

A Novel Approach towards the Potential Effects of Chlorpyrifos on Testicular Biochemistry and Physiology of Male Sprague Dawley Rats

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Abstract

Chlorpyrifos is among the commonly used pesticides used for self-harm. Chlorpyrifos is colorless crystal like solid with a strong odor. Pesticides like chlorpyrifos are necessarily poisonous but they play an important role in the availability of plenty of cheap and consistent supplies of food to the world population. The aims of this review article investigated the aspects to reduce the risk due to chlorpyrifos use among farmers and people by producing awareness. A decreased percentage of neutrophils in peripheral blood in animals poisoned with chlorpyrifos may suggest, neutrophils involves in phagocytosis during xenobiotic intoxication, during which some of the neutrophils might have ruptured. Chlorpyrifos modifies testicular capacities perhaps by acceptance of testicular oxidative pressure and hindrance of exercises of indicator catalysts, accordingly disturbing masculine generation. The outcome enemies of oxidants i.e SOD, CAT, G6PDH exercises in the hepatocytes, renal, spleen and cerebrum of rodents. The sub- deadly presentation of chlorpyrifos additionally cause decline in dimension of decreased GTH (glutathione) and ensuing increment in oxidized glutathione heights. So the outcome demonstrate that CPF presentation prompt oxidative worry in rodent tissues however the CPF introduction to rodents feed with oxidants vitamin A,E and C for one month, averted unhinging of these enemy of oxidant limits. It also helpful to explain the mechanism that chlorpyrifos induce such changes in living organisms included humans.

Keywords: Chlorpyrifos, Biochemistry, Physiology, Pesticides, vitamins.

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INTRODUCTION

There are five major groups of pesticides used in Pakistan which are insect repellents, herbicides, wood preservatives fungicides, rodenticides and also insect killer insecticide. From these chemicals used on crops, chlorpyrifos is most commonly used pesticide. Chlorpyrifos, CPF (0,0-diethyl-0-3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridyl phosphorothioate), sold under many brand names Dursban, Lorsban, and Renobamn, is an organophosphate pesticide use to execute bugs including creepy crawlies and worm. It is utilized on harvests, creatures and structures. It was presented in 1965 by Dow substance organization. It follows up on sensory system of creepy crawlies by hindering acetylcholinesterase [1].

Its exposure during pregnancy may harm the mental development of children, because of these conditions most home use was banned in 2001 in the

U.S. In agriculture, it is most commonly used insecticide” in United States, and before its ban for residential use it was one of the most commonly used insecticides. Relatively mild poisoning of CPF can result in eye watering, increased saliva and sweating, nausea and headache. Intermediate exposure may lead to muscle spasms or weakness, vomiting or diarrhea and impaired vision. Symptoms of severe poisoning include seizures, unconsciousness, paralysis, and suffocation from lung failure [2].

Chlorpyrifos is among the commonly used pesticides used for self-harm. Chlorpyrifos is colorless crystal like solid with a strong odor. Among 50 farm pesticides studied, chlorpyrifos was one of two found to be associated with higher risks of lung cancer among frequent pesticide applicators than among infrequent or nonusers. For acute effects the WHO classifies chlorpyrifos as class 2nd moderately hazardous. The oral LD₅₀ for chlorpyrifos in experimental animals is 32

to 1000mg/kg. The dermal LD₅₀ in rats is greater than 2000 mg/kg and thousand to 2000 mg/kg in rabbits. The 4 hour inhalation LC₅₀ for chlorpyrifos in rats is greater than 2000 mg/m³[3].

Over use of pesticides has resulted in serious problem to man and the environment. And over 98% of sprayed insecticides and 95% of herbicides reach a destination other than their target species. In addition, the use of pesticides reduced biodiversity and nitrogen fixation and destroys habitat of birds and other animals. The high levels of the indicators found in the urine of rural and urban residents show that in the city of Lahore, dust dispersing from industrial sites and farms are major contributors in human insecticide exposure in addition to pesticides found on food [4].

Pakistan is the second biggest consumer of pesticides in South Asia and its use is rising. Globally around 200,000 people die each year in the developing world due to organophosphorus pesticide poisoning. Pesticides contaminated dust exposure, risk diagnosis and exposure markers in occupational and residential settings of Lahore, Pakistan' by the journal "Environmental Toxicology" and "Pharmacology". Some other researchers also says that pesticides like chlorpyrifos are necessarily poisonous but they play an important role in the availability of plenty of cheap and consistent supplies of food to the world population [5].

While DDT is banned in many countries and some affected bird populations are now beginning to recover, hundreds of birds species and also human beings continue to be threatened by other pesticides. Also a number of accidents occurred during transfer of pesticides to smaller containers, handling and storage of left-over toxicants [6].

