

Current perspectives on the optimal age to spay/castrate dogs and cats

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Abstract: Spaying and castrating of dogs and cats has been considered for decades to be a routine standard of practice in veterinary medicine in the US for the prevention of numerous undesirable behaviors, medical conditions, and diseases. Additionally, the procedures have been promoted as a method of curbing the severe pet-overpopulation problem in the US. Recently, however, this routine practice has come under scrutiny and become a very controversial topic. The general wisdom and safety of the procedures have been questioned by those who are concerned that the procedures may have some unintended consequences that are only recently being recognized. The purpose of this paper is to critically examine the scientific literature regarding elective spay/castration procedures and present both risks and benefits of elective gonadectomy. After the literature is examined, it becomes clear that there may not be a single absolute optimal age to spay or castrate all dogs and cats, but that the optimal age may be dependent upon several factors, including species, breed, body size, and breed-specific diseases, among others. Determining the optimal age to perform elective gonadectomy is much clearer in cats, and the literature demonstrates that the procedures can typically be safely performed at any age after 6–8 weeks of age. The optimal age to spay or castrate dogs of certain breeds (rottweiler, golden retriever, Labrador retriever, and vizsla) is becoming less clear as studies are being conducted as to the health benefits and risks in those breeds. This review will examine these controversies and make recommendations as to the optimal age to spay/castrate dogs based upon the scientific literature.

Keywords: gonadectomy (neuter), ovariectomy (spay), castration, neoplasia, longevity, orthopedic disorders

Introduction

In veterinary practice, surgical sterilization of cats and dogs is one of the most common surgical procedures performed. Routine spaying/castrating is often performed because of its value in preventing reproductive tract disease, including pyometra and mammary neoplasia in female cats and dogs, and benign prostatic hyperplasia and testicular neoplasia in male dogs.^{1–8} Elective gonadectomy is also routinely performed in shelter situations in animals as young as 6–8 weeks of age as a method of contraception to help with the pet-overpopulation problem in the US.^{9–12} However, recently the routine practice of sterilizing all nonbreeding animals has come under scrutiny.

Veterinarians attempting to determine best practice for spaying/castrating of cats and dogs are often confronted with conflicting findings from various studies, as well as differences of opinion as to the optimal age to perform these procedures. The purpose of this review is to assimilate the literature, identify the risks and benefits of elective spaying/castrating in dogs and cats, and summarize and discuss these findings, as well

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as attempt to answer the question: when is the optimal age to spay or castrate dogs and cats?

Considerations for spaying/castrating

In the current literature, there have been recent studies examining the effects of gonadectomy on dogs of certain breeds, and results suggest that hormones may have an influence on the risk of some types of neoplasia (both positively and negatively) and certain orthopedic disorders. Additionally, longevity appears to be influenced by neuter status in the general population of dogs. There are also many older “landmark” studies that are still referenced and relevant to discussions of the risk of neoplasia, as well as the more general risks and benefits of spaying/castrating in male and female dogs and cats. The following subsections will examine some of the more relevant, and sometimes controversial, issues facing the veterinarian making recommendations to clients regarding elective gonadectomy in the dog and cat.

Reproductive neoplasia

Mammary neoplasia is among the most common types of cancer seen in intact female dogs, and approximately 50% of these neoplasms are malignant.^{13,14} There may be differences, however, in the risk of malignancy among different sizes of dogs. With small-breed dogs, the risk of histologically malignant mammary tumors is 25%, while the risk is 58% in large-breed dogs.¹⁵ It is believed that if a female dog is spayed after the second estrus cycle or after reaching 2.5 years of age, the relative risk of developing mammary neoplasia is 26%.¹ In the boxer breed, there is a 45% risk of developing mammary neoplasia, and in the beagle breed the lifetime risk for the development of mammary neoplasia is 63%, and the risk for developing a malignant tumor is 23%.^{16–18} It has also been shown that ovari-hysterectomy at the same time as mastectomy in dogs that have

already developed mammary neoplasia may improve the odds of preventing new mammary tumor formation.¹⁹ However, one recent systematic review of the literature based on Cochrane guidelines found that the association between the age at spaying and the risk of mammary neoplasia was weak.²⁰ Depending upon the timing of gonadectomy, spaying female dogs prevents this potentially deadly neoplasm (Table 1).

