Introduction

Hepatitis B infection is one of the most deadly diseases causing acute as well as chronic infection to liver which globally affects 5% of people worldwide. As no specific treatment is available, greatest emphasis is placed on prevention through immunization. Hepatitis B virus (HBV), a member of the hepadnaviridae family, is an envelope, circular, single-stranded, and partially double-stranded DNA virus [1-3]. The virus interferes with the functions of the liver while replicating in hepatocytes. A recently developed Hepatitis B vaccine by recombinant DNA technology has been shown to be potentially efficacious in prevention of Hepatitis B virus (HBV) mediated infection. The purpose of current study was to detect the adverse effects of the vaccine on the pregnant female rats and developing embryo/fetus during organogenesis exposure. If any. In addition, anti-HBV antibodies in pregnant females were measured during the study. Three groups of 25 females injected intramuscularly Hepatitis B (rDNA) vaccine at the dose level of 0.25, 0.5 and 1.0 mL per animal once prior to cohabitation and once during gestation (day 10). Concurrent placebo control group was maintained to differentiate the effects of placebo from vaccine related effects. All females were mated to males of same stock with mating ratio of 2:1. The pregnant females were C-section about one day prior to delivery i.e. GD 20 to evaluate the uterine contents and the fetuses for external, visceral and skeletal anomalies. There was no abortion or death during the study. Expected local effects like mid swelling at injection site was observed which was attributed to common placebo related non-adverse effect. Gravimetric parameters did not reveal evidence of vaccine related toxicity. Pre natal parameters were comparable to control. There was no evidence of prenatal developmental toxicity and based on the results Hepatitis B (r-DNA) vaccine was not a teratogenic during the study. Immunogenicity profile showed measurable antibody titer that supports the use of the vaccine in the targeted human population.

Materials and Methods

Animals, husbandry and study design

Hundred adult female rats (8 weeks of age) of the Wistar strain (Zydus Research Centre, Ahmedabad, India), were selected for this experiment. Animals were maintained under standard laboratory conditions (Lighting: 12 / 12 hour, Temperature: 21-26 °C, Relative Humidity: 33 to 58%) with certified rodent pelleted diet (Harlan Teklad® T- 2018) and drinking water.
filtered ad libitum. During mating, one male was housed with up to two females and after evidence of mating; each female housed individually. Autoclaved corn cob was used as bedding material. Animals were divided equally twenty five per groups into placebo (1.0mL/animal-GI), low (0.25mL/animal-GII), mid (0.5mL/animal-GIII) and high (1.0mL/animal-GIV) dose groups. The animals received the vaccine and placebo by intramuscular injection administration at a volume of 0.2mL per site in per rat. Animal were dosed into the anterior thigh (Quadriceps muscle). Hepatitis B (r-DNA) vaccine formulation has been administered to female rats once prior to mating and once during pregnancy (gestation day 10). Concurrently the control group animals were treated with placebo alone for the same duration. Test item and placebo were received from Vaccine Technology Centre, Cadila health Care Ltd. The test materials were stored in a refrigerator (2-8°C), protected from light. Each 1.0mL vial contains 27.5µg Purified Hepatitis B Surface antigens.

Females were weighed on presumed gestation day 0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18 and 20 (terminal sacrifice) during gestation period. Body weight change was calculated for the period 0-3, 3-6, 6-9, 9-12, 12-15, 15-18, 18-20 and in total from day 0-20 during gestation. Feed input and leftover was recorded on respective day of weighing and feed consumption was calculated for period of 0-3, 3-6, 6-9, 9-12, 12-15, 15-18 and 18-20 during gestation and pregnant females were sacrificed about one day prior to expected date of parturition (on gestation day 20) by carbon dioxide asphyxiation. All animals retained on study were subject to a detailed necropsy at termination. Gross lesions, was collected and preserved in 10% neutral buffered formalin for further histopathological examination. Each female, the reproductive tract, complete with ovaries, was dissected out. The numbers of corpora lutea (assessed for each ovary before removal), implantation sites, resorption sites (classified as early or late), live and dead fetuses were recorded. Each fetus was weighed, iced and examined for external abnormalities. The absence of implantation sites in apparently non-pregnant females was confirmed by 10% ammonium sulfide staining. Fetuses were humanely euthanized before evisceration and/or fixation. After external examination 50% litters were subjected to fresh visceral examination for soft tissue alteration and other 50% litters were eviscerated before processing and staining with Alizarin red for skeletal examination. The fetuses which were visceraally examined were also evaluated for head razor anomalies.

