قسم الا مراض الباطنة والمعدية كلية الطب البيطرى ـ جامعة الزقارية رئيس القسم: ا . د / يحيى مصطفى عبد الحميد

دراسات مقارنة على ثلاثة من مضادات الديدان الكبدية المعدة للحقن في مصر وتأثيرها على وظائف الكبد والكلي

# عبد الرؤ وف محمد ، فاروق البلكيمي ، حسن عمران ، محمد صلاح االدين

يفضل الأطباء البيطريون في مصر الان استعمال الاد وية المضادة للديدان الكبدية حقنا لسهولة اعطائها بالجرعات المقررة ، لذلك اختيرت ثلاثه انسواع من مضاد ات الديدان الكبدية المستعملة بطريق الحقن في مصر وهي بيليفون على مضاد ات الديدان الكبدية المستعملة بطريق الحقن في مصر وهي بيليفون على ودوفنينكس ٢٥ ٪ وفلوكانيد ٥ر٧ ٪ لهذه الدراسة بغرض تقييم تأثيرها على الجاموس المصاب طبيعيا ، وايضا تم تقييم تاثيرها على وظائف الكبيسيد والكلى في عجول جاموسي سليمة وخالية من الطفيليات .

وقد وجد ان المستحضرات الثلاثه ذات فاعلية وكفاءة عالية على الديـــدان الكبدية ايضا ليس لها اثار جانبية ضارة على وظائف الكبد والكلى للحيوانـــات السليمة وبالتالى على الصحة العامة للحيوانات عند استخدامها .



Dept. of Medicine & Infectious Disease, Faculty of Vet. Med., Zagazig University, Head of Dept. Prof. Dr. Y.M. Abd El Hamid.

# GOMPARATIVE STUDIES ON THREE INJECTABLE FASCIOLICIDE DRUGS IN CURRENT USE IN EGYPT

(With 2 Tables)

ABD EL-RAOUF MOHAMED; F.A. EL-BALKEMY; H. OMRAN and M.S. IBRAHIM
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#### SUMMARY

Three injectable fasciolcide drugs Bilevon 4%, Dovenix 25% and Flukanide 7.5% solutions were used in this study to evaluate their efficiency on Fasciola infested buffaloes. The same drugs were also tried on three groups apparently healthy, parasitic free buffaloe-calves in order to throw some light on their effects on liver and kidney functions.

The three remedies used proved to be equally efficient on mature liver fluke.

Biochemical analysis of blood components showed insignificant changes between these drugs after one, 2,7 and 14 days from injection in healthy non infected buffaloe-calves.

It could be concluded that Bilevon 4%, Dovenix 25% and Flukanide 7.5% could be safely used as fasciolicides without any harmful effect on parenchymatous organs as liver and kidney.

#### INTRODUCTION

Fascioliasis is one of the most dangerous problems among cattle and sheep in Egypt. The disease causes substantial economic losses in animal husbandry. The incidence of this disease in cattle and buffaloes ranged from 10-50% in different localities of the country (EL-SHERIF et al. 1959; EZZAT et al. 1963 and ABDEL RAHMAN et al. 1977). There is no need to emphasize the adverse effect of liver fluke on the general health condition of affected animals and consequently their production.

There are many fasciolicide drugs currently in use orally for control of liver fluke, their efficacy were extensively evaluated (SYMONS and BORAY, 1967; ABDEL HADY, 1972; ABDEL RAHMAN et al. 1977 and RATH and TRIPATHY, 1977).

Nowadays veterinarians in Egypt prefer the parenteral use of fasciolicide drugs owing to their easier administration and the treated animals actually receive their recommoneded dose. Thus this work was directed to:

1- evaluate the efficacy of three injectable fasciolicide drugs on naturally fasciola infested buffaloes (Bilevon\* 4%, Dovenix\*\* 25% and Flukanide\*\*\* 7.5%).

<sup>\*</sup> Niclofolan manufactured by Bayer (lever Kusen) W. Germany.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Nitroxynil manufactured by Specia, Paris.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Rafoxanide manufactured by Merck Sharp and Dohme (U.S.A).

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2- Comparing their effect on liver and kidney functions when given to apparently healthy buffaloes to select the most efficient and safest drug.

### MATERIAL and METHODS

Thirty buffaloes, 5-8 years old naturally infested with liver fluke, as revealed by their faecal examination, were selected in this study from the animals admitted to the clinic of Fac. of Vet. Med. Zagazig University. These animals were divided into three groups, each of 10 animals.

Group I: Received Bilevon 4% solution at does rate of 1 ml/50 kg. B.W.

Group II: Inoculated with Dovenix 25% solution at dose rate 1 ml/25 kg. B.W.

Group III: Injected with Flukanide 7.5% at dose rate of 1 ml/25 kg. B.W.

All remedies were inoculated once subcutaneously.

Feacal samples were collected from all animals of the three groups and examined microscopically at regular intervals for presence of fasciola eggs for a period of three months post-treatment by using sedimentation technique after ECKERT (1963).

Another thirty apparently healthy buffaloe-calves, 6-9 months old, belonging to El-Marg Calf Rearing Unit, General Meat and Milk Company were selected. These calves proved to be free from internal and external parasites. They were also divided into 3 groups (1,2 and 3) each of 10 animals. Each group was subcutaneously inoculated once with one of the three previously mentioned fasciolicides. Blood samples for biochemical analysis were collected from these calves just before and one, 2,7 and 14 days post-injection. Serum bilirubin, total serum protein and serum albumin were determined according to the methods described by MALLOY and EVELYN (1937); KING and WOOTTON (1959) and DOUMAS et al. (1971), respectively, while serum transaminases, urea nitrogen and serum creatinine were determined according to the methods described by MALLOY and EVELYN (1937); KING and WOOTTON (1959) and DOUMAS et al. (1971), respectively, while serum transaminases, urea nitrogen and serum creatinine were determined according to the technique of REITMAN'S and FRANKEL (1957); MARSCH et al. (1965) and HUSDAN and RAPOPORT (1968), respectively.

