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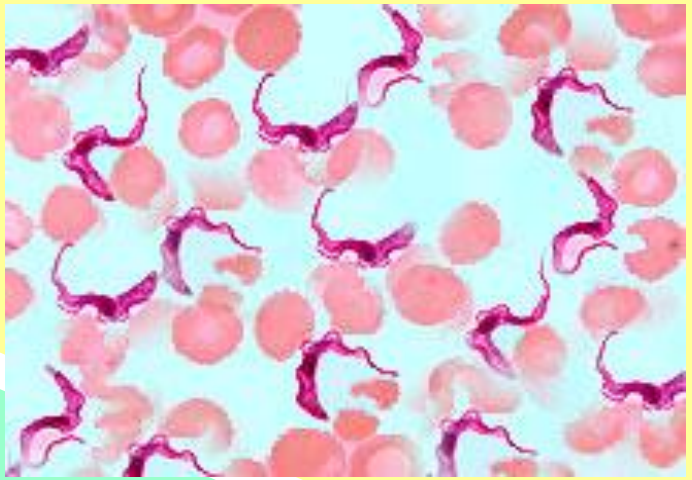
In-Vivo Assessment of *Elettaria cardamomum* Seeds Oil As Potential Antiparasitic Agent Against Haemoflagellate Protozoa, *Trypanosoma evansi* in Mice



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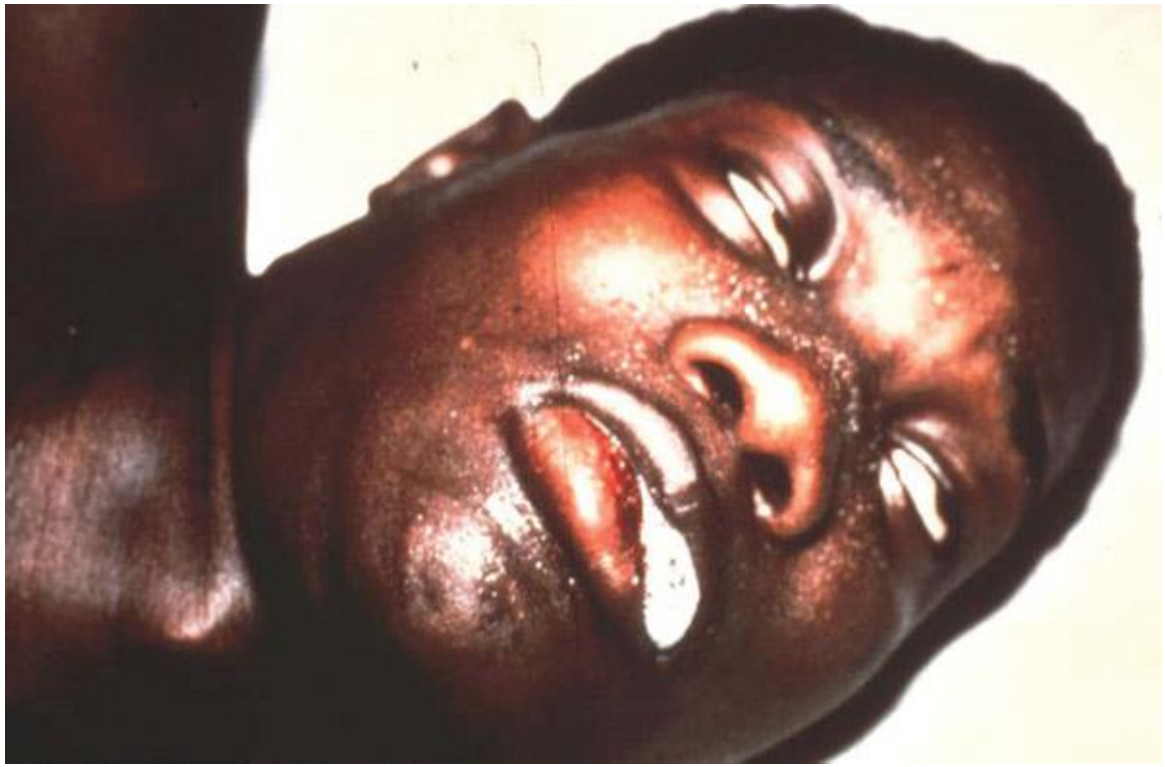
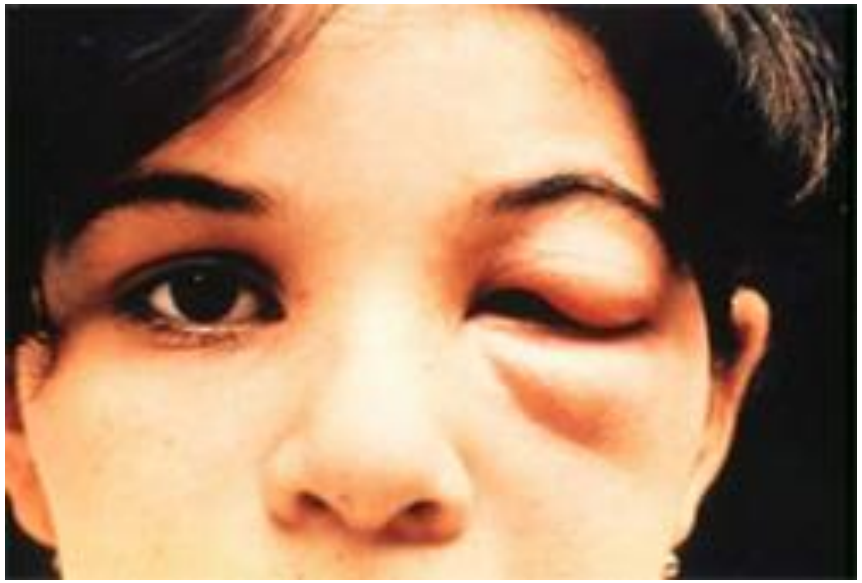


INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Trypanosomiasis



- Vector borne → haemoflagellate & unicellular protozoa
  - *T. b. gambiense* → chronic HAT
  - *T. b. rhodesiense* → acute HAT
  - *T. cruzi* → Chagas disease
- Atypical human trypanosomiasis:
  - *T. vivax* → nagana (cattle & wild)
  - *T. lewisi* → *Rattus* & other rodents
  - *T. congolense* → nagana (camels, dogs, horses, pigs, ruminants)
  - *T. evansi* → surra (mammals)

INTRODUCTION

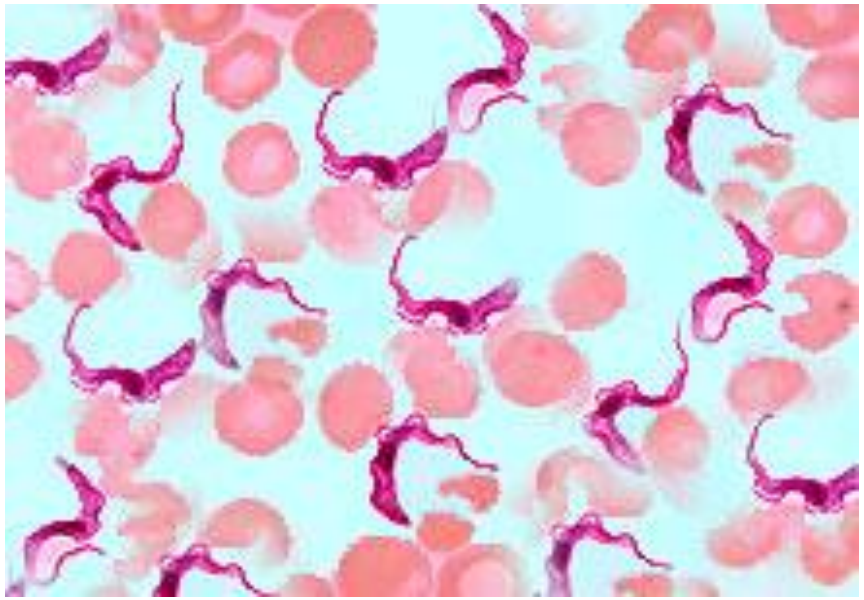
Atypical Human Trypanosomiasis (aHT) (Philippe et al. 2013)

Patient Number	Location	Trypanosome Species/Sub-species	Date	Parasite Identification Method[a]	Fever	Treatment	Outcome
1	Ghana	*T. vivax*	1917	Morphology	ND	ND	ND
2	Pasteur Institute	*T. b. brucei*	1930[b]	Morphology	ND	ND	ND
3	Congo	*T. b. brucei*	1947[c]	Morphology	Present	None	Self-cure
4	Ethiopia	*T. b. brucei*	1987	Morphology BIIT	ND	ND	Cure
5	Ghana	*T. b. brucei*	2003	PCR	Present	None	Self-cure
6	Côte d'Ivoire	*T. congolense*	1998	PCR	Present	Pentamidine	Cure
7	India	*T. evansi*	1977[b]	Morphology	Present	Atoxyl	Cure
8	Sri Lanka	*T. evansi*	1999	Morphology	Present	None	Self-Cure
9	India, Seoni	*T. evansi*	2004	PCR	Present	Suramin	Cure
10	India, Kolkata	*T. evansi*	2005	Morphology	Present	None	Death
11	Egypt	*T. evansi*	2010	Morphology	Present	ND	Cure
12	Malaysia	*T. lewisi*	1933	Morphology	Present	None	Self-cure
13	India, Parsda	*T. lewisi*	1974	Morphology	Present	None	Self-cure
14	India, Parsda	*T. lewisi*	1974	Morphology	Present	None	Self-cure
15	The Gambia	*T. lewisi*-like	2003	PCR/S	Present	Melarsoprol	Cure
16	Thailand	*T. lewisi*-like	2003	PCR/S	Present	Antibiotic	Cure
17	India, Mumbai	*T. lewisi*	2006	Morphology	Present	None	Self-cure
18	India, Pune	*T. lewisi*	2007	PCR	Present	Suramine	Death
19	India, Bagpat	*T. lewisi*	2010	PCR/S	Present	Pentamidine	Cure

INTRODUCTION

Trypanosoma evansi

- Animal haemoflagellated protozoa → evolutionarily from *T. brucei*
- 1st discovered in 1880 by Sir Griffith Evans in Punjab, India
- Malaysia in 1903 → cow & sheep migration from Thailand
- Atypical human trypanosomiasis (AHT) → 5 human zoonotic cases in India, Egypt and Sri Lanka
- Bad impact & challenges on both human and veterinary medicine



Vectors of Trypanosomiasis

INTRODUCTION

Vectors of Atypical Human Trypanosomiasis (aHT)