Blood samples were taken from the retro-orbital plexus under isoflurane anesthesia on pre and post treatment (at scheduled terminal sacrifice). All samples were collected without anticoagulant and serum was separated after centrifugation at approximately 4000rpm for 10min. Serum sample were frozen (approximately -70°C) until the antibody analysis was performed.

Results and Discussion

The present study was conducted to investigate the potential embryo-fetal toxicity of Hepatitis B (r-DNA) vaccine in Wistar rats. Since the target population for the vaccine includes women of childbearing potential, the potential effects of Hepatitis B (r-DNA) vaccine administration during organogenesis was investigated in a pre-clinical model.

All pregnant females from low, mid and high dose groups survived to their scheduled termination. Daily clinical observations during the gestation period did not reveal any adverse clinical sign in the dams amongst the treated and control groups. Clinical sign like transient mild swelling at site of injection was observed on day 2 and 3 after treatment and on gestation day 11 and 12 in females treated with placebo and vaccine at dose 1.0mL/animal and it was considered as expected vehicle (placebo) related non-adverse finding [4,5].

Results and Discussion

The present study was conducted to investigate the potential embryo-fetal toxicity of Hepatitis B (r-DNA) vaccine in Wistar rats. Since the target population for the vaccine includes women of childbearing potential, the potential effects of Hepatitis B (r-DNA) vaccine administration during organogenesis was investigated in a pre-clinical model.
The maternal body weight, body weight changes and feed intake during gestation period was found to be normal in all the groups and was comparable with control group (Figure 1-3). The pregnancy data such as number of females pregnant at term, percent pregnancy rate, no. of females with viable fetuses were found to comparable amongst treatment and control groups (Table 1).

Intramuscular administration of Hepatitis B (r-DNA) Vaccine did not reveal any adverse effect on gravid uterus weight, corpora lutea count, number of implantation sites, live and dead conceptuses and early and late resorptions were found to be comparable with control. The derived uterine data like corrected maternal body weight, relative uterus weight, pre and post implantation loss and implantation index were not significantly altered up to 1.0mL/animal (Table 2).

No significant differences in litter data like total no. of fetuses, no. of male and female fetuses and sex ratio (% male fetuses) were seen up to 1.0 mL/animal (Figure 4). The absolute total fetal body weight was statistically significant in low dose as compared to control group while mid and high dose group revealed no significance. Fetal parameters like absolute fetal body weight (male and female), crown-rump length (Figure 5) and average fetal body weight (Figure 6) did not reveal any treatment related adverse effect and were found to be comparable with control group.

An external abnormality (Table 3) such as small size fetus, anasarca, domed head and petechial haemorrhage in head were observed in control and treated group and all observation was found to be within in-house historical control range from 13 embryo fetal studies performed between 2008 to 2015 (Not-Published). In addition, it was not dose-related and therefore, it was considered to be an incidental finding [6]. An increase in the incidence of fetal visceral ureter kinked and or dilated, adrenal hemorrhage and lateral and third ventricle was observed in control group; however it was found in within in-house historical range (Table 4 & 5). An increase in the incidence of fetal skeletal variations (Table 6) observed in treated groups occurred in a non-dose dependent manner: Therefore it was not considered to be treatment-related. The occurrences of fetal skeletal abnormalities compared well between the groups. They were within the normal historical range and they are therefore considered to be of a spontaneous nature and not vaccine related toxicological significance [4-6].

The placenta was found to be normal. White deposits and red discoloration was observed at site of injection during necropsy examination in animals from placebo and test item treated groups. Histopathological examination of gross lesions at the site of injection where observed minimal to mild chronic inflammation and muscle necrosis, minimal hemorrhage which was considered as expected vehicle related non-adverse findings as these lesions were only restricted to the injection site [7]. The study result reveals that the Hepatitis B (r-DNA) vaccine is immunogenic in pregnant female rats by producing antibodies which are measurable up to the 1/500, 1/10000 and 1/30000 for low, mid and high dose respectively. The immunogenicity profile showed measurable antibody titer for Hepatitis B (rDNA) vaccine at all vaccine treated dose groups treated in pregnant rats. There was no maternal or developmental toxicity in the Hepatitis B (r-DNA) vaccine treated group.

