Jeffrey Weinzweig's Experiments on In Utero Cleft Palate Repair in Goats (1999-2002) [1]

By: Kersten, Jillian R. Keywords: cleft palate [2]

Jeffrey Weinzweig and his team, in the US at the turn of the twenty-first century, performed a series of experiments on fetal goats to study the feasibility of repairing cleft palates on organisms still in the womb [3]. Weinzweig, a plastic surgeon who specialized in cleft palate repair, and his team developed a method to cause cleft palates in fetal goats that are similar to clefts that occur in human fetuses. Using their goat [4] congenital model, the team developed a method to repair a congenital cleft palate in utero, or in the womb [3]. The resultant goat [4] newborns had fully developed palates without scarring and with minimal functional impairment. The researchers recommended that surgeons use their repair methods in humans [5] to decrease the incidence of speech impairment commonly associated with cleft palate patients.

Weinzweig and his team performed a three part series of experiments on fetal goats at Weinzweig's laboratory at Brown University [6]'s Alpert Medical School in Providence, Rhode Island. The experiments took place over a three year period beginning in 1999 and ended in 2001. Weinzweig studied what he called the privileged window of fetal healing, when fetal tissue heals without scarring. Weinzweig aimed to see if a fully functional palate could be obtained by repairing the palate deformity in utero.

Weinzweig and his team in their first experiment in 1999 developed a method of inducing congenital cleft palates in fetal goats. Also in 1999, Weinzweig and his team demonstrated the feasibility of a cleft palate repair in their second experiment. The third experiment in 2001, investigated the benefits gained through an in utero cleft palate repair and whether or not a fully functional palate could be obtained through an in utero cleft palate repair. Throughout the three part series of experiments, the Animal Research Facility at Brown University [8] provided veterinary care to the goats and the Poisonous Plant Research Laboratory analyzed and handled plant materials.

During human fetal development, the roof of the mouth, called the palate, forms between the eighth and twelfth weeks of gestation [7]. The palate has two parts, the hard palate, which is the bony front portion of the roof of the mouth, and the soft palate, the soft back portion of the roof of the mouth. A cleft palate or opening in the palate occurs when one or both portions of the palate fail to join properly during development. Weinzweig and his team developed a congenital animal model with similarities to the cleft palate condition in humans [5]. An accurate congenital model closely resembles the cause and development of a disease or abnormal condition in humans [5].

In this first experiment, Weinzweig used goats to model the fetal cleft palate. The team used sixteen pregnant goats, which yielded twenty-nine fetuses for study. To induce the development of a fetal cleft palate, the sixteen pregnant goats were exposed to anabasine, a chemical that can cause musculoskeletal malformations and cleft palates when consumed in large doses. The chemical was acquired from a plant slurry containing wild tree tobacco (Nicotiana glauca [8]), collected near Wikieup, Arizona. The Nicotiana glauca slurry, which inhibits fetal movement, was administered by Weinzweig's team into the pregnant goats' stomachs through a feeding tube twice a day, from gestational days thirty-two through forty-one, the corresponding time period during which fetal palate fusion along the mid-line occurs in goats. The pregnant goats were then euthanized and the fetuses were harvested for analysis and cleft measurements on days sixty, seventy, and eighty-five of gestation [7].

Using the Weinzweig team's protocol, twenty-eight out of twenty-nine goat [4] fetuses developed complete clefts of the hard palate and twenty-six out of twenty-eight of the clefts were bilateral, a cleft that extends to both the right and left sides of the palate. Additionally, all of the induced clefts were similar to each other in width and length. The clefts were also similar in form and structure to those found in humans [5].

The Weinzweig team postulated that their model could enable further study of craniofacial growth and palatal development. With ninety-seven percent occurrence of clefts, the team concluded that their method reliably produced cleft palates in goats. They published the protocol and results of their congenital model in February 1999.

Weinzweig and his team designed their second experiment to show the feasibility of an in utero cleft palate repair. Weinzweig's team employed their protocol to produce pregnant females that produced twelve goat [4] fetuses for the experiment. Weinzweig and his team performed in utero cleft palate surgical repairs on six of the twelve congenitally-clefted fetuses, while the remaining
Jeffrey Weinzweig and his team, in the US at the turn of the twenty-first century, performed a series of experiments on fetal goats to induce clefting of the palate in twelve fetal goats. Six of the twelve fetuses underwent in utero repair while the other six remained unrepaired as controls. Two unclefted goats were also used as controls. When the goats were six months old, Weinzweig's team placed a small flexible camera down the goats' nasal airways to see how the palates functioned. The goats were euthanized to remove the soft palate muscles, called velar muscles, from each goat. The team then analyzed the harvested soft palate muscles using electron and light microscopy.

The experiments demonstrated the effects of in utero cleft palate repair. The Weinzweig team produced a fully functional palate without scarring. They said that this procedure could be applied in human cleft palate patients to decrease the incidence of speech impairment associated with cleft palate. They published their third set of results in June 2002.

Sources

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