Introduction and Aim of the Work

Recent years have seen an increasing interest in the study of the aging male, with a particular interest in the problem whether so-called rejuvenating hormones and, more specifically, androgens can improve quality of life, counteract progressive skeletal muscle loss and strength, prevent falls and fractures, prolong independent living, and reduce the *dependence on medical care* ***(Vermeulen, 2001)***.

The number and magnitude of studies involving testosterone supplementation therapy in older men are limited. Nonetheless, an overview of the data suggests there is real potential for supplementation therapy to improve bone mass and strength in this age group ***(Tenover, 1997)***.

Blain et al, (2000) mention that Physical activity reduces age-related bone loss, its effect being potentialized by hormonal replacement therapy, and improves balance function, leading to a lower incidence of falls and fractures in older subjects.

Kraemer et al, (1998) studied the effects of hormone replacement on growth hormone and prolactin exercise responses in postmenopausal women.

Aim of the Work

In this study we study the effects of testosterone replacement on growth hormone and prolactin exercise responses in castrated male rats.