Therapeutic effectiveness of *Ocimum basilicum* extract on bovine cutaneous papillomatosis

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**Abstract**

Bovine cutaneous papillomatosis is a common cutaneous disease of cattle in the Egyptian veterinary field. *Ocimum basilicum* L. (Rehan) is one of the aromatic plants originating in Asia and Africa. Many studies showed that *Ocimum basilicum* has interesting antiviral and anticancer activities. However, there is no report demonstrating the clinical significance of the anti-papilloma activity of *Ocimum basilicum* against bovine skin papillomas. Thus, our study was designed to evaluate the therapeutic potential of *Ocimum basilicum* extract (OBEx) as an anti-papilloma agent against bovine papillomatosis. OBEx was prepared and undergone phytochemical analysis that revealed presence of alkaloids, phenolics, and flavonoids. Ten cutaneous papillomatosis-infected cattle were diagnosed clinically and histopathologically. Animals were treated with OBEx ointment 2% that topically applied daily and papillomas regression was recorded weekly. Clinically, papillomas started to disappear from the 7th - 21st day after the start of treatment. Histopathological analysis showed improvement in histological features of wart tissue returning to the normal skin structure with presence of lymphocytic infiltration. We concluded that the topical application of OBEx is an effective, promising alternative, cheap, and easily apply agent for treatment of skin papilloma.

**Keywords:** Basil leaf (*Ocimum basilicum*); Clinicopathological; Bovine cutaneous papillomatosis; Effectiveness

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INTRODUCTION

Cutaneous papillomatosis is a worldwide viral skin disease caused by the papillomavirus that’s more common in cattle than any other domestic animals (Börkü et al., 2007). It is characterized clinically by epithelial hyperplasia and proliferation of connective tissue. It significantly reduces animal welfare and could cause significant financial losses in animal husbandry as lowering milk and meat yields, reducing hide quality, and the unsightly appearance. Bovine papillomavirus (BPV) affects all ages but mostly young cattle (Nicholls and Stanley, 2000 and Özsoy et al., 2011).

Cattle are the source of infection, and the route of infection mostly through both direct and indirect contact, and BPV enters the body through micro trauma, scratches or other skin defects. Fomites, injections, malnutrition, hormonal imbalances, and long-term exposure to sunlight could be risk factors. Papillomas in healthy cattle normally regress after one year, some do not, but may spread to other sites in chronically immunosuppressed animals (Campo, 2006) and may persist, and transformed into malignant neoplasia. Some owners exclude papillomatosis-infected animals for show reasons or for the dysfunction of affected body parts (teats, prepuce, around the vagina, and near the eyes). So, warts may be removed for cosmetic reasons or function restoring of body parts.

Although PVs are species-specific, natural cross-species transmission could occur between Bos taurus and other animals as horses (Nasir and Campo, 2008), buffaloes (Silvestre et al., 2009; Pangty et al., 2010; Somvanshi, 2011), cats (Munday and Knight, 2010), African lions (Orbell et al., 2011), Cape mountain zebras, yaks, tapirs, giraffes, and sable antelopes (Van Dyk et al., 2011 and Williams et al., 2011). Most therapeutic and surgical interventions have limited efficacy in the treatment of bovine or equine papillomatosis (Finlay, 2011).

Ocimum basilicum L. (sweet basil) belongs to the family Lamiaceae, distributed throughout the tropical and subtropical regions of Asia, Africa, and Central and South America (Kintzios and Makri, 2007). Phytoconstituents in basil are polyphenols, flavonoids, and terpenes etc. (Lee and Scagel, 2009) and the plant is widely used in food, pharmaceutical, cosmetic, aromatherapy, and perfumery industries (Aburjai and Natsheh, 2003; Loughrin and Kasperbauer, 2003; Padalia et al., 2017). O. basilicum leaves extract has antioxidant, anti-inflammatory (Neergheen et al., 2010), antiviral, and antimicrobial activities (Chiang et al., 2005 and Ahmad et al., 2013). Its extract showed anticancer and anti-proliferative activity against HeLa (Cervical) and HEp-2 (Laryngeal) cancer cell lines (Kathirvel and Ravi, 2012), and it could act as a transdermal enhancer (Fang et al., 2004). Some plant extracts are effective in treating cancer, whose action is attributed to additional or synergistic effect of compounds present in the extract (Li et al., 2000). In consequence, the cytostatic effect observed in tumor cells seems to be more effective than the effect of isolated and biologically active compounds (Vickers, 2002).
urgent need to find out anti-papilloma agents that are both effective and cheaper, this study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of Ocimium basilicum leaves extract by clinical trials on cutaneous papillomatosis-infected cattle. Therapeutic effectiveness of the extract was clinicopathologically assessed. Hematobiochemical parameters (Palanivel et al., 2017 and Bassi et al., 2019) in addition to the oxidative stress biomarkers were assessed in the blood of infected animals to screen any change in disease-associated body condition and if there is any adverse effect could occur. Infected animals were diagnosed by clinical and histopathological methods.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Chemicals and Reagents

