CHAPTER 8

INFLUENCE OF TRANSIENT (90 DAYS) HYPR./HYPOCORTICALISM IN RIR PULLETS ON HISTOMORPHOLOGY AND HORMONES OF ADRENAL, THYROID AND OVARY AND GROWTH KINETICS OF LIVER AND LYMPHOID ORGANS.

In the post-hatch avian growth and development, the various organs and, the body as a whole, undergo both physical growth and physiological maturation, to attain the characteristic adult size, histoarchitecteral features and functional competence. The role of endocrine secretions in regulating growth and functional maturity in the post-hatch immature phases cannot be overlooked. The growth retardatory effects manifested by hypophysectomy in cockreals (King, 1969), and by thyroidectomy in ducks and fowls (see Assenmescher, 1973), are evidences to this end. There are also reports suggesting the influence of adrenal steroids on growth and development of fowls with both hypercorticalism and hypocorticalism being shown to inhibit weight increase in the post-hatch periods (Blivaiss, 1947; Winchester and Davis, 1952; Howard and Constable, 1958; Baum and Meyer, 1960; Nagra *et al*, 1963; Nagra and Meyer 1963; Nagra *et al.,* 1965; Raheja *et al.,* 1971; King and King, 1973; Kallicharan and Hall, 1974; Carasia,1987; Bartov, 1982; Kuhn *et al.,* 1984;Akiba *et al.,* 1992; Hayashi *et al.,* 1994). Both antagonistic and parallel adrenal-gonad relationships have been documented for adult birds (Riddle *et al.,* 1924; Legait and Legait, 1959; Fromme-Bouman, 1962; Patel *et al.,* 1986; Ramachandran and Patel, 1986; Ramachandran *et al.,* 1987; Ramachandran and Patel, 1988; Ayyar *et al.,*1992). However, the influence of either hypo. or hypercorticalism in cockreals and pullets on growth and development of gonads and attainment of sexual maturity have never been studied. Besides, an effective functional relationship between corticosteroids and thyroid hormones has been shown to be the feature both in immature and adult stages (Kuhn *et al.,* 1984) and, both these hormones had been shown to affect gonadal functions and influence the reproductive axis (Ayyar *et al.,* 1992; Patel *et al.,* 1985; Ramachandran and Patel, 1986; Patel *et al.,* 1993; Singh, 1993). It is apparent from these, that chronic mild HPR or HPO in the rearing stages would have subtle or dramatic effects on growth and maturation of various organs, histomorphological features of ovary and oviduct, as well as the serum profiles of various hormones.

Studies on temporal alterations in these respects in the immature stages, from hatch till sexual maturity, could prove relevant in assessing features like, time of attainment of sexual maturity and egg laying performance. Previous studies have revealed some qualitative and quantitative effects in this respect under induced chronic mild HPR or HPO in pullets upto 90 days of age. It is likely that, the above observed changes in the adult stage could be a consequence of the changes induced by HPR or HPO on histomorphology of the endocrine and reproductive organs and, the alterations in the serum profiles of other hormones in the immature stages. The present study is attendant to this line of thinking and, attempts to assess the influence of mild HPR or HPO in pullets upto 90 days of age, on growth kinetics and histomorphology of adrenal, thyroid ovary and oviduct as well as the serum profiles of corticosterone, T_3 ,T_4, and progesterone during the experimental period and possibly relate these changes with the previously reported effects on attainment of sexual maturity, laying performance and egg composition.

RESULTS

Body and organ weights :

The weights of adrenal, thyroid and ovary and of the body as a whole showed a steady increment from 0-90 days, with a peak growth rate between 60 and 90 days in the control chicks. The HPO chicks showed greater growth rate and heavier body weights at 30 and 60 days but, at 90 days, their body weight was significantly lower due to a significantly reduced growth rate between 60 and 90 days. The adrenal, thyroid and ovary of HPO chicks depicted significantly greater growth rates throughout, and hence, their weights were higher than those of the control chicks. Whereas the adrenal.and thyroid of HPO chicks showed peak growth rates between 30 and 60 days, the ovary showed peak growth rate between 60 and 90 days. The oviduct of HPO chicks showed similar weight as that of control chicks at 90 days though with a higher growth rate and weight at 60 days. The body weight of HPR chicks was similar to that of control chicks at 90 days, though it was significantly less at 60 days. The peak growth rate in HPR chicks occurred between 60 and 90 days with lesser rate between 0-30 and 30-60 days. The weight of adrenal was significantly lower at 30 days and greater at 60 days but identical to controls at 90 days, due to differential growth rates. The thyroid of HPR chicks showed consistently better growth rates and higher weights throughout, though statistically insignificant. The ovary of HPR chicks showed consistently increasing growth rates compared to controls, with significantly higher weight at 60 and 90 days. The oviduct of HPR chicks weighed slightly heavier at 90 days due to more pronounced growth rate between 0-30 and 60-90 days The absolute and relative weights of liver and lymphoid organs of HPR and HPO pullets showed a significant increment at 90 days. The growth rates and growth kinetic ratios of liver and lymphoid organs also showed an increment at 90 days (tables 1A, 1B & 2).

The growth kinetic ratio was higher for thyroid, adrenal and ovary in the case of HPO chicks due to significantly greater ratios throughout. In the case of HPR chicks, growth kinetic ratio was significantly more only in the case of ovary, mainly due to significantly higher ratios between 0-30 and 30-60 days (table,3).

Hormonal changes :

The CORT and T3 concentrations showed a similar trend of decrease from 30-90 days in both control and HPR chicks, with maximum decrease at 60 days. Whereas the concentration of CORT was higher in HPR chicks, the concentration of T_3 was lower in HPR chicks. Whereas the serum T_4 concentration showed almost a constant level from 30-90 days in control chicks, the same showed an increase in HPR chicks. The relative concentration of T_4 appeared to be higher at 30 and 90 days and lower at 60 days in HPR chicks compared to control chicks. The serum CORT concentration in HPO chicks was lower than control chicks at all ages and showed a similar trend of significant decrease at 60 days. Though the serum progesterone concentration showed a similar trend of decrease at 60 days followed by a slight increase at 90 days in both control and HPR chicks, the relative levels at all ages was significantly lower in HPR chicks. The serum progesterone concentration in HPO chicks showed a continuous decrease from 30-90 days, unlike the control chicks which showed a decrease at 60 days and increase at 90 days. In general, the relative levels of serum progesterone were significantly lower in HPO chicks (table,4).

Histological observations :

Thyroid :

The thyroid of NLD chicks showed medium sized follicles with cuboidal epithelium and varying contents of colloid at 30 days. At 60 days, the epithelial cell height was reduced and the follicles showed increased colloid content. By 90 days, the follicles were enlarged with rich colloid content and reduced cell height. The follicles of HPR chicks at 30 days was characterised by small to medium sized follicles lined with cuboidal epithelium and depleted colloid content. However, at 60 and 90 days, the epithelial cell height gradually got reduced with progressive retention and increase in colloid content. The thyroid of HPO chicks also showed prominent follicles with depleted colloid content and cuboidal epithelium at 30 days. Cell height was reduced and only fewer follicles depicted colloid depletion at 60 days. At 90 days, the follicles were medium to large sized with moderate colloid depletion (Plate 1).

Adrenal :

The adrenal of 30 day old NLD chicks, showed prominent active cortical cords with relatively less but active medullary cords. At 60 days, the cortical cords appeared very prominent but less active with condensed nucleus. There were signs of medullary activation. By 90 days, the cortical cords were well formed with active looking cells and depicting secretory exhaustion. The cortical cords of HPR chicks were hypertrophied with lesser proportion of medullary tissue at 30 days. At 60 days, both cortical and medullary cords were prominent with hypertrophied cortical cells and, greater secretory exhaustion being seen in the medullary cells. At 90 days, the cortical cords were prominent with hypertrophied epithelium and the cells represented an admixture of active and inactive states.

The cortical cords of HPO chicks were prominent and hypertrophied throughout. There was relatively more secretory exhaustion of cortical cells at 60 days than at 30 and 90 days while, at 90 days, even the medullary cells showed active state (Plate 2).

Ovary :

At 30 days, the ovary of NLD chicks showed many primordial and primary follicles. These follicles underwent progressive enlargement and growth through 60-90 days. At 60 days, the stromal tissue was hypertrophied with signs of differentiation into interstitial glands. The granulosa was prominent and thecal condensation had started by 90 days. The follicles were enlarged with well formed theca and yolk granules. The interstitial glands were well developed. The ovary of both the HPR and HPO chicks showed a similar histoacrhitecture as that of control chicks except for hyperplastic granulosa and theca with loose stromal tissue at 90 days in HPR chicks and thin and fibrous theca with loose stromal tissue at 60 days (Plates 3,4 and 5).

The histometrics of the ovarian follicles show a temporal progression from 6-30 µm to 240-440 µm sized follicles from 30-90 days in control chicks. The histology of ovary of HPR and HPO chicks showed a similar follicular hierarchy. However, the ovary of HPR chicks showed a greater rate of follicular transition from small to big and big to large follicles compared to

Plate 1 (Figs. 1-9)

Photomicrographs of thyroid of HPR, control and HPO chicks (320 x).

Fig. 1. Thyroid of 30 day HPR chick. Note the increased follicular cell height and colloid depletion.

Figs. 2-3. Thyroid of 60 and 90 day HPR chick showing large to medium sized follicles and reduced height of follicular epithelium. Follicles show moderate colloid depletion.

Fig. 4. Thyroid of 30 day control chick showing medium to large sized follicles with varying contents of colloid and a cuboidal follicular epithelium.

Figs. 5-6. Thyroid of 60 and 90 day control chick showing a flat follicular epithelium and overall colloid retention.

Figs. 7-8. Thyroid of 30 and 60 days HPO chick showing follicles with varying degrees of colloid content and cuboidal follicular epithelium.

Fig. 9. Thyroid of 90 day old HPO chick showing low epithelium with prominent nucleus. Follicles showing overall colloid retention.