Mammary tumors are also common in intact female cats, but the risk of mammary tumors is approximately half that of dogs.^{2,21} Unfortunately, between 85% and 93% of these tumors are malignant, and more than 80% of cats with malignant mammary tumors also have evidence of metastasis (Table 1). Cats spayed before a year of age are reported to have an 86% reduction in risk of developing mammary neoplasia compared to intact cats.^{3,21} As with dogs, appropriately timed gonadectomy in cats is extremely beneficial in preventing mammary neoplasia.^{3,21}

In the male dog, castration prevents testicular neoplasia, although it has been estimated that less than 1% of intact male dogs will die of testicular cancer.^{22,23} This low death rate is due to a high cure rate coupled with the fairly low risk. Cats very rarely develop testicular neoplasia.²⁴

Confusion sometimes exists regarding the effect of castration on prostate cancer in dogs. Castrated dogs are at an increased risk of developing prostate neoplasia.²⁵ Fortunately, the risk of prostatic neoplasia is extremely low (0.6%), negating undue concern about this risk.²⁵

Nonneoplastic reproductive disorders

Pyometra is a life-threatening disease seen in unspayed dogs and cats, but the disease is much more frequent in dogs than in cats.^{4,5,26,27} The risk of pyometra in unspayed dogs has been reported to range from 25% to 66% in dogs over 9–10 years old, and some breeds (collies, golden and Labrador retrievers, rottweilers, and German shepherds) appear to have a strong

Table 1 Benefits and risks of disease process with and without gonadectomy

Benefit	Risk with gonadectomy	Risk without gonadectomy
Longevity in dogs	Males: 13.8% increase in life span Females: 26.3% increase in lifespan	–
Pyometra	0	Dogs: 25%–66% in those over 9–10 years old Cats: risk unknown, but less than in dogs
Mammary tumors	Dogs: 0.5% if prior to the first estrus Cats: 86% decreased risk if before 1 year	Dogs: 23%–63%, with 50% being malignant Cats: half the risk of dogs, with 85%–93% being malignant and 80% already metastasized when diagnosed
Benign prostatic hyperplasia	0	75%–80% of intact dogs by 6 years: predisposes to other life-threatening prostate diseases 95%–100% of intact dogs by 9 years: predisposes to other life-threatening prostate diseases
Testicular neoplasia	0	Risk unknown, but <1% will die from tumor

predilection for pyometra (Table 1).^{28–30} Complete removal of the ovaries and uterus of female dogs prevents pyometra from occurring.

In male dogs, there are several nonneoplastic diseases of the prostate that may occur with some frequency in dogs. Benign prostatic hyperplasia is the most common, and is reported to be evident in 75%–80% of intact dogs by 6 years of age and in 95%–100% of intact dogs by 9 years of age (Table 1).^{25,31–33} Dogs with benign prostatic hyperplasia are predisposed to prostatitis, which can result in life-threatening prostatic abscesses and infected prostatic cysts.^{6,7,34,35} Prostatic cysts and paraprostatic cysts can also result from benign prostatic hyperplasia.^{25,36–38} Castration is an effective treatment for benign prostatic hyperplasia.^{36,39,40} Additionally, castration is an effective preventive.³⁸ Intact male cats only rarely are affected by prostatic disorders.⁴¹