Hematoxylin-eosin stain and paraffin wax were kindly provided from Department of Pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, South Valley University. Ethanol was purchased from local suppliers. MDA, SOD, GSH, and GSH-Px Kits were procured from Biodiagnostic (Diagnostic and Research Reagents) Company, Dokki, Giza, Egypt. All other chemicals and solvents were purchased locally and of analytical grade.

Plant materials

The commercial dried and chopped leaves of Ocimium basilicum L. (Sweet Basil) were purchased from a local herbal medicine supplier at the tourism market in Aswan city (latitude 24°5’15” N; longitude 32°53’56” E), the southern part of Egypt. Leaves were manually screened, and good ones are chosen and ground into a fine powder using mortar and pestle then a laboratory mixer. Identification of the plant was confirmed by Department of Botany, Faculty of Science, South Valley University. Voucher specimens were kept in the Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, South Valley University, Qena, Egypt for future reference.

Extract Preparation

In this study, we focused our work on the ethanolic leaf extract of Ocimium basilicum (OBEEx). Dried material was extracted by maceration with 70% ethanol in a flask for three days at room temperature with periodic stirring, and the flask was closed with aluminum paper and parafilm to prevent evaporation of the solvent in the extraction process. Extraction process was conducted in a place without light to prevent chemical changes in the ingredients of the plant. After 72 hours this mixture was filtered with Whatman filter paper. Filtrate was vacuum dried using rotary evaporator (Heidolph, Germany) to remove the ethanol and taken to complete dryness to obtain the crude extract with a yield of 5% with dark brown color, then kept under refrigeration at 4°C.

Phytochemical screening

Ocimium basilicum leaves ethanolic extract submitted to phytochemical analysis. Different assays were performed qualitatively to detect the presence of alkaloids, glycosides, flavonoids, anthraquinones, saponins, steroids, tannins, and phenolic compounds.

Preparations of OBEEx ointment 2%

Topical formulation was prepared, 2% (w/w) 20mg/g ointment formulation of ethanolic extract of leaves and white petroleum jelly was used as the ointment base. The medicated ointment was packed in plastic bottles with closely fitted screw caps, labeled and stored at 25°C pending further use (Figure 1). OBEEx ointment was
visually evaluated. It was homogenized with the normal basil aroma and brownish color. No irritation revealed when applied to human skin.

Figure 1: *Ocimum basilicum* ethanolic extract ointment 2% characterizing by homogenized formulation, dark brownish color, and aroma smell.

**Field trials and Animals**

A total of ten Baladi cattle *Bos taurus* from Qena province exhibiting cutaneous papillomatosis were randomly selected and included in the treatment regime in this study. The age of animals ranged from 1 to 3.5 years (average age: 2.15 years) and weighed 150 – 260 Kg with free access to food and water *ad libitum*. All animals were diagnosed clinically and confirmed histopathologically. Animal sex, age, and weight, and papillomas size, shape, and location were recorded. Head (Face - Ear) and neck regions were the most infected sites in the animal’s body.

Animals were treated topically with *Ocimum basilicum* ethanolic extract (OBEx) ointment 2% twice daily by the farmer during the 90-days experiment. Effectiveness was determined by the warts count reduction test and histopathological findings. All efforts were made to minimize both the number of animals used and unwanted stress or discomfort to the animals throughout the experiment period.