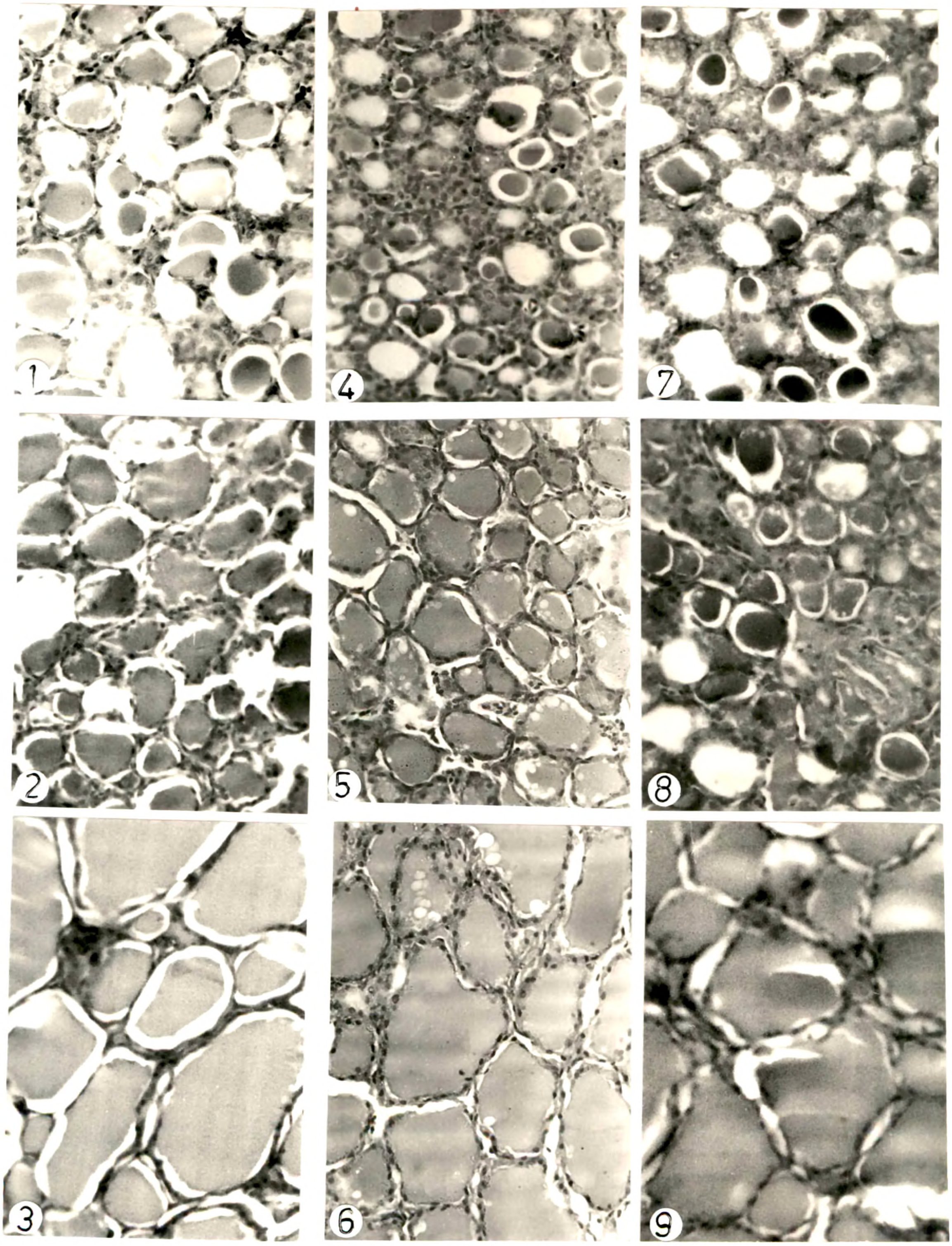
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Plate 2 (Figs. 10-18)

Photomicrographs of adrenal of HPR, control and HPO birds (320 x).

Fig. 10. Adrenal of 30 day HPR chick. Note the prominent cortical cords and nuclei.

Fig. 11. Adrenal of 60 day HPR chick showing less active cortex.

Fig. 12. Adrenal of 90 day HPR chick showing mild hypertrophy and more or less an inactive state.

Fig. 13. Adrenal of 30 day control chick showing prominent and active medulla.

Fig. 14. Adrenal of 60 day control chick. Note the condensation of nuclear elements in cortex. Medullary secretion indicated.

Fig. 15. Adrenal of 90 day control chick. Cortical cords well formed with active cells and showing secretory exhaustion. Medullary cell activity prominent.

Figs. 16-17. Adrenal of 30 and 60 day HPO chick showing active cortex and medulla.

Fig. 18. Adrenal of 90 d HPO chick showing secretory exhaustion in cortical cells and active state by nuclear appearance.

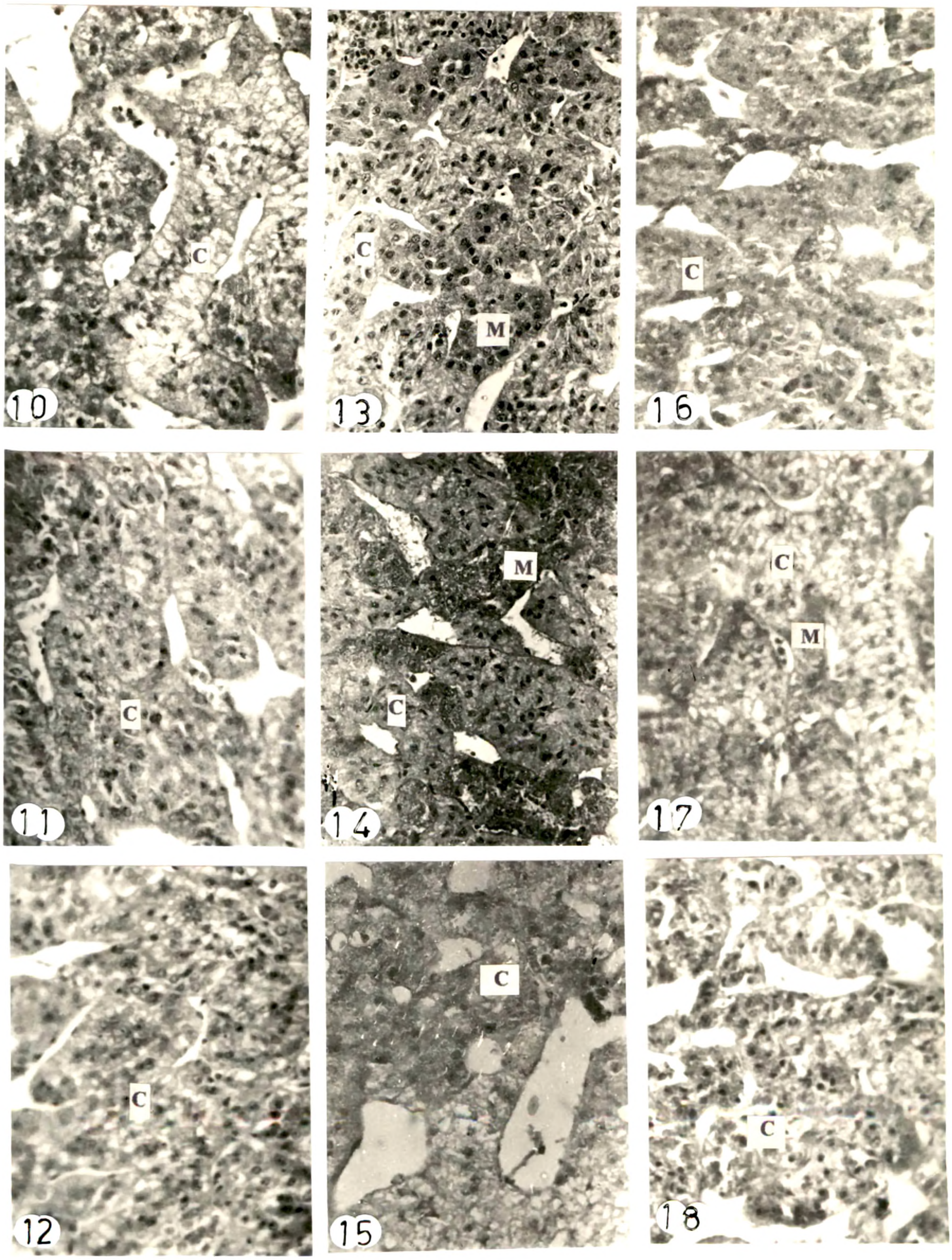
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Plate 3 (Figs. 19-24)

Photomicrographs of 30 day old ovary of HPR , control and HPO chicks (160 and 320 x).

Figs. 19-20. Ovary of 30 day old HPR chick showing many medium sized follicles. Note the condensed theca and hypertrophied stroma.

Figs. 21-22. Ovary of 30 day old control chick showing many primary and primordial follicles.

Figs. 23-24. Ovary of 30 day HPO chick showing enlarged primary and primordial follicles with active granulosa cells and a compact stromal tissue.

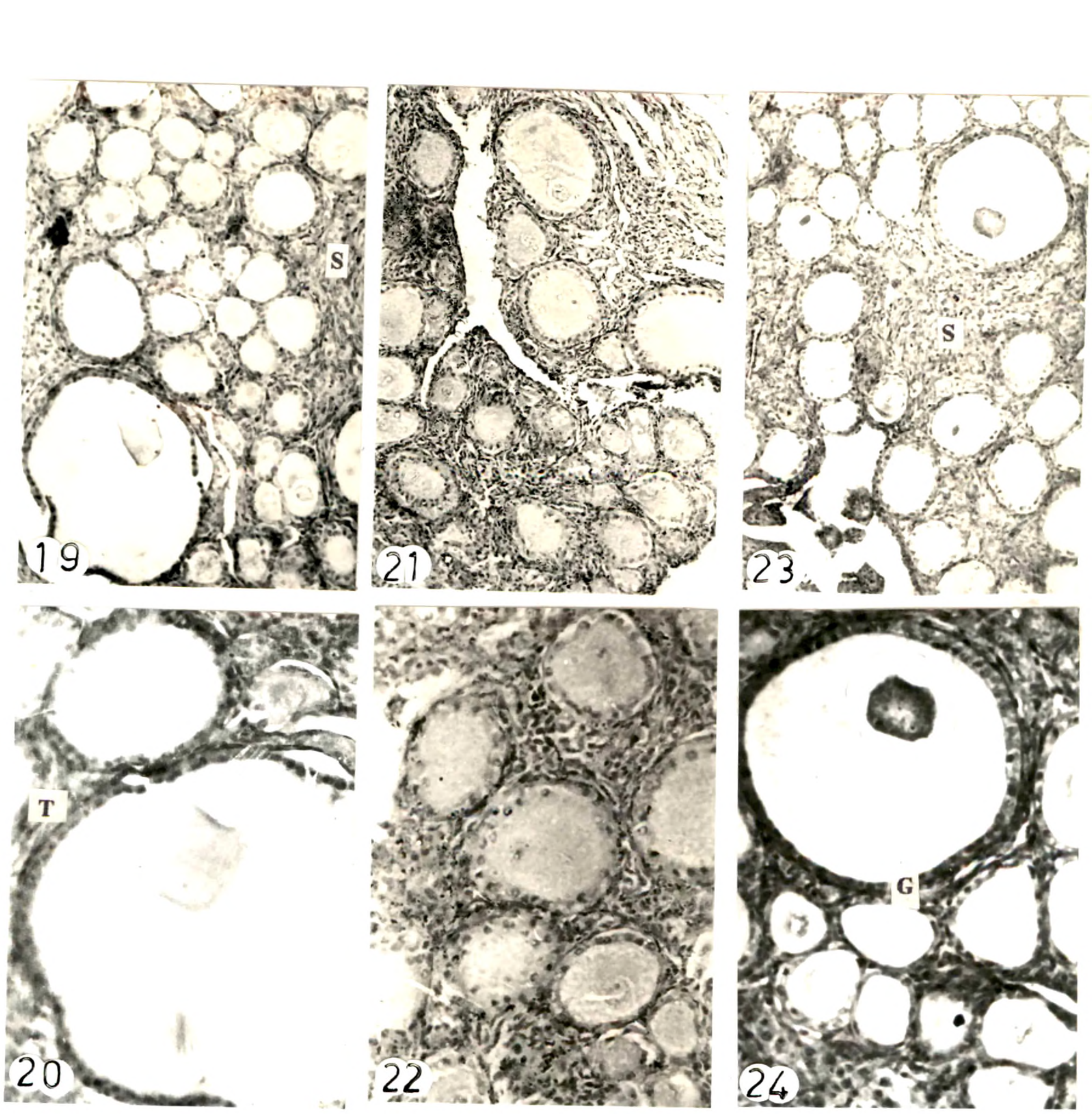
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Plate 4 (Figs. 25-30)