Table 1: Pregnancy Data.

| Parameters                                | Group   | I         | II   | III  | IV   |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|------|------|------|
| Dose (mL/Animal)                          | Vehicle (1.0) | 0.25    | 0.5  | 1.0  |
| No. of Females used                       | 25      | 25       | 25   | 25   |
| No. of Females Mated                      | 25      | 25       | 25   | 25   |
| No. of Pregnant Females at Term           | 21      | 21       | 19   | 22   |
| No. of Non-pregnant Females               | 04      | 04       | 06   | 03   |
| Pregnancy Rate (%)                        | 84      | 84       | 76   | 88   |
| No. of Females with all Viable fetuses    | 17      | 21       | 18   | 16   |
| Females with all Viable fetuses (%)       | 80.95   | 100      | 94.74| 72.73|
| No. of females with Resorptions            | 04      | 0        | 01   | 06   |
| Females with Resorptions (%)              | 19.05   | 0.00     | 5.26 | 27.27|

Citation: Patel SR, Patani K, Jain P, Shah J, Bhatnagar U, et al. (2016) Assessment of Embryo Fetal Developmental Toxicity Study of Hepatitis B (r-DNA) Vaccine in Wistar Rats. Int J Vaccines Vaccin 5(6): 00069. DOI: 10.15406/ijvv.2016.03.00069
### Table 2: Uterine Data.

| Observation                        | Group and Dose (mL/animal) | I  | II  | III | IV  |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|
| Gravid Uterus Weight with cervix and ovaries (g) | Vehicle (1.0)               | 56.998 | 65.575 | 59.907 | 58.302 |
| No. of Corpora lutea               |                             | 11.95 | 12.71 | 12 | 11.77 |
| Total No. of Implants              |                             | 10.86 | 12.19 | 11.05 | 11 |
| No. of Live Implants               |                             | 10.43 | 12.19 | 11 | 10.45 |
| No. of Dead Implants               |                             | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total No. of Resorption (Early + Late) |                         | 0.43 | 0 | 0.05 | 0.55 |

*Implantation Loss %*

|          | Group | I | II | III | IV |
|----------|-------|----|----|-----|----|
| Pre      |       | 9.39 | 4.17 | 10.43 | 6.99 |
| Post     |       | 6.09 | 0 | 0.48 | 7.05 |

### Table 3: Fetus Goss External Examination.

| Group | I   | II   | III  | IV  |
|-------|-----|------|------|-----|
| Dose (mL/animal) | Vehicle (1.0) | 0.25 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| No. of Fetuses/litter | 219/20 | 256/21 | 209/19 | 230/21 |
| Small | 1/4 | 8/4 | 6/4 | 2/2 |
| Anasarca | 0/0 | 0/0 | 1/1 | 0/0 |
| Domed | 2/1 | 0/0 | 2/2 | 0/0 |
| Petechial haemorrhage | 2/2 | 0/0 | 0/0 | 0/0 |

### Table 4: Fetus Visceral Examination.

| Group | I   | II   | III  | IV  |
|-------|-----|------|------|-----|
| Dose (mL/Animal) | Vehicle (1.0) | 0.25 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| No. of Fetuses/litter | 105/20 | 123/21 | 99/18 | 110/21 |
| Adrenal |       |      |      |      |
| Adrenal (R): haemorrhagic | 1/1 | 0/0 | 0/0 | 0/0 |
| Ureter |       |      |      |      |
| Ureter (L): kinked | 4/4 | 0*/0 | 1/1 | 0/0* |
| Ureter (R): kinked | 2/2 | 1/1 | 2/2 | 2/2 |
| Ureter (R): convoluted | 3/3 | 1/1 | 0/0 | 1/1 |
| Ureter (R): dilated | 1/1 | 0/0 | 1/1 | 0/0 |
| Ureter (L): convoluted | 0/0 | 1/1 | 0/0 | 1/1 |
| Ureter (B): dilated | 0/0 | 0/0 | 1/1 | 0/0 |
| Ureter (L): slightly dilated | 0/0 | 0/0 | 1/1 | 0/0 |
| Ureter (B): kinked | 0/0 | 0/0 | 1/1 | 1/1 |