**Clinicopathological evaluation**

The start day of treatment considered as day 0 and the animals were monitored weekly up to 3 months and the regressing process of the papilloma was recorded. The size and shape of papillomas before and after treatment application were compared and the alterations were recorded. Counting of regressed warts over time elapsed until recovery was used to measure the therapeutic efficacy of the extract.

Lesions were biopsied before and after treatment application from the lesion to the level of the dermis perpendicular to the skin surface. Specimens were then collected and fixed in 10% buffered formalin. Warts excision and collection was done by veterinary surgeon and in compliance with international ethical standards for animal welfare. Specimens were dehydrated, cleared, and embedded in paraffin then sectioned at a thickness of 5 µm. Sections were subsequently stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H & E; (Bancroft and Gamble, 2008)). The slides were then observed and analyzed under the light microscope. Post-treated regressed papillomas were collected to monitor the therapeutic effectiveness of topical extract.

**Hematobiochemical analysis**

Blood obtained from the jugular vein of the animals twice, pre- and post-treatment. The first blood samples served as infected animals, while the second blood samples were considered post-treatment changes. EDTA-containing tubes for CBC (RBCs, Hb concentration, Packed cell volume, Total leucocytes count, Lymphocytes, and Monocytes) and all hematological measurements were performed with a hematology analyzer (Feldman, 2000). Plain tubes for biochemistry; serum samples were used to measure the activities of alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate
aminotransferase (AST), blood urea, and creatinine using automated biochemistry analyzer.

**Oxidative stress biomarkers analysis**

MDA, GSH, GSH-Px, and SOD (Paksoy et al., 2015) were estimated in the plasma and erythrocytes of papillomatosis-infected animals before and after treatment. Blood collected in EDTA-containing tubes and centrifuged at 1000 rpm for 15 min, to separate plasma and erythrocytes for biochemical assays and stored at -70°C for processing. After centrifugation, the buffy coat was removed, and the plasma and erythrocytes were washed with physiological saline. The erythrocytes were hemolysed by rigorous vortexing. SOD (Nishikimi et al., 1972), GSH-Px (Paglia et al., 1967), GSH, and MDA (Esterbauer et al., 1982) were measured and all procedures were performed according to the manufacturers’ instructions. All four parameters were measured spectrophotometrically (Spectrophotometer, Shanghai Aucy Scientific Instrument Co., Ltd., China) in the laboratory of Physiology Department, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, South Valley University, Qena, Egypt.

**Determination of Malondialdehyde (MDA)**

0.2 mL of plasma with 1 mL chromogen were mixed well, test tube covered with glass bead and then put in a hot water bath for 30 min. After cooling, the optical densities were measured spectrophotometrically at 534 nm. The changes in MDA levels in plasma samples were measured spectrophotometrically and the results were expressed as nmol MDA/ml.

**Determination of Superoxide dismutase SOD**

After centrifugation at 3000 rpm for 10 min, the plasma and buffy coat were removed to harvest the red blood cells (RBC), then washing erythrocytes four times with 3ml normal saline, centrifuged at 4000 rpm for 10 min after each wash. The washed centrifuge erythrocytes made up to 2ml with cold redistilled water, mixed and left to stand at +4°C for 15 min and the lysate stored at –70°C for estimation of SOD level. Working agent was prepared; 10ml phosphate buffer pH=8.5, 1ml nitroblue tetrazolium (NBT) and 1ml NADH. 1ml of working agent and 0.1ml of lysate were mixed well then 0.1ml of phenazine methosulphate (PMS) is added to initiate the reaction. Superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity in hemolysate was measured spectrophotometrically at 560 nm by using nitro blue tetrazolium as a substrate after suitable dilution. SOD activity was expressed in Unit/ml.

**Determination of Glutathione peroxidase GSH-Px**

Glutathione peroxidase activity in the sample was measured according to Paglia and Valentine’s method (Paglia et al., 1967). The activity of GSH-Px was measured at 340 nm by measuring the decrease of NADPH absorbance using an extension coefficient of 6.22 mM-1 cm-1 and the results were expressed as mU/ml. After centrifugation at 4000 rpm for 10 min, the plasma and buffy coat were removed to harvest the red blood cells (RBC), then washing erythrocytes three times with four volumes normal saline, red cell pellet is lysed by adding four volumes of cold distilled water to the estimated volume, centrifuging at 4000 rpm for 10 min for collecting supernatant then stored at –70°C for estimation of GSH-Px level.

