



EFFECT OF GARLIC (*ALLIUM SATIVUM*) EXTRACT IN THE PATTERN OF DIFFERENTIAL COUNT OF WBC IN FEMALE ALBINO RATS

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ABSTRACT

The prophylactic efficacy of garlic (*Allium sativum* Linn) (Alliaceae) extract was studied on changes in WBC differential count pattern in female albino rats. The rats were divided into four groups A, B, C and D, keeping group A as a healthy control. The garlic extract was tried in three different doses, 1ml, 2ml and 4ml/ kg body weight as low, medium and high dose respectively and given orally for the period of 7, 14, 21 or 28 days daily to the rats of group B, C and D as stated above. The results clearly indicate that a significant increase ($P < 0.01$) in lymphocyte and eosinophil percent and a significant decrease ($P < 0.01$) in neutrophil and monocyte percent at low and medium dose but at higher dose their percentage increases within the normal values. This investigation indicates not only the benefits and drawback of raw garlic but also its uses in regulation of certain parameters for well-being of individuals.

Keywords: Garlic Extract, Differential Count, Pharmacology, Albino Rats.

INTRODUCTION

Medicinal use of garlic (*Allium sativum*) has existed for centuries, but its therapeutic and pharmacologic properties still needs more investigation. Epidemiologic studies in the past 10 years have revealed an inverse relationship between garlic consumption and the incidence of certain forms of diseases, including stomach, colon and laryngeal cancers¹. The importance of garlic was recognized many centuries ago, in early Egyptian, Chinese and Indian civilizations as a herbal or traditional medicine. Today, in many parts of the world garlic is being used both as prophylaxis and for the cure of variety of diseases including acute and chronic infections, gastritis, dysentery, typhoid fever, cholera, tuberculosis, pneumonia, diabetes mellitus, heart disease and hypertension². Garlic is the most commonly used herbal remedies and is considered to have hypo-cholesterolemic as well as other cardioprotective properties³. Allicin, diallyl disulfide-oxide, an active ingredient released from garlic (alliin) is a systemic vasodilator⁴. Ether extracts of garlic and partially purified distilled extracts of garlic have been reported to inhibit human platelet aggregation *in vitro*⁵. Treatment with garlic extracts was found to improve the activation of natural killer cells, the function of T-lymphocytes⁶. Effect of garlic *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies showed that aged garlic extracts stimulate immune functions. Medicinal use of *Allium sativum* (garlic) has existed for centuries, but its therapeutic and pharmacologic properties still needs more investigation.

In the traditional system of medicine and extract of garlic & herbal formulation are used as drug of choice rather than single drug. Information on traditional uses of raw garlic extract and their effects on differential count of WBC created attention to find out whether the raw *Allium sativum* extract can be used to alleviate some of the risk factors associated with these parameters in mammals.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Extract

Six months old (after harvest) garlic bulbs were collected from the local market. Garlic bulbs were separated, peeled and washed with distilled water. After drying in shed, about 500 gm of clean garlic bulbs were crushed with the help of electronic grinder. The extract was strained through muslin cloth after squeezing the crushed materials⁷.

Experimental Animal

Healthy adult female albino rats weighing approximately 150 – 200 gm were selected for the experiment. All animals were acclimatized for a week in the laboratory before use⁸. The animals were housed five per cage under controlled conditions of a 12 h light/dark cycle, 50% of humidity and $26^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$, and minimum noise levels⁹. Animals had free access to tap water *ad libitum* and normal diet.

Experimental Design

The animals were divided into four groups. Group A animals, which served as healthy control, were given normal feed and tap water *ad libitum* throughout the experiment. Group B, C and D animals were fed with 1ml, 2ml and 4ml/ kg body weight garlic extract daily for 7, 14, 21 or 28 days daily. In all the groups the extract was force fed with by using ball – tipped needle every day between 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 pm^{10, 11}.

Differential Count Studies

The rats were anaesthetized with ether on day 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th day, after which heart puncture was carried out to collect the blood directly in BD Vacutainer® K2 EDTA bottles (made in USA). This collected blood was used to determine lymphocyte%, eosinophil%,



neutrophil% and monocyte%. These parameters were analyzed by fully automated Haematological Analyzer, Sysmex (Model No: KX-21) {Sr. No. B-1163} made in Japan.

Statistical analysis

All the experiment was adequately replicated and subjected to statistical analysis by two way analysis of variance (ANOVA), followed by student's t-test, wherever required¹².

RESULTS

Effect on Lymphocyte %

Data obtained in the present investigation revealed a significant increase or decrease in the mean values of lymphocyte% in female albino rats are demonstrated in (Table 1, Fig: 1). In group B and C, the lymphocyte% was significantly increased (P<0.01) to the extent of 14.95% and 17.99% respectively whereas in group D a significant decreased (P<0.01) of 12.15% was recorded.

