

# A MORPHOMETRIC STUDY OF THE TERATOGENIC EFFECT OF ARTESUNATE ON THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM OF THE WISTAR RAT FOETUS.

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Short running title: Teratogenic effect of artesunate on CNS

**Summary:** The teratogenic influence of maternal administration of artesunate on the morphometry of foetal nervous system was studied. Twenty virgin female Wistar rats weighing between 200g and 230g were used for this study. The animals were divided into 4 groups of 5 rats each. Each group was kept in a separate plastic cage. The rats were fed with commercial rat feed and tap water *ad libitum* throughout the experimental period. The females were caged overnight with sexually mature male rats of the same strain. The presence of sperm (tailed structures) in the vagina smears obtained the following morning confirmed coitus and the sperm positive day was designated as day zero of pregnancy. Oral doses of 0.2mg/kg, 0.4mg/kg and 0.8mg/kg body weight of artesunate were administered to pregnant rats in 3 of the groups respectively from the 7<sup>th</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup> day of gestation. The fourth group of rats was used as the control which received 2.0ml/kg body weight of distilled water on the same days. Results show that the high dose group rats demonstrated significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) reduction in all parameters measured when compared to the control and the group that received 0.2mg/kg of the drug. The foetal weight, crown-rump length, tail length and brain weight were significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) lower than the corresponding values in the control group. The cerebral LAPD and MAPD of the group that received 0.8mg/kg of artesunate were significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) lower than corresponding values of the control group. The cerebral TD of the rats that received 0.8mg/kg of the drug was similarly lower than that of the control. The cerebellar APD and TD of the animals that received 0.8mg/kg of the drug were significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) lower than those of the control. The length and transverse diameter of the spinal cord were significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) lower in the animals that received 0.8mg/kg of the drug than in the control animals. Our results suggest that high doses of artesunate may cause severe intrauterine growth retardation; and may be neurotoxic to the developing nervous system of Wistar rats.

**Key Words:** Cerebral Cortex; Cerebellum; Spinal Cord; Morphometry; Wistar Rats.

**Running Title:** Teratogenic effects of artesunate on the morphometry of foetal nervous system.

## Introduction

Malaria remains one of the world's most significant health problems despite increasing research and control efforts (Curtis, 1993). This disease is widespread in tropical and sub-tropical areas of the world. The occurrence of malaria during pregnancy exposes the mother and infants to serious risks. Malaria may cause abortion, stillbirths, low birth weight, infant mortality and death of the mother. It is therefore imperative that pregnant women be protected against malaria; and that pregnant women with malaria receive treatment as soon as possible (WHO, 2002a).

Artesunate is highly effective against multi-drug resistant strains of *plasmodium falciparum* hence its increasingly wide usage for the treatment and management of malaria (van Agtmael *et al*, 1999). The drug is well tolerated at therapeutic doses; therefore a lot of people, pregnant women inclusive, take the drug.

Several recent studies has shown that high doses of artesunate can produce neurotoxicity such as selective damage to brainstem centres in mice and rats (Nontprasert, *et al*, 1998; Genovese *et al* 2000; Nontprasert *et al* 2002) gait disturbances, loss of spinal cord and pain-response mechanisms in animals (Genovese *et al* 1995; Dayan, 1998).

Literature abounds with evidences of developmental toxicity of artesunate in laboratory animals (Xu and Zhang, 1996; WHO 2002a; WHO 2002b; Lou *et al*, 2003). However, no morphometric study of the teratogenic effect of artesunate on the cerebrum, cerebellum, and spinal cord of the Wistar rat foetuses has been reported. Noback (1967) reported that as much as 50% cases of congenital malformations and abnormal development involve the nervous system. In experimental animals, malformations of the nervous system mostly occur when the teratogen is administered shortly before or during the closure of the neural groove (Singh *et al*, 1972; Ezurumlu and Killackey, 1982). This study therefore examines the possibility of alterations in the measurements of cerebrum, cerebellum and spinal cord of Wistar rat foetuses following administration of artesunate to pregnant dams.

### **Materials and Methods**

Twenty virgin female Wistar rats weighing between 200g and 230g bred in the animal house of the Department of Anatomy, University of Calabar were used for this study. The animals were divided into 4 groups of 5 rats each. Each group was kept in a separate plastic cage. The rats were fed with commercial rat feed and tap water *ad libitum* throughout the experimental period. The females were caged overnight with sexually mature male rats of the same strain. The presence of sperm (tailed structures) in the vagina smears obtained the following morning confirmed coitus and the sperm positive day was designated as day zero of pregnancy.

The drug artesunate (Guilin Pharmaceutical Works, China) was purchased from Rabanna Pharmacy in Calabar. One tablet, which contains 50mg of the active ingredient, was dispersed in 50mls of distilled water. According to Mesembe *et al* (2004), oral doses of 0.2mg/kg, 0.4mg/kg and 0.8mg/kg body weight were administered to pregnant rats in 3 of the groups respectively from the 7<sup>th</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup> day of gestation. The fourth group of rats was used as the control which received 2.0ml/kg body weight of distilled water on the same days.