**Determination of reduced glutathione (GSH)**
After centrifugation at 4000 rpm for 10 min, the plasma and buffy coat were removed to harvest the red blood cells (RBC), then washing erythrocytes three times with four volumes normal saline, red cell pellet is lysed by adding four volumes of cold distilled water to the estimated volume, centrifuging at 4000 rpm for 10 min for collecting supernatant then stored at −70°C for estimation of GSH level (Beutler, 1963). 0.1ml of lysate, 0.5ml distilled water and 0.5ml trichloroacetic acid (TCA) were mixed well, allowed to stand for 5 min, centrifuge at 3000 rpm for 15 min then 0.5ml of supernatant, 1ml buffer and 0.1ml DTNB were mixed well- measured after 5-10 min at 405 nm and the results were expressed as mg/dl.

Data analysis

Data of the treated groups were compared with the same animals before treatment to determine the significance of treatment efficacy. Statistical analysis was performed by the computer program SPSS/PC (2001) using one-way ANOVA test for calculating means and standard deviations. Statistical significance was assumed at the P < 0.05 level.

Ethics statement

Papillomatosis-infected animals were randomly selected in this study after approval of the animal owners; Oral consent was obtained from all the animal owners for sampling and picturing. All efforts were made to minimize any suffering for the animals and all procedures were performed and approved by Animal Ethics Committee at South Valley University, Qena, Egypt.

RESULTS

Plant Material and Phytochemical screening

The ethnobotanical data of Ocimum basilicum and its extract percentage yield is illustrated in Table 1. The yield of the extract was 5% w/w, dark brown in color and insoluble in water.

### Table 1: The ethnobotanical data of Ocimum basilicum extract

| Plant species | Ocimum basilicum |
|---------------|------------------|
| Family        | Lamiaceae        |
| Local name    | Rehan            |
| Common name   | Basil            |
| Plant part used | Leaves       |
| Extract pH    | 5.6              |
| Extract yield (%) | 5       |

The phytochemical screening (Table 2) revealed that Ocimum basilicum leaves contains alkaloids, glycosides, anthraquinones, phenolics, saponins, flavonoids, tannins, and steroids.

### Table 2: Phytochemical screening of ethanol extract of Ocimum basilicum

| S. No | Phytochemical Test | Extract |
|-------|--------------------|---------|
| 1     | Alkaloids          | +       |
| 2     | Glycosides         | +       |
| 3     | Saponins           | +       |
| 4     | Phenolics          | +       |
| 5     | Steroids           | +       |
| 6     | Flavonoids         | +       |
| 7     | Tannins            | +       |
| 8     | Anthraquinones     | +       |

+ = Present  - = absent

Clinicopathological findings

Clinically, warts sizes, shapes, locations, and numbers were precisely recorded and clinically examined as well as animal age, sex, and weight. Warts regression and time elapsed until recovery of the infected animals was used to measure the clinical efficiency of extract.

Macroscopically, warts were 0.5 to 15 cm in size, reddish, grey-white, or dark
in color, solitary or multiple, cauliflower-like shape, sessile or pedunculated, the lesions surface is semi soft, rough, or dry. The lesions appeared on different parts of the animal’s body; face, around eyes, legs, and neck (Figure 2a, b, and c). The excised tumors were lobulated, and their cut surface reveals an external layer of keratinized epithelium and an internal core of homogeneous white connective tissue.

Figure 2 showing (2a): Cauliflower-like papilloma with grey-white color and its surface is dry. It appeared in the neck with diameter about 4.5 cm. (2b): Cauliflower-like and lobulated papilloma with dark color and its surface is tough. It appeared in the leg with diameter about 3.5 cm. (2c): Cauliflower-like and lobulated papilloma with reddish color. It appeared in the leg with diameter about 3.5 cm.

Papillomas reduced in size from the 7th – 21st day after the start of treatment, while the complete recovery was noticed (all papillomas were completely regressed) within 28th – 84th day after the start of treatment (Figure 3 – 4 a, b, c, and d) with average number of days about 54 days from start of treatment till complete recovery.