Argasidae tick / *Ornithordorus*

Horsefly / Tabanidae

Muscidae fly / *Stomoxys*

Horn fly / *Haematobia*

INTRODUCTION

Elettaria cardamomum

- "*Queen of Spice*" (Ravindran 2010)
- South Asia, SEA, Middle East, Africa and Europe.
- In 100gm → 300kcal, 68g CHO, 15g protein, 28g fibers & no cholesterol
- Vitamin A & C, Na, K, Ca, Fe, Mn, P, Cu, Mg & Zn (Cox et al. 2000)
- Many therapeutic effects & significant biological activities (Gao et al. 2008)

INTRODUCTION

E. cardamomum seeds : Testimonies

- In-vitro inhibits 95% of *Leishmania amazonensis* and *Leishmania braziliensis* promatigotes growth (Denise at el. 2010)
- Inhibits the synthesis of peptidoglycan in bilayer lipid structure of organism's plasma membrane (Ogunlana et al. 2013)
- Anti-colorectal tumour activity with 68% inhibition rate on human colon adenocarcinoma cells HCA-2 and HCA-7 (Gayathri 2010)
- Curing asthma and bronchitis symptoms by increasing blood circulation to the lungs (Berhe et al. 2009)
- Oil-based exhibits anti-gonorrhea and anti- nephritis property in male rabbit’s urethra (Turi et al. 2011)

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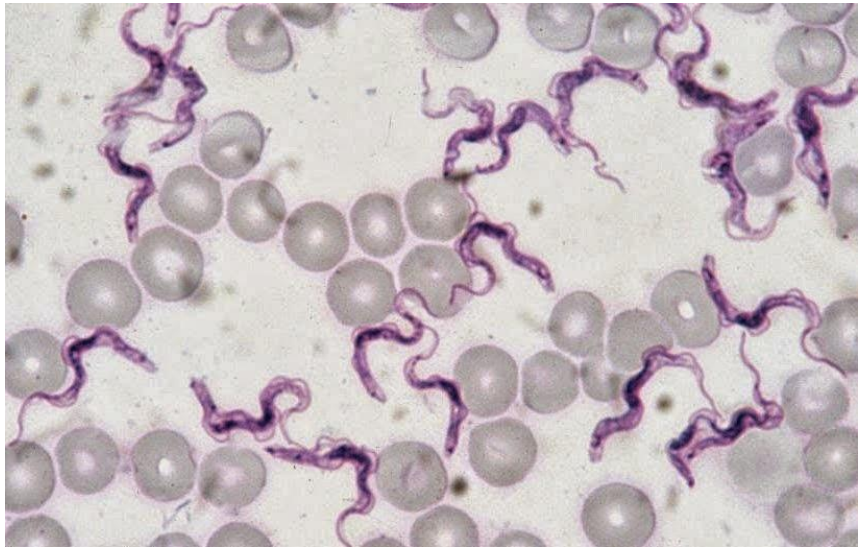
MATERIALS & METHODS

MATERIALS

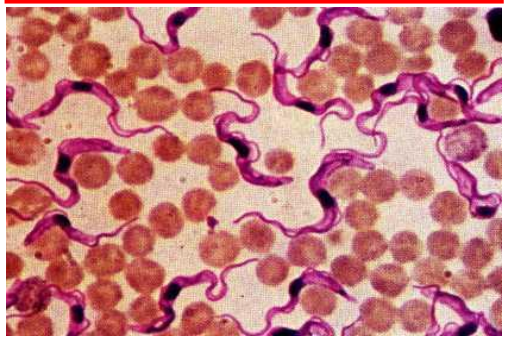
Experimental Items



METHODOLOGY

Work Flow

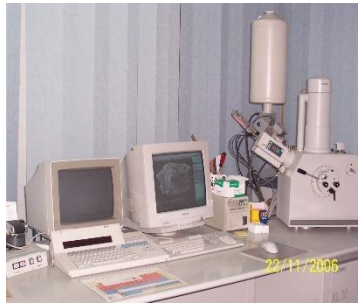
***T. evansi* stock inoculation**



Giemsa blood smear for inhibition rate evaluation

***T. evansi* i.p. administered (5 × 10^3 *T. evansi* / mice)**

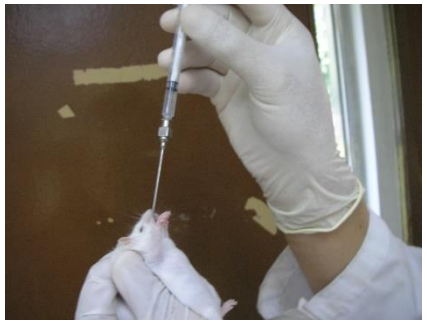
Blood slide for electron microscopic observation



Physical observation of symptoms and mice survival

0.1 mL 200 µg/kg bw cardamom oil : orally administered

Blood biochemistry and renal function tests



Vital organ histology for toxicity assessment

METHODOLOGY

Experimental Design

GROUP	REGIME	CODE : DESCRIPTION	DOSAGE
TREATMENT	PREVENTIVE	PRE14 : 14 days pre-infection	0.1 mL 200 µg/kg bw oil (oral)
		PRE7 : 7 days pre-infection	0.1 mL 200 µg/kg bw oil (oral)
		PRE3 : 3 days pre-infection	0.1 mL 200 µg/kg bw oil (oral)
	CONCURRENT	CON : 1 - 2 hours post-infection	0.1 mL 200 µg/kg bw oil (oral)
	CURATIVE	CUR3 : 3 days post-infection	0.1 mL 200 µg/kg bw oil (oral)
		CUR7 : 7 days post-infection	0.1 mL 200 µg/kg bw oil (oral)
		CUR14 : 14 days post-infection	0.1 mL 200 µg/kg bw oil (oral)
CONTROL	POSITIVE	POS : Berenil (Sigma-Aldrich)	0.01 mL 3.5 mg/kg bw (i.p.)
	NEGATIVE	NEG :0.9 % Normal Saline	0.1 mL 0.9% normal saline (oral)
	LETHAL	LWT : Infection without treatment	5×10^3 *T. evansi* / mice (i.p.)

~ Mice : ICR / ♂ / 6 – 8 weeks old / 25 – 30 g bw / n = 6 per group
~ *E. cardamomum* oil & normal saline → daily administered (oral) until the mice die.
~ Berenil → administered intraperitoneally (i.p.) as single dose once the parasitemia density = 20 - 30 %.

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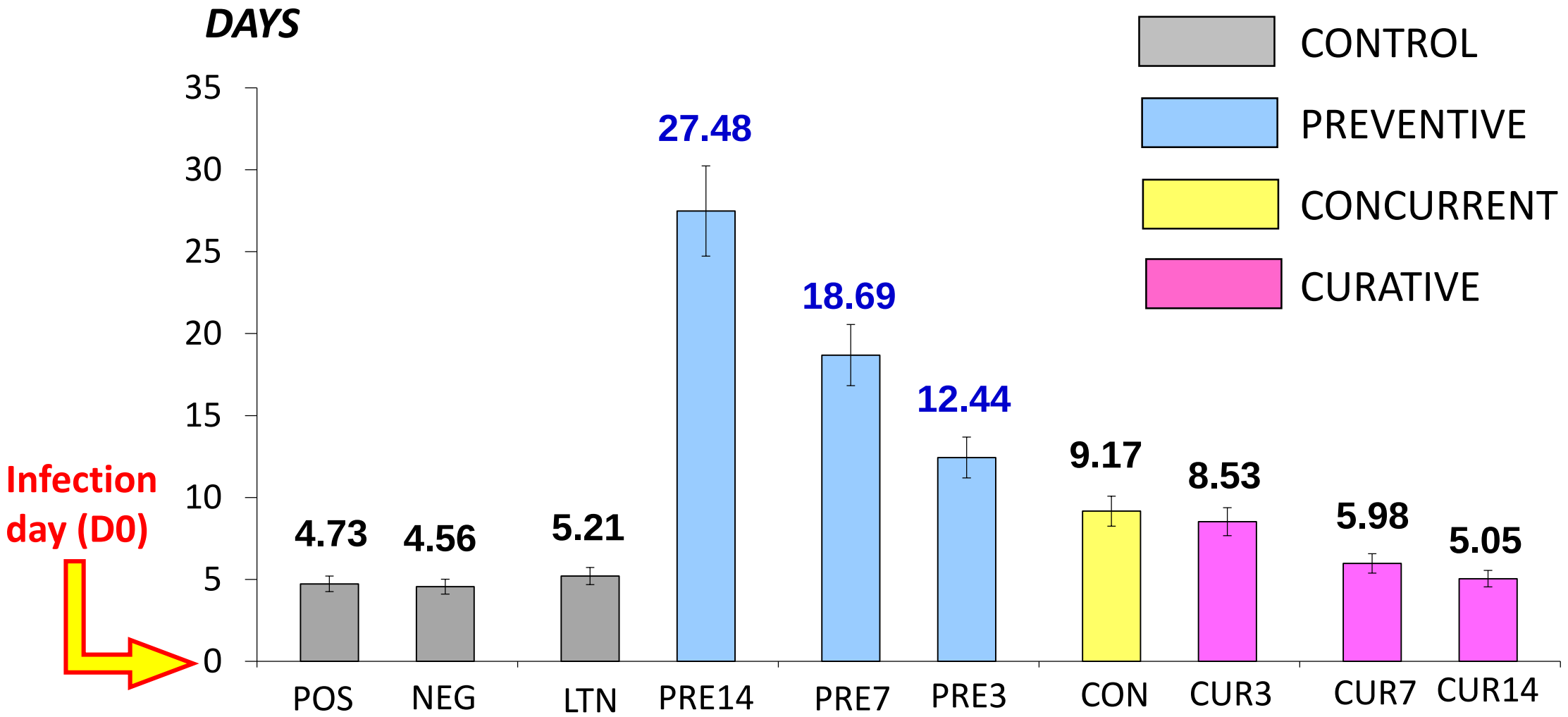
RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