#### RESULTS

Results concerned with serum proteins, serum transminases, serum bilirubin, creatinine and urea nitrogen before injection of the fasciolicide drugs used and at different periods post-injection in apparently healthy buffalo-calves were recorded in Tables (1 & 2).

### DISCUSSION

All faecal samples collected from all groups of infested buffaloes after treatment by the used fasciolicides were proved to be free from fasciola eggs up to 3 months post-treatment. These results revealed the high efficacy of the three injectable remedies on mature liver fluke. CORBA (1978) reported similar results when used Bilevon 4% solution aganist Fasciola hepatica in cattle. ZIEGLER (1979) proved that both Dovenix 25% and Bilevon 4% were highly effective against mature liver fluke and their developmental forms when given parenterally to infested cattle.

#### THREE FASCIOLICIDE DRUGS

Table (1) indicated that in apparently healthy animals of all groups under study, the recorded values for total serum protein, serum albumin and globulin after one, two, seven and fourteen days from injection of Bilevon, Dovenix and Flukanide does not show any significant changes than before injection.

From table (2) the levels of serum transaminases (SGOT & SGPT), serum bilirubin, creatinine and urea nitrogen show slight decrease in the first two days after injection of the used drugs which returned quickly to their normal levels as before injection within two weeks.

The disappearance of fasciola eggs from faeces of naturally infested buffaloes after administration of the three fasciolicides, in addition to the absence of the deletarious effects on liver and kidney functions of apparently healthy non infected buffaloe-calves, indicated that these drugs are reliable, safe and nearly equally efficient.

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Table (1): Shows the mean values of total serum protein, albumin, globulin and A/G ratio in apparently healthy buffaloe-calves injected with three fasciolicides.

Grou	up Drug used Time of	Blood constituents				
No	and dose sampling	Total protein gm/100 ml.	Albumin gm/100 ml	Globulin gm/100 ml	A/G ratio	
1	Bilevon 4% Before injection of the line of	7.28±0.21 . 7.36±0.20 . 7.42±0.23	3.54±0.10 3.38±0.15 3.42±0.09 3.44±0.17 3.52±0.16	3.94±0.08 2.90±0.09 3.90±0.13 3.98±0.07 3.94±0.05	0.90 0.87 0.87 0.86 0.89	
2	Devonix 25% Before injection 1 day post inj. 1ml./25 kg. 2 days post inj. 7 days post inj 14 days post inj	7.28±0.19 7.25±0.23 7.25±0.30	3.52±0.12 3.38±0.11 3.40±0.15 3.44±0.13 3.45±0.16	3.80±0.18 3.90±0.10 3.85±0.15 3.81±0.19 3.81±0.19	0.93 0.87 0.88 0.90 0.91	
3	Flukanide7.5% Before injection in day post inj.  Lml /25 kg. 2 days post inj.  7 days post inj.  14 days post inj.	7,12±0.32 . 7.12±0.35 . 7.18±0.28	3.40±0.15 3.28±0.17 3.32±0.19 3.36±0.13 3.38±0.18	3.84±0.22 3.84±0.19 3.80±0.17 3.82±0.15 3.82±0.13	0,89 0,85 0,87 0,88 0,88	

Table (2): Shows the mean values of some blood parameters referring to liver and kidney function tests in 30 apparently healthy buffaloe calves before and after injection of the three fasciolicides.

Group Drug used		Time of	Blood constituents					
30,	and dose	sampling	S.G.O.T. Units/ml	S.G.F.T. Units/ml	Bilirubin mg%	Greatinine mg%	Urea-N mg%	
1	Bilevon 4% 1 ml/50 kg.	Before injection 1 day post inj. 2 days post inj. 7 days post inj. 14 days post inj.	42.50+1.83 44.50+2.02 45.00+2.31	18.50±1.44 19.00±1.15 18.50±1.04	0.79±0.08 0.64±0.12 0.61±0.15 0.74±0.06	1.50±0.17 1.40±0.15 1.50±0.12 1.50±0.15 1.50±0.18	22.40±0.60 19.37±1.3 19.37±1.1 21.60±0.55 22.27±0.7	
2	Devonix 25% 1 ml/25 kg.	Before injection 1 day post inj. 2 days post inj. 7 days post inj. 14 days post inj.	51.00±2.31 43.00±1.53 47.00±2.31	19.50±1.44 20.00±1.15 19.00±1.06	0,75+0,07 0,55+0,05 0,52+0,02 0,63+0,06 0,70+0,04	1.67±0.14 1.83±0.15 1.53±0.18 1.60±0.15 1.63±0.19	23.80±0.8 22.10±1.4 22.70±0.8 20.86±1.1 21.30±1.2	
3	Fluxanide 7.5% 1 ml 25 kg.	Before injection 1 days post inj. 2 days post inj. 7 days post inj. 14 days post inj.	44.50+1.44 43.00+2.65 45.00+2.89	20.00±1.53 20.50±2.02 20.00±1.53	0.84±0.11 0.72±0.09 0.66±0.05 0.76±0.06 0.82±0.06	1.57±0.18 1.50±0.17 1.40±0.17 1.43±0.15 1.50±0.20	20.40+1.04 18.50+0.92 20.20+1.15 21.27+0.90 20.40+1.18	

<sup>(±)</sup> Standard error