Figure 3: Mean papillomas score after 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63, 70, 84, and 91 days post treatment. Papillomas scale represented as reduction in papillomas number.

Figure 4 showing (4a): Pre-treatment lesion showed cauliflower-like and dry surface with grayish-white in color. (4b): After 14 days, lesion showed color paleness with appearance of small projections on its surface. (4c): After 21 days, lesion showed some dryness and paleness in color. (4d): After 56days, skin of infected animal showed complete recovery.
Post-treatment changes in the gross morphology of lesions; some papillomas protrude on the surface (more prominent at the surface than before) as if they increase in size and by the time it becomes easily removed by hand, with rubbing the animal body with other hard objects like walls or spontaneously drop off. In other lesions, we noticed signs of hyperemia (local inflammatory reaction). By the follow up of the treated cases for one year; there was no complaint of recurrence (Figure 5a and b).

**Figure 5 showing (5a):** Sizes of two papillomas are increased after 7 days. (5b): Protrusion of two papillomas on the surface of skin after 14 days (Plugging of papilloma as it out from its root, hyperemic & soft).

Histopathologically, samples from clinical papillomas-free skin from cattle collected and used as a negative control. Normal bovine skin showed normal epidermis and dermis without any morphological alterations (Figure 6).

**Figure 6:** Normal bovine skin section from control animal showing normal histological structure formed of upper epidermal stratified squamous cornified epithelium layer and lower dermal layer formed of connective tissue. H&E stain.10X40

Pre-treatment lesions specimens showed extensive papillomatous growth with severe hyperkeratosis in stratum corneum and severe acanthosis (increase in the thickness of the stratum spinosum of the epidermis) which appeared as finger-like projections (Figure 7a and b).

**Figure 7 showing (7a):** Skin papilloma showed an increase in the thickness of the epidermis (white arrow) with down growth in the dermal layer and contains a core of connective tissue with severe hyperkeratosis (black arrow) and vacuolation of the stratum spinosum (black arrowhead). H&E. 10X40X. (7b): Papilloma characterized with hyperkeratosis and acanthosis with fibrovascular areas (white arrow) and presence of koilocyes. H&E. 10X10

Post-treatment lesions specimens showed improvement in histological features of wart tissue to normal skin structure as decreased epidermal proliferation till be thinner and more increased fibroplasia of connective tissue core (blunt finger-like projection). The dermal layer showed focal and diffuse lymphocytic cell infiltration (Figure 8a and b).
Hematobiochemical findings

Post-treatment hematobiochemical findings (Table 3) in papillomatosis-infected cattle showed a significant decrease in mean PCV and lymphocytes count (p < 0.05), while monocytes showed a significant increase (p < 0.05). AST showed a significant (p < 0.05) decrease and Urea level displayed a significant decrease. Creatinine level showed a non-significant decrease. Clinical biochemistry is mainly performed to evaluate the effect of drugs on hepatic and renal function where the liver is the major site for the metabolism of drugs. The transaminases AST and ALT are the enzymes that play an important role in liver function and have been used as biomarkers for predicting possible toxicity (Tietz et al., 2008).

Table 3: The mean ± SE of some haematobiochemical parameters (RBCs, haemoglobin, PCV %, TLC, lymphocytes %, monocytes, AST, ALT, BUN, and creatinine) in cutaneous papillomatosis-infected animals treated with topical Ocimum basilicum extract.

| Parameter     | Hematologic parameters | Before          | After          |
|---------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| RBC’s (x10^6/mm3) | 9.36±0.32              | 8.5±0.1         |
| Hb. (gm/dl)   | 10.04±0.29             | 9.84±0.13       |
| PCV (%)       | 34.59±0.95             | 32.39±0.17*     |
| TLC (x 10^3/mm³) | 10.73±0.09             | 10.36±0.12      |
| Lymphocytes % | 78.75±1.05             | 75.52±0.95*     |
| Monocytes %   | 9.92±1.23              | 19.55±0.98*     |

* → referring to significant difference when compared with before and after within the same group when P <0.05.

Oxidative Status

Post-treatment, MDA activity significantly decreased, while GSH-Px activity significantly increased as shown in Table 4. While a non-significant decrease in SOD and GSH activities were recorded.