Pregnancy was terminated on the 20<sup>th</sup> day of gestation by chloroform inhalation method. Foetuses were collected by uterectomy, blotted dry with a filter paper, anaesthetized with ether and weighed on a Libror EB – 330H balance. The heads were dissected through incisions along the dorsal aspect and the brain were removed, blotted dry with a filter paper and weighed. The following brain measurements of the dorsal surface of 20 day old Wistar rat foetuses were taken with the aid of Griffin vernier calipers: cerebral lateral antero-posterior diameter (LAPD); cerebral medial antero-posterior diameter (MAPD); cerebral transverse diameter (TD); cerebellar antero-posterior diameter (APD); cerebellar transverse diameter (TD); length and diameter of spinal cord. Figure 1. shows the representative diagram of the measurements.

Statistical analysis was performed using analysis of variance and Student's t-test. Experimental data were presented as mean  $\pm$  standard error of mean (SEM). Values of probability ( $P < 0.05$ ) were taken to be statistically significant.

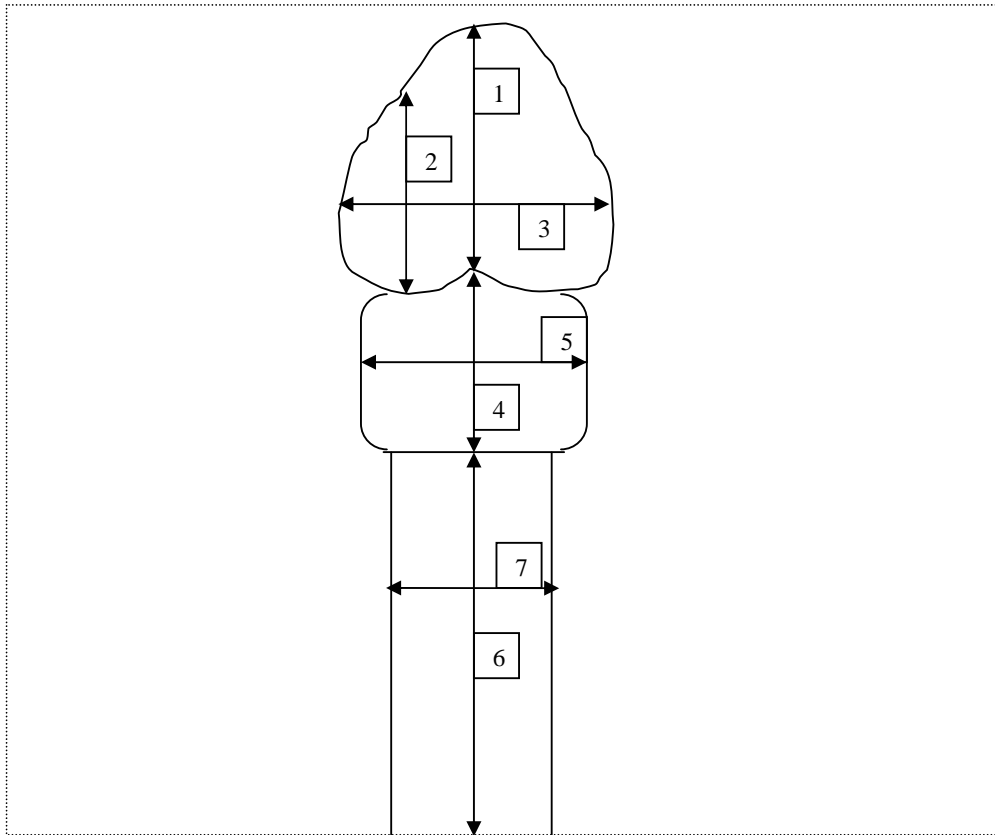


Figure 1. Schematic diagram to show morphometric measurements of the dorsal surfaces of Cerebrum, Cerebellum and Spinal cord parameters of a 20 day old Wistar foetus.

**Legend:**

Cerebral medial antero-posterior diameter (MAPD)

Cerebral lateral antero-posterior diameter (LAPD)

Cerebral transverse diameter (TD)

Cerebellar antero-posterior diameter (APD)

Cerebellar transverse diameter (TD)

Spinal cord length

Spinal cord diameter

**Results**

The results are presented in Tables 1 to 3. They show that groups of rats that were given 0.4mg/kg and 0.8mg/kg of artesunate demonstrated significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) reduction in all parameters measured when compared to the control and the group that received 0.2mg/kg of the drug.

The foetal weight ( $1.22 \pm 0.20$ ), crown-rump length ( $1.88 \pm 0.10$ ), tail length ( $0.7 \pm 0.4$ ) and brain weight ( $0.12 \pm 0.40$ ) were significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) lower than the corresponding values ( $2.48 \pm 0.10$ ,  $2.96 \pm 0.10$ ,  $1.28 \pm 0.20$  and  $1.36 \pm 0.40$  respectively) in the control group (Table 1).

**Cerebral Parameters**

The cerebral LAPD and MAPD of the group that received 0.4mg/kg and 0.8mg/kg of artesunate were significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) lower than corresponding values of the control group. The cerebral TD of the rats that received 0.8mg/kg of the drug were similarly lower than that of the control (Table 1).

