

Assessment of Morphological Changes in the Testes on the Third Day After Experimental Traumatic Brain Injury

Rakhimova Gulnoz Shamsiyevna*, Teshayev Shuxrat Jumayevich

Bukhara State Medical Institute named after Abu Ali ibn Sina, Bukhara, Uzbekistan

Abstract 54 to 60 million people worldwide suffer from traumatic brain injury (TBI) every year. Traumatic brain injury stands out among other injuries because it often leads to death or permanent disability, especially in young and healthy people. Scientific sources indicate that brain injuries damage most organs. In the experiment, we studied morphological changes in the testicles of male rats caused by brain damage. In the study, 90-day-old 150 white outbred male rats weighing from 115 to 150 g were selected, examined on the 1st, 3rd, 7th and 21st days after brain injury and compared with control groups. Traumatic brain injury affected the macroscopic and histomorphological data of the testicles on the third day after the injury.

Keywords Testis, Traumatic brain injury, Albuminous membrane, Convoluted seminiferous tubules

1. Introduction

After a traumatic brain injury, complex systemic pathomorphological and regulatory changes develop in various brain centers, which, in turn, affect a single functional system consisting of mental, neurohumoral, erectile and ejaculatory processes [1]. While the sympathoadrenal part of the autonomic nervous system is responsible for mild forms of traumatic brain injury, stable changes occur in moderate and severe forms due to hormonal imbalance (increased prolactin and decreased testosterone) [2]. It was found that the testicles morphologically change under the influence of various external factors, including changes in traumatic brain injury [3]. Scientific sources provide evidence that as a result of injury and ischemia, vacuolization, necrosis, and loss of germinal cells of the convoluted seminal tubules can occur in the testes [4]. In the laboratory of the Bukhara State Medical Institute, studies have been conducted on the effect of traumatic brain injury on the morphological parameters of the testis, which deepens the understanding of the mechanisms of the testis' adequate response to the effects of exogenous factors and determines the order of possible sequential changes in the morphological parameters of this organ.

The aim of the study: to study morphological changes in the testes of 90-day-old white outbred male rats on the third day after a simulated acute traumatic brain injury.

2. Materials and Methods of the Study

The study was conducted on 90-day-old 150 white outbred male rats weighing from 115 to 150 g. The animals were kept in standard conditions. All animal experiments were conducted with the approval of the local ethics committee. A model of a "traffic accident" was modeled on 80 rats and an experiment was conducted on a device in the form of a vehicle (patent no. FAP 02271) [5]. 3 days after the experiment, 18 control rats (group 1b) and 18 rats with traumatic brain injury (group 2b) were decapitated, their testis were extracted and examined macroscopically, as well as histologically.

3. The Results of the Study

In group 1b during macroscopic examination, the testis have a normal shape, soft and elastic density. During histological examination in group 1b rats, the tunica albuginea in the stromal part is thin, collagen, elastic fibers, and connective tissue cells are visible in it. In group 2b, the color of the capsule and parenchyma of the testes did not visually change upon macroscopic examination, but the consistency was somewhat loose compared to the testes of intact rats.

During histological examination in group 2b, the tunica albuginea in the stromal part is swollen, loose. There is a slight increase in the number of fibroblasts, mast cells and histiocytes. Due to the looseness of the collagen fibers, the boundary between the outer and inner layers is not clearly distinguishable. Foci of fresh hemorrhage are detected in the tunica albuginea under the capsule and in the stroma of the testes. The wall of the blood vessel is slightly fibrous (Fig. 1). The diameter of the blood vessels under the capsule is similar

* Corresponding author:

raximova.gulnoz@bsmi.uz (Rakhimova Gulnoz Shamsiyevna)

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to that of the control group, we see an increase in the thickness of the wall of blood vessels by 26%. Leydig cells are outlined, some are swollen, the nuclei are reduced in size, have an oval or rounded shape. The number of Leydig cells decreased by 6.8%.