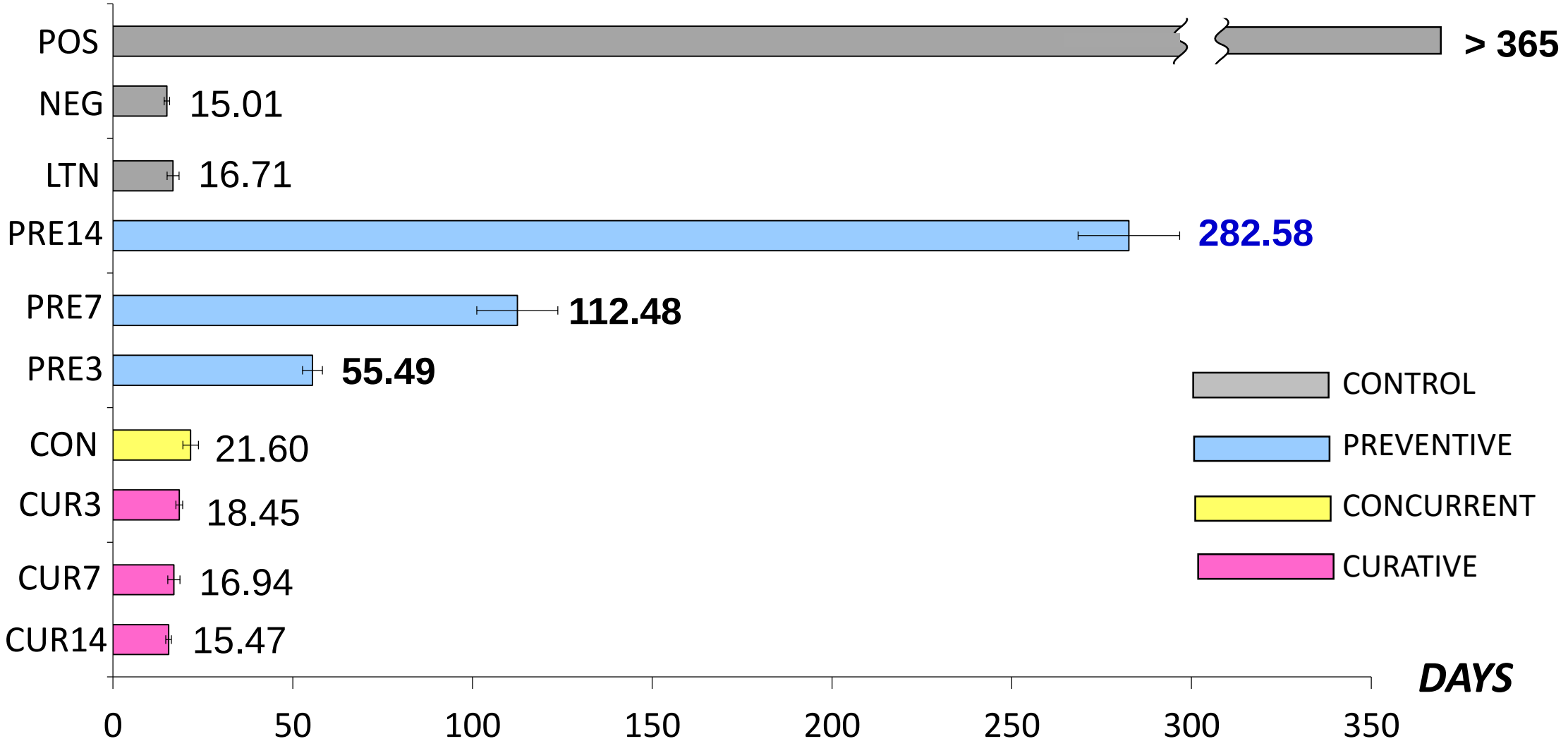
RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Parasite Pre-Patent Period



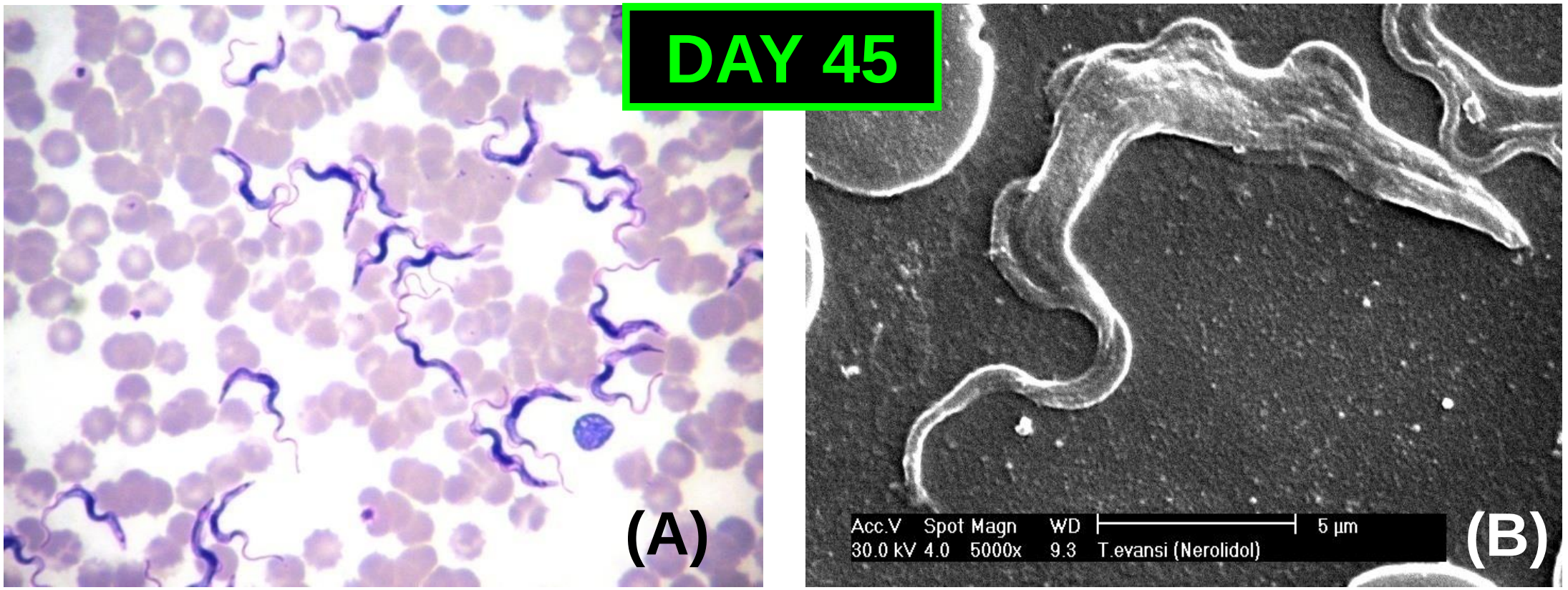
RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Mice Survival Time



RESULTS & DISCUSSION

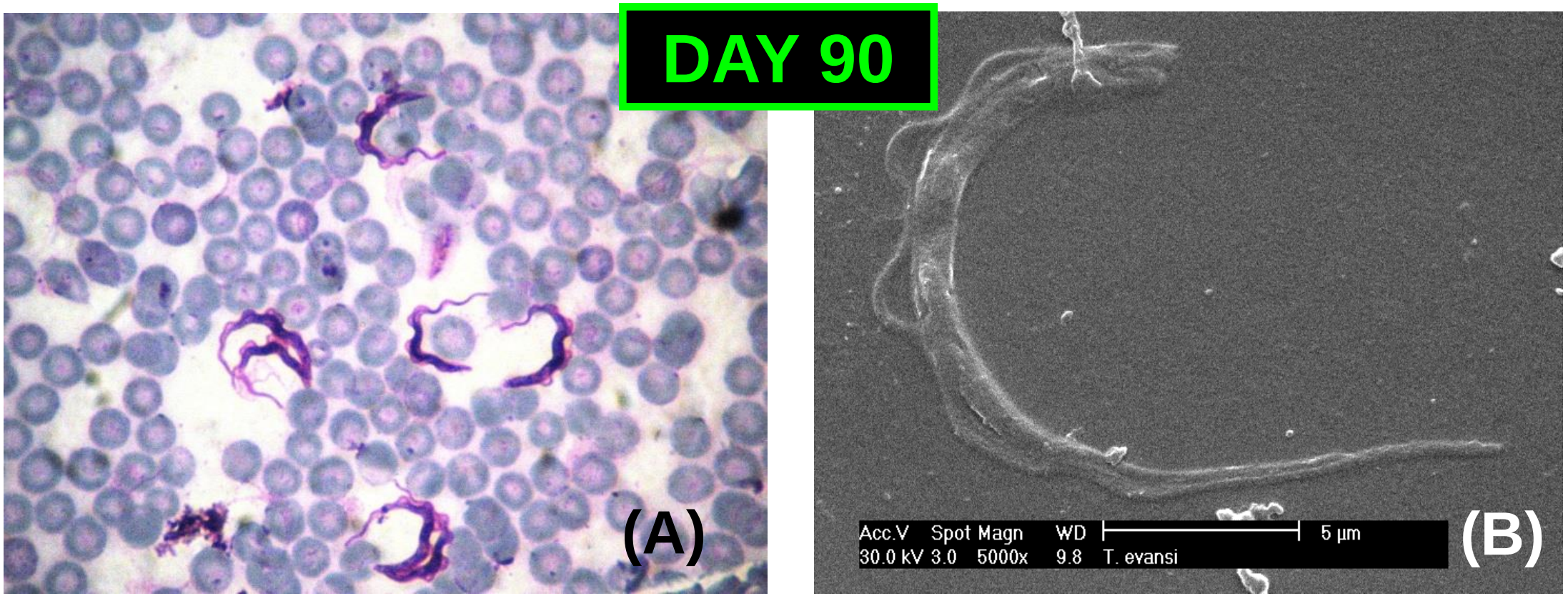
Parasite Growth & Survival in PRE14 Mice : Day 45



Morphological changes of *T. evansi* in PRE14 mice group taken on day 45 as observed under x100 magnification of light microscope (A) and x5000 magnification of SEM (Phillips XL30, UK) (B)

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

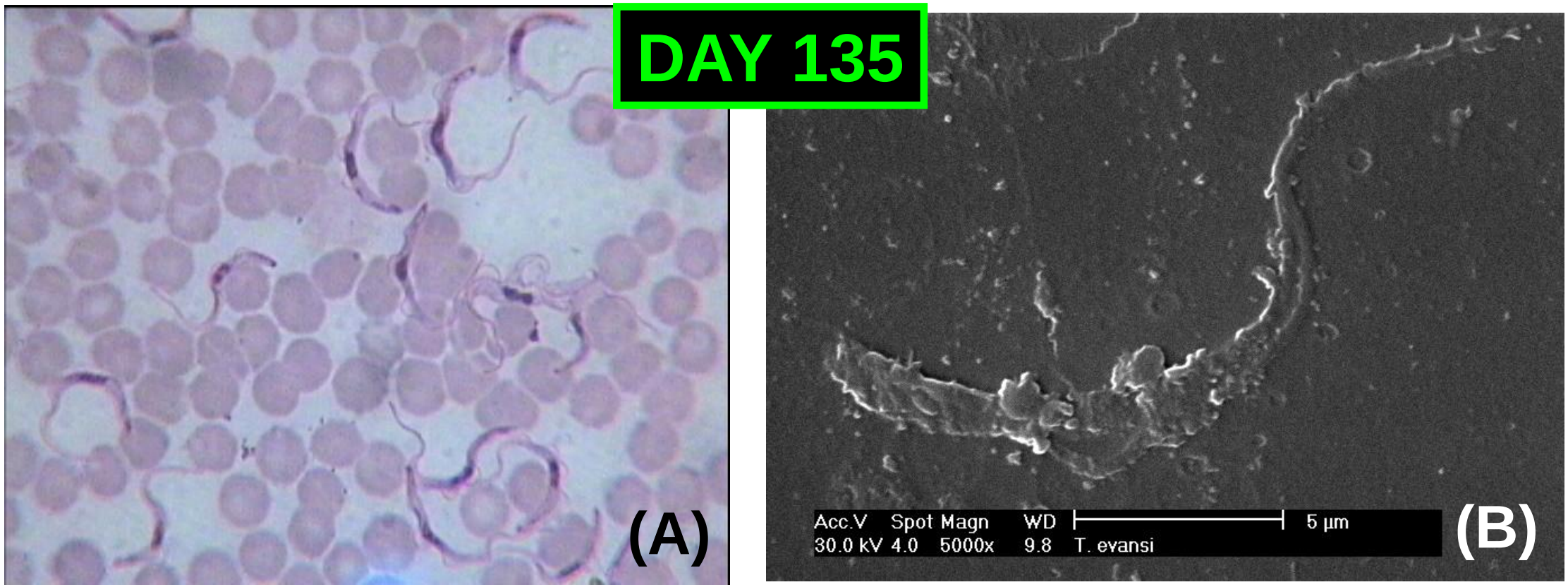
Parasite Growth & Survival in PRE14 Mice : Day 90



