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The Healing Effect of *Teucrium polium* in Acetic Acid-induced Ulcerative Colitis in the Dog as an Animal Model

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Received: 19 Sep.2011
Accepted: 25 Nov.2011

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

Inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD), which include ulcerative colitis (UC) and Crohn's disease (CD), are debilitating and chronic disorders with unpredictable courses and complicated treatment measures. Therefore, an efficient treatment protocol seems necessary as therapeutic prophylaxis for these disorders. This study aims to determine the healing effect of *Teucrium polium* (*T. polium*) in acetic acid-induced UC in an experimental dog model.

METHODS

From September to December 2010, eight male (20-25 kg) cross-bred dogs were used for induction of UC by 6% acetic acid, transrectally. After one week, three biopsies (10, 20 and 30 cm proximal to the anal verge) were taken from the colon of each animal for histological studies. In the presence of UC, 400 mg/kg/day of *T. polium* extract was administered orally and transrectally (via enema) for 30 days in six of the dogs. The remaining two dogs were used as controls and did not receive *T. polium*. Multiple biopsies were taken 7, 14, and 30 days after discontinuation of *T. polium* in the same manner as before treatment.

RESULTS

After administration of acetic acid, we noted the presence of multiple ulcers, diffuse inflammation, PMN infiltration in the lamina propria, glandular destruction and goblet cell depletion. Treatment with *T. polium* restored the colonic architecture with an increased number of healthy cells and a reduction in inflammatory cells. Damage of the surface epithelial cells and mucosal layer of the lumen were reversed, which lead to faster ulcer healing.

CONCLUSION

T. polium may be a treatment choice for UC and can broaden the current therapy options for UC.

KEYWORDS:

Ulcerative colitis; Acetic acid; *Teucrium polium*; Treatment; Dog

Please cite this paper as :

D Mehrabani, F Bahrami, SV Hosseini, MJ Ashraf, N Tanideh, A Rezaianzadeh, M Amini, A Amini. The Healing Effect of *Teucrium polium* in Acetic Acid-induced Ulcerative Colitis in the Dog as an Animal Model. *Middle East J Dig Dis* 2012;4:40-47.

INTRODUCTION

Inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD), including ulcerative colitis (UC) and Crohn's disease (CD), are debilitating and chronic disorders that have unpredictable courses and complicated treatment measures. Similar to other chronic diseases, IBD negatively affects quality of life (HRQOL).¹⁻⁴

The clinical spectrum ranges from an inactive or quiescent phase to low-grade active disease to fulminant disease.⁵ Common symptoms include diarrhea, rectal bleeding, passage of mucus, tenesmus, urgency and abdominal pain. In more severe cases, fever and weight loss may be visible. The symptom complex tends to differ according to the extent of disease.^{6,7} The etiology of UC is presently unknown, but likely multifactorial. The currently held paradigm involves a complex interaction of three elements including genetic susceptibility, host immunity and environmental factors.⁶ UC is most commonly diagnosed between the third and fourth decades of life, with no difference between males and females.⁸ Anti-inflammatory medications, corticosteroids, immunomodulators and biological agents against tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) have been recommended as treatments for UC.⁹⁻¹³

Colonocytes express class II antigens. They can serve as antigen-presenting cells,¹⁴ express cytokine receptors and leukocyte adhesion molecules, and secrete various cytokines and chemokines.¹⁵⁻¹⁸ Patients with UC have an increased turnover rate of colonic epithelium¹⁹ and other abnormalities of epithelial cells such as a decrease in metabolism of short-chain fatty acids, particularly butyrate, abnormal membrane permeability,²⁰ and altered composition of glycoprotein mucus produced by the colonic epithelium.²¹ The role of epithelial cells in the pathogenesis of IBD is supported further by animal models of colitis in which the colonic epithelium has been disrupted.²²

In patients with IBD, especially UC, the re-

peated cycle of injury and repair of intestinal mucosa has been shown to increase the risk of colon cancer.⁶

The extent and severity of UC and its anatomic location affects agents used to induce remission in UC patients, including both oral and topical regimens.²¹ Sulfasalazine and its aminosalicylate analogues, corticosteroids, immunomodulators, suppressive antimetabolites, anti-tumor necrosis factor-biologics including infliximab, and in some cases antibiotics have been reported as treatments of choice.^{12,13}