Effect on Neutrophil %

The neutrophil% in present investigation showed a significant variation in results (Table 1, Fig: 1). In group B

and C individuals, the neutrophil% was significantly decreased (P<0.01) to the extent of 15.63% and 19.96% respectively whereas in group D individuals a significant increase (P<0.01) of 11.86% in neutrophil% was observed.

Effect on Eosinophil %

It is evident from the results that administration of garlic extract increases or decreases eosinophil% significantly (Table 1, Fig: 1). In group B and C individuals, the eosinophil% was significantly increased (P<0.05) to the extent of 20.63% and 15.87% respectively whereas in group D individuals a not significant decrease of 11.11% in eosinophil% was observed.

Effect on Monocyte %

The present investigation shows a significant increase or decrease in the mean values of monocyte% in female albino rats (Table 1, Fig: 1). In group B and C, the monocyte% was significantly decreased (P<0.01) to the extent of 22.13% and 18.03% respectively whereas in group D a significant increase (P<0.05) of 14.75% in monocyte% was recorded.

Table 1: Percent change in level of Lymphocyte%, Neutrophil%, Eosinophil% and in Monocyte% after following the programmed feeding of *Allium sativum* (garlic) extract daily for 7, 14, 21 or 28 days respectively in female albino rats.

REGIMENS	TREATMENTS	NUMBER OF DAYS			
		07 days	14 days	21 days	28 days
LYMPHOCYTE %	CONTROL (0)	42.7 ± 0.138 (100%)	42.6 ± 0.105 (100%)	42.5 ± 0.158 (100%)	42.8 ± 0.270 (100%)
	1ml/kg (bd.wt) (%Change)	44.4 ± 0.130** (3.98%) ↑	45.3 ± 0.141** (6.34%) ↑	47.8 ± 0.114** (12.47%) ↑	49.2 ± 0.152** (14.95%) ↑
	2ml/kg (bd.wt) (%Change)	45.1 ± 0.130** (5.62%) ↑	46.7 ± 0.122** (9.62%) ↑	48.3 ± 0.130** (13.65%) ↑	50.5 ± 0.141** (17.99%) ↑
	4ml/kg (bd.wt) (%Change)	40.9 ± 0.122** (4.22%) ↓	39.8 ± 0.100** (6.57%) ↓	38.5 ± 0.141** (9.41%) ↓	37.6 ± 0.122** (12.15%) ↓
NEUTROPHIL %	CONTROL (0)	53.3 ± 0.138 (100%)	53.2 ± 0.235 (100%)	53.5 ± 0.176 (100%)	53.1 ± 0.105 (100%)
	1ml/kg (bd.wt) (%Change)	51.6 ± 0.130** (3.19%) ↓	49.7 ± 0.141** (6.58%) ↓	47.2 ± 0.114** (11.78%) ↓	44.8 ± 0.152** (15.63%) ↓
	2ml/kg (bd.wt) (%Change)	48.9 ± 0.130** (8.26%) ↓	46.3 ± 0.122** (12.97%) ↓	43.7 ± 0.130** (18.32%) ↓	42.5 ± 0.141** (19.96%) ↓
	4ml/kg (bd.wt) (%Change)	55.1 ± 0.122** (3.38%) ↑	57.2 ± 0.100** (7.52%) ↑	58.5 ± 0.141** (9.35%) ↑	59.4 ± 0.152** (11.86%) ↑
EOSINOPHIL %	CONTROL (0)	1.28 ± 0.058 (100%)	1.30 ± 0.045 (100%)	1.24 ± 0.051 (100%)	1.26 ± 0.051 (100%)
	1ml/kg (bd.wt) (%Change)	1.32 ± 0.037 ^{NS} (3.13%) ↑	1.38 ± 0.058 ^{NS} (6.15%) ↑	1.44 ± 0.051* (16.13%) ↑	1.52 ± 0.037* (20.63%) ↑
	2ml/kg (bd.wt) (%Change)	1.30 ± 0.055 ^{NS} (1.56%) ↑	1.34 ± 0.051 ^{NS} (3.08%) ↑	1.40 ± 0.045 ^{NS} (12.90%) ↑	1.46 ± 0.051* (15.87%) ↑
	4ml/kg (bd.wt) (%Change)	1.20 ± 0.045 ^{NS} (6.25%) ↓	1.18 ± 0.058 ^{NS} (9.23%) ↓	1.14 ± 0.051 ^{NS} (8.06%) ↓	1.12 ± 0.058 ^{NS} (11.11%) ↓
MONOCYTE %	CONTROL (0)	2.56 ± 0.051 (100%)	2.50 ± 0.045 (100%)	2.62 ± 0.066 (100%)	2.44 ± 0.051 (100%)
	1ml/kg (bd.wt) (%Change)	2.32 ± 0.058* (10.16%) ↓	2.24 ± 0.051* (12.00%) ↓	2.18 ± 0.066* (19.85%) ↓	1.96 ± 0.068** (22.13%) ↓
	2ml/kg (bd.wt) (%Change)	2.44 ± 0.051 ^{NS} (6.25%) ↓	2.34 ± 0.068 ^{NS} (8.00%) ↓	2.26 ± 0.068* (16.03%) ↓	2.04 ± 0.051** (18.03%) ↓
	4ml/kg (bd.wt) (%Change)	2.60 ± 0.045 ^{NS} (1.56%) ↑	2.70 ± 0.055* (6.87%) ↑	2.80 ± 0.032* (8.00%) ↑	2.82 ± 0.045** (14.75%) ↑