Morphological changes of *T. evansi* in PRE14 mice group taken on day 90 as observed under x100 magnification of light microscope (A) and x5000 magnification of SEM (Phillips XL30, UK) (B)

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

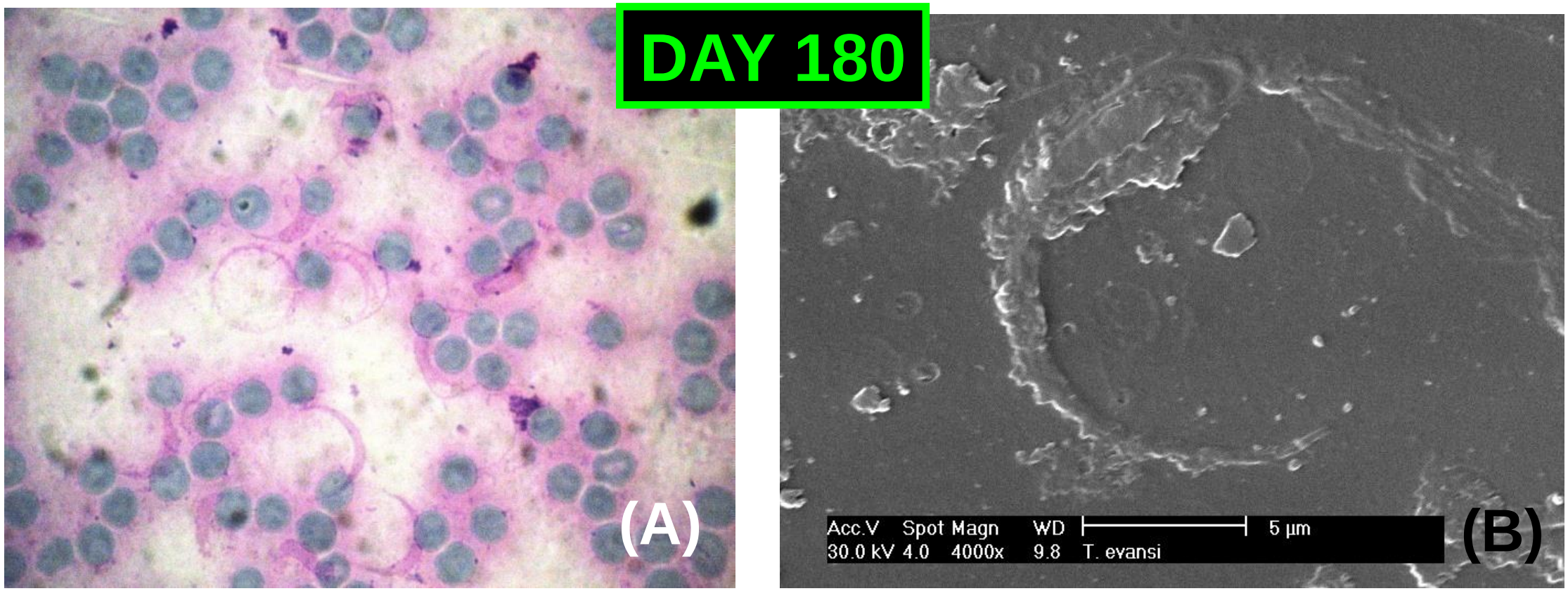
Parasite Growth & Survival in PRE14 Mice : Day 135



Morphological changes of *T. evansi* in PRE14 mice group taken on day 135 as observed under x100 magnification of light microscope (A) and x5000 magnification of SEM (Phillips XL30, UK) (B)

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

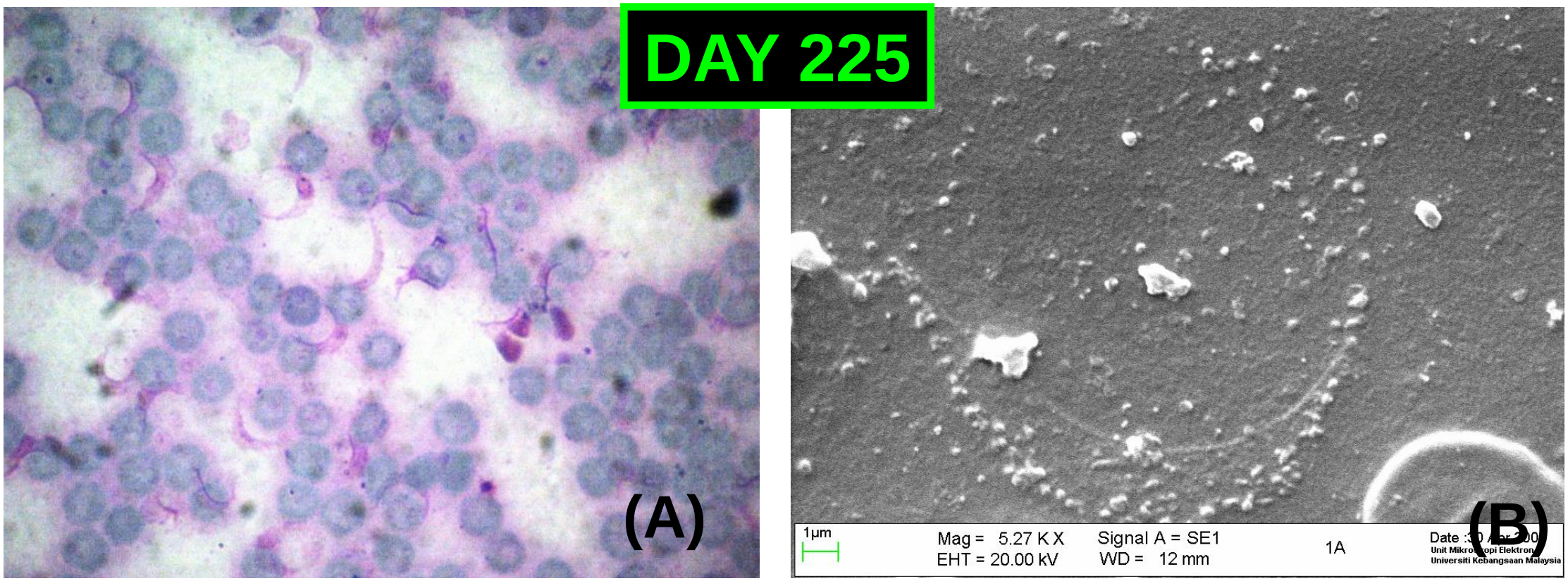
Parasite Growth & Survival in PRE14 Mice : Day 180



Morphological changes of *T. evansi* in PRE14 mice group taken on day 180 as observed under x100 magnification of light microscope (A) and x4000 magnification of SEM (Phillips XL30, UK) (B)

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

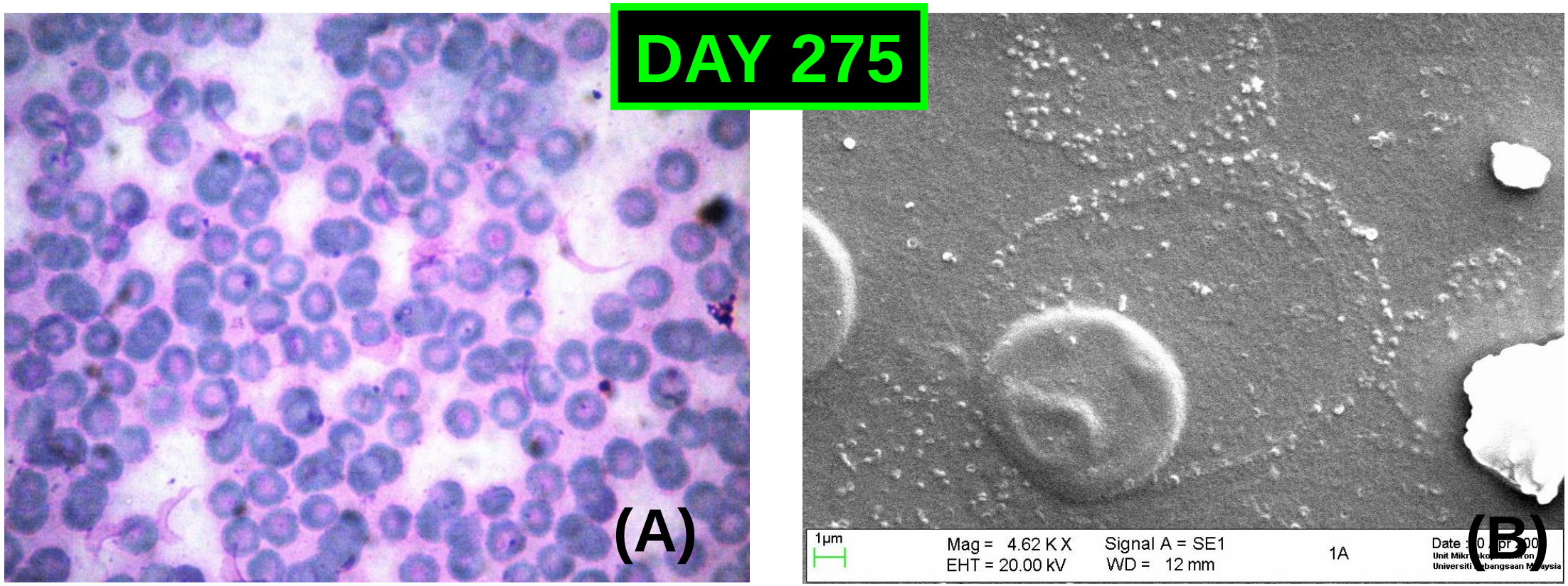
Parasite Growth & Survival in PRE14 Mice : Day 225