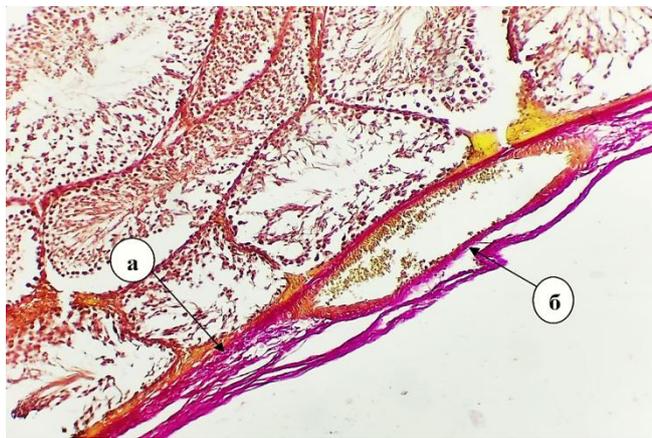


Figure 1. The tunica albuginea of the testes of an experimental group of white outbred rats on the 3rd day after traumatic brain injury: a-loose and swollen; б-the walls of blood vessels are fibrous. Staining: Van Gieson. Size 10x10

In the parenchymal part in group 1b, the walls of the convoluted seminiferous tubules are clearly outlined, and the germinal cells are arranged in layers. In group 2b, the cavity of the convoluted seminiferous tubules is somewhat expanded, the fibrous structures are more densely arranged. In addition to round and oval seminiferous tubules, pathological forms of convoluted seminiferous tubules are revealed - double, bean-shaped and pear-shaped (Fig. 2).

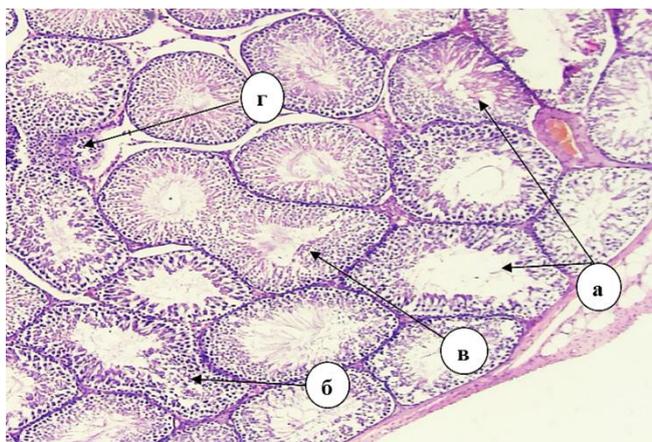


Figure 2. Convoluted seminiferous tubules of testes of an experimental group of white outbred rats on the 3rd day after traumatic brain injury: the tubule cavity is dilated, a-pear-shaped, б-bean-shaped and в-doubled seminiferous tubules; г-rupture of seminiferous tubules and immature cells at the rupture site. Staining: H&E. Size 10x4

As a result of morphological analysis, it can be understood that a violation of the cell structure of the spermatogenic layer causes a decrease in the diameter of the convoluted seminiferous tubules and a change in their rounded shape

towards elongation. Convoluted seminiferous tubules decreased in diameter by 11.5%. It was determined that the thickness of the germinal layer decreased by 8.2%.

Some spermatids are desquamated in the cavity of the convoluted seminiferous tubules. The number of spermatids decreased significantly. Early spermatids are arranged in the form of layers, among which groups of lysed spermatids are distinguished, the layers of spermatogenic epithelial cells are not dense. Late spermatids are located in the uppermost parts of the epitheliospermatogenic layer, and it can be seen that some of them are desquamated into the cavity of the seminiferous tubules. Vacuoles can be observed in the epitheliospermatogenic layer. We can observe a decrease in the number of Sertoli cells by 11.5% on the 3rd day after traumatic brain injury, the number of spermatogonies by 9.2%, the number of spermatocytes of the 1st and 2nd rows by 6.9%, and spermatids by 17.9%.

4. Conclusions

Histological examination on the 3rd day after experimental traumatic brain injury shows pathomorphological changes in the testicles of rats, morphometric studies show an increase in morphometric parameters in the testicular stroma as a result of degenerative and inflammatory processes, and a decrease in the number of spermatogenic cells. These results require further research to identify the mechanisms of the emerging pathology and develop the necessary therapeutic measures.

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