Photomicrographs of 60 day old ovary of HPR, control and HPO chicks (160 and 320 x).

Figs. 25-26. Ovary of HPR chick showing many large follicles with prominent granulosa. Note the follicular atresia.

Figs. 27-28 (a-b). Ovary of control chick showing small medium (fig. 27,28a) and large (fig. 28b) follicles with prominent granulosa. Note the hypertrophied stroma and condensed theca.

Figs. 29-30. Ovary of HPO chick showing larger sized follicles with prominent granulosa surrounded by loose stroma. Theca thin and fibrous.

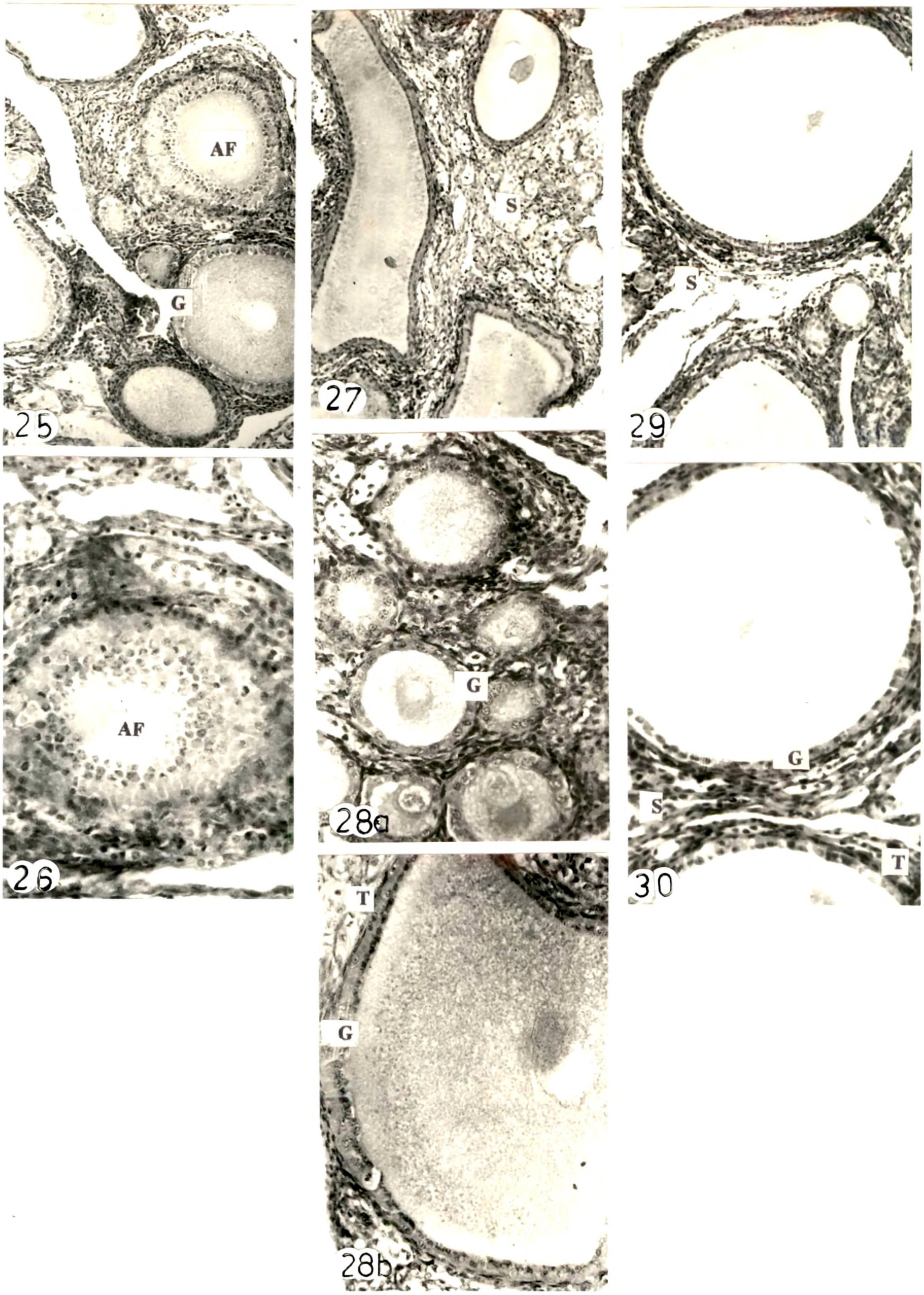
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Plate 5 (Fig. 80, 160 and 320 x)

Photomicrographs of 90 day old ovary of HPR, control and HPO chicks (80, 160 and 320 x).

Figs. 31-33. Ovary of HPR chick showing primary and primordial follicles and a dense and compact stroma.

Figs. 34-36. Ovary of control chick showing overall less number of follicles. Theca thin and fibrous, stromal tissue appears loose.

Figs. 37-39. Ovary of HPO chick showing medium to large sized follicles, but overall population less. Atretic changes evident.

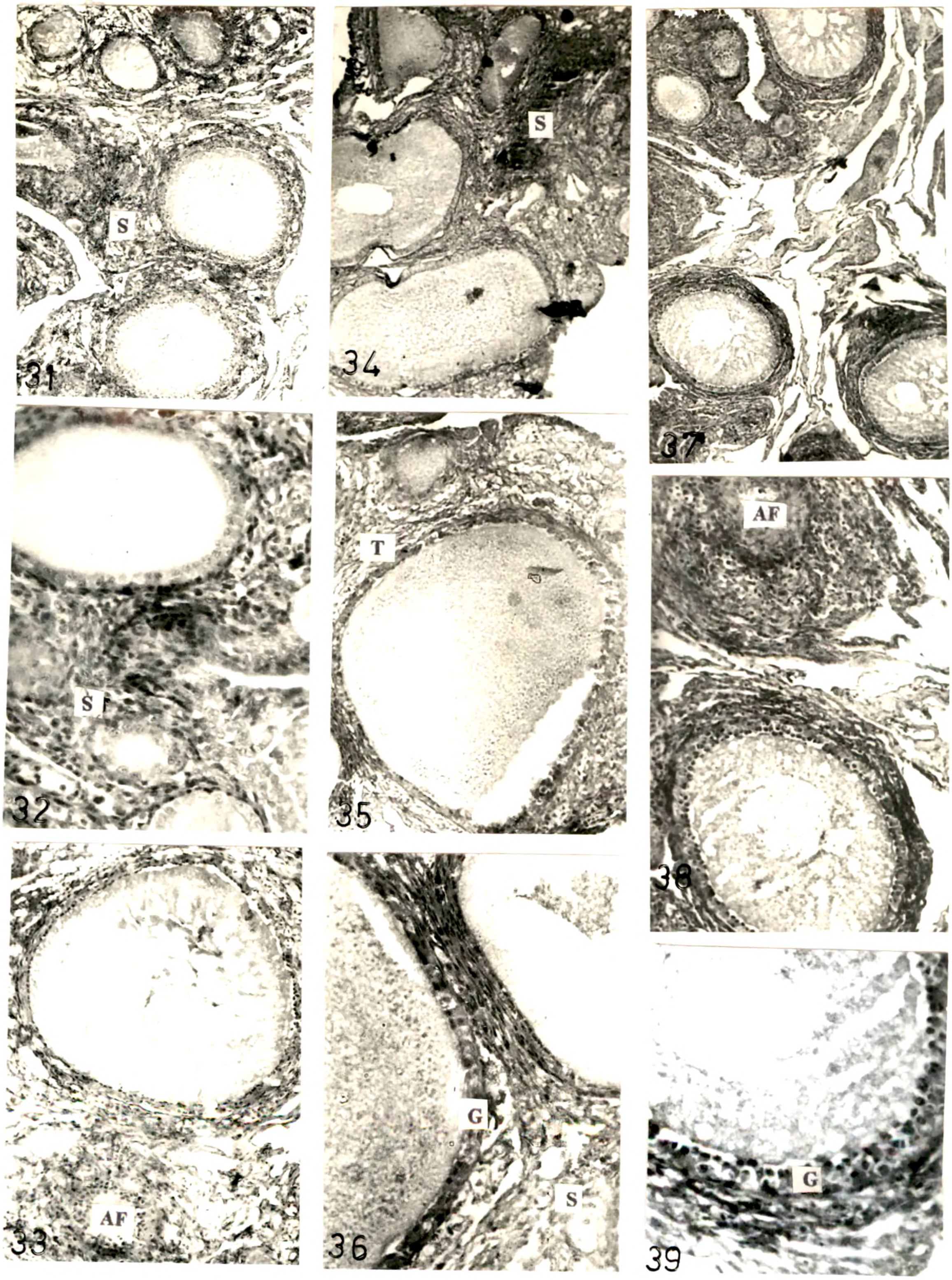
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Table 1A: Body weight and organ weight of Control, HPR and HPO birds.