Morphological changes of *T. evansi* in PRE14 mice group taken on day 225 as observed under x100 magnification of light microscope (A) and x5200 magnification of SEM (Leo 1450VP, Japan) (B)

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

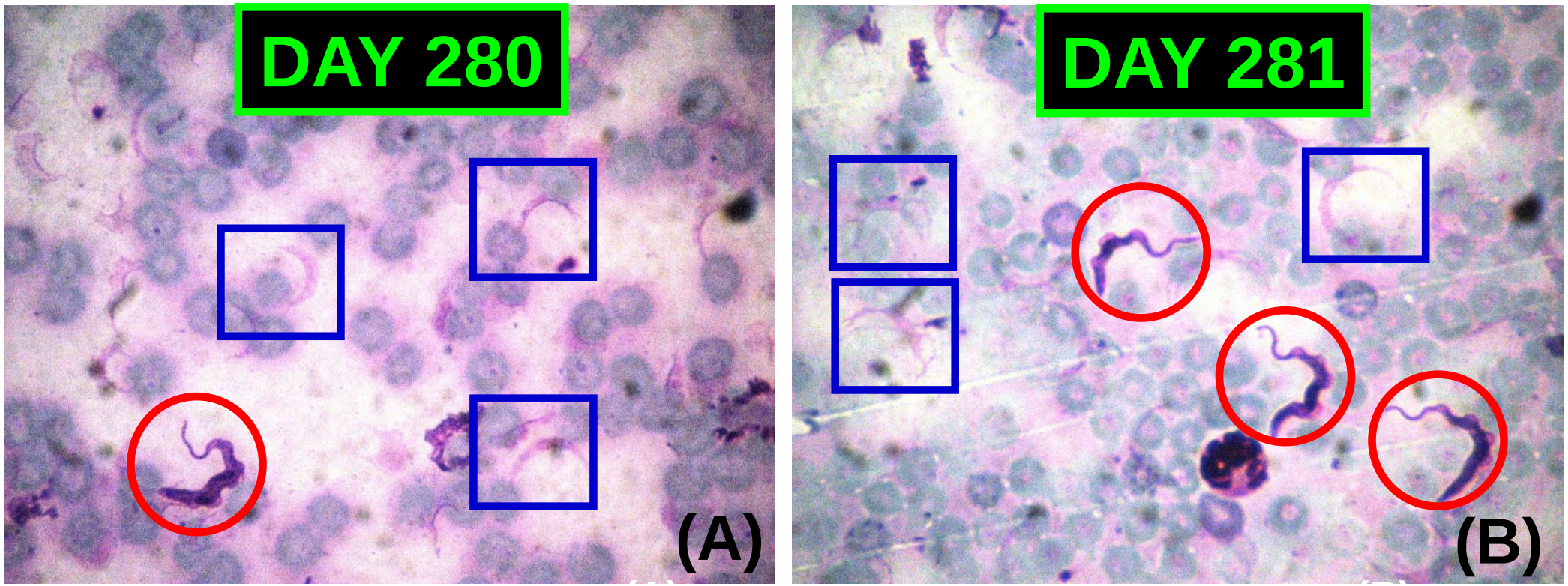
Parasite Growth & Survival in PRE14 Mice : Day 275



Morphological changes of *T. evansi* in PRE14 mice group taken on day 275 as observed under x100 magnification of light microscope (A) and x4600 magnification of SEM (Leo 1450VP, Japan) (B)

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

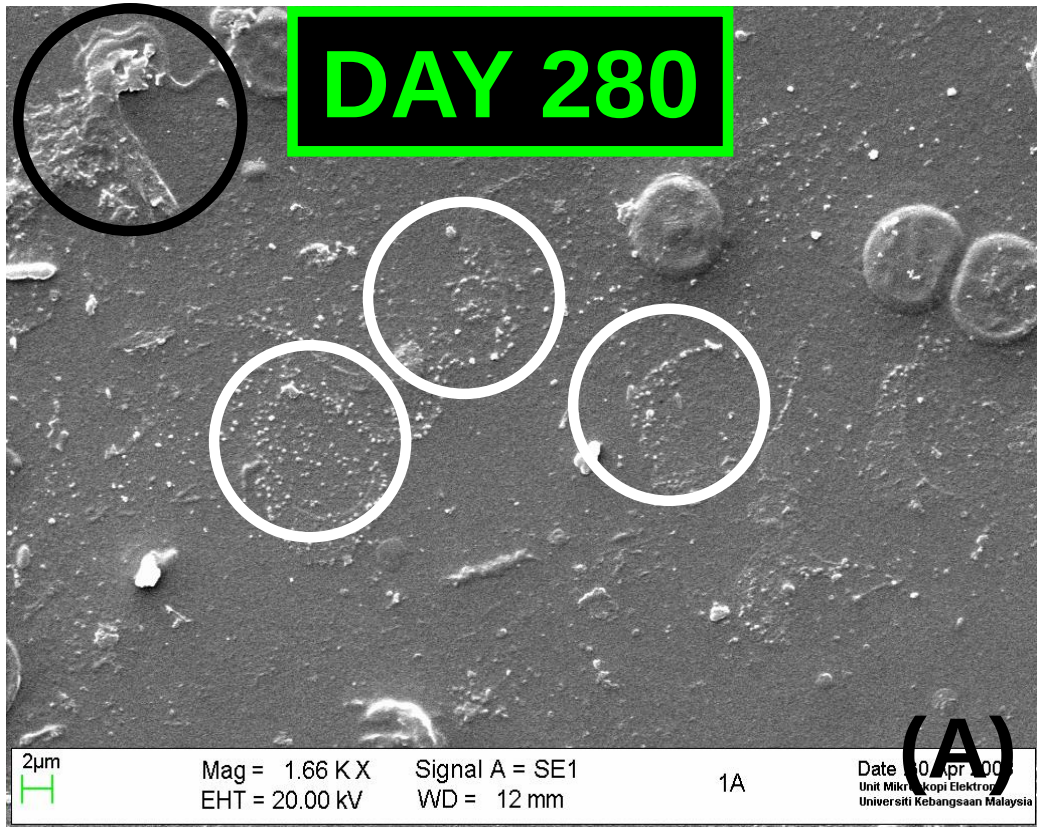
Parasite Growth & Survival in PRE14 Mice : Day 280 & 281

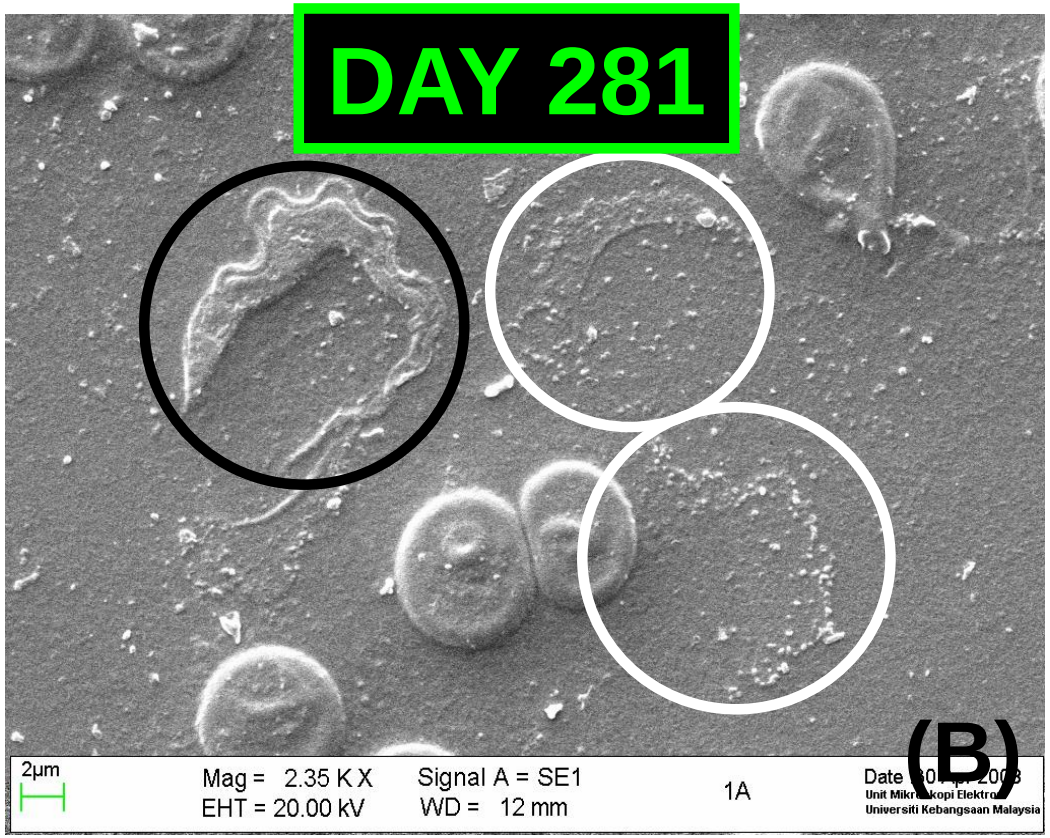


Reemerged of *T. evansi* which survived in PRE14 mice group on day 280 (A) and day 281 (B) due to the action of 'variable surface glycoprotein (VSA) stochastic genetic modification' as observed under x100 magnification of light microscope.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Parasite Growth & Survival in PRE14 Mice : Day 280 & 281