- Values are expressed as Mean ± SE of five replicates, Values in parenthesis are percent change with control taken as 100 percent.
- Data were analyzed through Two Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) followed by Student's t-test.
- 'NS' not significant, '*' significant (P<0.05) and '**' significant (P<0.01), when treated groups were compared with controls.
- ↓ Decrease in % change and ↑ Increase in % change.



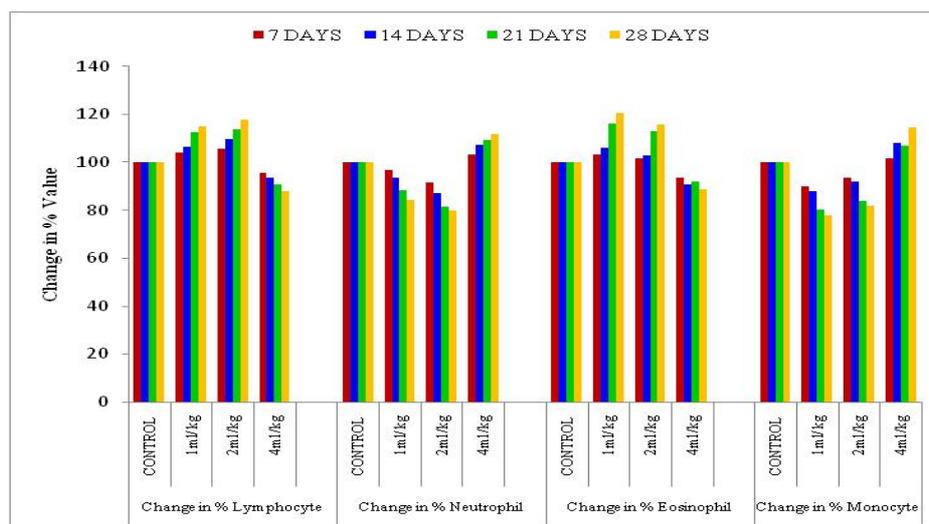


Figure 1: Change in percent level of Lymphocyte%, Neutrophil%, Eosinophil% and Monocyte% in female albino rats after fed with different volumes of raw garlic extract for 7, 14, 21 or 28 days daily.

DISCUSSION

White blood cells are responsible for both nonspecific and specific defence of a host. Non-specific defence of the organism plays an important role as the first line protection against pathogens which are not familiar to the organism and possesses two kinds of defence mechanisms: cellular and humoral. Polynuclear blood cells (granulocytes) and some mononuclear blood cells (monocytes and macrophages) take part in the process of phagocytosis (cellular mechanisms of nonspecific defence). Other mononuclear blood cells, lymphocytes, play an important role in both cellular (T lymphocytes) and humoral (B lymphocytes) mechanisms of specific defence of a animal¹³. Mechanisms responsible for an increase in blood leukocyte pattern after administration of garlic extract are not known. The increased number of WBCs may result from the ability of some garlic extracts to inhibit neutrophil migration^{14, 15}. There are no records about an influence of garlic on migration of other leukocytes. Results show that administration of garlic causes the activation of both non-specific (granulocytes, monocytes, lysozyme) and specific (lymphocytes, IgG) defence mechanisms¹⁶. Garlic given for a longer period was observed to cause a significant increase in total white blood cell (TWBC). These data, therefore, get support from the earlier findings of that garlic extracts stimulate immune functions¹⁷. This observation may partly explain the role of garlic in activating the natural killer cells, the function of T-lymphocytes and the level of interleukin – 2⁶.

In conclusion, our results show that administration of garlic extract causes the activation of both non-specific (granulocytes, monocytes, lysozyme, Cp) and specific (lymphocytes, IgG) defence mechanisms and influences favourably growth rate and systemic development of the investigated animal. Our present studies also confirmed that garlic preparations can be used as very attractive alternative for antibiotic growth promoters in nutrition,

especially what concerns their impact on animal performance.

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