		30 days		60 days		90 days	
Body weight	***HPR***	103.84 ±12.85		254.44 ±22.27^{a}		596.00 ±29.55	
	CONTROL	117.23 ±16.23		312.85 ±18.22		600.00 ±16.32	
	HPO	156.00 ±11.54		380.62 ±23.00^{b}		533.33 ±12.47^{a}	
Organ weight		**Abs. wt**	**Rel. wt**	**Abs. wt**	**Rel. wt**	**Abs. wt**	**Rel. wt**
Thyroid	***HPR***	15.30±0.61^{a}	14.85±0.83^{a}	22.00±1.37	8.64±1.43	38.00±1.04^{a}	6.40±1.01
	CONTROL	12.00 ±0.81	10.23 ± 1.13	19.66±1.20	6.28 ± 1.55	33.00 ±1.80	5.5 ± 0.83
	HPO	14.00±1.02	9.33±1.27	29.36±1.10^{C}	7.72±1.22	43.5±1.30^{C}	8.15±0.63^{a}
Adrenal	***HPR***	17.30±1.76	16.79±1.74	43.16±1.06^{C}	16.96±0.88^{C}	68.6±1.98	11.62±0.93
	CONTROL	21.50 ±1.64	18.33 ±1.13	30.60 ±1.24	9.78 ± 0.80	68.00 ±2.44	11.33±0.87
	HPO	31.50±1.32^{C}	21.00±1.31	52.5±1.31^{C}	13.81±0.91^{b}	85.50±1.44^{C}	16.03±0.39^{b}
Ovary	***HPR***	43.66±1.32^{C}	42.38±1.63^{C}	90.71±1.20^{C}	35.65±1.36^{C}	163.33±3.12^{C}	27.17±0.96^{C}
	CONTROL	34.63±4.03	28.99± 1.58	65.20±2.93	20.84 ± 1.96	116.33 ±9.31	19.38 ± 1.59
	HPO	42.00± .93^{C}	28.00±1.40	111.66±2.61^{C}	29.38±1.23^{C}	232.33±2.11^{C}	43.56±1.67^{C}
Oviduct	***HPR***	28.87±1.43^{C}	27.80±1.61^{C}	55.00±2.24	21.61±2.31	122.71±1.13^{a}	20.79±1.07
	CONTROL	21.40 ±2.52	18.24±1.52	57.33±3.19	18.32 ± 1.08	112.30 ±1.88	18.72±0.83
	HPO	22.5±1.59	15.00±1.90	58.50±2.69	15.39±1.69	108.66±1.73	20.37±1.72

Values : Mean, ±S.E, N= 12. **$^{a}P < .05$, $^{b}P < .005$, $^{c}P < .0005$**

Abs. wt : Absolute weight; Rel. wt : Relative weight; NLD: LD 12:12; SP: LD 6:18

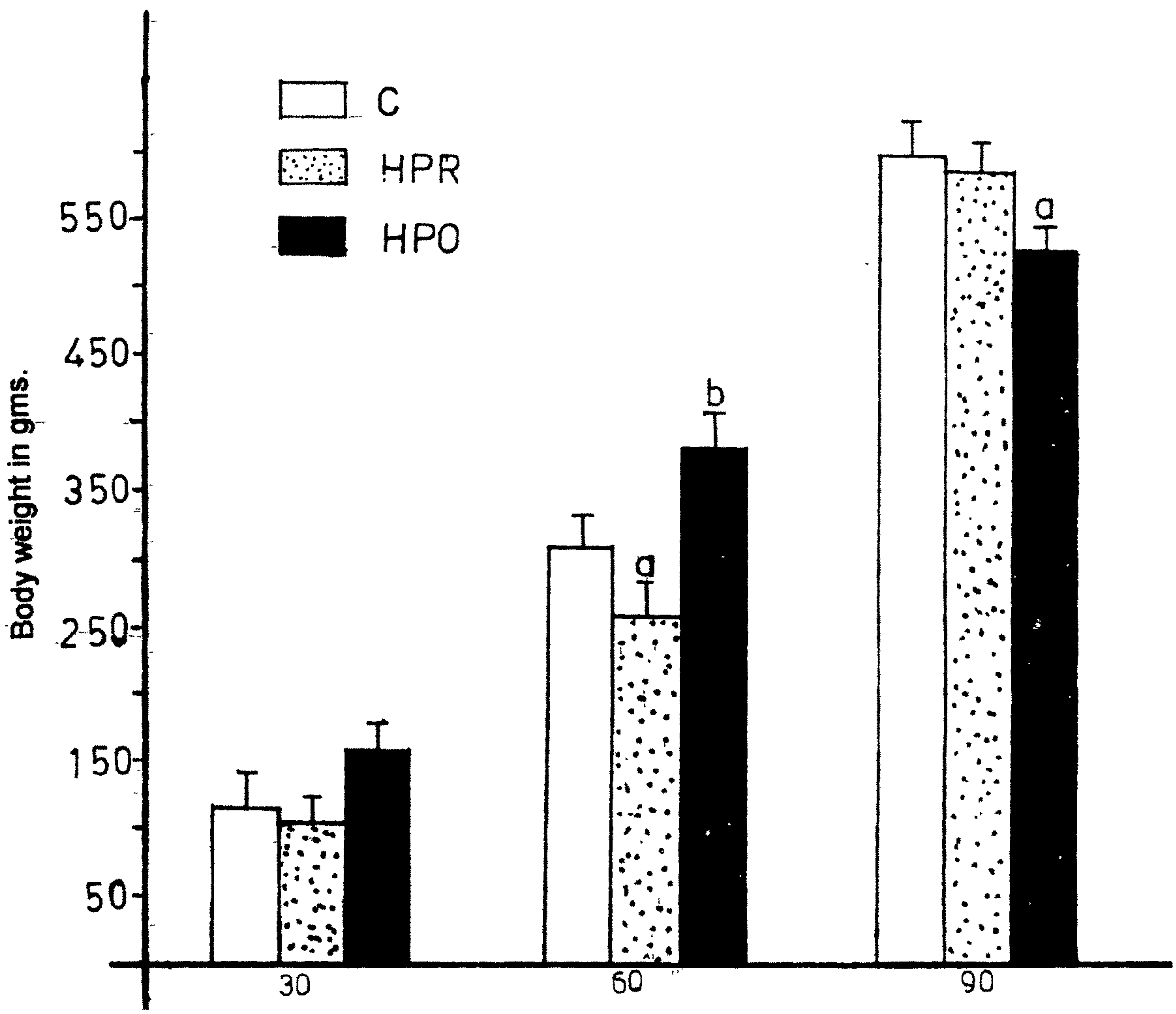

Fig.1 Body weight gain in Hypercorticalic (HPR) and Hypocorticalic (HPO) pullets reared under NLD.
Values : Mean, ±S.E, N= 12 NLD - LD 12:12
[a]P < .05, [b]P < .005

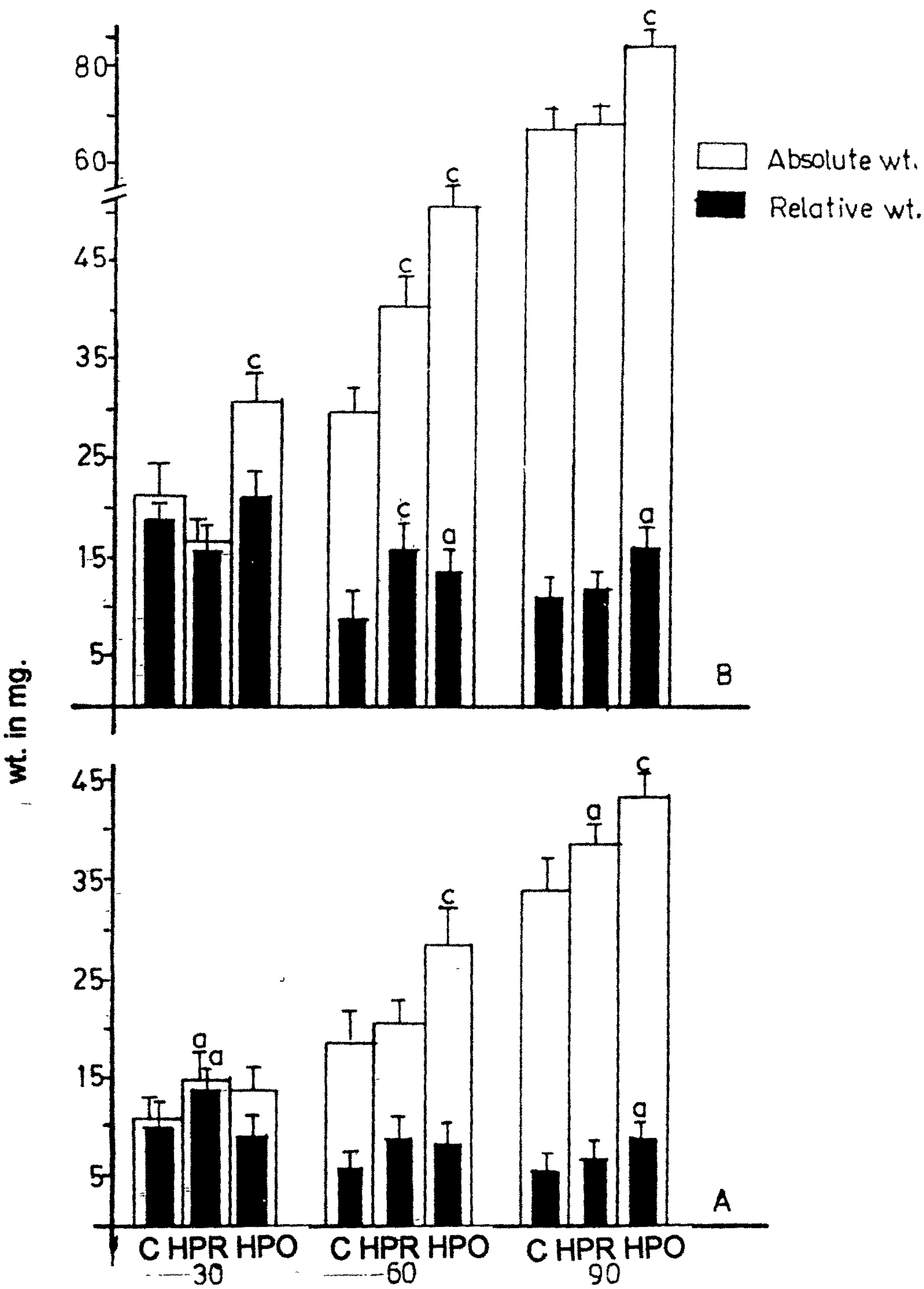

Fig. 2(A-B). Figure showing absolute and relative weights of Thyroid (A) and Adrenal (B) in Hypercorticalic (HPR) and Hypocorticalic (HPO) pullets reared under NLD.

Values : Mean, ±S.E, N= 12 [a]P < .05, [c]P < .0005.