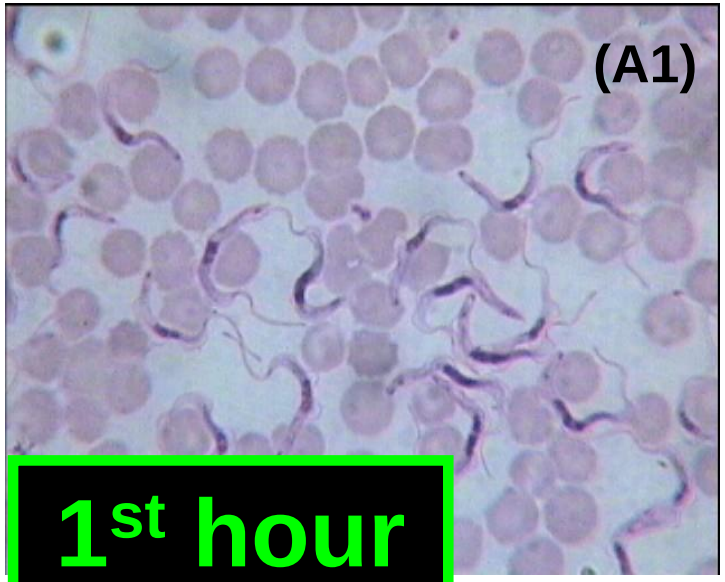




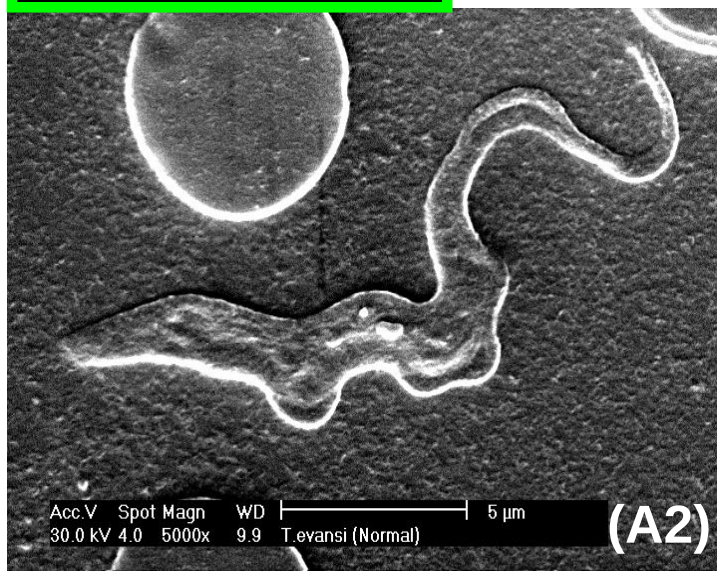
Reemerged of *T. evansi* which survived in PRE14 mice group on day 280 (A) and day 281 (B) due to the action of 'variable surface glycoprotein (VSA) stochastic genetic modification' as respectively observed under x1600 (A) and x2300 (B) magnification by SEM (Leo 1450VP, Japan).

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

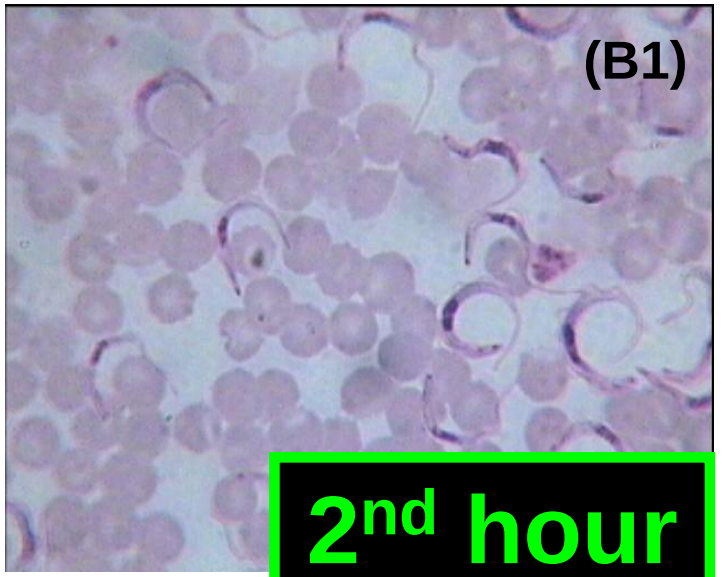
Parasite Growth & Survival in POS Mice : 1st & 2nd hour



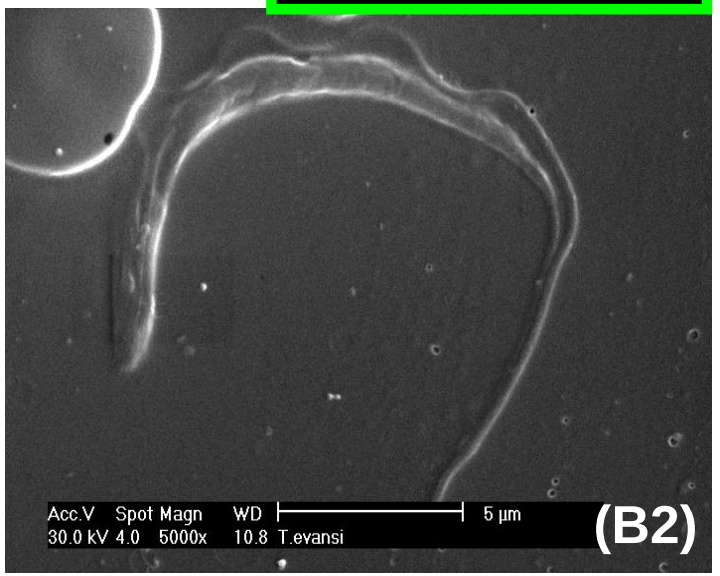
1st hour



The growth of *T. evansi* in POS mice group taken on 1 hour (left) and 2 hours (right) post-treatment (0.01 mL 3.5 mg/kg bw Berenil) as observed under x100 magnification of light microscope (AI & B1) and x5000 magnification of SEM electron microscope (Phillips XL30, UK) (A2 & B2)

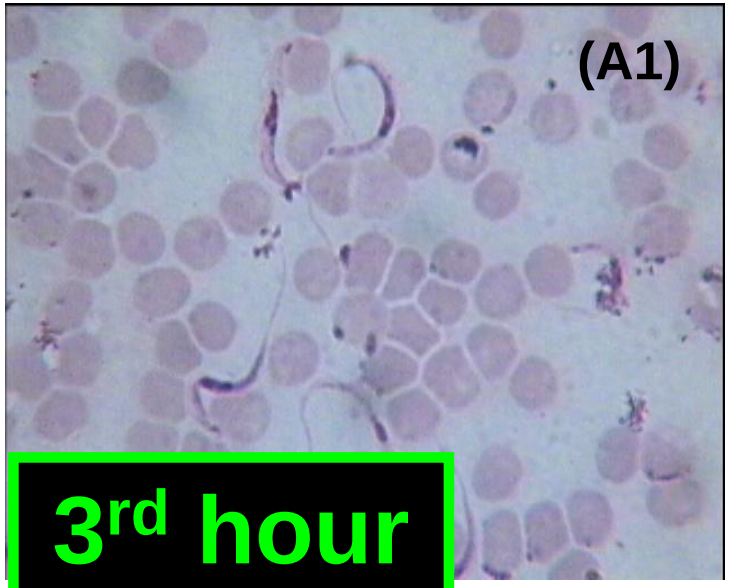


2nd hour

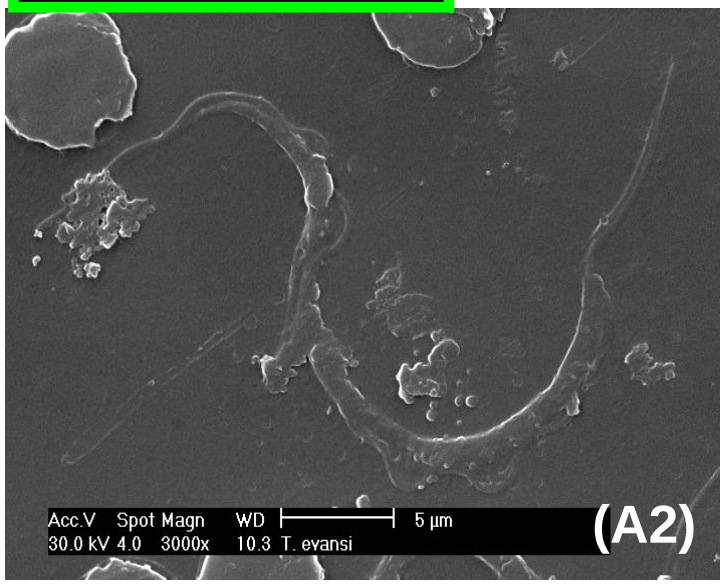


RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Parasite Growth & Survival in POS Mice : 3rd & 4th hour

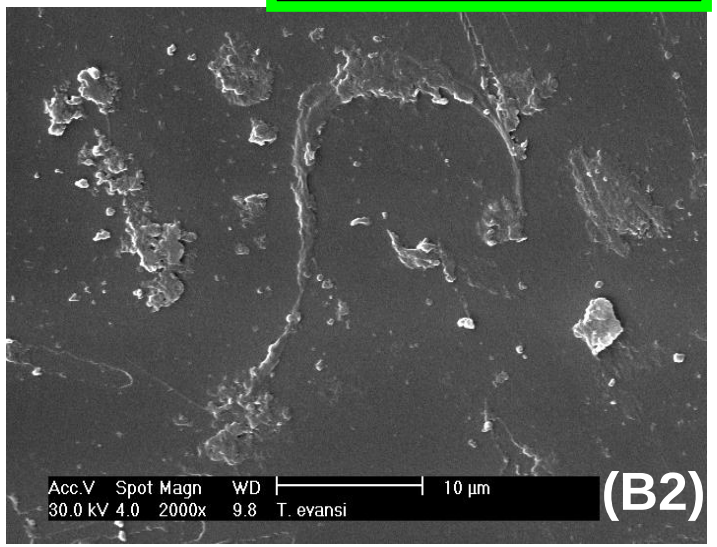


3rd hour



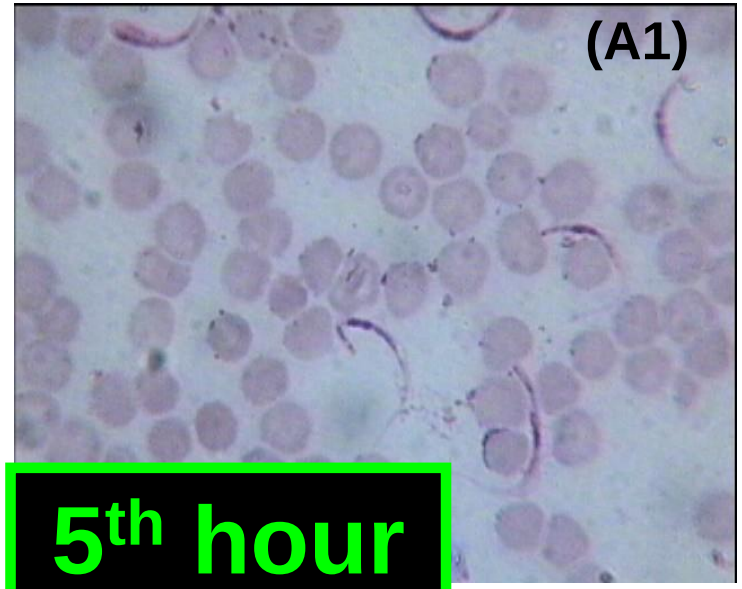
The growth of *T. evansi* in POS mice group taken on 3 hours (left) and 4 hours (right) post-treatment (0.01 mL 3.5 mg/kg bw Berenil) as observed under x100 magnification of light microscope (AI & B1) and respectively under x3000 (A2) and x2000 (B2) magnification of SEM electron microscope (Phillips XL30, UK)

