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Research Article

Oocysticidal Effect of Essential Oil Components against Chicken Eimeria Oocysts

Authors

**Adnane Remmal, Sanaa Achahbar, Latifa Bouddine, Fouzia Chami
and Najat Chami**

Laboratory of Biotechnology, Faculty of Sciences Dhar El Mehrez, Fez, Morocco

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to assess the ability of some major components of essential oils (EOs) to destroy *Eimeria* oocysts in vitro and to find out how the mechanism of action involved in this oocysticidal effect works.

The methodology used was as follows: A screening of the oocysticidal activity of eight EO components was carried out in a liquid medium. The release of substances absorbing at 273 nm was measured after treatment of *Eimeria* oocysts with these components. The results we obtained showed that carvacrol, carvone, isopulegol, thymol, and eugenol have the most effective activity. The treatment of *Eimeria* oocysts with these components

led to their lysis in a dose and time dependant manner as shown by the release of substances absorbing at 273 nm.

We were able to conclude that these major components are of particular interest in fighting coccidiosis since they have a destructive effect on oocysts at very low concentrations. They could also help in the formulation of radical and safe solutions to coccidiosis.

Keywords: Essential oil component, Eimeria oocyst, oocysticidal activity.

Introduction

Coccidiosis is one of the most common chicken diseases caused by protozoan parasites of the genus *Eimeria* that can seriously affect the health and the productivity of livestock. *Eimeria* infection is transmitted through hardy, thick-walled spore oocysts able to survive for long periods in the poultry litter and soil particles. Outside of the animal's body (soil and litter), farmers usually fight this disease by disinfectants against oocysts and treat the animals themselves by antiparasitic drugs against oocysts that have infected the gut of the animal. Environmental oocysts are refractory to most commonly used disinfectants. The only compounds that have been found to consistently have useful oocysticidal activity are ammonia, methyl bromide, carbon disulfide and some phenolic products, as reported by Hilbrish et

al. (1975) and Williams et al (1997). On the one hand the toxicity of these products makes them impossible to use for disinfecting the broiler house in presence of animals, and on the other hand, they represent a danger to the staff that performs the disinfection. In a research by Chapman (1984), Harper and Makatouni (2002), the problem of resistance to antiparasitic agents used against infecting oocysts has led to higher treatment doses which yielded residues in poultry products. The works published by Giannenas et al (2003), Oviedo-Rondo'n et al (2006) and Da Silva et al (2009) have reported the *in vivo* efficiency of natural plant extracts in the treatment of coccidiosis.

The works conducted by Rhayour et al (2003), Chami et al (2004,2005) and Bennis et al (2004) have already demonstrated the antimicrobial action of several essential oils (EO) of aromatic

plants and some of their components on bacteria and fungi *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Recently, Remmal et al (2011) have demonstrated that EOs are efficient to destroy *Eimeria* oocysts *in vitro*. Since each EO is a mixture of many components, we tested the oocysticidal activity of some of their major components; in order to verify if they are among the active principles that are responsible of the EO's effect.

Material and Methods

***Eimeria* Oocysts Isolation and Purification**

Oocysts used in this work were isolated from fresh feces of broilers suffering from coccidiosis in Morocco. They were purified by flotation in a saturated solution as described in the

book by Shirley (1995) and maintained by periodic passage through young chicken in our laboratory. The washed oocysts were then stored at -20°C with 50% (v/v) glycerol. We obtained therefore a stock of oocyst from which we drew aliquots for each of the experiments.

The Counting of Oocysts

The number of oocysts was determined by transferring 25 μl of the sample suspension of *Eimeria* oocysts to Malassez chamber for microscopic examination and counting. *Eimeria sp* oocysts were counted in 10 fields of view by using standard techniques described by Ryley et al (1976), and the mean number of oocysts per milliliter of sample was calculated. The identification of *Eimeria* species in the faecal samples used in this work was done

on the basis of the microscopic observation allowing the distinction of the *Eimeria* species according to the method described in the book by Brugere-Picoux and Silim (1992). The percentage of each species in the mixed suspension was approximately 45% *E. tenella*, 32% *E. maxima*, 10% *E. acervulina*, 6% *E. necatrix* and 7 % *E. mitis*.