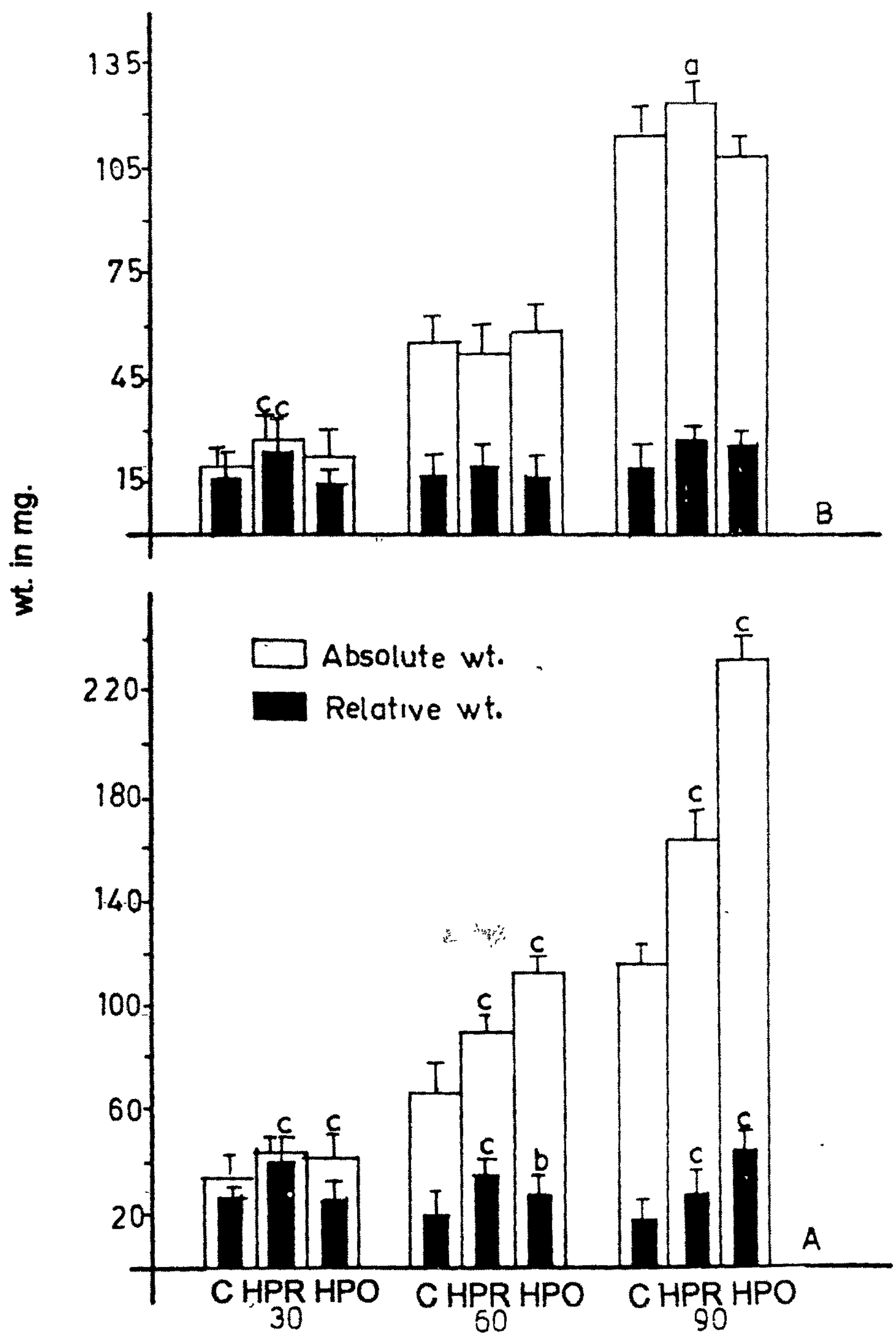

Fig. 3(A-B). Figure showing absolute and relative weights of Ovary (A) and Oviduct (B) in Hypercorticalic (HPR) and Hypocorticalic (HPO) pullets reared under NLD.
Values : Mean, ±S.E, N= 12 **[a]P < .05, [b]P < .005, [c]P < .0005.**

Table 1B: Table showing absolute and relative weight of lymphoid organs in Control, HPR and HPO birds.

		30 days		60 days		90 days	
Lymphoid organs		**Abs. wt**	**Rel. wt**	**Abs. wt**	**Rel. wt**	**Abs. wt**	**Rel. wt**
Liver gm	***HPR***	3.47 ±0.145	3.345 ±0.48	8.93 ±0.23	3.51±1.67	14.73 ±0.13^{a}	2.49 ±0.12^{a}
	CONTROL	3.48 ±0.15	2.970 ±0.30	6.44 ±0.199	2.06 ±0.43	11.41 ±0.218	1.90 ±0.17
	HPO	4.94 ±0.479	3.297 ±0.69	7.4 ±0.21	1.94 ±0.73	13.32 ±0.312	2.49±0.16^{a}
Thymus gm	***HPR***	0.270±0.029	0.262 ±0.063	1.19 ±0.037	0.47 ±0.009	3.34 ±0.291	0.56 ±0.132
	CONTROL	0.392 ±0.036	0.248±0.023	1.282 ±0.012	0.40±0.008	2.12 ±0.218	0.35 ±0.019
	HPO	0.15 ±0.013^{C}	0.10 ±0.013	0.83 ±0.019^{C}	0.21±0.003^{C}	3.07 ±0.363	0.57 ±0.169
Bursa gm	***HPR***	0.220 ±0.013	0.216 ±0.032	0.97 ±0.023^{C}	0.38±0.013^{C}	3.36 ±0.139^{a}	0.57 ±0.013^{C}
	CONTROL	0.148 ±0.007	0.126±0.019	0.450 ±0.010	0.14±0.026	1.56 ±0.289	0.26 ±0.028
	HPO	0.140 ±0.004	0.095 ±0.078	0.73 ±0.013^{C}	0.19±0.039	2.21 ±0.133	0.41 ±0.019^{C}
Spleen gm	***HPR***	0.120 ±0.023	0.118 ±0.069	0.400 ±0.007	0.15 ±0.023	1.06 ±0.013^{C}	0.18 ±0.014
	CONTROL	0.137 ±0.019	0.116±0.017	0.528±0.005	0.16±0.016	0.72 ±0.021	0.12 ±0.015
	HPO	0.156 ±0.031	0.103 ±0.013	0.681±0.009	0.172±0.067	0.96 ±0.031	0.18 ±0.019

Values : Mean, ±S.E, N= 12. **^{a}P < .05, ^{b}P < .005, ^{c}P < .0005**

Abs. wt : Absolute weight; Rel. wt : Relative weight; NLD: LD 12:12; SP: LD 6:18

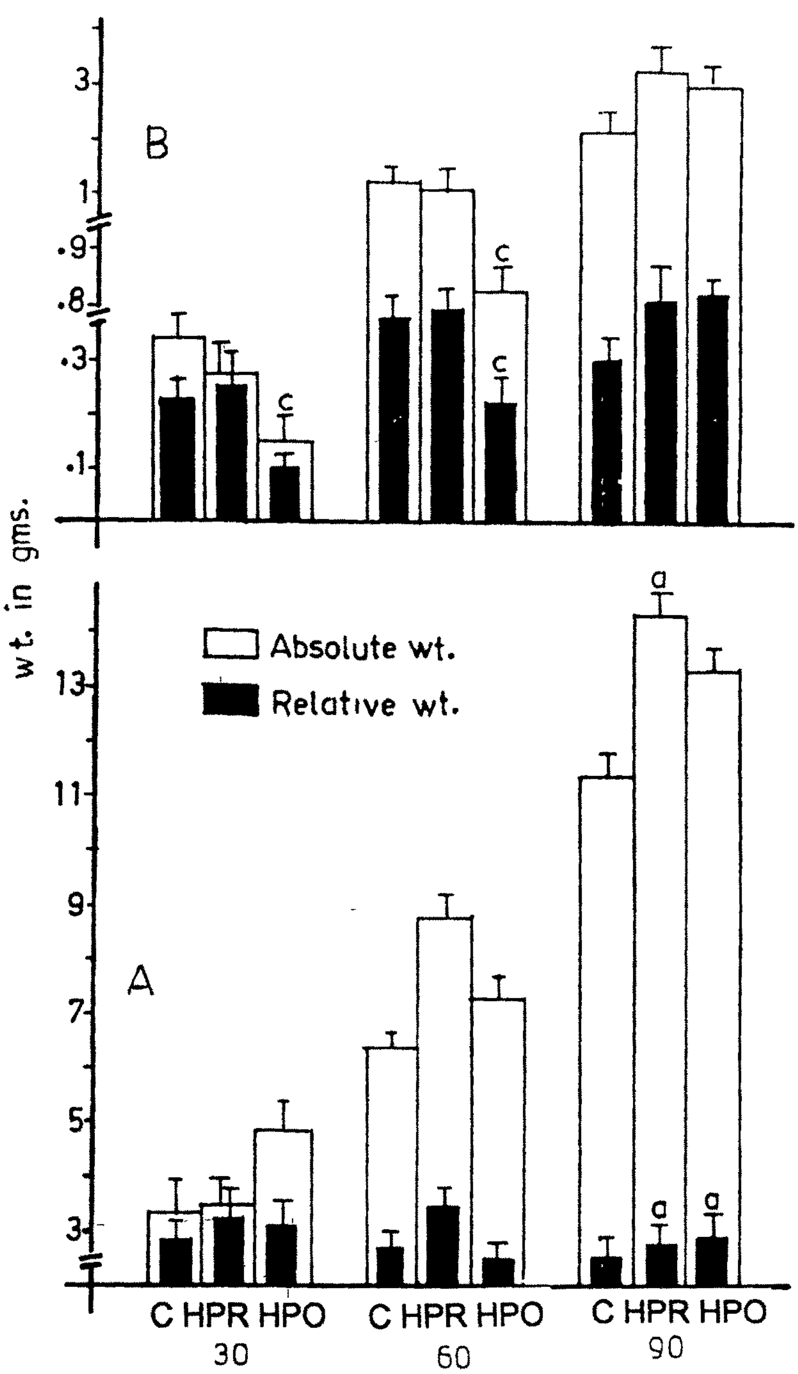

Fig. 4(A-B). Figure showing absolute and relative weights of Liver (A) and Thymus in Hypercorticalic(HPR)and Hypocorticalic (HPO) pullets reared under NLD.

