

Early Spay-Neuter Considerations for the Canine Athlete
One Veterinarian's Opinion
© 2005 Chris Zink DVM, PhD, DACVP
www.caninesports.com



Those of us with responsibility for the health of canine athletes need to continually read and evaluate new scientific studies to ensure that we are taking the most appropriate care of our performance dogs. This article provides evidence through a number of recent studies to suggest that veterinarians and owners working with canine athletes should revisit the standard protocol in which all dogs that are not intended for breeding are spayed and neutered at or before 6 months of age.

Orthopedic Considerations

A study by Salmeri *et al* in 1991 found that bitches spayed at 7 weeks grew significantly taller than those spayed at 7 months, and that those spayed at 7 months had significantly delayed closure of the growth plates than those not spayed (or presumably spayed after the growth plates had closed).(1) A study of 1444 Golden Retrievers performed in 1998 and 1999 also found that bitches and dogs spayed or neutered at less than a year of age were significantly taller than those spayed or neutered at more than a year of age.(2) The sex hormones, by communicating with a number of other growth-related hormones, promote the closure of the growth plates at puberty (3), so the bones of dogs or bitches neutered or spayed before puberty continue to grow. Dogs that have been spayed or neutered well before puberty can frequently be identified by their longer limbs, lighter bone structure, narrow chests and narrow skulls. This abnormal growth frequently results in significant alterations in body proportions and particularly the lengths (and therefore weights) of certain bones relative to others. For example, if the femur has achieved its genetically determined normal length at 8 months when a dog gets spayed or neutered, but the tibia, which normally stops growing at 12 to 14 months of age continues to grow, then an abnormal angle may develop at the stifle. In addition, with the extra growth, the lower leg below the stifle becomes heavier (because it is longer), causing increased stresses on the cranial cruciate ligament in the stifle or knee joint.

In addition, sex hormones are critical for achieving peak bone density.(4) These structural and physiological alterations may be the reason why three separate studies have shown that spayed and neutered dogs have a higher incidence of **CCL rupture**.(5 -7) Another recent study showed that dogs spayed or neutered before 5 1/2 months had a significantly higher incidence of hip dysplasia than those spayed or neutered after 5 1/2 months of age, although it should be noted that in this study there were no standard criteria for the diagnosis of **hip dysplasia**.(8) Nonetheless, breeders of purebred dogs should be cognizant of these two studies and should consider whether the pups they bred were spayed or neutered when making breeding decisions.

Cancer Considerations A retrospective study of cardiac tumors in dogs showed that spayed bitches had 5 times greater risk than intact bitches had of developing **hemangiosarcoma**, one of the three most common cancers in dogs. Neutered dogs had 2.4 times higher risk than intact males had of developing hemangiosarcoma.(9) A study of 3218 dogs demonstrated that dogs that were neutered before a year of age had a significantly increased chance of developing **bone cancer**, a cancer that is much more life-threatening than mammary cancer, and that affects both genders.(10) A separate study showed that neutered dogs had a two-fold higher risk of developing bone cancer.(11) Despite the common belief that neutering dogs helps prevent prostate cancer, at least one study suggests that neutering provides no benefit.(12) There certainly is evidence of a slightly increased risk of mammary cancer in female dogs after one heat cycle and of increased risk with each subsequent heat. While about 30% of mammary cancers are malignant, as in humans, when caught and surgically removed early, the prognosis is very good.(13) Luckily canine athletes are handled frequently and generally receive prompt veterinary care.

Behavioral Considerations

A recent study showed that early age gonadectomy was associated with an increased incidence of **noise phobias and undesirable sexual behaviors**, such as mounting.(8) A recent report of the American Kennel Club Canine Health Foundation (AKC-CHF) reported significantly more behavioral problems in spayed and neutered bitches and dogs. The most commonly observed behavioral problem in spayed females was **fearful behavior** and the most common problem in males was **aggression**.(14)

Other Health Considerations A number of studies have shown that there is an increase in the incidence of **female urinary incontinence** in dogs spayed early (15), although this finding has not been universal. Certainly there is evidence that ovarian hormones are critical for maintaining genital tissue structure and contractility.(16, 17) Neutering also has been associated with an increased likelihood of **urethral sphincter incontinence** in males.(18) This problem is an inconvenience, and not usually life-threatening, but nonetheless one that requires the dog to be medicated for life. A health survey of several thousand Golden Retrievers showed that spayed or neutered dogs were more likely to develop **hypothyroidism**.(2) This study is consistent with the results of another study in which neutering and spaying was determined to be the most significant gender-associated risk factor for development of hypothyroidism.(19) **Infectious diseases** were more common in dogs that were spayed or neutered at 24 weeks or less as opposed to those undergoing spaying or neutering at more than 24 weeks.(20) Finally, the AKC-CHF report demonstrated a higher incidence of **adverse reactions to vaccines** in neutered dogs as compared to intact ones.(14)