Identical to the initial treatment measures, maintenance therapy is usually individualized in coordination with the patient's medical team. Patients with mild to moderate disease may be maintained on similar medications and dosages, with the exception of high-dose sulfasalazine.²³ In some cases, oral and topical combinations provide the best results for long-term maintenance. As corticosteroids are generally ineffective for maintenance therapy, patients can be tapered and switched to 5-ASA, azathioprine, or 6-MP. A small number of patients are refractory to induction or relapse soon after the start of maintenance therapy. Total colectomy remains the last choice in these patients.²³ So, a safer therapy that is more efficient seems necessary in treatment and prophylaxis of IBD.

Herbal extracts have been used to treat IBD in many studies.²⁴⁻²⁶ Medhi et al. in an experimentally induced UC model in rats demonstrated that Manuka honey and sulfasalazine showed synergic effects and enhancement of the antioxidant defense system.²⁴ Souza et al. noticed that enemas of budesonide and probiotics enhanced the mucosal trophism in experimental colitis in rats.²⁶

Ansari et al. reported that *Teucrium polium* (*T. Polium*) honey could accelerate burn wound healing.²⁷ *T. polium* (*Lamiaceae*) is a wild-flowering plant, found abundantly in South-western Asia, Europe and North Africa. *T. polium* has about 220 genera and almost

4000 species worldwide.^{28,29} *Teucrium* species have been used as medicinal herbs for more than 2000 years. Different properties are reported for various *Teucrium* species.³⁰ *T. polium* is well-known for its diuretic, antipyretic, diaphoretic, antispasmodic, tonic, anti-inflammatory, antihypertensive, anorexic, analgesic, antibacterial³⁴ and antidiabetic properties.³⁵

The therapeutic benefits of these medicinal plants are often attributed to their antioxidant properties.³⁶⁻³⁹ It has been shown that an aqueous extract of the leaves and stems of *T. polium* could inhibit iron-induced lipid peroxidation in a rat liver homogenate at concentrations not toxic to the cultured hepatic cells.^{40,41} *T. polium* had effective protection against ethanol-induced gastric mucosal damage⁴² and was reported to reduce NADPH-initiated lipid peroxidation in rat liver microsomes.⁴³ The in vitro antioxidant activity of *T. polium* extract was shown in another study.⁴⁴ Herein, we evaluated the healing effect of *T. polium* in acetic acid-induced UC in an experimental dog model.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

From September to December 2010, eight male (20-25 kg) cross-bred dogs were obtained from the Laboratory Animal Center affiliated with Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran. The animals underwent enemas that consisted of 6% acetic acid (10 mg/kg body weight, in distilled water) administered with a no.18 feeding tube to induce UC. Bowel preparation was performed for all animals on the day of induction with senagraph syrup (30 ml; Sina Daru, Tehran, Iran) through a nasogastric tube.

One week following post-induction of UC, a rigid rectosigmoidoscope was used to evaluate the colonic mucosa. Three biopsies (10, 20 and 30 cm proximal to the anal verge) were taken from the colon of each animal and transferred into formalin for histological analyses as described by Mehrabani et al. (2009).⁴⁴ Fro-

meach colon sample, we took 5 µm tissue sections and stained them with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E). All cases were evaluated for the presence of any macroscopic and microscopic mucosal ulcers as described by Morris et al. (1994).⁴⁵

One week after transrectal acetic acid administration and histological confirmation of UC in all animals, 400 mg/kg/day of *T. polium* extract (Barieej Essence Company, Tehran, Iran) was administered transrectally (via enema) for a one month period in six of the dogs. To prepare *T. polium*, 100 g of its dehydrated form was ground into a fine texture and extracted repeatedly with 80% ethanol. The extract was completely vacuum dried and then dissolved in distilled water. The control group consisted of two dogs that did not receive any therapy but were similarly treated for biopsies.