Urinary tract disorders

Female dogs that are spayed are at greater risk for urethral sphincter-mechanism incompetence, which can result in urinary incontinence, than are intact female dogs.^{42–47} Concerns exist regarding early age gonadectomy in female dogs, because of a possible increased risk of urinary incontinence. Several studies have looked at this issue, and have had somewhat similar findings in that the risk of urinary incontinence increases after ovariectomy, although the studies differed as to the timing of gonadectomy and its effect on incontinence.^{43,47} One such study demonstrated that the greatest risk of urinary incontinence was for pups spayed before 3 months of age.⁴⁸ The authors of that study recommend avoiding gonadectomy until 3–4 months of age, if possible, recognizing that in sheltering situations this may not always be possible. A recent study evaluating the prevalence of urinary incontinence in 566 spayed dogs found that the risk of acquired urinary incontinence to be 5.12%.⁴⁹ No significant difference in the age at the time of ovariectomy between continent and incontinent dogs was identified; however, the incontinence rate of small dogs was 1.37% and 9.12% for dogs ≥ 15 kg (medium and large dogs), respectively. Since all dogs of the study were older than 12 weeks of age when spayed, the authors were unable to make any statements regarding the risk of urinary incontinence of dogs spayed younger than 3 months of age. Urinary incontinence does not appear to be a problem in female cats following ovariectomy.⁴⁴

Lymphoma

Lymphoma is a tumor that originates most commonly in lymphoid tissue, but may arise in any tissue in the body.^{50–52}

Concerns have been raised about an increased risk of lymphoma in spayed/castrated dogs, and recent studies have examined the issue. One study examined the effect of sex and hormones on lymphoma using 14,573 case-control pairs of dogs identified based on breed and age from the Veterinary Medical DataBases (database of over 7 million records submitted by 26 universities).⁵³ The study found that intact males were at the greatest risk for development of lymphoma (odds ratio 1.32) compared to intact females, castrated males, or spayed females. Age at the time of gonadectomy was not discussed.

The results of a study of vizsla-breed dogs were conflicting compared to the first study.⁵⁴ Using an online survey of vizsla breeders to evaluate risk of several types of cancer, the study found that the odds of gonadectomized dogs having lymphoma or lymphosarcoma were higher (4.3 times) than those of sexually intact dogs. When examining the raw data from the study, however, the findings of the study result from the fact that the risk of lymphoma in dogs spayed after 12 months of age was higher (1.1%) than the other spayed group (spayed <12 months of age – 0.3%) or the intact group (0.1%), which had similar risks (Table 2).

Another study of 759 golden retrievers revealed findings that were different than the other studies.⁵⁵ In this study, the rate of lymphosarcoma in intact male dogs was less than that of dogs castrated when less than 12 months of age. In dogs castrated >12 months of age, the risk of lymphoma was 0 versus 3.5% in intact dogs, and 9.6% in males castrated at or before a year of age. There were no differences relative to neuter status in female dogs (Table 2). The results of this study would suggest that male golden retriever dogs should be castrated just after a year of age to reduce the risk of lymphoma. A recent study of 1,500 Labrador retriever dogs found that the risk of lymphosarcoma was not higher at any neuter time period compared with intact animals for either males or females (Table 2).⁵⁶

These studies illustrate that the findings of one breed-specific study cannot be extrapolated to the population as a whole, or to other breeds, since certain types of cancer (or other diseases/conditions) naturally occur more frequently in certain breeds than in others. Therefore, studies examining the effects of gonadectomy in a specific breed are only applicable to other dogs of the same breed. Studies that examine the population as a whole can typically be applied to the entire population of animals, recognizing that some breeds may respond differently than the population as a whole. In the cat, there are no studies suggesting any association between spaying/castrating and lymphoma.