I have gathered these studies to show that our practice of routinely spaying or neutering every dog at or before the age of 6 months is not a black-and-white issue. Clearly more studies need to be done to evaluate the effects of prepubertal spaying and neutering, particularly in canine athletes. Currently, I have significant concerns with spaying or neutering canine athletes before puberty. But of course, there is the pet overpopulation problem. How can we prevent the production of unwanted dogs while still leaving the gonads to produce the hormones that are so important to canine growth and development? One answer would be to perform vasectomies in males and tubal ligation in females, to be followed after maturity by ovariohysterectomy (spaying) in females to prevent mammary cancer and pyometra. One possible disadvantage is that vasectomy does not prevent some unwanted behaviors associated with males such as marking and humping. On the other hand, females and neutered males frequently participate in these behaviors too. Really, training is the best solution for these issues. Another possible disadvantage is finding a veterinarian who is experienced in performing these procedures. Nonetheless, some do, and if the procedures were in greater demand, more veterinarians would learn them. I believe it is important that we assess each situation individually. For canine athletes, I currently recommend that dogs and bitches be spayed or neutered after 14 months of age (the age at which the growth plates have closed).



References:

1. Salmeri KR, Bloomberg MS, Scruggs SL, Shille V.. Gonadectomy in immature dogs: effects on skeletal, physical, and behavioral development. *JAVMA* 1991;198:1193-1203
2. <http://www.grca.org/healthsurvey.pdf>
3. Grumbach MM. Estrogen, bone, growth and sex: a sea change in conventional wisdom. *J Pediatr Endocrinol Metab.* 2000;13 Suppl 6:1439-55.
4. Gilsanz V, Roe TF, Gibbens DT, Schulz EE, Carlson ME, Gonzalez O, Boechat MI. Effect of sex steroids on peak bone density of growing rabbits. *Am J Physiol.* 1988 Oct;255(4 Pt 1):E416-21.
5. Slauterbeck JR, Pankratz K, Xu KT, Bozeman SC, Hardy DM. Canine ovariohysterectomy and orchiectomy increases the prevalence of ACL injury. *Clin Orthop Relat Res.* 2004 Dec;(429):301-5.
6. Whitehair JG, Vasseur PB, Willits NH. Epidemiology of cranial cruciate ligament rupture in dogs. *JAVMA* 1993;203:1016-1019.
7. Duval JM, Budsberg SC, Flo GL, Sammarco JL. Breed, sex, and body weight as risk factors for rupture of the cranial cruciate ligament in young dogs. *JAVMA* 1999;215:811-814.

8. Spain CV, Scarlett JM, Houpt KA. Long-term risks and benefits of early-age gonadectomy in dogs. *JAVMA* 2004;224:380-387.
9. Ware WA, Hopper DL. Cardiac tumors in dogs: 1982-1995. *J Vet Intern Med* 1999 Mar-Apr;13(2):95-103
10. Cooley DM, Beranek BC, Schlittler DL, Glickman NW, Glickman LT, Waters D. Endogenous gonadal hormone exposure and bone sarcoma risk. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev.* 2002 Nov;11(11):1434-40.
11. Ru G, Terracini B, Glickman LT. Host related risk factors for canine osteosarcoma. *Vet J.* 1998 Jul;156(1):31-9.
12. Obradovich J, Walshaw R, Goullaud E. The influence of castration on the development of prostatic carcinoma in the dog. 43 cases (1978-1985). *J Vet Intern Med* 1987 Oct-Dec;1(4):183-7
13. Meuten DJ. *Tumors in Domestic Animals*. 4th Edn. Iowa State Press, Blackwell Publishing Company, Ames, Iowa, p. 575
14. http://www.akcchf.org/pdfs/whitepapers/Biennial_National_Parent_Club_Canine_Health_Conference.pdf
15. Stocklin-Gautschi NM, Hassig M, Reichler IM, Hubler M, Arnold S. The relationship of urinary incontinence to early spaying in bitches. *J. Reprod. Fertil. Suppl.* 57:233-6, 2001
16. Pessina MA, Hoyt RF Jr, Goldstein I, Traish AM. Differential effects of estradiol, progesterone, and testosterone on vaginal structural integrity. *Endocrinology.* 2006 Jan;147(1):61-9.
17. Kim NN, Min K, Pessina MA, Munarriz R, Goldstein I, Traish AM. Effects of ovariectomy and steroid hormones on vaginal smooth muscle contractility. *Int J Impot Res.* 2004 Feb;16(1):43-50.
18. Aaron A, Eggleton K, Power C, Holt PE. Urethral sphincter mechanism incompetence in male dogs: a retrospective analysis of 54 cases. *Vet Rec.* 139:542-6, 1996
19. Panciera DL. Hypothyroidism in dogs: 66 cases (1987-1992). *J. Am. Vet. Med. Assoc.*, 204:761-7 1994
20. Howe LM, Slater MR, Boothe HW, Hobson HP, Holcom JL, Spann AC. Long-term outcome of gonadectomy performed at an early age or traditional age in dogs. *J Am Vet Med Assoc.* 2001 Jan 15;218(2):217-21.