4th hour

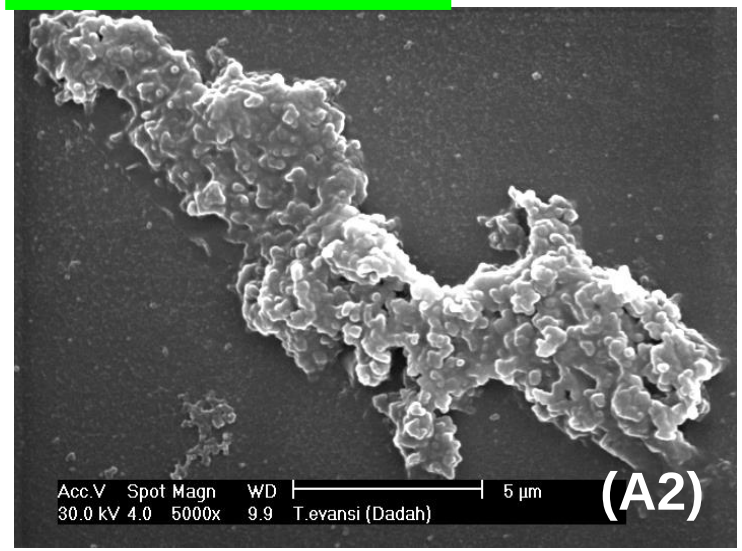


RESULTS & DISCUSSION

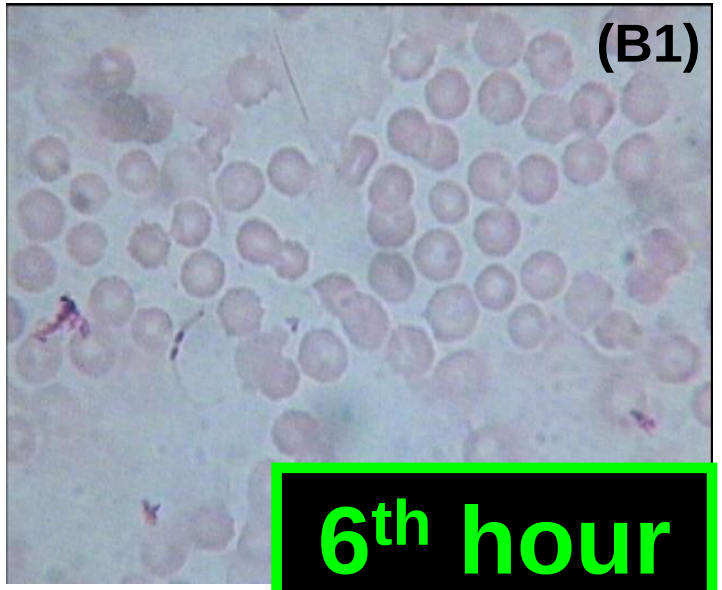
Parasite Growth & Survival in POS Mice : 5th & 6th hour



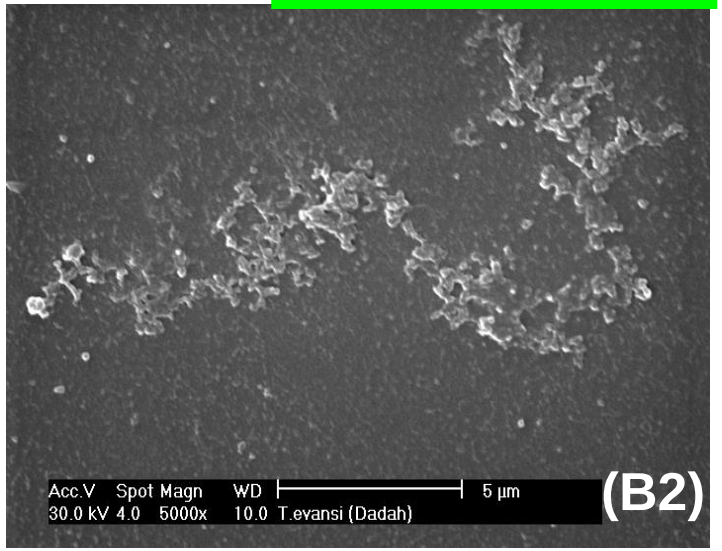
5th hour



The growth of *T. evansi* in POS mice group taken on 5 hours (left) and 6 hours (right) post-treatment (0.01 mL 3.5 mg/kg bw Berenil) as observed under x100 magnification of light microscope (AI & B1) and x5000 magnification of SEM electron microscope (Phillips XL30, UK) (A2 & B2)

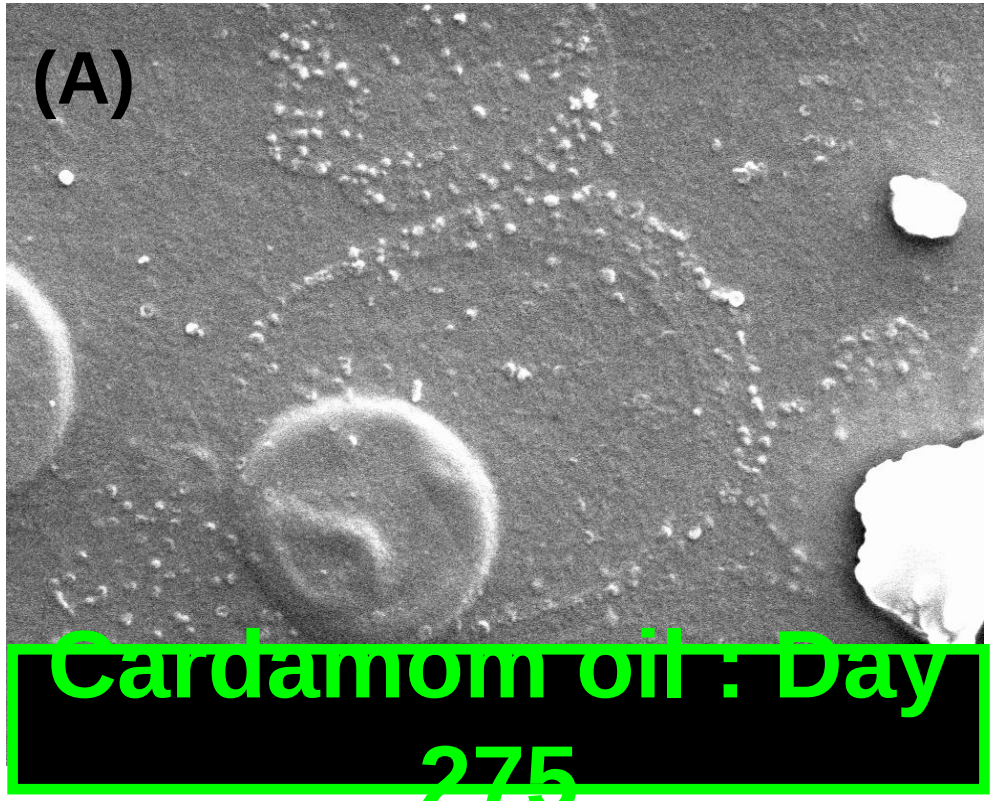


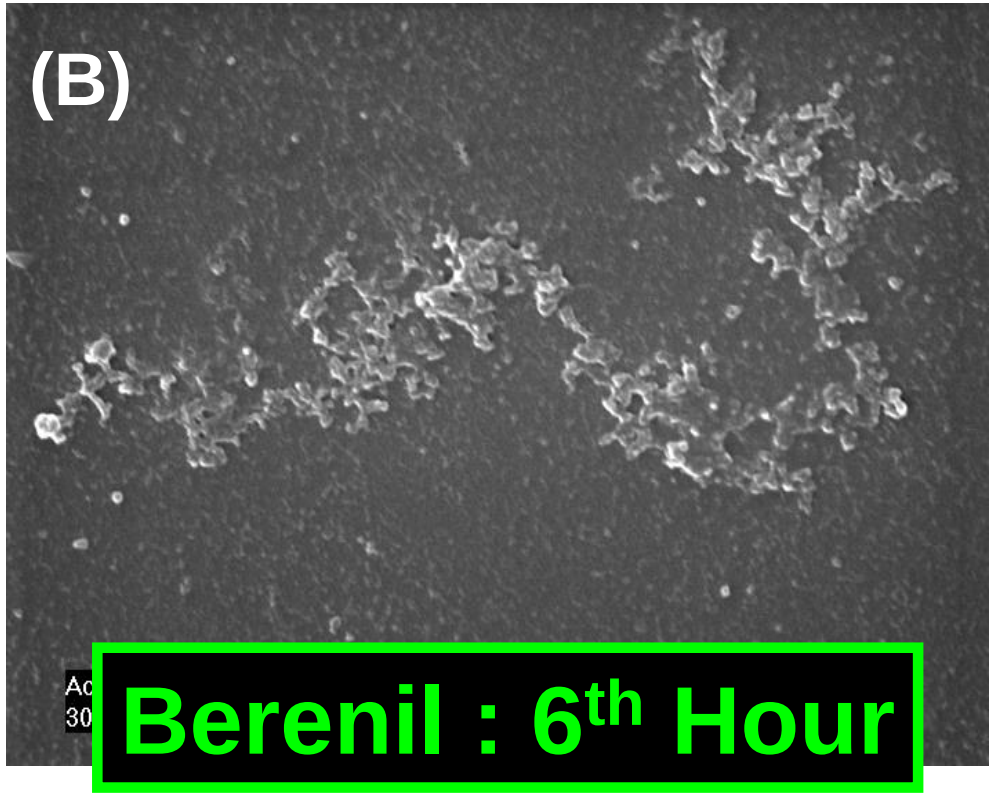
6th hour



RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Parasite morphological changes: Cardamom oil vs Berenil

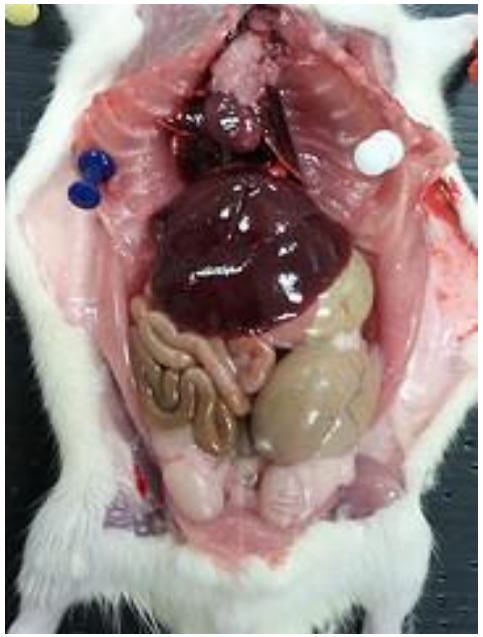




SEM micrograph showed the morphological changes of *T. evansi* in PRE14 mice on 275th day post infection (x5000, Leo 1450VP, Japan), 7 days just before the mice die (A) and in POS mice at 6th hours post infection (x5000, Phillips XL30, UK) (B)