Table 2 Breed-specific lifetime risk of disease processes based on neuter status and timing of gonadectomy

Breed	Sex	Risk	Gonadectomy \leq 12 months	Gonadectomy $>$ 12 months	Intact
Rottweiler	M	OSA	28%	–	8%
	F		25%	–	8%
Golden retriever	M	Hip dysplasia	10.2%	3.1%	5.1%
Golden retriever	M	CCL rupture	5.1%	1.4%	0
	F		7.7%	0	0
Golden retriever	M	LSA	9.6%	0	3.5%
Golden retriever	F	HSA	1.8%	7.4%	1.6%
Golden retriever	F	MCT	2.3%	5.7%	0
Labrador retriever	M	CCL rupture	<6 m – 7.6% 6–11 m – 2.8%	12–23 m – 1.9% 2–8 y – 0	2.3%
Labrador retriever	M	Elbow dysplasia	<6 m – 4.2% 6–11 m – 0	12–23 m – 0 2–8 y – 2.2%	0.6%
Labrador retriever	F	Hip dysplasia	<6 m – 5.4% 6–11 m – 5.1%	12–23 m – 4.3% 2–8 y – 0	1.7%
Vizsla	M	LSA	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%
	F		0.3%	1.1%	0.1%
Vizsla	M	HSA	0	0.6%	0.4%
	F		0.5%	1.1%	0.1%
Vizsla	M	MCT	0.5%	1.3%	0.5%
	F		1.1%	1.9%	0.6%

Abbreviations: M, male; F, female; OSA, osteosarcoma; CCL, cranial cruciate ligament; LSA, lymphoma/lymphosarcoma; HSA, hemangiosarcoma; MCT, mast-cell tumor; m, months of age; y, years of age.

Hemangiosarcoma

One of the major causes of death in certain breeds of dogs, including boxers, Labrador and golden retrievers, and German shepherds, is splenic hemangiosarcoma, which accounts for approximately 2% of all canine tumors.^{57–60} Three recent breed-specific studies have reported on neuter status and the risk of hemangiosarcoma (Table 2). In vizslas, the risk of hemangiosarcoma was greatest in females spayed after 12 months of age (1.1%) and lowest in the intact dogs (0.1%).⁵⁴ Females spayed before 12 months of age had a risk of 0.5%. In male vizslas, the risk was greatest in those castrated after 12 months of age (0.6%) and lowest in those castrated before 12 months of age (0), while the risk was 0.4% in the intact males. The study of golden retriever dogs found similar results in the female dogs.⁵⁵ In that study, females spayed after 12 months of age had a risk of 7.4%, which was markedly higher than in dogs spayed prior to a year of age (1.8%) or intact females (1.6%). In males, differences were not seen between neuter status groups and the risk of hemangiosarcoma. In an older, age-matched, case-controlled study of multiple breeds (92 dogs with hemangiosarcoma compared to 1,369 group-matched controls), gonadectomized females were found to be at a 2.2-time-greater risk compared to intact females for splenic hemangiosarcoma, although age at the time of gonadectomy was not discussed.⁶¹ In the Labrador retriever study, the risk of hemangiosarcoma was not found to be higher at

any neuter period compared with those remaining intact for either male or female dogs.⁵⁶

While the overall risk of hemangiosarcoma is low in the general population, the results of the golden retriever study should be kept in mind when discussing timing of spaying, and efforts should be made to spay these dogs before 1 year of age to potentially decrease the risk of splenic hemangiosarcoma. Splenic hemangiosarcoma occurs infrequently in cats, and no known association with gonadectomy could be identified in the literature.

Osteosarcoma

The most common bone tumor in dogs is osteosarcoma, and it is a common cause of death in medium-size and large- and giant-breed dogs.^{62–65} The prognosis for osteosarcoma remains poor, with median survival rates of 5–18 months.^{64,65} Concerns have been expressed that breeds that are predisposed to osteosarcoma may be at increased risk if they have been spayed/castrated.