**Citation:** Patel SR, Patani K, Jain P, Shah J, Bhatnagar U, et al. (2016) Assessment of Embryo Fetal Developmental Toxicity Study of Hepatitis B (rDNA) Vaccine in Wistar Rats. Int J Vaccines Vaccin 5(6): 00069. DOI: 10.15406/ijvv.2016.03.00069
Table 5: Fetus Head Razor Examination.

| Group                      | I     | II    | III   | IV    |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Dose (mL/Animal)           | Vehicle (1.0) | 0.25  | 0.5   | 1.0   |
| No. of Fetuses/litter      | 105/20| 123/21| 99/18 | 110/21|
| Lateral Ventricle: Dilated | 3/3   | 1/1   | 3/3   | 2/2   |
| Lateral Ventricle: Slight Dilated | 2/2 | 4/3   | 1/1   | 3/3   |
| Third ventricle: Slight Dilated | 2/2 | 1/1   | 2/2   | 2/2   |

Table 6: Fetus Skeletal Examination.

| Group                     | I     | II    | III   | IV    |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Dose (mL/Animal)          | Vehicle (1.0) | 0.25  | 0.5   | 1.0   |
| No. of Fetuses/litter     | 114/20| 133/21| 110/19| 120/21|
| Skull                     |       |       |       |       |
| Frontal-Incomplete Ossification | 3/2  | 0/0   | 1/1   | 1/1   |
| Parietal-Incomplete Ossification | 27/10| 16 */9 | 28/12 | 18/11 |
| Interparietal-Incomplete Ossification | 22/13| 17 /9  | 17/9 | 14/12 |
| Supra occipital-Incomplete Ossification | 16/9 | 11/8  | 4 **/3 | 3 **/3 |
| Zygomatic arch-Incomplete Ossification | 8/5 | 3/3   | 2/2   | 3/2   |
| Ribs                      |       |       |       |       |
| 14th Rib- Extra Ossification Center | 28/12 | 22/15 | 12 **/10 | 15 */12 |
| 14th Rib- Short supernumerary | 8/7   | 6/3   | 6/3   | 3/2   |
| Rib-Wavy                  | 5/4   | 0 */0*| 5/3   | 0* /0*|
| Sternebrae                |       |       |       |       |
| 1st sternebra- Unossified  | 0/0   | 0/0   | 2/1   | 0/0   |
| 1st sternebra- Incomplete Ossification | 0/0 | 1/1   | 0/0   | 0/0   |
| 2nd sternebra- Dumbbell Ossification | 0/0 | 1/1   | 0/0   | 0/0   |
| 2nd sternebra- Misshappen | 1/1   | 0/0   | 0/0   | 0/0   |
| 2nd sternebra- Unossified | 0/0   | 0/0   | 3/2   | 0/0   |
| 3rd sternebra- Unossified | 0/0   | 0/0   | 3/2   | 0/0   |
| 3rd sternebra- Misshappen | 1/1   | 2/2   | 1/1   | 0/0   |
| 4th sternebra- Misshappen | 6/6   | 2/2   | 3/3   | 1/1   |
| 4th sternebra- Misaligned | 0/0   | 1/1   | 0/0   | 0/0   |
| 4th sternebra- Unossified | 0/0   | 2/2   | 3/2   | 0/0   |
| 5th sternebra- Misaligned | 0/0   | 1/1   | 0/0   | 0/0   |
| 5th sternebra- Incomplete ossification | 9/7 | 9/7   | 11/7  | 8/7   |
| 5th sternebra- Bipartite | 1/1   | 0/0   | 0/0   | 0/0   |
| 5th sternebra- Unossified | 6/3   | 14/7  | 18 **/10 | 17 */10 |
| 5th sternebra- Misshappen | 2/2   | 1/1   | 1/1   | 1/1   |
| 6th sternebra- Incomplete ossification | 8/8  | 11/9  | 7/3   | 6/6   |
| 6th sternebra- Unossified | 4/3   | 3/2   | 9/6   | 5/5   |
### Assessment of Embryo Fetal Developmental Toxicity Study of Hepatitis B (rDNA) Vaccine in Wistar Rats