Values : Mean, ±S.E, N= 12 **[a]P < .05, [c]P < .0005.**

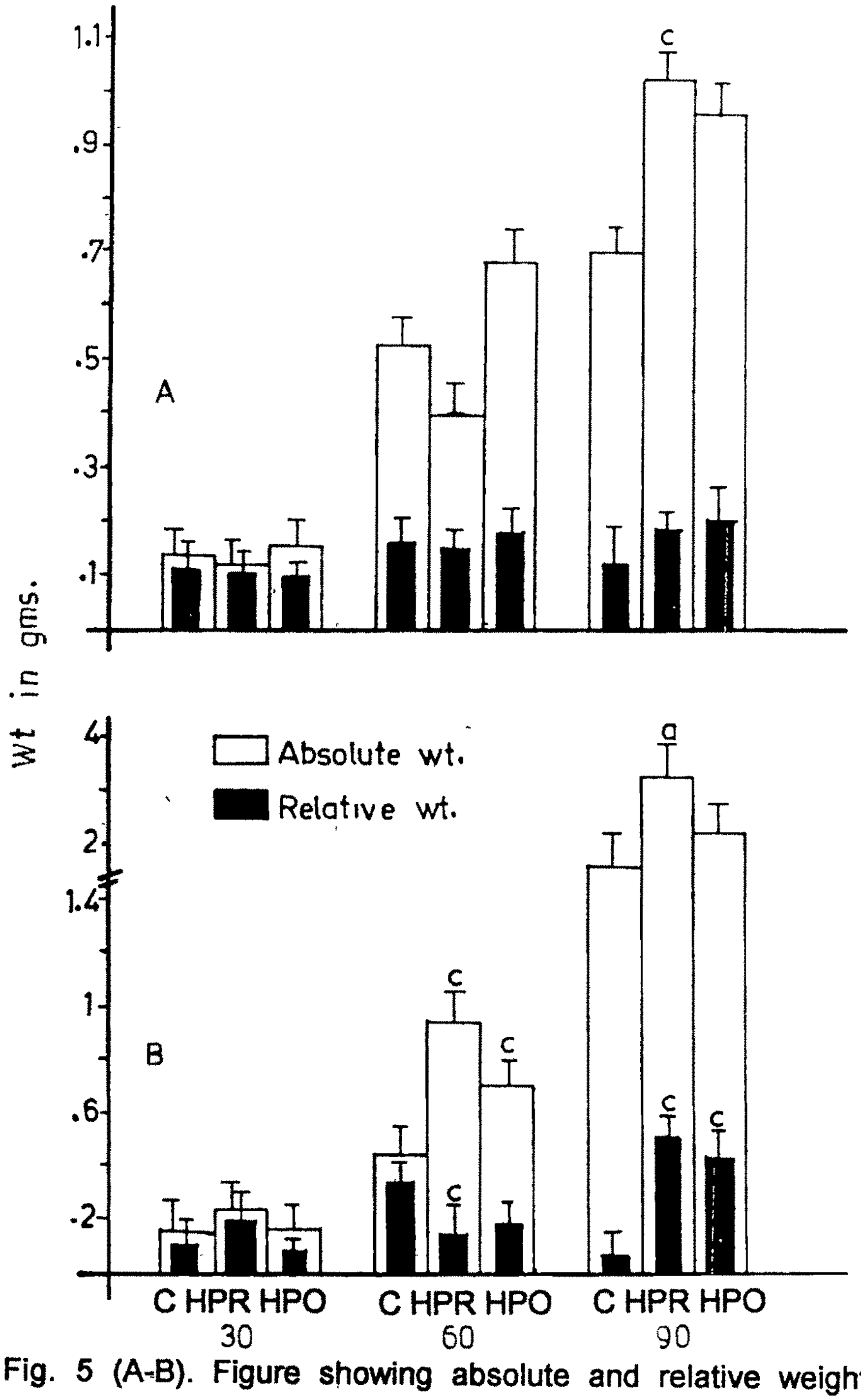

Fig. 5 (A-B). Figure showing absolute and relative weight of spleen (A) and Bursa (B) in Hypercorticalic (HPR) and Hypocorticalic (HPO) pullets reared under NLD.
Values : Mean, ±S.E, N= 12

Table 2: Per day growth rate in Control,HPR and HPO pullets.

		0-30	30-60	60-90	Overall
Body weight	***HPR***	2.57	5.02	11.18	6.25
	CONTROL	3.02	6.51	9.57	6.37
	HPO	4.11	7.68	5.09	5.63
Thyroid	***HPR***	0.366	0.222	0.534	0.374
	CONTROL	0.255	0.255	0.444	0.318
	HPO	0.322	0.512	0.471	0.435
Adrenal	***HPR***	0.151	0.862	0.848	0.620
	CONTROL	0.219	0.303	1.24	0.613
	HPO	0.625	0.700	1.10	0.808
Ovary	***HPR***	0.700	1.56	2.32	1.52
	CONTROL	0.399	1.01	1.70	1.04
	HPO	0.644	2.32	4.02	2.33
Oviduct	***HPR***	0.837	0.947	2.25	1.32
	CONTROL	0.588	1.19	1.83	1.20
	HPO	0.625	1.20	1.67	1.16
Liver	***HPR***	0.086	0.182	0.193	0.153
	CONTROL	0.086	0.098	0.165	0.116
	HPO	0.135	0.082	0.197	0.138
Thymus	***HPR***	0.0025	0.030	0.071	0.034
	CONTROL	0.0033	0.033	0.027	0.021
	HPO	-0.0014	0.022	0.074	0.031
Bursa	***HPR***	0.0045	0.025	0.079	0.036
	CONTROL	0.0021	0.010	0.037	0.016
	HPO	0.0019	0.019	0.049	0.023
Spleen	***HPR***	-0.001	0.0093	0.022	0.010
	CONTROL	-0.00043	0.013	0.0064	0.0063
	HPO	0.0002	0.0175	0.0093	0.0090

Values : Mean

Table :3 Growth Index in Control,HPR and HPO pullets

		0-30	30-60	60-90	Overall
Thyroid	***HPR***	0.142	0.044	0.047	0.059
	CONTROL	0.084	0.039	0.046	0.049
	HPO	0.078	0.066	0.092	0.077
Adrenal	***HPR***	0.058	0.171	0.075	0.099
	CONTROL	0.096	0.046	0.129	0.096
	HPO	0.152	0.091	0.216	0.143
Ovary	***HPR***	0.272	0.310	0.207	0.243
	CONTROL	0.132	0.155	0.177	0.163
	HPO	0.156	0.302	0.789	0.413
Oviduct	***HPR***	0.325	0.188	0.201	0.211
	CONTROL	0.194	0.182	0.191	0.188
	HPO	0.152	0.156	0.328	0.206
Liver	***HPR***	0.033	0.036	0.017	0.024
	CONTROL	0.028	0.015	0.017	0.018
	HPO	0.038	0.010	0.038	0.024
Thymus	***HPR***	0.0009	0.005	0.006	0.005
	CONTROL	0.001	0.005	0.002	0.003
	HPO	0.0003	0.0028	0.014	0.005
Bursa	***HPR***	0.001	0.004	0.007	0.005
	CONTROL	0.0006	0.001	0.003	0.002
	HPO	0.0004	0.0024	0.0096	0.004
Spleen	***HPR***	0.0003	0.001	0.001	0.001
	CONTROL	0.0001	0.001	0.0006	0.0009
	HPO	0.00004	0.0022	0.0018	0.001

Values : Mean

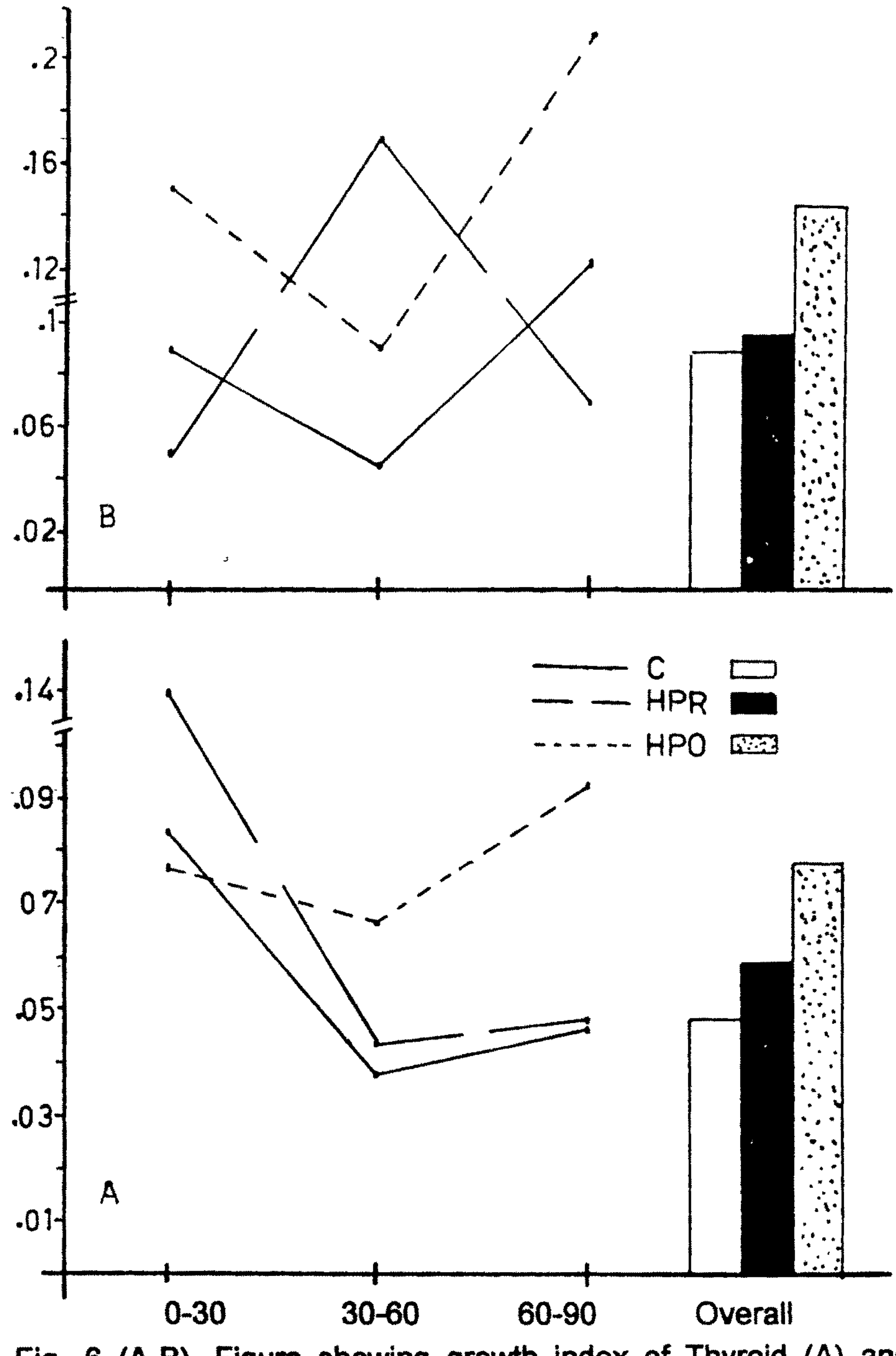

Fig. 6 (A-B). Figure showing growth index of Thyroid (A) and Adrenal (B) in Hypercorticalic (HPR) and Hypocorticalic (HPO) pullets reared under NLD.
Values : Mean, ±S.E, N= 12