We took multiple biopsies 7, 14, and 30 days after discontinuation of *T. polium* in the same manner as before treatment. Histologically, samples were examined for the presence or absence of ulcers, mucosal cell depletion, inflammatory cysts, congestion, mucosal atrophy, submucosal edema, inflammatory cells, and vascular dilatation. For histological scoring, we choose 20 random fields per section from each specimen. We scored samples from all dogs according to the criteria described by Dundar et al. (2008)⁴⁶ for colitis severity. To eliminate observer bias, the pathologists were blinded to the treatment.

The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences (registration number: 90-5077). All experiments were carried out under aseptic conditions in the Laboratory Animal Center at Shiraz University of Medical Sciences. The protocols for anesthesia, surgical procedures and postoperative care were identical for all animals. Dogs were initially evaluated for any illnesses by physical examination and laboratory screening. Before ulcer induction, all ani-

mals were deprived of food for 24 h but had free access to water to prevent excessive dehydration during starvation. To check for the presence of ulcers in the colon, 0.1 mg/kg of acepromazine was administered.

SPSS software (version 15.0, Chicago, IL, USA) was used for statistical analyses. Histological ulcer index in the stomach was evaluated by the independent sample test. Differences were considered significant at $p < 0.05$.

RESULTS

After seven days, we observed inflammatory cells [polymorphonuclear (PMN) leukocytes and lymphocytes] in the mucosa and around the crypts. Multiple ulcerations were visible that denoted the formation of a crypt abscess. In the submucosa, multifocal loci of ulceration and inflammation were present, which were diffusely edematous.

Table 1 shows the healing effects of *T. polium* in the dogs. On day 7 the scoring was 3-8 ($p > 0.05$), on day 14 it was 2-5 ($p = 0.04$), and on day 30 it was 0-1 ($p = 0.005$). Mucosal healing on days 14 ($p = 0.04$) and 30 ($p = 0.005$) were statistically significant compared to the control group.

Biopsies taken before (Figure 1) and after administration of acetic acid showed typical changes related to UC, e.g., multiple ulcers and diffuse inflammation (Figure 2). Figure 3 shows the presence of severe inflammation, PMN infiltration in the lamina propria, glandular destruction and goblet cell depletion that denoted UC after seven days (400x, H&E). As Figures 4 and 5 demonstrate, after treatment with *T. polium* an improvement in colonic ulcers as evidenced by increased numbers of healthy epithelial cells was noted. *T. polium* minimized the inflammatory burden and helped in reversing the damage to the surface of the epithelial cells and mucosal layer that was caused by acetic acid administration.

Table 1: Treatment of UC by *T. polium* in dogs.

Variables	Without treatment	<i>T. polium</i> After 7 days ($p > 0.05$)					<i>T. polium</i> After 14 days ($p = 0.04$)					<i>T. polium</i> After 30 days ($p = 0.004$)									
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Ulceration	1 1 1 0 0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mucosal cell depletion	1 1 1 2 2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crypt abscess	1 1 1 1 1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Inflammatory cyst	0 1 0 0 0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mucosal atrophy	1 1 1 1 1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Submucosal edema	1 1 1 1 1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Inflammatory cells	2 2 3 2 2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Vascular dilatation	2 2 2 2 2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9 10 10 9 9	3	5	8	7	8	2	5	3	2	5	0	0	0	1	1					

T. polium consumption resulted into a faster healing of the ulcers. In the two dogs from the control group, severe loss of body weight was noticed along with crypt damage, loss of epithelium, infiltration of inflammatory cells and depletion of goblet cells, these changes were severe, with no mucosal healing.

DISCUSSION

The mainstay of medical therapy for UC focuses on medications that change the host response to decrease mucosal inflammation. Treatment regimens targeting other aspects of the systemic inflammatory process or manipulating the enteric flora have also been developed.⁶ To determine the etiology of IBD, experimental colitis has been induced using animal models. Anti-inflammatory treatments were investigated for IBD in animal models.⁴⁷ Some authors have shown that dogs can be used as an experimental model for UC.^{48,49}

