Testosterone

Arnold Berthold (1849)

Aim
To investigate the effects of testosterone in behaviour through the castration of rooster

Method
Quasi-experiment. Berthold castrated 6 healthy rooster and divided them into three groups.
- Group 1: Control group (the rooster kept capons)
- Group 2: The roosters were transplanted the testicles of other roosters
- Group 3: The roosters were re-implanted with their own testicles

Results
- Castrated rooster were less aggressive, less masculine and had lost their interest toward hens
- The roosters that reacquire their testicles behaved normally like other uncastrated rooster

Effect
Testosterone levels affect everything in men from the reproductive system and sexuality to muscle mass and bone density. It also plays a role in certain behaviours.

Conclusion
Testicles release a hormone (testosterone) that influences aggression and dominate male behaviours.

Functions
1. Development of male sex organs in an human embryo
2. Secondary development of sex characteristics in males during puberty
3. Sex drive throughout a male’s life

Target Organs of Testosterone
- Skin
  hair growth, balding, sebum production
- Brain
  libido, mood
- Liver
  synthesis of serum proteins
- Muscle
  increase in strength and volume
- Kidney
  stimulation of erythropoietin production
- Bone
  accelerated linear growth, closure of epiphyses
- Male Sexual Organs
  penile growth, spermatogenesis, prostate growth and function

Arnold Berthold

1849