The aims of this review article investigated aspects to reduce the risk due to chlorpyrifos use among farmers and people by producing awareness. The danger of using the chlorpyrifos persists either it is used in high amount or in low amount so it must be used when it is needed. The study further needed to investigate the biochemistry as well as medical

physiology of the testes to understand the nature of cells using in laboratory for research [7].

Approach to Hematological and Histological Parameters

The decrease in RBC count, Hb and PCV could be described as retarded as haemopoiesis, destruction and shrinkage of RBC. MCV, MCH and MCHC showed significant decrease in all doses in the present investigation, due to destruction of RBC (size and shape) and decrease in Hb synthesis and hemoglobin content. These symptoms imply the microcytic- hypo chromic anemia. A decreased percentage of neutrophils in peripheral blood observed in animals poisoned with chlorpyrifos may suggest, neutrophils involves in phagocytosis during xenobiotic intoxication, during which some of the neutrophils might have ruptured [8].

Chlorpyrifos cause huge increments in RBC'S delicacy and malondialdehyde fixation, which were ameliorative via pre-treatment with nutrient C taking everything into account, the investigation demonstrated that CPF evoked erythrocyte delicacy because of expanded lipid peroxidative changes was ameliorative by pretreatment with nutrient C[9].

Chlorpyrifos medications (K, W and H) modify uniquely the testicular phospholipid peroxidation stages, while, the decrease in the complete GT (glutathione) was happened just in (W and H) gatherings, in contrasting and control gathering. Additionally, there was critical reduction in the exercises of basic and corrosive P & L (phosphatase and lactate dehydrogenase) in every single treated gathering. All out protein level showed a height in testicular matter in examination with the control gathering. Handling- subordinate histopathological variations were seen in testicles of chlorpyrifos-W amass as it were. So Chlorpyrifos modifies testicular capacities perhaps by acceptance of testicular oxidative pressure and hindrance of exercises of indicator catalysts, accordingly disturbing masculine generation [10].

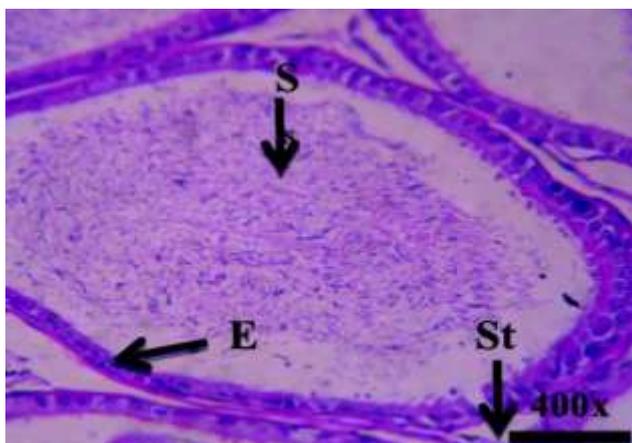


Fig-1: Histological changes on Testicular of Male Sprague Dawely Rats

So CPF administrated orally to rodents separately with 5 dosages for each week for twenty eight days. 24 hours later the last action the rodents were relinquished utilizing soporific ether [29, 30]. Testicles collected, prepared and gauged. Right testicles homogenate was acquired by centrifugation, LPO (lipid peroxidation), complete GTH (glutathione), exercises of basic then corrosive phosphatases, LDH (lactate dehydrogenase) and absolute protein were estimated. Also, for the left testis outcome was that testicles loads were essentially diminished in (W) assemble [11].

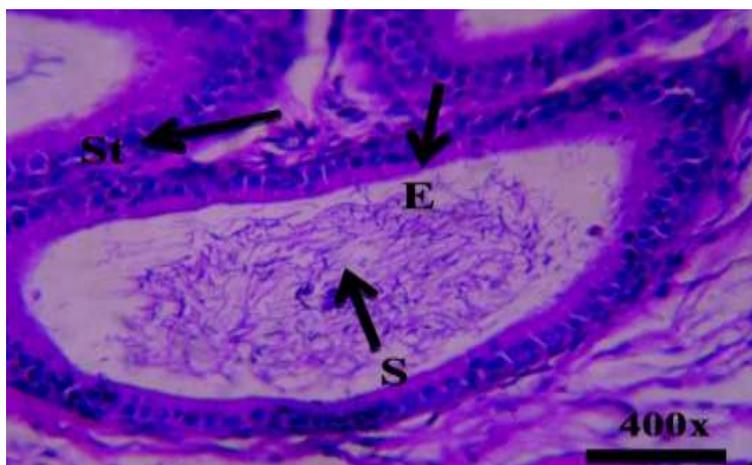
Creatures presented to high dose (9mg/kg/day) showed indications of harmfulness including piloerection, looseness of the bowels, nose and eyes dying, diminished body weight and passing of animals. There is an expansion in adrenal weight and abatement in the heaviness of testicles in the creatures of high dose (9mg/kg/day). A portion subordinate inhabitation of acetylcholinesterase (AChE) movement in RBCs (22-60%) and brain (7-52%) was watched. Minuscule examination of various tissues of male rodents demonstrated minor histopathological changes in cerebrum, liver, testicles, epididymis and adrenal [28, 29]. The action of testicular catalysts SDH, G6PDH and testicular substance of sialic corrosive and cholesterol were discovered expanded in creatures of high dose (9mg/kg/day). There was decline in RBCs check and dimensions of hemoglobin (Hb) and hematocrit (Hct) with increment in WBCs tallies. While, absolute protein was diminishes altogether at all the portion level in testis and epididymis, glucose level demonstrated a noteworthy reduction at high portion [12].