One study examining this issue involved a mail survey of owners of 683 rottweiler dogs.⁶³ The study found that dogs that underwent a spay or castration before a year of age were 3.8 and 3.1 times, respectively, more likely to develop osteosarcoma compared to intact dogs. Sexually intact dogs of that study had an 8% risk of developing osteosarcoma compared with a 28% risk in males and a 25% risk in females gonadectomized before 1 year of age (Table 2). However, the age at

the time of death was actually greater (despite the increased risk of death from osteosarcoma) for the gonadectomized dogs compared to the intact dogs among the dogs that were deceased at the time of the study. The higher overall cancer risk seen in the early gonadectomized dogs may be due to longer life spans.

A study of the Veterinary Medical DataBases examined the role of host risk factors, including breed and sex and neuter status, on the development of osteosarcoma.⁶² The case-controlled study (but not age- or sex-controlled) involved 3,062 purebred dogs with confirmed diagnosis of osteosarcoma compared to 3,959 purebred controls found that dogs that had undergone gonadectomy had twice the risk of developing osteosarcoma as intact dogs. There were no sex-related differences in risk. Increasing height was associated with an increased risk of osteosarcoma, as was increasing body weight when controlling for breed. No attempt was made to correlate increased body weight with neuter status (gonadectomized dogs tend to gain weight following gonadectomy). The authors speculated that there could be confounding factors that were not measured, such as diet, since owners of gonadectomized animals might be more health-conscious and more likely to supplement their dogs with minerals and vitamins, which could promote bone growth and increase osteosarcoma risk.

Findings of these studies are of concern, particularly in the rottweiler breed, but it remains to be seen whether these findings are confirmed in larger well-controlled prospective studies or in differing breeds. Recent studies in the golden and Labrador retriever and vizsla breeds reported no increased risk of osteosarcoma in gonadectomized dogs compared to intact dogs, which illustrates the difference between dog breeds and the danger of extrapolating findings from breed-specific studies to other breeds or the population as a whole. Osteosarcoma is an uncommon tumor in cats, and an association with gonadectomy in cats has not been identified.⁶⁴

Mast-cell tumor

Mast-cell tumors are a very commonly seen type of skin tumor in dogs (and cats), with boxers, Boston terriers, golden retrievers, Labrador retrievers, and others demonstrating a breed disposition.^{65–68} While mast-cell tumors may account for a large portion of skin tumors seen in dogs, the actual risk of these tumors is estimated to be around 0.06%–0.13% in the general population.^{69,70} In the golden retriever breed, mast-cell tumors were seen in 2.4% of the dogs in one study.⁵⁵ While no differences were seen in the risk of mast-cell tumors in male dogs relative to neuter status, in female

dogs the tumors were seen more frequently in dogs spayed after 1 year of age (5.7%) compared to intact dogs (0). Dogs spayed before a year of age had a risk of 2.3% (Table 2).

Labrador retrievers that have been spayed or castrated have no greater risk of developing mast-cell tumors, regardless of the age at neutering, compared to intact Labrador retriever dogs.⁵⁶ In the vizsla breed, gonadectomized male and female dogs had a higher risk of mast-cell tumors.⁵⁴ Male dogs castrated after 1 year of age had the highest risk of mast-cell tumors (1.3%), followed by dogs castrated before 1 year of age (0.5%) or remaining intact (0.5%). Similarly, females spayed after 1 year of age had a higher risk of mast-cell tumors (1.9%), whereas the risk in those spayed before 1 year of age was 1.1% and 0.6% in dogs remaining intact (Table 2).

Whether the findings of these studies apply to other breeds is unknown, but these studies would suggest that when gonadectomizing dogs of the vizsla and golden retriever breeds, it would be best to perform the procedure prior to a year of age if there is concern about an increased risk of mast-cell tumors. There is no identifiable association with mast-cell tumors and spaying/castrating status in the literature in cats.