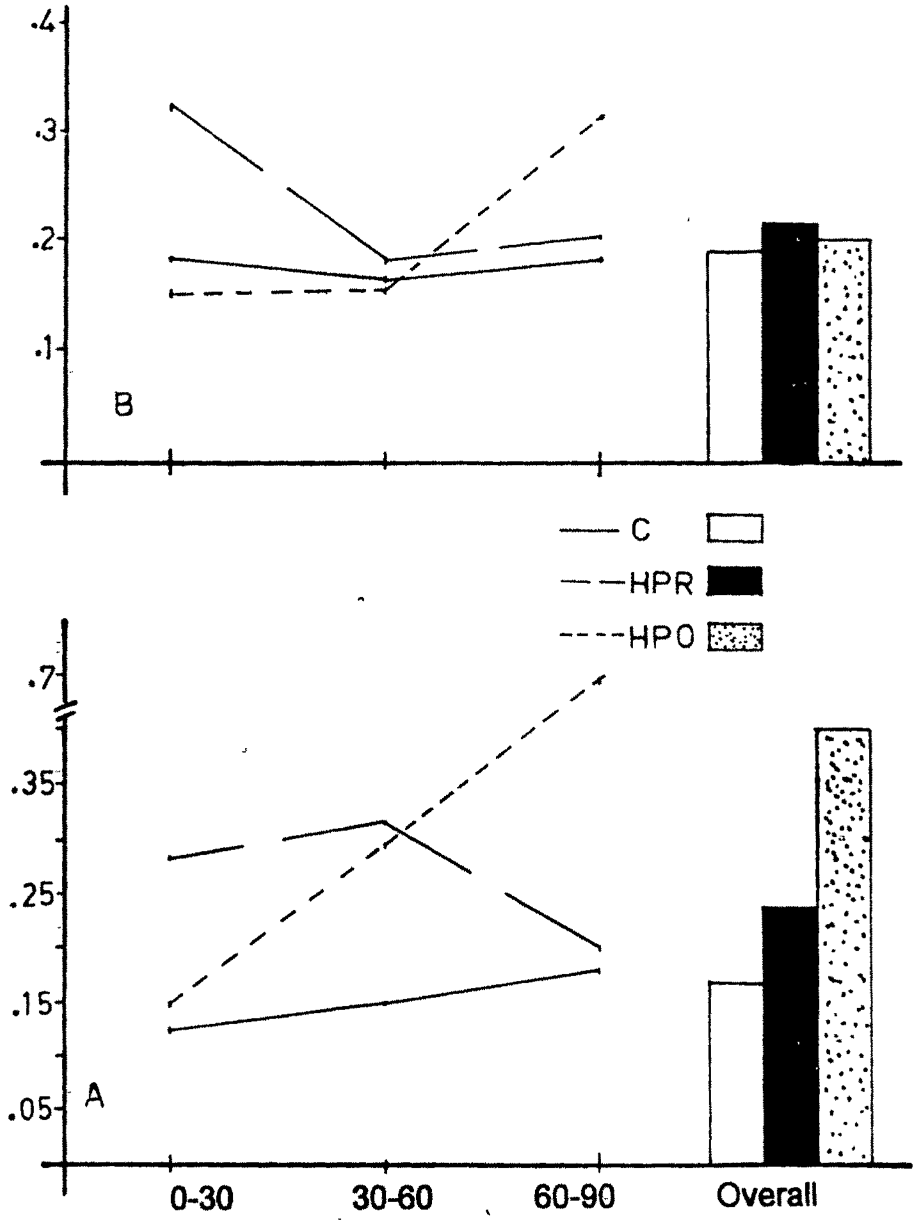

Fig. 7 (A-B). Figure showing growth index of Ovary (A) and oviduct (B) in Hypercorticalic (HPR) and Hypocorticalic (HPO) pullets reared under NLD.

Values : Mean, ±S.E, N= 12

Table : 4 Serum hormone levels of Control, HPR and HPO pullets

		0-30	**30-60**	**60-90**
Corticosterone (ng/ml)	***HPR***	3.67±0.041	3.16±0.33	2.80±0.76
	CONTROL	2.48±0.037	2.23±0.20	2.02±0.42
	HPO	2.30±0.063	1.33±0.39	1.71±0.23
T_3 (ng/ml)	***HPR***	0.678±0.090	0.491±0.032	0.532±0.068
	CONTROL	0.690±0.073	0.528±0.029	0.593±0.089
	HPO	0.571±0.060	0.309±0.013[a]	0.551±0.093
T_4 (µg/dl)	***HPR***	3.79±0.36	2.53±0.191	4.16±0.163
	CONTROL	3.016±0.237	3.03±0.183	3.18±0.154
	HPO	2.88±0.32	1.23±0.119[b]	2.80±0.136
Progesterone (ng/ml)	***HPR***	0.340±0.032[a]	0.069±0.012[c]	0.075±0.076[c]
	CONTROL	0.511±0.013	0.120±0.019	0.266±0.016
	HPO	0.144±0.019 [c]	0.120±0.023	0.107±0.034

Values : Mean, ±S.E, N= 12. **[a]P < .05, [b]P < .005, [c]P < .0005**

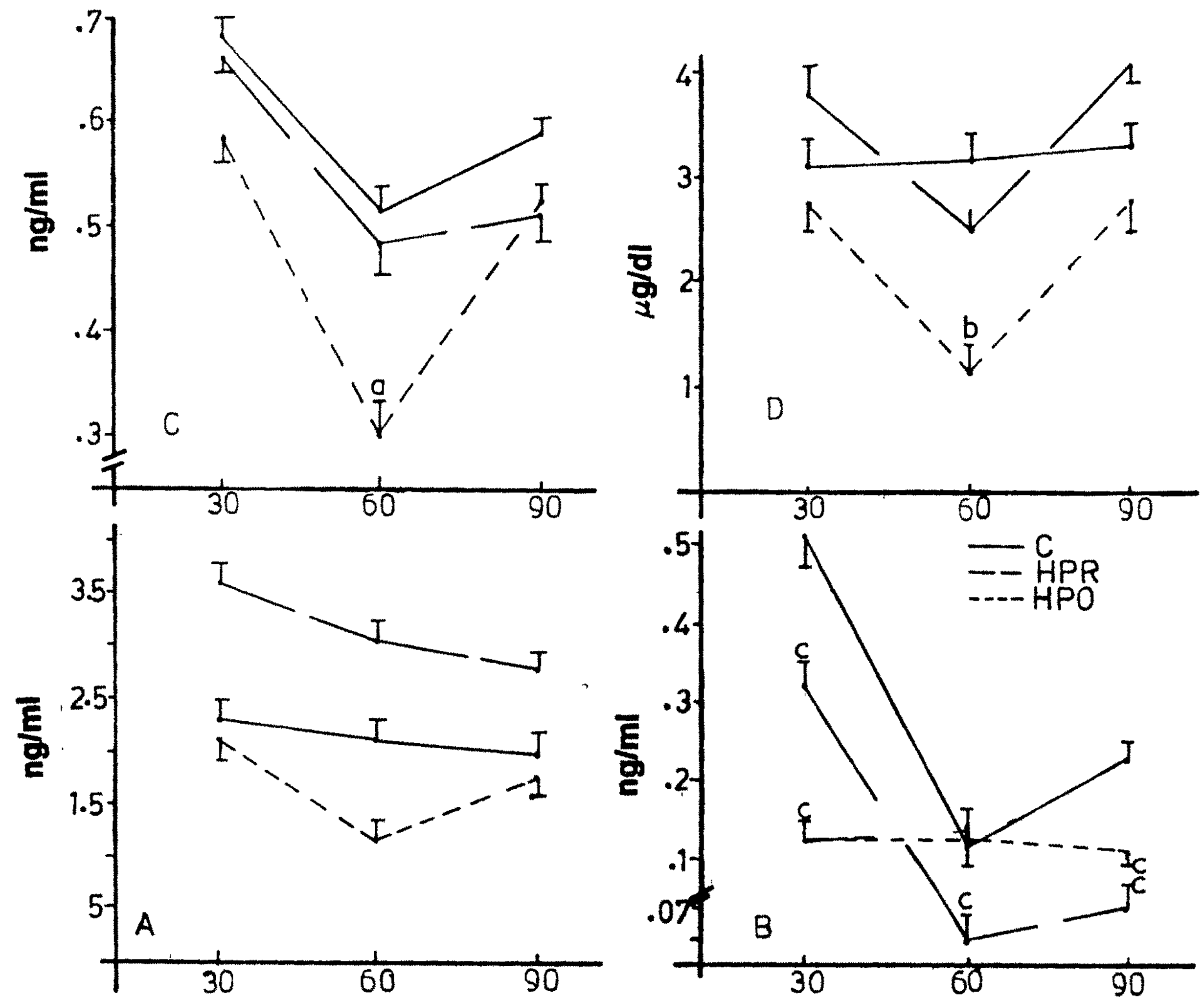

Fig. 8 (A-D). Serum hormone levels of corticosterone (A), Progesterone (B), T_3 (C) and T_4 (D) in Hypercorticalic (HPR) and Hypocorticalic (HPO) pullets reared under NLD. Values : Mean, ±S.E, N= 12 **$^aP < .05$, $^bP < .005$, $^cP < .0005$.**

Table :5 Table showing ratios of various hormones with respect to other hormones, body weight and respective organ weight in Control,HPR and HPO pullets(NLD)

		30 days	60 days	90 days
T3:T4	***HPR***	0.179	0.194	0.127
	CONTROL	0.228	0.174	0.186
	HPO	0.198	0.251	0.196
T3:Corticosterone	***HPR***	0.184	0.155	0.190
	CONTROL	0.278	0.236	0.286
	HPO	0.248	0.232	0.768
T3:Body wt.	***HPR***	0.0065	0.0019	0.0009
	CONTROL	0.0058	0.0016	0.0009
	HPO	0.0038	0.0008	0.0010
T3:Thyroid wt.	***HPR***	0.044	0.022	0.0140
	CONTROL	0.057	0.020	0.0179
	HPO	0.40	0.0081	0.0126
T4:Corticosterone	***HPR***	1.03	0.800	1.48
	CONTROL	1.216	1.35	1.53
	HPO	1.25	0.924	3.90
T4:Body wt.	***HPR***	0.0364	0.0099	0.0070
	CONTROL	0.025	0.0092	0.0053
	HPO	0.019	0.0032	0.0052
T4:Thyroid wt.	***HPR***	0.247	0.115	0.109
	CONTROL	0.251	0.154	0.0963
	HPO	0.205	0.032	0.064
Corticosterone:Body wt.	***HPR***	0.035	0.012	0.0047
	CONTROL	0.021	0.0071	0.0034
	HPO	0.015	0.0034	0.0013
Corticosterone:Adrenal wt.	***HPR***	0.212	0.073	0.040
	CONTROL	0.155	0.072	0.030
	HPO	0.073	0.022	0.0083

Values : Mean

Table : 6 Table showing histometric data of ovary of Control,HPR and HPO pullets.

