

Table 2 : Body weight of steroid treated mice.

	Sham	GonadX	Sham + T	GonadX + T	Sham + E	GonadX + E
<b>Initial BW (g)</b>						
male	20.4 ± 1.2 (8)	20.1 ± 1.2 (8)	18.3 ± 0.7 (7)	17.2 ± 1.3 (7)	19.2 ± 0.6 (9)	20 ± 1.3 (8)
female	16.7 ± 1.2 (6)	16.8 ± 0.7 (9)	17.3 ± 0.6 (7)	16.2 ± 0.5 (10)	15.7 ± 0.6 (6)	15.5 ± 0.9 (7)
<b>ΔBW (g)</b>						
male	2.2 ± 0.4 (8)	2.2 ± 0.6 (8)	2.3 ± 0.3 (7)	3.3 ± 1.2 (7)	3.9 ± 0.3 (9)	4 ± 0.3 (8)
female	2.5 ± 0.4 (6)	2 ± 0.7 (9)	3.6 ± 0.3 (7)	3.4 ± 0.5 (10)	5.4 ± 0.6 (6)	3.7 ± 0.2 (7)

Initial BW is weight of animals at day of castration. ΔBW represents difference between weight at day of sacrifice and weight at day of implantation. Data are means ± SEM of 6 to 10 animals per group.

GonadX : gonadectomised, :T :testosterone ; E : oestradiol.

By three way ANOVA (sex\* castration\* hormone treatment), ΔBW values were significantly higher in testosterone-treated ( $p < 0.02$ ) and oestradiol-treated ( $p < 0.0001$ ) groups as compared to non treated groups. The effects were more important in oestradiol-treated- than testosterone-treated mice ( $p < 0.02$ ), No significant difference occurred according to sex or surgery.