**Cerebellar Parameters**

Table 2 shows that the cerebellar APD and TD of the animals that received 0.4mg/kg and 0.8mg/kg of the drug were significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) lower than that of the control.

### Spinal Cord Parameters

Table 3 shows that the length and transverse diameter of the spinal cord was significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) lower in the animals that received 0.8mg/kg of the drug than in the control animals.

Table 1: Foetal weight, crown-rump length, tail length and brain weight, and cerebral parameters of rat foetuses.

Parameters	Control	Doses of Artesunate		
		0.2mg/kg	0.4mg/kg	0.8mg/kg
Foetal Weight (g)	2.48±0.10	2.47±0.20	1.30±0.20*	1.22±0.20*
Crown-rump length (cm)	2.96±0.10	2.96±0.26	1.88±0.10*	1.88±0.10*
Tail length (cm)	1.28±0.20	1.27±0.30	0.77±0.20*	0.77±0.40*
Brain weight (g)	1.36±0.30	1.36±0.10	0.12±0.30*	0.22±0.40*
MAPD (cm)	0.54±0.20	0.52±0.10	0.46±0.10*	0.45±0.40*
LAPD (cm)	0.40±0.20	0.40±0.40	0.35±0.20*	0.35±0.20*
TD (cm)	0.63±0.30	0.62±0.20	0.54±0.30*	0.53±0.30*

Values presented as mean ± SEM

\*Values significantly lower than control at  $P < 0.05$ .

Table 2: Cerebellar parameters of rat foetuses.

Parameters	Control	Doses of Artesunate		
		0.2mg/kg	0.4mg/kg	0.8mg/kg
APD (cm)	0.36±0.20	0.36±0.20	0.33±0.30*	0.32±0.30*
TD (cm)	0.44±0.20	0.44±0.30	0.39±0.30*	0.38±0.30*

Values presented as mean ± SEM

\*Values significantly lower than control at  $P < 0.05$ .

Table 3: Length and Diameter of Spinal Cord of rat foetuses

Parameters	Control	Doses of Artesunate		
		0.2mg/kg	0.4mg/kg	0.8mg/kg
Length (cm)	2.35±0.30	2.30±0.20	1.86±0.20*	1.86±0.40*
Diameter (cm)	0.19±0.30	0.19±0.30	0.16±0.30*	0.16±0.30*

Values presented as mean ± SEM

\*Values significantly lower than control at  $P < 0.05$ .

### Discussion

Several studies have demonstrated a correlation between intrauterine growth retardation and teratogenesis. Indices used in assessing growth include: body weight (Ordy *et al*, 1963; Laurd and Howard, 1967; Davies, 1968) crown-rump length (Goldman and Yakovac, 1965) tail length and trans umbilical distance (Singh and Padmanabhan, 1978; Monies *et al* 1965; Campbell, 1974) and placental weight (Hill, 1974).

In the present study, the teratogenic potentials of artesunate have been demonstrated as most of the above named parameters were significantly reduced in the high dose groups when compared with the control and low dose groups. This is in line with several reports of developmental toxicity of artesunate (Xu and Zhang, 1996; WHO, 2002a; WHO, 2002b; Lou *et al*, 2003).

Earlier studies of other teratogens have shown an intimate relationship between malformation of the nervous system and the various brain measurements (lateral antero-posterior diameter, medial antero-posterior diameter, and transverse diameter); and length and diameter of spinal cord, (Cragg, 1972; Singh and Padmanabhan, 1978; Igiri *et al*, 1999).

In this study, the various measurements of the brain and spinal cord in the high dose groups were significantly lower than those of the control groups. This indicates that high doses of artesunate

exerted teratogenic effects on the nervous system. This confirms earlier reports that teratogenic insults on the developing brain during neurogenic period induces anomalies (Singh *et al*, 1972; Sturrock, 1978; Akpan *et al*, 1992; Igiri *et al*, 1999).

The artemisinins exert their antimalarial action via an iron catalysed decomposition of the endoperoxide bridge to produce free radicals (Meshnick, 2001) which destroys the parasite possibly by alkylation of plasmodial proteins (Asawamahaskda *et al* 1994; Bhisutthibhan *et al* 1998). The generated free radicals may cross the placenta and elaborate a cascade of teratogenic influence (Kosh *et al*, 1995). Recently, Lou *et al* (2003), has suggested that artesunate induces its developmental toxicity via lipid-peroxidation and by neutralizing the antioxidant defense mechanism of the organism. It is also conceivable that artesunate exerted its toxic effect by promoting DNA-strand breakage, thereby damaging other genomic structures (Clarkson and Thompson, 2000); ultimately, leading to a block in protein synthesis and elaboration of enzymes.

Our laboratory is presently, investigating the possible alterations in micro-architecture of the foetal cerebral cortex, cerebellum and spinal cord following administration of artesunate to the dams. In conclusion, we propose that high doses of artesunate may cause severe intra-uterine growth retardation and may be neurotoxic to the developing nervous system of Wistar rats; hence its use during pregnancy requires further elaborate evaluation.

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