Orthopedic disorders

Questions have also been raised as to whether gonadectomy in dogs may result in an increased risk of hip disease. It is well known that hip dysplasia is a multifactorial disease that is influenced by environment, genetics, diet, and many other factors.^{71–76} In one study of 759 golden retriever dogs, the risk of hip dysplasia in females was not influenced by ovariohysterectomy or the timing of the procedure.⁵⁵ However, males castrated before 1 year of age had a higher risk (10.2%) of hip dysplasia than intact dogs (5.1%) or those castrated after 1 year of age (3.1%).

A study of 1,500 Labrador retrievers identified no difference in the risk of hip dysplasia in males at any neuter period compared to intact dogs.⁵⁶ In females, however, the risk of developing hip dysplasia was higher for those spayed at <6 months (5.4%), 6–11 months (5.1%), and 12–23 months (4.3%) compared to intact females (1.7%). The risk of hip dysplasia for those dogs spayed between 2 and 8 years was 0.

Another study of 1,733 boxers that were studied for 8 years found that dogs that were spayed/castrated and then diagnosed with hip dysplasia within 6 months of gonadectomy were 1.5 times more likely to develop lameness, and that those housed on slippery floors were 1.6 times more likely to develop hip dysplasia.⁷⁷ Dogs from litters with high preweaning mortality

rates had twice the risk of hip dysplasia. Obesity is another factor that may contribute to hip-dysplasia development and it is well documented that after spaying/castrating dogs tend to gain weight, although the timing of gonadectomy does not appear to influence the risk of becoming overweight.⁷⁸ These studies demonstrate the need for keeping pets at a healthy weight, and also show that hip dysplasia is indeed a multifactorial disease. Gonadectomy is just one factor that may play a role in the development of hip dysplasia.

Studies have also suggested that gonadectomy may influence the risk of cranial cruciate ligament injuries. In particular, four studies of note have specifically examined this issue. In the first, golden retrievers spayed/castrated before 1 year of age were found to have a significantly higher risk of cranial cruciate ligament rupture.⁵⁵ Males and females gonadectomized before 1 year of age had a risk of 5.1% and 7.7%, respectively, compared to a risk of 1.4% in late-castrated males and 0 in late-spayed females and intact males and females (Table 2). In the second retrospective study of 10,000 dogs with cranial cruciate ligament rupture, those dogs that had undergone gonadectomy (timing unknown) had a higher risk of rupture than intact dogs.⁷⁹ The third study, also a retrospective study, of 3,218 dogs treated in one practice found that gonadectomized dogs (timing unknown) had a 2.1-fold-greater risk of ligament rupture compared to intact dogs.⁸⁰ Based upon these studies, it would appear that gonadectomy does play a role in cranial cruciate ligament rupture, although the effect of body condition was not examined in these studies. A fourth study in Labrador retrievers found that males castrated before 6 months of age had a higher risk (7.6%) of developing cranial cruciate ligament rupture compared to intact males (2.3%) (Table 2).⁵⁶ This study did examine body-condition score (BCS). A mean BCS of both castrated and intact males with cranial cruciate ligament rupture was 6 compared to a BCS of 5 in the castrated and intact males without rupture. No differences were seen among female dogs with regard to the risk of cranial cruciate ligament rupture and timing of spaying compared to intact females.

Elbow dysplasia in male Labrador retrievers is seen more frequently in males castrated at <6 months (4.2%) and between 2 and 8 years (2.2%) compared to intact males (0.6%). Elbow dysplasia was not seen in any males castrated from 6 to 23 months of age in a study of 1,500 Labrador retrievers.⁵⁶ No differences were seen in female Labradors at any spaying age interval compared to intact dogs.

