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Morphological Studies on the Spermatogenesis and Graffi Myeloid Tumor Cell Dissemination (Methastases) in the Testes of Tumor-Bearing Hamsters

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The *aim* of the present study was to evaluate the *in vivo*-effects of the transplantable *Graffi* myeloid tumor (GMT) on the testicular morphology and spermatogenesis in tumor-bearing hamsters. In the experimental hamsters from days 25th to 30th post transplantation (p.t.), destructive changes in germinal epithelium organization were found. Increased number of abnormal and atypical spermatogenic cells was established together with decreased number and/or even lack of differentiated spermatids/spermatozoa in the seminiferous tubules. In most of the tubules, strong injury and/or suppression of the spermatogenesis was observed. In the cases of day 30th p.t., proliferation of atypical cells was assessed, as well as their infiltration in both tubule lumen and testicular interstitial spaces, near to small blood vessels (neo-angiogenesis). Atypical cells (neo-blast cells) dissemination additionally injured seminiferous tubules and formed metastases.

Key words: myeloid leukemia, myeloid Graffi tumor, testicular metastases, spermatogenesis, germinal epithelium, seminiferous tubules