABOUT 6 MO'S OF AGE. DOG DID JUST FINE AND PLAYED WITH OWNER AND DID NOT GAIN WT. WHAT WAS AMAZING WAS A CHANGE IN LONGEVITY. THIS DOG DIED AT THE AGE OF 13 OF CANCER. NOW THOSE OF YOU WHO KNOW LONGEVITY IN DOG BREEDS KNOW THAT 9 OR AT BEST 10 IS NORMAL. ALSO THIS DOG REVERTED TO A JUVENILE ATTITUDE IN LIKING TO PLAY. SAME HAPPENED IN ALL CASES. NO WT GAIN AND JUVENILE ATTITUDE.

AFTER ABOUT 10 OF THESE, BREEDERS AND SPORTSMEN HEARD OF THIS PROCEDURE SO HAD MANY REQUESTS FOR THE PROCEDURE. GOT TO SEE LONG TERM EFFECTS OF THIS.

THERE ARE TWO problems THAT NEED TO BE ADDRESSED.

ONE IS A VESSEL GROWING FROM THE SITE OF IMPLANT IN THE SPLEEN TO THE OMENTUM. HORMONE PRODUCED BY THAT SMALL PIECE and escaping PRIMARY liver passage IS ENOUGH TO SET OFF ESTRUS SIGNS IN THE FEMALE DOG. TWO WAYS OF HANDLING THIS.

ONE WAS TO CUT THE VESSEL. WORKED WELL.

THE OTHER WAS TO REMOVE THE DISTAL PART OF THE SPLEEN WITH THE REMNANT OF THE OVARY. ----- DON'T DO THIS--- CAUSES --THE DORIAN GRAY EFFECT. THESE ANIMALS AGE IMMEDIATELY. 3X SPEED OF AGING. VERY DRAMATIC. TURN OLD, ARTHRITIC, GRAY, TOOTHLESS. WOW ! WHAT HAVE I WROUGHT ? COLLECTIVE AGING IS SAVED UP.

SECOND PROBLEM IS A CHANGE IN THE PIECE OF OVARY IN THE SPLEEN. TAKES ON A HYPER GROWTH PROBLEM. MASS IN THE DISTAL SPLEEN. USUALLY OCCURS AT ABOUT 3 - 4 YEARS AFTER IMPLANT. ANIMAL BEGINS TO ACT STRANGE. REMOVAL SOLVES THIS PROBLEM. LAB REPORTS THIS TISSUE AS BEING a pheochromocytoma.

Do not do this IMPLANT PROCEDURE in breeds known to be aggressive. ie German Shepherds. Seems they become extremely aggressive. Not good for a house dog.

THESE SECONDARY PROBLEMS ARE RARE. I SAW ONLY 5 OVER 30 YEARS.
ALL THE REST WENT ON TO HAVE VERY NORMAL lives.
SEEMS TO TAKE CARE OF THE IMMUNE SUPPRESSION OF NORMAL
prepubertal SPAYING. (post puberty control of demodex , HERPES GENITAL
LESIONS.)
Also a strange phenomenon. Longevity-- these dogs live an added 20 to
30 % of normal LIFE SPAN.

REFER ALL QUESTIONS TO 'ALLONA@AOL.COM'
ALSON W. SEARS, DVM From: Kelly Soldavin
<KSoldavin@todaysveterinarypractice.com>

GOOGLE

Scholarly articles for obesity related to gonadectomy

... of gonadectomy on glucocorticoid metabolism in obese ... -

Barat - Cited by 15

Mechanisms of obesity-associated cardiovascular and ... - Hall

- Cited by 205

... expenditure in intact and gonadectomized adult cats: a ... -

Martin - Cited by 34

Search Results

Subject: Review on Spay Procedures
Date: September 1, 2013 9:30:49 PM MDT
To: Al SEARS <allona@me.com>
Reply-To: KSoldavin@TodaysVeterinaryPractice.com

Hi Dr. Sears,

I sincerely apologize for not getting back to you more quickly! I know you are anxious to hear our thoughts on the article you sent us. I had our editor in chief look at it, and these were the concerns:
"There are so many questions and so much research that would need to be done to show whether this procedure is valid. For example, what happens to the piece of ovary? Does the ovarian tissue necrose because it has been cut off from its blood supply? What was the "mass" that was removed from one dog

some years later? I could see neoplastic transformation being a problem in these dogs.

What is the mechanism of weight gain following ovariectomy and why is the liver important? If there is no weight gain in the treated dogs, this suggests that the tissue is producing some hormones. Portal blood samples are needed to show that these hormones are still being produced. Are there ovarian follicles producing estrogen; then turning into corpora lutea and producing progesterone?

Random anecdotal stories of dogs living to older age need to be supported by controlled studies.

If there is validity to this procedure, the best course of action would be for the author to contact a surgeon who would study it, perform the procedure, and compare it to a control group of dogs. It would be important to try to answer some of the questions above before encouraging it as a general approach. It's much more invasive than a regular spay (larger incision and damage to the spleen), with no clinical studies to support its efficacy."

I hope that feedback is helpful, and I also hope you can understand why we won't be able to accept it for publication. Our clinical articles need to fall within the standards of care set forth in veterinary medicine, and when we do approach topics that are new, they are accompanied by solid scientific data.

I understand the challenge you face with getting this procedures recognized and do wish you the very best of luck. It sounds like you have been able to help a great many animals over the years and that is a wonderful thing.

Sincerely,

Kelly

Today's Veterinary Practice: Read It Today, Use It Tomorrow

Kelly Soldavin

Editorial Director, *Today's Veterinary Practice*

VetMed Communications, Inc
PO Box 390 Glen Mills, PA 19342-0390
T: 267.228.1640 . F: 215.536.5692
TodaysVeterinaryPractice.com

The above letter is why most research by clinicians never reach the literature. Review by editors and in house experts can give you 100 reasons why what you are explaining cannot possibly work. Controls ? !!! All the

thousands of spayed dogs in the world over the last 100 years with their problems that are already documented are my controls. Only the few in South Africa and my 70 or so cases over 40 years of clinical practice are the exception.

It occurs to me that there may be help for those dogs already in trouble from being spayed and into the eunuchoid syndrome. A technique for the grafting of autogenous B-cells for the treatment of diabetes is being developed. this technique uses Na-alginate to envelope the cells so that the bodies immune system cannot destroy the genetically different cells. This same technique using small slivers of ovarian tissue from other dogs could be enveloped and placed either in the spleen or liver to deliver those hormones or protein moieties that prevent secondary spay problems could be used. Just a thought but might be useful. Al Sears, DVM