The Effect of EO Components on the Number of Oocysts

All components used in this study were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (France). The screening of the ability of the eight components to destroy *Eimeria* oocysts was carried out. The components were: isopulegol, carvacrol, carvone, eugenol, cineol, cinnamaldehyde, carveol and thymol. They were dispersed in liquid medium containing 0.2% agar in pure water. This

dispersion method has been improved by Remmal et al (1993a and 1993b). Each component was tested with increasing concentrations (0; 0.3; 0.5; 1; 2; 4; 10 and 20 mg/mL). The activity of each component was determined in triplicate in 96 well microplates by incubation at ambient temperature for 24 h of an inoculum of 20 μ l containing $1.52 \cdot 10^7$ oocysts / mL put in direct contact with 40 μ l of the EO component at various concentrations for a final volume of 200 μ l. We plugged our data on different curves expressing the number of oocysts with respect to the concentration of EO components. The LC₅₀ values was then inferred from these curves.

The Effect of Salinomycin and Robenidine on the Decrease of the Number of Oocysts

The action of salinomycin and robenidine was tested using the previously described method with EO components with the following concentrations 10, 25, 50 and 100 mg /mL.

The Decrease of the Oocyst's Number in Parallel with the Release of Substances Absorbing at 273 Nm after Treatment with Increasing Concentrations of EO Components

The release of cellular material absorbing at 273 nm from oocysts cells treated with increasing concentrations of carvacrol, carvone, isopulegol, thymol, and eugenol was determined. This

experiment was performed on aliquots incubated for 24h at ambient temperature with one milliliter suspension containing:

- 100 μl of washed suspension of *Eimeria* oocysts at 1.52×10^7 oocysts /mL.
- 700 μl of PBS Phosphate Buffer Saline (PBS) (containing 8g/ L NaCl; 0.2g/ L KCl; 1.13g/ L $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and 0.2g/ L KH_2PO_4).
- 200 μl increasing concentrations of the selected EO components (0; 0.3; 0.5; 1; 2; 4; 10 and 20 mg /mL).

After incubation, the samples were centrifuged at 320 *g* for five minutes at 4°C. 500 μl of the supernatant were used to measure the UV absorption by Beckman spectrophotometer. Preliminary

experiment showed that 273 nm is the absorbance peak of the supernatant regardless of what major component was used. Correction was made for the absorption of the suspending liquid containing the same concentration of the component centrifuged after two minutes of contact with oocysts. For each concentration, the oocyst number was counted as previously described.

Time Course of the Decrease of the Oocyst Number, in Parallel with the Release of Substances Absorbing at 273 Nm after Treatment with 4 Mg /Ml of the EO Component

100 μ L of washed suspension oocysts incubated with 200 μ L components at 4mg/mL and 700 μ L of PBS at ambient temperature were treated for different periods of time: 0 min, 30

min, 1; 2; 3; 4; 5 and 24h. After incubation, the samples were centrifuged at 320 *g* for five minutes at 4°C. 500 µl of the supernatant were used to measure the UV absorption by Beckman spectrophotometer. After each period of time, the oocyst number was counted as previously described. All tests have been repeated three times under the same conditions.

Results

The screening of the eight EO components tested shows that the number of oocyst decreases after the treatment with the majority of the components used in a dose dependent manner at a concentration ranging between 0.3 and 20 mg/ml. When expressed in terms of lethal concentration 50% (LC₅₀) (Table 1), our results show that the most efficacious components are

carvacrol followed by carvone, isopulegol, thymol, and eugenol according to their LC₅₀ less than 2 mg /ml.