Concerns have been expressed by some veterinarians and laypersons about an apparent increased risk of capital physal fractures in adult castrated male cats and its possible

relationship to castration. The fact that physal closure is delayed in cats (and dogs) that are gonadectomized early in life^{81,82} has been suggested as the explanation for the increased risk in these cats. In the largest series of cases reported, 25 of 26 cats with spontaneous capital physal fractures were castrated males.⁸³ Fourteen of 16 cats for which the age at castration was known were castrated before 6 months of age. When compared to age- and sex-matched control cats, body weight at the time of initial exam was significantly greater in the affected cats (12.3±2.6 lb [5.6±1.2 kg]) than control cats (9.9±6.4 lb [4.5±2.9kg]). The authors suggested that an abnormally high body weight was a risk factor for a slipped capital physal fracture, as was neuter status, age, and delayed physal closure (delayed in cats castrated at 7 weeks or 7 months of age). Another study of cats with slipped capital physes similarly found that nine of ten cats for which weights were recorded were considered to be obese or overweight.⁸⁴ Additionally, in that study, three of 13 cats were Siamese cats (23%), which was considerably greater than the percentage of Siamese cats in the control population (5%).

Although this type of fracture is rare, good client education is necessary, particularly with male cats that are castrated before a year of age, to prevent these cats from becoming overweight. It is well documented that cats gain weight following castrating (or spaying), so caloric reduction must be implemented to prevent cats from becoming overweight or obese.⁸² While another alternative is to wait until after a year of age to castrate male cats, many male cats will develop objectionable behaviors if castration is delayed beyond puberty.⁸⁵

Behavior

Concerns regarding the effect of gonadectomy on behavior of dogs have been recently expressed. Following castration in dogs, there is a 90% decrease in roaming, a 70% decrease in mounting behavior, and a 60% decrease in aggression with other male dogs.⁸⁶ In another study however, male dogs castrated before 5.5 months were found to have aggression toward family members, barking or growling at strangers, and excessive barking that bothered family members.⁴⁸ These three behaviors were highly associated with one another. Other studies have reported similar mixed findings.^{87,88}

Cats also demonstrate behavioral changes associated with gonadectomy.⁸⁹ With male cats, castration before 5.5 months is associated with decreased sexual behavior and urine spraying, decreased aggression toward veterinarians, and increased frequency of hiding behaviors. In both male and female cats, gonadectomy before 5.5 months was associated with a decreased occurrence of shyness around

strangers. Another study of 800 kittens randomly assigned to prepubertal gonadectomy (8–12 weeks) or traditional-age gonadectomy (6–8 months) found no difference in behavioral problems between groups after adoption.⁹⁰ Kittens were followed frequently for 24 months after adoption, and the occurrence of inappropriate elimination, fearful behavior, non-play-related aggression, and destruction did not differ based upon timing of gonadectomy.

Longevity

The effect of gonadectomy on longevity in dogs has been expressed as a concern for dogs based upon studies from the human literature, in which females exposed to estrogens during the course of their lives tend to live longer than males who do not have this exposure.^{91–93} Additionally, age-associated declines in testosterone levels are strongly independent predictors of mortality in older men.⁹⁴ These concerns appear unfounded in dogs, however. A study of 40,139 dogs from the Veterinary Medical DataBases looking at life span and neuter status found that life expectancy increased by 26.3% in females and by 13.8% in males that were castrated.⁹⁵ This effect was consistent among different size classes of dogs. Dogs that were spayed/castrated were more likely to die of immunomediated diseases and neoplasia, and less likely to die of trauma, infectious diseases, vascular diseases, and degenerative diseases.

A retrospective study of 119 exceptionally aged rottweilers (>13 years) were compared with 186 rottweilers with an average life span for the breed (9.4 years) to determine whether neuter status played a role in living to an exceptional age.⁹⁶ The study found that in females, neuter status did play a role in life span, with females having the longest ovary exposure (6.1–8.0 years) being 3.2 times more likely to reach an exceptional age compared to dogs that had shorter ovary exposure. There were multiple problems with the study, including a lack of randomization, and different time frames studied for the two populations, among others, that may have played a role in the outcome. If the findings of this study were found to be repeatable, it would appear that females of the rottweiler breed may possibly respond differently than the population of dogs as a whole (based on the study of over 40,000 dogs).