Table 4: The mean ± SE of some Oxidative stress markers (MDA, SOD, GSH-Px, GSH) in cutaneous papillomatosis-infected animals treated with topical Ocimum basilicum extract.

| Parameter     | Oxidative stress biomarkers |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
|               | Before | After                  |
| MDA (nmole/L) | 6.26±0.08 | 2.83±0.02*          |
| SOD (U/ml)    | 3.25±0.02 | 2.95±0.04           |
| GSH-Px (mU/ml) | 33.61±1 | 45.83±2.2*          |
| GSH (mg/dl)   | 5.31±0.19 | 5.11±0.02           |

* → referring to significant difference when compared with before and after within the same group when P <0.05.

DISCUSSION

Medicinal plants and their bioactive compounds have been tested on many skin cancer cell lines and animal models
showing promising anti-skin cancer activities as chemopreventive and chemotherapeutic agents (Dhandevi and Jeewon, 2015) by inhibiting cancer cell development and progression (Penta et al., 2018).

*Ocimum basilicum* acts as anti-inflammatory (Raina et al., 2016), antioxidant (Flanigan and Niemeyer, 2014 and Pandey et al., 2016), anti-microbial (Suppakul et al., 2003 and Nguyen and Niemeyer, 2008), anti-fungal (Oxenham et al., 2005 and Pandey et al., 2016), insecticidal (Freire et al., 2006 and Kathirvel and Ravi, 2012), immunomodulatory (Dashputre and Naikwade, 2010) and cytotoxicity agent (Aarthi and Murugan, 2010) thanks to its promising phytoconstituents.

The antioxidative capacity of flavonoids confers a therapeutic potential on cancer (Yang et al., 2000), viral diseases, and inflammations (Nijveldt et al., 2001 and Nair et al., 2006). The different components of OB are used as remedies for treating disorders such as viral ophthalmic, respiratory, and hepatic infections (Chiang et al., 2005; Yacout et al., 2012; Eftekhar et al., 2019). Ethanolic extract of *Ocimum basilicum* yielded apigenin, linalool, and ursolic acid exhibiting a broad spectrum of antiviral activities (Chiang et al., 2005) also camphor and 1,8-cineole against bovine viral disease virus BVDV (Kubiça et al., 2014).

The antitumor activity of OB in mice (Novotný et al., 2001 and Dasgupta et al., 2004) may due to d-limonene (Amanzadeh et al., 2006) or eugenol (Jaganathan and Supriyanto, 2012), or both by induction of apoptosis. Roles of ursolic acid UA and eugenol in basil against skin papillomas and cancers were intensively reported (Iqbal et al., 2019) besides their other biological properties. *Ocimum basilicum* leaves extracts rich in flavonoids which can prevent or treat cutaneous inflammation and malignancy by maintaining the skin’s homeostasis (Cijo George et al., 2016). Studies showed the antitumor activity of *Ocimum basilicum* against HeLa (Kathirvel and Ravi, 2012) and Hep 2 cell lines (Manosroi et al., 2006). OB has been shown to reduce the risk of skin and fore stomach papillomagenesis (Dasgupta et al., 2004). Aswan province (Abd El-Azim et al., 2015) is one of the major cultivation centers for the aromatic and medicinal plants e.g. *Ocimum basilicum* in Upper Egypt (El-Demerdash, 2001).

BPV is an ubiquitous virus that present in all continents (He et al., 2016). BPV detected in the blood of healthy and papillomatosis-affected cattle (Silva et al., 2013) and could be vertically transmitted. The economic impact of bovine papillomatosis force us for seek for finding out an anti-papilloma agent.