Table 1: LC 50% of Eight EO Components

| Components | LC ₅₀ (mg /mL) |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| Isopulegol | 1.66 ± 0.22 |
| Thymol | 1.66 ± 0.44 |
| Eugenol | 1.83 ± 0.22 |
| Carvone | 1.54 ± 0.33 |
| Carvacrol | 1.50 ± 0.33 |
| Cineol | 2.33 ± 0.44 |
| carveol | 3.33 ± 0.44 |
| Cinnamaldehyde | 3.66 ± 0.44 |

The Effect of Salinomycin and Robenidine

A dose-response test shows that the number of oocyst decreased slightly with the increasing concentrations of the two antiparasitic drugs tested at the concentrations 10, 25, 50 and 100 mg /mL . The salinomycin effect is more pronounced than the robenidine one (result not shown).

The Effect of EO Components Concentrations on Eimeria Oocyst Number and the Release of 273 Nm Absorbing Material after 24 H Treatment

Figures 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D and 1E show that after adding the EO components of carvacrol, carvone, isopulegol, thymol or eugenol in concentrations ranging from 0.3 to 20 mg /ml, the

number of oocysts noticeably decreases with very low concentrations (0.3 to 2 mg /ml). This treatment causes a considerable release of 273 nm absorbing material that increases in a linear manner according to the concentration of the oils.

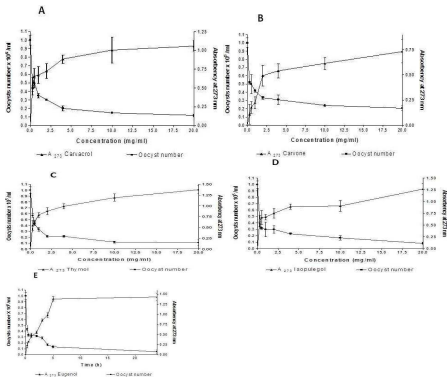


Figure 1: The Effect of Carvacrol (A), Carvone (B), Thymol (C), Isopulegol (D), and Eugenol (E) Concentrations on *Eimeria* Oocysts Number and the Release of 273nm Absorbing Material

Time Course of the Decrease of the Oocysts Number and 273 Nm Absorbing Material Release from Eimeria Oocyst Treated by 4mg /Ml of EO Components

Figures 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D and 2E show that after treatment with 4mg /ml of carvacrol, carvone, isopulegol, thymol or eugenol for various periods of time, four hours contact were enough to reduce approximately 90% of the oocyst number. While this decrease of the number of oocysts occurs, we notice an increase of the release of 273 nm absorbing material from *Eimeria* oocyst that reached a maximum value approximately after five hours.

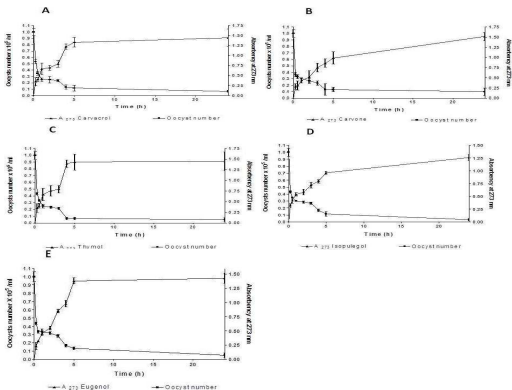


Figure 2: Time Course of the Decrease of the Oocysts Number and 273nm Absorbing Material Release from *Eimeria* Oocysts Treated by 4 Mg/ml of Carvacrol (A), Carvone (B), Thymol (C), Isopulegol (D), and Eugenol (E)

Discussion

The control of coccidiosis using disinfectant agents in broiler house and the anticoccidial drugs administered to chicken raise several issues that can be summarized in the following: Safety of staff who perform the disinfection, inability to use disinfectants in presence of animals because of their toxicity, the growing resistance to anticoccidial drugs mentioned by Stephan et al (1997) and the presence of residues of the anticoccidial drugs in poultry products already reported by McEvoy (2002). These predicaments pushed us to look for a non-toxic alternative that has oocysticidal activity *in vitro* and that we could use as a disinfectant even in the presence of animals and as preventive or curative therapeutics. In addition to that, this treatment should not be of any threat to staff, animals and consumer.