| Thoracic Centrum                              | 1/1 | 0/0 | 0/0 | 0/0 |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 9th Thoracic centrum-Dumbbell Ossification    |     |     |     |     |
| 9th Thoracic centrum-Bipartite               | 0/0 | 1/1 | 0/0 | 0/0 |
| 10th Thoracic centrum-Bipartite              | 1/1 | 1/1 | 0/0 | 1/1 |
| 10th Thoracic centrum-Dumbbell Ossification  | 1/1 | 1/1 | 0/0 | 1/1 |
| 10th Thoracic centrum-Incomplete Ossification | 0/0 | 1/1 | 0/0 | 0/0 |
| 11th Thoracic centrum-Dumbbell Ossification  | 7/7 | 2/2 | 4/4 | 7/6 |
| 11th Thoracic centrum-Bipartite              | 0/0 | 0/0 | 1/1 | 1/1 |
| 12th Thoracic centrum-Bipartite              | 1/1 | 2/2 | 0/0 | 3/3 |
| 12th Thoracic centrum-Dumbbell Ossification  | 2/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 | 2/2 |
| 13th Thoracic centrum-Asymmetric Ossification| 1/1 | 0/0 | 0/0 | 0/0 |
| 13th Thoracic centrum-Bipartite              | 2/1 | 1/1 | 1/1 | 1/1 |
| 13th Thoracic centrum-Dumbbell Ossification  | 3/2 | 2/2 | 1/1 | 0/0 |
| Metacarpal - Unossified                       | 0/0 | 0/0 | 0/0 | 1/1 |
| Pubis - Incomplete Ossification               | 2/2 | 2/2 | 2/1 | 0/0 |
| Pubis - Unossified                            | 1/1 | 0/0 | 0/0 | 0/0 |

**Citation:** Patel SR, Patani K, Jain P, Shah J, Bhatnagar U, et al. (2016) Assessment of Embryo Fetal Developmental Toxicity Study of Hepatitis B (rDNA) Vaccine in Wistar Rats. Int J Vaccines Vaccin 5(6): 00069. DOI: 10.15406/ijvv.2016.03.00069
Conclusion

In conclusion, under the conditions of these studies, intramuscular administration of the Hepatitis B (r-DNA) vaccine, formulated with an aluminum adjuvant was well-tolerated in pregnant female Wistar rats during organogenesis period and was non-teratogenic in Wistar rats.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to acknowledge the excellent technical support that made this complex study possible and those colleagues who helped with the review of this manuscript and their very helpful comments. I would also like to thank to Zydus Research Center, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India, for providing resources at research facility.

References

1. Brent RL (2003) Immunization of pregnant women: reproductive, medical and societal risks. Vaccine 21(24):3413-3421.
2. Franco E, Bagnato B, Marino MG, Meldeco C, Serino L, et al. (2012) Hepatitis B: Epidemiology and prevention in developing countries. World J Hepatol 4(3): 74-80.
3. Mast EE, Weinbaum CM, Fiore AE, Alter MJ, Bell BP, et al. (2006) A comprehensive immunization strategy to eliminate transmission of hepatitis B virus infection in the United States. MMWR Recomm Rep 55(16): 1-31.
4. Carney EW, Kimmel CA (2007) Interpretation of skeletal variations for human risk assessment: delayed ossification and wavy ribs. Birth Defects Res B Dev Reprod Toxicol 80(6): 473-496.
5. Wickramaratne GA (1988) The post-natal fate of supernumerary ribs in rat teratogenicity studies. J Appl Toxicol 8(2): 91-94.
6. Chung MK, Yu WJ, Lee JS, Lee JH (2013) Embryotoxicity and Toxicokinetics of the Antimalarial Artesunate in Rats. Toxicol Res 29(1): 27-34.
7. Segal L, Morelle D, Kaaber K, Destedhe E, Garçon N (2015) Non-clinical safety assessment of single and repeated intramuscular administration of a human papillomavirus-16/18 vaccine in rabbits and rats. J Appl Toxicol 35(12): 1577-1585.