

four weeks. The sperm samples were collected from the epididymis in 2 mL of saline (0.9% NaCl) analyzing the sperm concentration, motility, morphology and viability, as well as the sperm chromatin dispersion (SCD). Statistical analysis was performed with the SPSS 20 statistical package, an ANOVA, and Tukey tests were applied to compare the means between treatments.

Results: The overall ANOVA analysis showed significant differences between groups in sperm concentration ($P=0.009$) and motility ($P=3.0E10^{-5}$). Post hoc Tukey test showed a significant difference in sperm concentration between groups 1 and 2, compared to the control group ($P=0.033$ and 0.009 , respectively), and a linear regression analysis showed a correlation between the fragmentation index with the sperm concentration and sperm progressive motility ($r=-0.794$, $P=0.011$; -0.949 , $P=9.6E-5$, respectively). For the variable fragmentation index, values for the control and As-treated groups were: 3.000 ± 1.000 , 66.333 ± 4.163 , and 82.333 ± 4.932 , respectively; the ANOVA analysis showed significant differences between groups ($P=5.1496E-7$); besides the post hoc Tukey test resulted in significant differences for groups 1 and 2 with respect to the control group ($P=7.1878E-7$, and $2.0E-6$, respectively).

Conclusions: Preliminary results showed a decrease in sperm concentration and motility by As exposure, which could be related to the genotoxic damage caused by this metalloid. The sperm DNA fragmentation may be related to other factors such as the formation of reactive oxygen species (ROS), methylation of genes involved in cell cycle regulation or chromosome damage.

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PP25.13

Effects of subchronic exposure to sibutramine and/or rosuvastatin on reproductive parameters of Wistar rats



P.V. Silva¹, C.S. Borges¹, T.L. Pacheco¹, T.M. Figueiredo¹, J.L. Rosa¹, G. Missassi², G.A.A. Leite², R.F. Silva², M.T. Guerra¹, A.F.G.M. Dias¹, W.D.G. Kempinas¹

¹ Institute of Biosciences – UNESP, Botucatu, São Paulo, Brazil

² Institute of Biology – UNICAMP, Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil

Introduction: Obesity is a public health problem that has been rising worldwide. Considered a disease, it is characterized by dyslipidemia and related to various morbidities such as metabolic syndrome and cancer. Sibutramine, an anorectic drug, has been used alone or associated with hypolipidemic drugs, such as rosuvastatin, to treat obese patients. However, effects on the reproductive parameters of these patients were not investigated.

Objective: To investigate the effects of subchronic exposure to sibutramine and/or rosuvastatin on reproductive parameters in male rats.

Materials and methods: Adult Wistar male rats (90 days) were separated into control (C; saline and dimethyl sulfoxide), sibutramine (S; 10 mg/kg), rosuvastatin (R; 5 mg/kg) and sibutramine combined to rosuvastatin (S+R) groups ($n=7-13$ /group) and treated orally for 30 days in the dark cycle period. After treatment, the following parameters were analyzed: body and reproductive organ weights, sexual behavior, fertility after natural mating and *in utero* artificial insemination and sperm parameters.

Results: There was a significant reduction in the body weight of S and S+R groups when compared to C group. In these animals, there was a decrease in the absolute weights of full seminal vesicle and ventral prostate, acceleration of epididymal sperm transit

time and reduction of sperm numbers in the epididymal cauda. Sexual behavior, fertility after natural mating, sperm production and motility were not altered by the treatment. On the other hand, fertility potential was reduced after *in utero* artificial insemination in the S group.

Conclusions: The anorectic action of sibutramine was confirmed by the reduction in body weight of the S and S+R groups. In addition, these animals showed reduced reproductive organ weights and epididymal sperm reserves and acceleration of epididymal sperm transit time, leading to reduced fertility observed after *in utero* artificial insemination. By contrast, rosuvastatin had no effect and did not potentiate sibutramine effects on the reproductive parameters investigated.

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Aminosalicylates toxicity in pregnant carriers of ulcerative colitis, perinatal outcome



H.O. Favela¹, M.N. Betancourt¹, M.J. Morán¹, R.Y. Jaramillo², C.J. Nares², G.F. Solís², O.J. Zambrano¹, P.A. Carrillo¹, R.I. Balderas³, H.J. Favela⁴

¹ Biology Cell and Ultrastructure Department, Biomedical Research Center, Faculty of Medicine, Autonomous University of Coahuila, COAH, Mexico

² Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social UMAE No. 71, COAH, Mexico

³ Department of Genomics and Genetic Engineering, Faculty of Chemical Sciences of the Autonomous University of Nuevo Leon, Mexico

⁴ Faculty of Chemistry of the Juarez University of the State of Durango, DGO, Mexico

Introduction: Ulcerative colitis affects persons in reproductive age. Its attention in the pregnancy represents a multidisciplinary challenge.

Objective: To describe the toxicity and perinatal outcomes in patients with ulcerative colitis and pregnancy treated with aminosalicylates and steroids.

Materials and methods: Study design: case series, observational, descriptive, retrospective, not interventional. Seven patients were analyzed with ulcerative colitis, pregnant, from January 1, 2010 until May 30, 2015. There was evaluated diagnosis, evolution of the illness, medical, obstetric complications, and perinatal outcomes. Inclusion: Patients with CUCI with histological assertion, pregnant women. Exclusion: absence of histopathological report. The statistical analysis carried out by scattering measurements, analysis of central tendency, Pearson correlation and Statistical analysis program SPSS Version 23.

Results: Age average was 29 years. The correlation between the age gestational and the weight of the product was .909 ($p=0.01$) with a significance of 99%. The age gestational was 38.6 weeks ($SD \pm 1.31$) and the weight of the newborns was 2671 g ($SD \pm 579.78$). The patients who did not suspend its treatment with aminosalicylates/steroids or they initiated them in pregnancy, had an association of .538 in accordance with the grade of severity of the illness (just as not pregnant women). There were no significant differences in the extension of the illness (Montreal) ($p=0.94$), and the gestational age ($p=0.49$) as for the activity/reference during the pregnancy. Neither abortions nor congenital malformations were brought in any case.

Conclusions: The aminosalicylates are safe during the pregnancy. They allow to term pregnancy, with better survival for the