EFFECTS OF TOPICAL TREATMENT WITH EUPHORBIA TIRUCALLI LATEX ON THE SURVIVAL AND INTESTINAL ADHERENCES IN RATS WITH EXPERIMENTAL PERITONITIS

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ABSTRACT – Background: The use of plants of the family Euphorbiaceae, particularly Euphorbia tirucalli (avelós) has been popularly widespread for treating a variety of diseases of infectious, tumoral, and inflammatory. Aim: To demonstrated antimicrobial and immunomodulatory effects of these extracts, evaluating the effect of a topical treatment with an aqueous solution of avelós latex on the survival and on intestinal adhesions in rats with experimental peritonitis. Methods: Peritonitis was induced in 24 Wistar rats, that were randomized into four groups of six as follows: (1) Control group (n=6), no treatment; (2) Antibiotic group (n=6), treatment with a single intramuscular dose of antibiotic Unasyn; (3) Saline group (n=6), the abdominal cavity was washed with 0.9% saline; and (4) E. tirucalli group (n=6), the abdominal cavity was washed with E. tirucalli latex at a concentration of 12 mg/ml. The animals that died were necropsied, and the time of death was recorded. The survivors were killed on postoperative day 11, and necropsy was subsequently performed for evaluation of the intestinal adhesions. Results: Significant differences were observed in the control and antibiotic groups (p<0,01) with respect to the survival hours when compared with the saline and E. tirucalli groups. There was no significant difference (p>0,05) in the survival of animals in the saline and E. tirucalli groups; however, one animal died in the saline group. Necropsy of the animals in the saline and E. tirucalli groups showed strong adhesions resistant to manipulation, between the intestinal loops and abdominal wall. The remaining groups did not show any adhesions. Conclusions: Topical treatment with E. tirucalli latex stimulated an increased formation of intestinal adhesions and prevented the death of all animals with peritonitis.

INTRODUCTION

Peritonitis is a serious disease, due to the inflammatory response in the serous membrane lining the abdominal cavity and viscera. The immediate answers to peritonitis are hyperthermia, bowel distension, hyperemia, accumulation of gases and liquids, hypovolemia and pain. At the same time, there are cardiac, respiratory, renal and metabolic responses. It is also high contribution of fibroblasts that produce fibrin, responsible for the formation of intra-abdominal adhesions.17,20,21,28

Although often the treatment of peritonitis include mechanical removal of contaminants through peritoneal washings with saline, antibiotics and abdominal integrity restoration associated with modern intensive and surgical care units, currently peritonitis still accounts for approximately 50% of deaths consequent
to sepsis.1,7,12,19.

The *Euphorbia tirucalli*, the Euphorbiaceae family, is a plant used in folk medicine. From Africa was brought to Brazil with ornamental purposes, it is commonly known as avélôs. It produces white colored latex widely used by Brazilian folk medicine to treat injuries, infectious diseases, tumors and inflammatory diseases.2,9,25,29,30

In scientific research, the latex has shown immunomodulatory activity.1,11 and also the ethanol extract of *E. tirucalli* used in vitro in various concentrations, showed antimicrobial activity against various bacteria strains, among them *Escherichia coli*, which has fundamental importance for being one of the most frequent bacterial species found in fecal peritonitis.10,11,16,23,26

Given the popular use of *E. tirucalli* in treating diseases and previous research demonstrating antimicrobial and immunomodulatory effects, this study aimed to evaluate the effect of topical treatment with the aqueous solution of avélôs latex in survival and in the intestinal adhesions in mice with experimental peritonitis.

**METHODS**

**Animals used for testing**

For the study, 24 rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) Wistar male adult were used, with body weight ranging from 200 to 300 g, coming from the Central Animal Laboratory at the Catholic University of Goiás and aged between two and three months. The experiment was approved by the institution’s Ethics Committee, protocol 006/2012 and followed according to international standards and Brazilian Society of Science in Animal laboratory - SBCAL.

**Botanical certification of Euphorbia tirucalli**

The plant *E. tirucalli* was at the Experimental Studies Laboratory of Biotechnology of the Postgraduate Master degree program in Environmental Sciences and Health at the Catholic University of Goiás (LEB / MCAS-PUC Goiás) (−16 ° 40'32.79" - 49 ° 14'38.58" ). The botanical identification of the sample used in the experiment was performed by Dr. Joseph Angelo Rizzo, the Institute of Biological Sciences, Federal University of Goiás (ICB-UFG). A voucher specimen was deposited in the herbarium of the institution, with the registration number 47797.