Post-treatment clinical evaluation showed a regression of papillomas on 7th - 21st day after the start of treatment indicating the direct anti-proliferative action of extract. The healed animals became free of cutaneous papillomatosis without recurrence for one year. Post-treatment pathological studies revealed that the finger-like projections associated with severe acanthosis of wart tissue changed into normal skin structure as decreased epidermal proliferation till be thinner and more increased fibroplasia of connective tissue core (blunt finger-like projection). Presence of focal and diffuse lymphocytic cell infiltration in the dermal layer suggested the immunostimulant action of extract by recruitment of lymphocytes, the main immunity cells for this disease at the site of infection.
The interesting in cutaneous papillomatosis that the hematological parameters of BPV-infected animals negatively changed as a significant reduction of hemoglobin, packed cell volume (PCV), and hematocrit, and produced leucopenia with lymphopenia and monocytopenia suggesting disease-induced stress releasing endogenous corticosteroids in response to (Palanivel et al., 2017 and El-Mandrawy and Alam, 2018) or due to weakening of animals, off food, or anemia (Palanivel et al., 2017 and Bassi et al., 2019). A significant (P < 0.05) increase in monocytes was recorded while, PCV% and lymphocytes significantly decreased. The transient fall in the values of these indices may be due to the uncontrolled stress during the study.

The liver is one of the body organs which responsible for destructing and detoxification all ingested xenobiotics (Adeoye et al., 2004) and the kidney which responsible for elimination of many xenobiotics and prescription drugs (Bajaj et al., 2018). The beneficial role of ethanolic OB leaves extract on hepatic antioxidant defense enzymes (which correlate with attenuating the risk of chemical carcinogenesis) and its therapeutic effect on skin cancer and stomach cancer was reported (Dasgupta et al., 2004). The hepatoprotective effects of Ocimum basilicum (sweet basil) extracts may be linked to their antioxidant activities (Gbadeigesin and Odunola, 2010). BPV infection significantly increased serum AST activity, a phenomenon that reflects hepatocyte damage, even if such damage is subclinical (Barakat et al., 2013). Besides, AST is present in cardiac and skeletal muscle cells. In the current study, a significant decrease in AST activity and an insignificant decrease ALT activity when compared with the values of the same group before treatment indicating the possibility of the extract having some degree of hepatoprotective effect and non-harmful effect on the kidney, that may be attributed to their phytoconstituents (flavonoids, saponins) (Pan et al., 2006 and Roy et al., 2006) and antioxidant activity. Creatinine values insignificantly reduced.

Lipid peroxidation was reported in cattle with cutaneous papillomatosis (Aslan and Saraç, 2011 and Paksoy et al., 2015) with increase of plasma MDA and decrease in erythrocyte SOD. A few studies link blood antioxidant and lipid peroxidation status to the skin diseases of cattle (El-Mandrawy and Alam, 2018). Oxidative stress increases the production of oxidants, such as MDA, that can influence the release of proinflammatory mediators, such as cytokines; these mediators play important roles in the induction of inflammation in certain skin diseases (Johnson-Huang et al., 2009) and suppression of T lymphocytes (Aslan and Saraç, 2011). So, decreasing the oxidative stress and enhancing the antioxidant capacity used as a line in treatment of bovine papillomatosis.

The same situation in HPV-patients which antioxidant enzymes were analyzed in the erythrocytes and plasma of human peripheral blood (Manju et al., 2002) and revealed low levels of GSH, GSH-Px, GST, and SOD in the circulation of cervical cancer patients that’s they were extensively utilized to scavenge lipid peroxides as well their sequestration by tumor cells (Kim et al., 2004; Beevi et al., 2007; Nirmala and Narendhirakannan, 2011). The antioxidant enzyme activities of erythrocyte in the papillomatosis infected-animals can be used as peripheral evidence on oxidative stress besides that erythrocytes are easy to obtain (Sasmaz et al., 2005). So, we have chosen erythrocyte (Palanivel et al., 2017 and Bassi et al.,
(2019) to estimate the antioxidant enzyme activities in BPV-patients with cutaneous papillomatosis. A significant decreased MDA (lipid peroxidation) and a significant increase in GSH-Px were observed while changes in SOD and GSH activities were insignificant. Decreasing in the general oxidative status, as a peripheral response, may be associated with cutaneous papillomas regressions and extract ingredients.

CONCLUSIONS

OBEx ointment-treated animals showed clinical and histopathological improvements with no side effects and no recurrence were observed. Papillomas regression might be attributed due to the immunostimulant, direct anti-proliferative action, and antioxidant activity of extract thanks to its potent active ingredients. Thus, we concluded that topical ointment from *Ocimum basilicum* ethanolic extract (OBEx) is a probably cost-effective and promising drug for treatment of bovine cutaneous papillomatosis in Egypt with considerable safety and considerable economic benefit to the farmers.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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