Essential oils have been demonstrated to have oocysticidal activity *in vitro* as described by Remmal et al (2011). This is supported by many *in vivo* studies published by Greathead and Kamel (2006) and Da Silva et al (2009) that reported positive results after the treatment of experimental coccidiosis by some EOs or by thymol or carvacrol. In this work we are interested in testing the *in vitro* oocysticidal effect of some EO components and studying their mechanism of action.

The *in vitro* test was carried out in aqueous medium without detergent or solvent, using 0.2% agar as a dispersing agent of EO components according to the method developed by Remmal et al (1993a and 1993b). The release of substances absorbing UV was the evidence used to determine the oocysticidal mechanism of action. This method was used by Dixon and Chopra (1986) and

Rhayour et al (2003) to demonstrate the bactericidal action of polymyxine B. The fungicidal action of EO component has also been demonstrated by the same method by Bennis et al (2004).

We started the study by carrying out a screening in which we tested eight EO's major components susceptible to damage oocysts because of their phenolic or aldehyde nature that have already been cited in published tests *in vivo*. The anticoccidial activity of thymol and carvacrol, which are the main constituents of the oregano and thyme EOs have been reported in *in vivo* tests by Ibrir et al (2001). The cineol and isopulegol along with the cinnamaldehyde and eugenol, carvone and carveol are used as poultry food additives in a research by Lee et al (2003 and 2004). Our results show that five phenolic components among the eight tested (carvacrol, carvone, isopulegol, thymol and eugenol),

provoke an oocysticidal effect at low doses with an LC₅₀ less than 2 mg/ml. These results confirm the published data *in vivo* showing positive action of EOs containing phenolic compounds in the treatment of the experimental coccidiosis cited above. They are also consistent with data showing the action of some oocysticidal phenolic chemical detergents in a research by Williams (1997).

In parallel with the screening carried out on the eight components of EOs, we have tested the ability of salinomycin and robenidine to destroy *Eimeria* oocyst. These two anticoccidial agents, normally used as food additives showed that after treatment with increasing concentrations, the oocyst's number slightly decreased, while in the same conditions, the EOs components reduced the number of oocysts in a much more

significant proportion. This result confirms the coccidiostatic known effect of the two drugs reported by Wilson (1976) and Schäfer et al (1984) and reveals the oocysticidal effect of EOs' components tested.

During the microscopic counting of the oocysts treated by EO components, we have noted the presence of deformed oocysts with cracked wall and debris (results not shown). Hence the idea to shed light on the mechanism of action by evaluating the lysis of oocysts treated with a range of concentrations of the five powerful EO components selected. The oocyst lysis was determined by measuring the release of substances absorbing at 273 nm after treatment. The UV-absorbing material is an indication of the release of intracellular contents such as aromatic amino acids and nucleotides. The obtained results

showed a parallelism between the decrease of the oocyst number and the increase of the 273 nm absorbing material in a dose-dependent manner after treatment with EO components. This allows us to conclude that the decrease in the oocysts number is due to an oocysticidal action of the tested molecules. To determine the time needed to observe this oocysticidal action, we have done a time course of the oocyst number reduction and oocyst lysis using the concentration 4 mg/ml. This concentration was chosen because it induces approximately 85 to 90% reduction oocyst number. We found that four hours contact were sufficient to destroy the majority of oocysts. Preliminary experiments have shown that no spontaneous lysis occurred with untreated oocysts after 24 hours in our experimental conditions. These *in vitro* results explain the positive effects obtained *in vivo* by Ibrir et al (2001) with thymol and carvacrol. A study

conducted in our laboratory on the *in vivo* action of these five EOs' components on experimentally infected chicken yielded preliminary results that confirm their coccidial action without resistance or recurrence after treatment interruption (results not shown).

From this *in vitro* study, it can be concluded that carvacrol, thymol, isopulegol, eugenol and carvone should be of particular interest since they have a destructive effect on oocysts at very low concentrations. To our knowledge, this is the first time that carvone, eugenol and isopulegol are tested in the context of the fight against coccidiosis. This work shows that the major components of essential oils tested separately possess an oocysticidal activity equivalent to that of the whole essential oils which are complex mixtures of ingredients. In our opinion, the

use of these molecules in a pure state provides a better pharmacological and toxicological safety.

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