**Latex of *Euphorbia tirucalli* Dilution**

The sap was extracted through an incision in the trunk and branches of the adult plant, and then collected using disposable syringe, weighed and immediately transferred to a sterile glass beaker containing distilled water. The initial concentration was 0.1 ml corresponding to 120 mg pure latex. After dilution in 9.9 ml of distilled water, the final concentration was 12 mg/ml. This final concentration was established during toxicological evaluation in a previous experiment.

**Induction of peritonitis**

The animals were anesthetized in the anterior muscle of the right thigh, with ketamine hydrochloride 10% (Syntec - Veterinary Service) at a dose of 12.5 mg/kg of animal weight. Subsequently, it was injected into the upper left quadrant of the abdomen solution of 5 ml/kg of fresh faeces of the animals (2 g) diluted in 17 ml saline. Before injection, the suspension was filtered through gauze in order to allow the passage of the inner needle toward the cavity.

**Blood collection and laboratory analysis**

To confirm the diagnosis of peritonitis, 0.5 ml of blood was collected from the caudal vein of mice with insulin heparinized syringe after disinfection with 70% alcohol and transferred to tube with ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid. After, total leukocyte count were performed (Neubauer chamber, New Optics, São Paulo, Brazil) and differential in smears stained with panotic, viewed in light microscope (Nikon, Eclipse Model E-200).

**Experimental procedure**

Six hours after induction of peritonitis with stool suspension injection, 24 mice were randomized into four groups: 1) Control (n=6), no treatment; 2) Antibiotic (n=6), treatment with a single intramuscular dose of antibiotic Unasyn (Pfizer, England) 30 mg; 3) Saline (n=6), the abdominal cavity washed with saline solution 0.9%; 4) *E. tirucalli* (n=6), the abdominal cavity washing with *E. tirucalli* latex at a concentration of 12 mg/ml.

In Saline and *E. tirucalli* groups rats were anesthetized intramuscularly in the anterior aspect of the right thigh, with mixture of Xylazine 2% (Syntec, São Paulo, Brazil - veterinary use) at a dose of 2.5 mg/kg and hydrochloride ketamine 10% (Syntec, São Paulo, Brazil - veterinary use) at a dose of 50 mg/kg, then underwent laparotomy with about 2 cm long. Subsequently, the solutions used for washing were placed in the abdominal (0.9% saline of the animals in group 3, *E. tirucalli* 12 mg/ml in group 4 in amount of 5 ml and left for 2 min, after this procedure the peritoneal fluid was aspirated and wiped. The abdominal wall was sutured in two planes with mononylon 4-0 and simple running suture.

Animals that died underwent necropsy and at the time of death was noted. The survivors were euthanized with a lethal dose of ketamine on the 11th day after surgery and were examined in the abdominal cavity adhesions and possible outbreaks of macroscopic infection. Adhesions were classified into six grades: Grade 0 - no adhesions; Grade 1 - few adhesions, of fibrinous character, easily undone by manipulation; Grade 2 - firm adhesions, resistant to manipulation, between intestinal loops, but not involving the abdominal wall; Grade 3 - strong adhesion, resistant to handling, between the abdominal wall and an organ or structure; Grade 4 - strong adhesion, resistant to handling, between the abdominal wall and over an organ or structure; Grade 5 - firm adhesions, resistant to manipulation, between intestinal loops and abdominal wall with enteric fistula.

**Statistical analysis**

In order to compare the differences among the data was used descriptive statistics, ANOVA (analysis of variance) followed by Tukey test, which demonstrates that the difference among groups was significant. For all analyzes it was adopted a significance level of p<0.05. Statistical program Bioestat 5.04 was used.