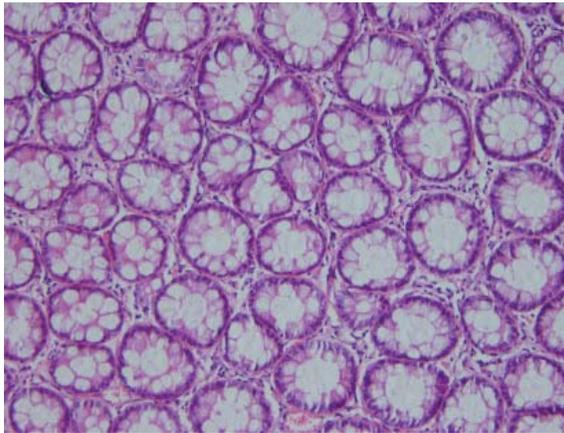


Fig1: Normal colonic mucosa (H&E, 250x).

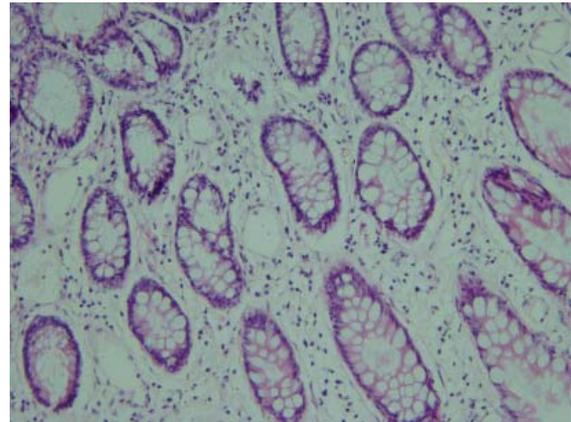


Fig4: Mild chronic inflammation in the lamina propria with mild atrophy after *T. polium* administration (H&E, 250x).

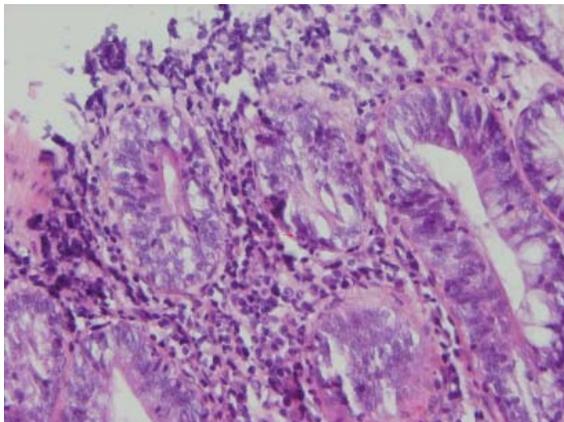


Fig2: PMN permeation into the colonic gland (H&E, 400x).

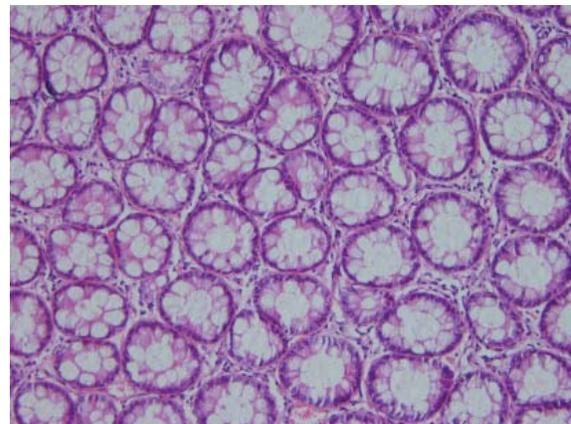


Fig5: Complete healing 30 days after treatment (H&E, 400x).

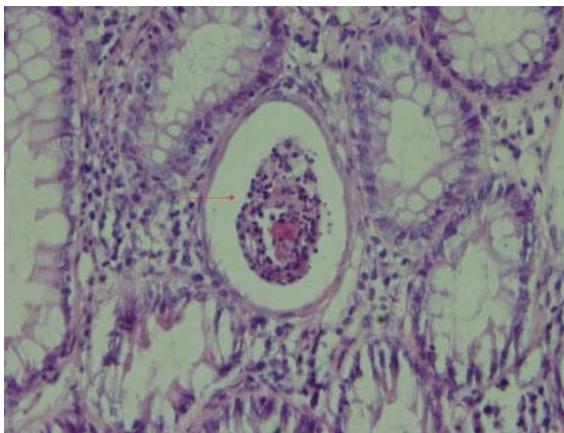


Fig3: Inflammation in the lamina propria and crypt abscess (H&E, 400x).