While the rottweiler study raises some interesting questions in that breed, results from the larger study of over 40,000 dogs would pertain to the dog population as a whole. Unless other large, well-designed studies prove otherwise, the effect of neuter status on longevity should be considered heavily by veterinarians who are counseling their clients as to the risks/benefits of gonadectomy.

Discussion

It becomes clear when examining the literature that there are numerous considerations that play into decision making as to the timing of spaying or castrating, especially with dogs. With cats, the overwhelming evidence would suggest that gonadectomy is safe in cats at any age over 6 weeks. Since cats of both sexes will gain weight after gonadectomy, it is crucial to maintain cats at a healthy weight so as to avoid weight-associated endocrine disease and potential for slipped capital physes in males.

In the dog, the timing of gonadectomy is less defined. Since longevity is increased in dogs that are gonadectomized, and since some life-threatening diseases (mammary neoplasia, pyometra, prostatic abscess, etc) can be avoided, those benefits would appear to take precedence over many of the concerns of other diseases that occur with lesser frequency. If possible, females, should not be spayed until they are 3–4 months of age to avoid an increased risk of urinary incontinence. For many breeds, the literature suggests it is safe to castrate males at any age above 6–8 weeks of age.

Exceptions to these guidelines noted may include concern about osteosarcoma in the rottweiler, and possibly hip dysplasia in male golden retrievers, cranial cruciate ligament rupture in both male and female golden retrievers, and lymphoma in male golden retrievers. In these breeds, veterinarians may wish to wait until just after a year of age before gonadectomy if these concerns take precedence over longevity benefits and decreased risk of female reproductive diseases and neoplasia. With the female golden retriever, however, if attempting to decrease the risk of hemangiosarcoma and mast-cell tumor, then the dogs should undergo ovariohysterectomy before 1 year of age. The male Labrador retriever may be castrated at approximately 2 years of age to have the lowest risk of both cranial cruciate ligament disease and elbow dysplasia, although those castrated between 6 and 11 months of age have similar risk for both orthopedic diseases, as do intact dogs. To lower the risk of hip dysplasia in female Labrador retrievers, ovariohysterectomy may be performed at 2 years of age. In the vizsla breed, to further decrease the fairly low risk of lymphoma, hemangiosarcoma and mast-cell tumor, dogs should undergo gonadectomy before 12 months of age.

When the older literature, as well as newer studies, is examined, it is important to recognize that there are limitations to these studies, particularly with breed-specific studies. As demonstrated by the golden and Labrador retriever studies (very similar breeds), as well as the vizsla study, data from one specific study cannot be extrapolated to other breeds or the general population. Additionally, there are potentially

confounding factors in these studies, such as the retrospective nature of the studies, population studied, housing and environment, feeding and exercise protocols, and weight, among others. In many studies in the literature, author bias may have played a role in the interpretation of data. Where possible, it is important to look at actual study data to draw independent conclusions. As more research is conducted into identifying breed-specific risks and benefits of spaying/castrating, veterinary decision making may become more complicated in the individual animal of certain breeds, particularly in light of mixed results regarding timing of gonadectomy to decrease the risk of various conditions within given breeds of dogs.

Conclusion

Gonadectomy has both benefits and risks. This is particularly true in the dog, where there seem to be more potential risks than in the cat. It is important for the veterinarian to weigh these risks against the benefits gained for each patient that presents for spaying or castrating. While the benefits likely heavily outweigh the risks for most patients, the considerations discussed in this paper should be kept in mind when determining the best age to spay or castrate pet dogs of certain breeds. One should use caution, however, when trying to extrapolate findings from one breed to other breeds, or to the general population of dogs as a whole, since studies from a single breed often have conflicting results when compared to findings from studies of other breeds or the general dog population.

Disclosure

The author reports no conflicts of interest in this work.

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