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Biochemical Tests For In-Vivo Toxicity Assessment



	TA	TB	TC	TD	CN	CI	NR	Unit
ALT	41.81 ± 2.14	45.20 ± 1.13	67.57 ± 2.91	90.03 ± 2.02	41.03 ± 3.91	44.83 ± 1.11	40 – 93	IU/L
AST	133.13 ± 2.04	125.93 ± 2.12	167.76 ± 2.27	187.01 ± 2.09	111.62 ± 1.19	134.43 ± 4.01	92 – 206	IU/L
ALP	62.76 ± 2.33	59.4 ± 2.97	69.2 ± 2.90	68.03 ± 2.10	61.46 ± 2.46	58.32 ± 2.97	54 – 115	IU/L
STP	6.12 ± 2.32	7.21 ± 3.81	7.93 ± 2.01	8.83 ± 3.90	6.40 ± 1.01	6.80 ± 3.06	5.8 – 9.5	g/dL

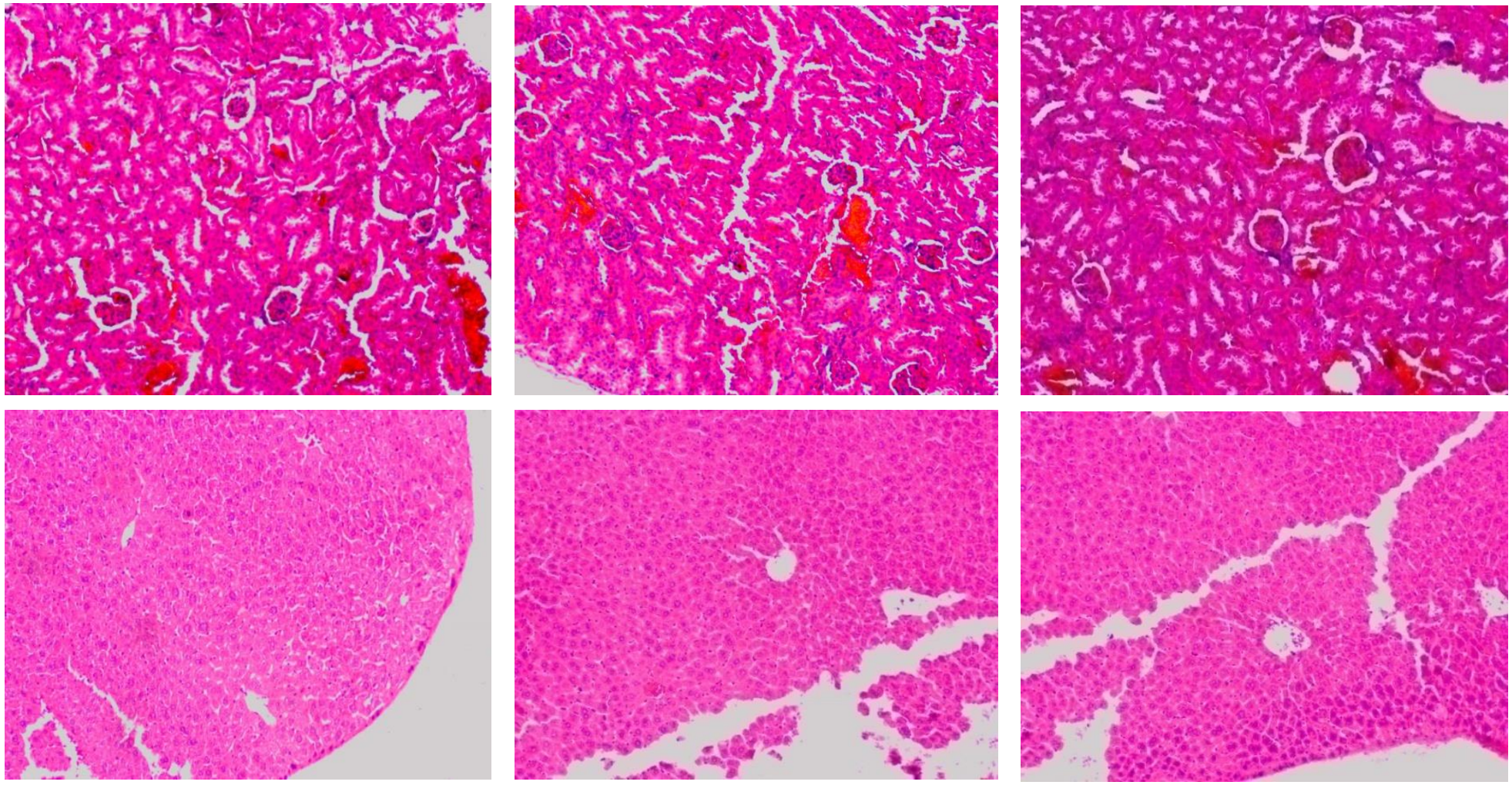
TA : Sub-acute regime – Daily treatment (28 days)
TB : Sub-acute regime – Daily treatment (28 days) 2 hours post-infection
TC : Sub-chronic regime – Daily treatment (90 days)
TD : Sub-chronic regime – Daily treatment (90 days) 2 hours post-infection
CN : Control regime – Normal mice without infection and treatment
CI : Control regime – Infected mice on D0
ALT : Alanine aminotransferase
AST : Aspartate transaminase
ALP : Alkaline phosphatase
STP : Serum total protein

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Organ Histology For Toxicity Assessment

KIDNEY

LIVER



Treatment (Acute)

Treatment (Sub-acute)

Control

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CONCLUSIONS

CONCLUSION

Hypothesis

- Stochastic genetic modification of VSG is still the best weapon for trypanosome survival (Nok et al. 1996).
- New wave of infection → mice is susceptible to infection (Ogunlana et al. 1944)
- Generally, *E. cardamomum* oil able to prolong the survival rate of the mice although the parasitemia density is quite high
- Significantly, curative regime are less effective than other treatment regimens
- Longer prophylactic duration → longer survival rate of the patient although the parasitemia has reached almost 50%.
- Alteration of dosage, concentration and period of prophylactic treatment → significant antiparasitic activity of cardamom oil.

CONCLUSION

Suggestions & Future Directions

1. Mechanisms of actions & molecular approaches
2. Extract of *E. cardamomum* daily doable for consumer
3. Play around with different concentration & dosage
4. To deal with stochastic genetic modification of VSG
5. In-vitro screening of *E. cardamomum* oil

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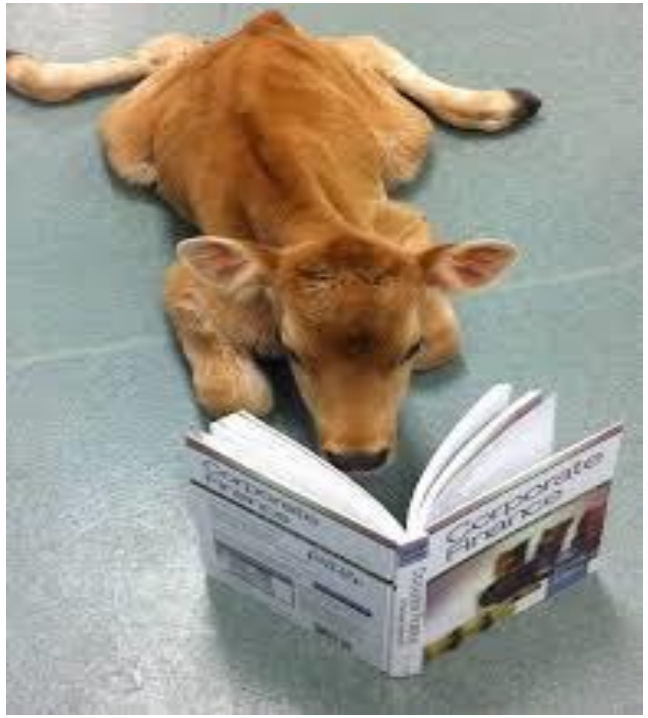

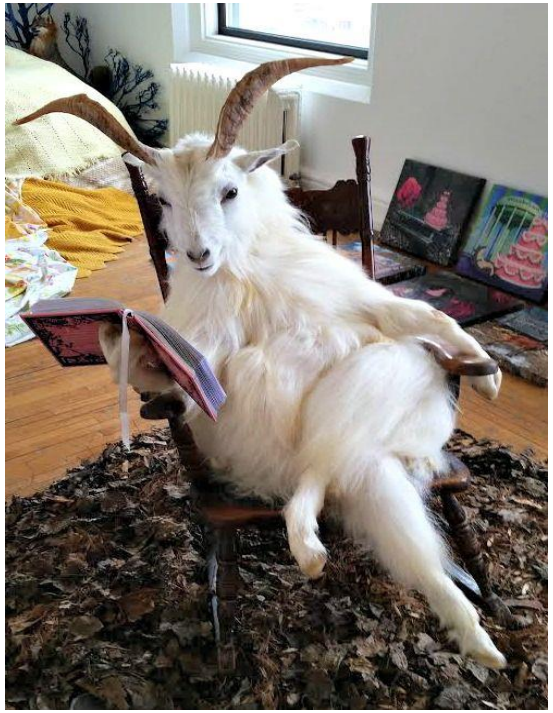

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THANK YOU

‘Variable Surface Glycoprotein’ (VSG)

- Survival factor of *Trypanosoma* spp. in the infected host
- High density layer on the parasite cell membrane
- Contained 1 x 10^9 similar & uniformed glycoprotein molecules expressed by VSG-Trypanosome gene
- Protect the parasite from being identified/action of the host immune system
- Similar & uniformed glycoprotein molecule → only end region of `N-terminal loops’ structure (300-500 amino acid structures) can be identified by the host immune systems → specific antibody-antigen mechanisms

‘Variable Surface Glikoprotein’ (VSG) – cont.

- When the end region of `N-terminal loops’ structure being identified by the host immune systems → VSG-stochastic genetic modification’ of the parasite plays the role.
- VSG stochastic genetic modification = periodic changes of antigenic variation → the structures & characteristics of parasite cell membrane was modified whenever confronted with the host’s specific immune system which may varies.
- Periodic changes of antigenic variation → changes in parasitemia waves → longer survival time of the parasite → chronic infection on host

Survival Pattern of the Trypanosomiasis Infected-Host Due to VSG-Stochastic Genetic Modification Phenomenon