A portion subordinate increment was seen in the dimension of serum triglycerides. There was no adjustment in the sperm motility and sperm morphology at any portion level aside from a decline in the sperm

counts (114.1*10g in high portion for gathering against 158.9*10g/day control) it is recommended that CPF at 9 mg/kg/day portion for 90 days has caused toxicological change alongside gentle testicular and spermatotoxic impact in male rodents. The body weight of creatures did not demonstrate any critical alteration, in any case, a noteworthy decrease was seen in testicles, from the aftereffect of these examinations it is presumed that CPF instigated separate testicular harm and result in decrease in sperm check and in this manner influence richness. Little variations in sperm checks are presently to have antagonistic impact on humanoid ripeness. Along these lines, utilization of such bug spray ought to be constrained to a structured program [13].

Approach to Biochemical Parameters

The outcome enemies of oxidants i.e SOD, CAT, G6PDH exercises in the hepatocytes, renal, spleen and cerebrum of rodents. The sub- deadly presentation of chlorpyrifos additionally cause decline in dimension of decreased GTH (glutathione) and ensuing increment in oxidized glutathione heights. So the outcome demonstrate that CPF presentation prompt oxidative worry in rodent tissues however the CPF introduction to rodents feed with oxidants vitamin A,E and C for one month, averted unHINGING of these enemy of oxidant limits[25]. The amassing of thiobarbituric corrosive responsive substances were additionally not found in the tissue of rodents feed with enemies of oxidants nutrients on CPF presentation. Throb movement, which is touchy to OP pesticides, was not noteworthy occupied in these rodents so this demonstrates oral admission of nutrients A,E and C keeps the oxidative worry in rodents; produce by CPF. Was that due to CPF there is a rise in the dimension of thiobarbituric corrosive responsive substances (TBARS) and hindrance of acetylcholinesterase (AChE) [14].

**Fig-2: Biochemical changes on Testicular of Male Sprague Dawely Rats**

Feto-lethal impacts were not seen at tried portion stages as confirm by number of insertions, and live embryos/dam, however critical adjustments were

noted in percent δ resorption. There were no real contortions, yet some slight irregularities, for example, diminished parietal solidification and nonattendance of

groups found critical in high portion were not measured as compound-linked impacts [25-27]. Then again the aggregation of chlorpyrifos buildup in dams was more in cerebrum than in liver. The dimension of buildup in babies was in the accompanying request: liver > mind > placenta > amniotic liquid. Despite the fact that, the complete buildup was higher in embryos than in dams, the nonattendance of variations from the norm in fetal uncivilized morphology, instinctive and skeleton recommend that specialized CPF at tried portion stages is non-teratogenic in rodents [14-16].

Grown-up long-evans male rodents were kept up at 350g body weight by constrained access to a chlorpyrifos containing diet to create an admission of 0,1,5mg/kg/day chlorpyrifos. The result was that when the rodents were tried in a morris water labyrinth [17-19]. There were some intellectual shortages watched. A steady finding in the water labyrinth was one of the adjusted swimming example or hunt system [20]. The high portion feed bunches indicated progressively propensity to swim in the external annulus or to swim near the dividers of the tank [21-23]. Over all dietary presentation to CPF created enduring neurobehavioral reaction to intense difficulties [24].

CONCLUSION

This review article investigation the current advancements for the effects of chlorpyrifos on testicular biochemistry and physiology of male sprague dawley rats. Biochemical and physiological changes occurs when higher dose of the chlorpyrifos given to specific experimental animal. It also helpful to explain the mechanism that chlorpyrifos induce such changes in living organisms included humans.

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