**RESULTS**

**Laboratory analysis**

Total and differential leukocyte counts was performed only for the infectious process (peritonitis) prior to the respective treatments. It was demonstrated leukocytosis in all experimental groups compared to hematological reference values (Table 1).
TABLE 1 - Descriptive statistics of laboratory analysis among the control group (1), antibiotic (2), salt (3) and E. tirucalli (4)

| Parameters          | Groups                          | Mean (±SD)         | Variation          |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Lymphocytes (103 µL)| (Control)                       | 7579±2034          | 3960-7034          |
|                     | (Antibiotic)                    | 7848±2556          | 5490-9768          |
|                     | (Saline)                        | 7131±1305          | 5796-9048          |
|                     | (E. tirucalli)                  | 6568±1145          | 5301-8640          |
| Variation           |                                 |                    |                    |
| Monocytes           |                                 | 264±121            | 112-396            |
| Eosinophils         |                                 | 0±0                | 0-0                |
| Neutrophils seg.    |                                 | 3017±568           | 2375-3968          |
| Neutrophils bast.   |                                 | 223±163            | 0-0                |
| Basophils           |                                 | 0±0                | 0-0                |
| Total leucocytes    |                                 | 11100±2402         | 6600-13200         |

SD= standard deviation

Survival

The treatments Control and Antibiotic not survived until the 11th evaluation day of the experiment (270 h), and the difference between them and other groups, in hours of life, was statistically significant (p<0.01). The groups of Saline and E. tirucalli were those who survived to the end of the experiment, and a animal of Saline group died before that time, with 143 hours of life. There was no significant difference (p>0.05) in survival of the other animals of Saline and E. tirucalli groups (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1 – Survival in hours of Control (1), Antibiotic (2), Saline (3) and E. tirucalli (4) groups

Necropsies

The necropsy of all animals in Control and Antibiotic groups revealed diffuse peritonitis foul-smelling, generalized redness, cloudy peritoneal fluid, fibrin, abscesses and some animals had enterocolonic swelling, necrosis of the liver segments and hemorrhage (Figure 2A-B). The autopsy of the animals in Saline and E. tirucalli groups showed only adhesions between the bowel and abdominal wall, in greater numbers in E. tirucalli group (Figure 2C-D). There was no abscess formation in any of the groups.

FIGURE 2 – Autopsy of the animals of the Control (A), Antibiotic (B) Saline (C) and E. tirucalli (D) groups: The images demonstrate enterocolonic dilatation (A-1), fibrin (A-2), peritoneal fluid turbid (A-3), hemorrhagic spots in the cavity (B-4), abdominal wall compliance (C-5) and adhesion between the bowel (D-6).

Plants are rich source of bioactive compounds that can interact with our bodies contributing to the discovery of new drugs and helping therapeutic practices to prevent, cure or subtract the symptoms of diseases22.

In this study, the washing of the abdominal cavity with the latex of E. tirucalli 12 mg/ml increased the survival of animals with fecal peritonitis to the evaluation period. Similar results were observed in other studies where the death of animals with fecal peritonitis was averted after peritoneal washing with lidocaine6 and chlorhexidine7. It should be noted that in the group that did the peritoneal...
cavity washing with saline solution (Saline) showed higher survival than the groups Control and Antibiotic. The beneficence on survival of rats with fecal peritonitis, after treatment with peritoneal washing saline solution has already been confirmed and described priorly. It is known that it is used by many surgeons; however, there is still controversies.

The peritoneal washing with saline solution increased the survival of animals as well as washing with *E. tirucalli*; however, with latex there was no death within the study period. Another factor that may have contributed to the increased survival of the animals in Saline and *E. tirucalli* groups was the appropriate time for the start of treatment after induction of peritonitis, consequently shorter infection. The literature mentions best predictors when the therapeutic procedure is initiated from 5 min to 6 h following induction of peritonitis. During the autopsy of animals for evaluation of adhesions and macroscopic foci of infection were found between Control and Antibiotic groups, diffuse peritoneal signs of infection and macroscopic foci of infection were found between Control and *E. Tirucalli* groups, there was no macroscopic signs of infection, adhesions only, being more firm and resistant to manipulation involving abdominal wall and bowel in *E. tirucalli* group. This may have been another contributing factor in the increased survival of the animals treated with the latex, since adhesion is attributed to the function of septic processes (abscess) and protect the body from bacterial dissemination. Inhibition of these adhesions is accompanied by increased mortality resulting from intra-abdominal septic generalized process.

Additional in vivo studies using models of peritonitis associated with treatment with active ingredients isolated from *E. tirucalli* latex, would be relevant to compare results and detail their beneficial effects in secondary peritonitis.  

CONCLUSION

Treatment with *E. tirucalli* and saline solution washing led the animals to survive the same period, with no deaths in the group treated with the latex in the evaluation period. There was also increased formation of firm intestinal adhesions, resistant to the handling, in the group of animals treated with *E. tirucalli*.  

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