			Small[1] <30μm	Small[2] 31-90μm	Small[3] 91-120μm	Big[1] 121-240μm	Big[2] 241-440μm	Small 6-200μm	Big 200-300μm	Large >300μm	Total
30day	**HPR**	*Total*	14 (29%)	17 (35%)	6 (12%)	11 (22%)	---	41	7	---	48
		A.F	---	4 (23%)	---	---	---				4 (8%)
	CONT	*Total*	23 (38%)	29 (48%)	3 (5%)	5 (8%)	---	58	2	---	60
		A.F	2 (9%)	---	---	---	---				2 (3%)
	HPO	*Total*	9 (14%)	34 (53%)	14 (22%)	7 (10%)	---	61	3	---	64
		A.F	---	2 (6%)	---	---	---				2 (3%)
60day	**HPR**	*Total*	4 (6%)	43 (63%)	8 (12%)	13 (19%)	---	56	12	---	68
		A.F	1 (25%)	2 (5%)	1 (12%)	1 (8%)	---				5 (7%)
	CONT	*Total*	21 (29%)	35 (49%)	7 (10%)	6 (8%)	3 (4%)	66	6	---	72
		A.F	8 (38%)	3 (8%)	1 (14%)	1 (16%)	---				12 (16%)
	HPO	*Total*	---	51 (70%)	11 (15%)	8 (11%)	3 (4%)	65	7	1	73
		A.F	---	10 (20%)	2 (18%)	1 (12%)	1 (33%)				14 (19%)
90day	**HPR**	*Total*	4 (8%)	3 (6%)	10 (21%)	22 (47%)	8 (17%)	24	18	5	47
		A.F	---	---	6 (60%)	6 (27%)	---				12 (25%)
	CONT	*Total*	---	25 (47%)	5 (9%)	17 (32%)	6 (11%)	35	14	4	53
		A.F	---	11 (44%)	2 (40%)	3 (18%)	---				16 (31%)
	HPO	*Total*	3 (6%)	21 (40%)	12 (23%)	8 (15%)	8 (15%)	46	6	1	52
		A.F	1 (33%)	2 (10%)	1 (8%)	1 (12%)	---				5 (10%)

A.F : Atretic follicles;

T able 7. Table showing percentage rate of transition from small (0-120μ) to big (121-240μ) and big to large(>300μ) follicular hirearchy in Hypercorticalic (HPR) and Hypocorticalic (HPO) pullets reared under NLD.

	30d		60d		90d	
	S⇒ B	B ⇒ L	S ⇒ B	B ⇒ L	S ⇒ B	B ⇒ L
HPR	14.6%	---	17.6%	---	38.3%	10.5%
Control	3.3%	---	9.9%	---	26.4%	7.5%
HPO	4.7%	---	9.6%	---	11.5%	0.00%

Values: Mean, N=12

controls. The percentage of follicles undergoing atresia in ovary of HPR chicks was significantly more at 30 days, less at 60 days and similar at 90 days as compared to the control. The population of follicles of less than 400µm size was less in HPR ovary throughout. In contrast, the ovary of HPO chicks had similar rate of transition from small to big follicles at 30-60 days but significantly less at 90 days compared to control. Moreover, the transition of big to large follicles was nil. The percentage of follicular atresia in ovary of HPO chicks was similar to that of control at 30 and 60 days but significantly less at 90 days. The number of follicles less than 200 µm size were similar to control at 30 and 60 days and significantly more at 90 days (Table 6).

DISCUSSION

The data on body and organ weights and the growth indices of organs clearly reveal subtle differential effects of corticosterone or metapyrone implantation. Though there are no dramatic differences in serum corticosterone (B) levels, subtle hypercorticalism and hypocorticalism are evident by the recorded relatively higher levels of the hormone in corticosterone implanted chicks and, lower levels in metapyrone implanted chicks (table 4). Most of the investigations todate intended to study the impact of hypr./hypocorticalism have employed acute administration of corticosterone and metapyrone or dexamethasone (Klausner and Heimberg, 1967; Freeman *et al.,* 1979; Joseph and Ramachandran, 1992;1993; Bibis *et al.,* 1994; Joseph *et al.,* 1995)). There is only one study which had employed and, documented the appropriateness of implantation of corticosterone as a more meaningful experimental model (Davison *et al.,* 1985). These workers demonstrated significant increase in B levels subsequent to implantation. However, the dosage employed was incomparably higher (40mg/kg body weight V/s 1mg corticosterone) and the duration of study much shorter (15days V/s 90days) as compared to the present study. Whereas there was no significant difference in the body weight of HPR pullets, the body weight of HPO pullets was lesser at 90 days. However, the absolute and relative weights of various organs were higher in both HPR and HPO chicks; but a careful scrutiny of the growth rate and growth index revels differential effects at 30, 60 and 90 days (tables, 2 & 3). Whereas the body growth rate was slightly lower during the first two months with peak rate during 2nd month and significantly greater during 3rd month in the HPR chicks, the body growth rate was significantly higher during the first two months with a significantly depressed marginal growth rate during 3rd month in HPO chicks. Though data on body weight and relative weights of organ do not project clear cut differences between HPR and HPO, data in terms of body growth rate and growth index of organs afford more meaningful comparison. Such a comparison reveals increased body growth rate during the 3rd month in HPR chicks with reduced rates during first two months and, depressed growth rate during 3rd month with increased growth rates during first two months in HPO chicks. In contrast, the growth index of various organs like liver, oviduct and lymphoid organs show a reverse set of changes in the form of lower growth index during the 3rd month, with higher growth indices during the first two months in HPR chicks and, higher growth index during the third month as contrasted with lower growth indices during the first two months in HPO chicks. Overall, the relative weight and growth index of liver and lymphoid organs are relatively higher in HPR pullets, and lower in HPO chicks, which clearly indicate favourable influence of corticosterone levels within an optimum range, on growth of liver and lymphoid organs in the early phase of post-natal development. This is in keeping with the reports of some other workers, as well as the previous observations in this respect in this study relation to rearing photoperiods. The increased relative weight and growth index of liver and lymphoid organs in HPO chicks during the 3rd month, seem to be essentially due to relatively reduced body weight increase between the 2nd - 3rd months in these chicks.

Decrement in serum levels of T_3, T_4 and progesterone with age is more-or-less manifested in all the three groups of chicks with relatively low levels of all the hormones in HPR chicks. Though an influence of corticosterone on thyroid hormone levels and also on the peripheral conversion of T_4 to T_3 have been clearly established in both birds and mammals (Singh *et al.,* 1967; Braveman *et al.,* 1970; Sterling, 1970; Schwarthz *et al.,* 1971; Chopra, 1977; Asteir and Newcomer, 1978; Decuypere *et al.*, 1983; Rudas and Pethes, 1984; Williamson and Davision, 1987), the present data on thyroid hormone level in HPR or HPO chicks do not reveal any such influence. This may be clearly due to the fact that the changes in B levels are only subtle and not as markedly altered to influence thyroid hormone levels. However, the favourable influence of corticosterone is more clearly illustrated by the hormone:body weight ratios, which are higher with respect to corticosterone, T_4 and T_3 in HPR chicks and lower in HPO chicks (table,5). The influence of HPO is also clearly manifested by the significantly higher relative weights of adrenal throughout, presumably due to an altered feedback effect.

Both HPR and HPO seem to have a favourable influence on the reproductive axes as the weights and growth indices of ovary and oviduct were significantly greater in these chicks. Though the similar favourable response appears enigmatic, it may be speculated that, while the influence of HPO may represent an activated HHG axis, that of HPR may represent an increased sensitivity of the ovarian tissue. The histological appearance and the histometric data tend to suggest an increase in somatic component to be the main contributing factor in increasing the ovarian weight in both HPR and HPO, rather than an actual increment in the germinal component. The histometric data show more-or-less similar hierarachial progression of follicles in terms of size in control and HPR pullets. Though the rate of transition from small to big follicles was slightly higher during the 1st and 2nd months in HPR pullets, the rate of transition from small to big and big to large in the 3rd month was almost identical to controls during the 3rd month (table 7). Even the pool of follicles of size less than 200µm showed a similar gradual decrease during 1st to 3rd month in control and HPR chicks. However, in the HPO chicks, the transition of follicles of higher size hierarchy was significantly retarded, which is not only reflected by the relatively lesser number of big and large follicles but, also by the almost static pool size of follicles of <200µm between the 2nd and 3rd months, indicating almost no progression in follicular growth. The serum progesterone levels were significantly lower in both HPR and HPO chicks with an almost constant level in HPR and slightly reduced level during 2nd and 3rd months in HPO chicks. It is difficult to relate these changes in serum progesterone level with either HPR or HPO status and also with the observed changes in the ovarian tissue. It is likely that the turnover of progesterone and its relative rate of conversion to androgen and oestrogen might be different in HPR and HPO chicks. Moreover, the intraovarian level of progesterone and androgen and oestrogen, as well as, the sensitivity to these hormones may also be differentially affected due to HPR or HPO. Though these aspects may not be greatly affected/altered under HPR, it may be more relevantly affected under HPO. Such an assumption is compatible with the previously reported laying capacity of HPO and HPR birds (Chapter, 2;3), wherein HPO chicks depicted reduced egg laying, while the HPR did not show any significant difference. Apparently, the retardation in folliculogenesis coupled with increased follicular atresia, may be favourably related with the HPO induced reduced lay in the adult stage. However, the possible subtle alterations in the intraovarian mechanisms need to be elucidated to make more meaningful valid explanation. But in general, it is evident from the present observations and previous reports that the early HPO during the rearing stage of pullets has some negative influence on ovarian functions and egg laying capacity of such pullets. Further studies on these line may be fruitful in establishing the relationship between adrenal steroids and ovarian functions in the domestic fowl.