Various chemicals, including dextran sodium sulfate, 2,4,6-trinitrobenzene sulfonic acid, oxazolone, indomethacin, and acetic acid, have been used to induce experimental colitis.⁴⁷

T. polium has strong in vitro antioxidant properties, therefore this study investigated the healing effects of *T. polium* in the repair of acetic acid-induced UC in an experimental dog model. In this study we used 6% acetic acid, a readily available, inexpensive chemical agent, as an enema to induce UC in dogs. This resulted in the rapid development of signs of UC that included severe ulceration and inflammation of the colon, weight loss, diarrhea

and hematochezia. Rigid rectosigmoidoscopy revealed frank ulceration and hemorrhage. Histologically, the typical early lesions consisted of an infiltration of inflammatory cells, primarily polymorphonuclear leukocytes, into the crypts at the base of the mucosa, forming crypt abscesses.

In this study, after the administration of 400 mg/kg/day *T. polium* for one month (transrectally) in dogs with induced UC, a significant improvement was visible both clinically and histologically. *T. polium* has long been recognized in folk medicine as a treatment for many pathophysiological conditions such as gastrointestinal disorders, inflammations, diabetes and rheumatism.⁴⁴ Most of these effects were related to the antioxidant and free radical scavenging properties of *T. polium*.⁵⁰

Kadifkova-Panovska et al. reported that an aqueous extract of *T. polium* was not toxic to cultured hepatic cells since mitochondrial respiration was fully preserved and the cell membrane integrity remained intact. In their study, cells were exposed for 24 h to the plant powder at concentrations of up to 1 mg/ml.⁴⁰

Mehrabani et al. (unpublished data) investigated the effects of *Calendula officinalis* as treatment for acetic acid-induced UC in dogs, as an animal model. They noted significant mucosal healing after administration of *Calendula officinalis* after 30 and 45 days.⁴⁹

The effects of corticosteroids as treatment for acetic acid-induced UC in dogs have been investigated.^{48,49} Two methods of steroid therapy were compared for UC via appendicostomy (antegrade) and enema (retrograde). Better results were visible in the antegrade method in comparison to the retrograde route. The difference may be due to peristaltic movement of the colon pushing materials from the proximal to the distal part of the colon.⁴⁸ Our results are in agreement with those reports that have investigated the healing effects of herbal extracts such

as *T. polium* in peptic ulcers and UC.^{44,48,49}

However, many factors may be considered in determining the optimal therapy for UC patients. The current therapeutic measures can be classified upon disease activity into those that treat active disease (induction therapy) and those that prevent recurrence of disease once remission is achieved (maintenance therapy).⁶ The concept of induction and maintenance of remission is a basis of evaluating the efficacy of a specific therapy. The extent of disease in any given patient has an important role in determining the route of medication administration. Enema preparations may be used alone or in combination with systemic therapy in patients with left-sided disease. Other important factors are previous responses to or side effects from a specific medication and patient compliance. These factors can favor or preclude the use of a specific agent.⁶

The strength of our study was that we used the dog as an animal model for UC, which has been shown to be the most identical model for the human digestive system. The limitations of our study were vaccination of the animals for rabies and therapy for helminthic parasites, both of which were time consuming. Dogs are more expensive to maintain and keep when compared with mice and rats.

Our findings suggest that *T. polium* could accelerate UC remission in dogs. We did not attempt to identify the chemical constituents that could account for the anti-inflammatory action of the extract. Therefore, *T. polium* may be considered as a treatment choice for UC and can broaden the current therapy options of the disease.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

The authors would like to thank the Office of Vice Chancellor for Research at Shiraz University of Medical Sciences for financial support, ST Heydari for statistical consult and the personnel of the Laboratory Animal Center at

Shiraz University of Medical Sciences for their laboratory assistance.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest related to this work.

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