Pathological findings in viscera of albino rat’s fetuses

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to evaluate the effects of therapeutic doses and ¼ LD50 of lamotrigine on the visceral structure of albino rat fetuses. This study was conducted over a period of 6 months extending from October 1, 2011 to February 1, 2012.

Sixty adult non-pregnant female albino rats and 30 male rats of the same strain, weighed 150-200 grams, were purchased from the Animal House of The Faculty of Medicine, Assiut University.

Sixty pregnant rats were used in this study and were classified into three groups: a) Control Group (I): consisted of 20 pregnant females with normal saline administration. b) Study Group II: consisted of 20 pregnant females with therapeutic dose of lamotrigine oral administration of 5.4mg /d of lamotrigine, and (c) Study Group II: consisted of 20 pregnant females with ¼ LD50 oral administrations of 32mg /d.

One hundred sixty eight fetuses (94 fetuses of GIIa and 74 fetuses of GIIb) and 134 fetuses from control group, were fixed in bouin’s solution (aqueous saturated solution of picric acid 70%, formalin 25%, glacial acetic acid 5%) for visceral examination. The study revealed that no internal visceral abnormalities were detected in fetuses of control and therapeutic treated groups. Fetuses of the ¼ LD50 treated group showed internal abnormalities in the heads cross sections only, while other levels sections showed no differences from control. Lamotrigine should not be regarded totally safe drug during pregnancy until its safety is established in a large scale randomized study with long term follow-up.

Key words: Lamotrigine, viscera, pathological findings, albino rats.

Introduction

The use of antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) in women with epilepsy (WWE) of child-bearing potential is a delicate balance between seizure control and adverse effects of AEDs, which are both potentially harmful to the developing fetus(17,18).

The incidence of adverse effects is an important issue when prescribing antiepileptic drugs (AEDs), as some of the most effective medications for seizures are associated with a considerable degree of toxicity. Studies indicate that drug tolerance by individuals is a significant limiting factor in the treatment of seizure and drug retention rates are often determined by side-effect profiles (3,4). Older AEDs may still be prescribed, owing to advantages that include lower cost, wide availability and long-term usage with known effects; but often exhibit greater toxicity than newer drugs. Newly developed agents tend to differ in terms of mechanisms of action and pharmacokinetic properties, and are often better tolerated than older drugs(7).

Lamotrigine (LTG) is a newer anti-epileptic drug (AED), well-tolerated by children and adults with a wide-spectrum efficacy, in either monotherapy or polytherapy. It is approved for maintenance treatment of bipolar disorder without an indication for acute mania(15,20). Moreover, it is also used in treatment-resistant unipolar depression as an augmentation drug and in post-traumatic stress disorder (Newer anticonvulsants)(15). Effect of lamotrigine has been attributed to the inhibition of voltage-dependent sodium channels and a consequent inhibition of transmitter glutamate release (1). However, the mode of action of lamotrigine has been studied only in short-term animal experiments or in vitro(9). Additionally, lamotrigine treatment reduced glucose metabolism in multiple regions of the cerebral cortex, basal ganglia, and thalamus in the patients with idiopathic generalized epilepsy(10); which may produce pathological changes in the neocortex.
and hippocampus(11). There are no published studies of pathological findings in fetuses of mother treated by lamotrigine.

**Aim of the work**

The aim of this study is to evaluate the effects of the therapeutic doses and ¼ LD₅₀ of lamotrigine on the visceral structure of albino rat fetuses.

**Materials and Methods**

This study is a randomized single blind control trail in which the visceral structure of albino rat fetuses of lamotrigine (AEDs) mothers was studied. Lamotrigine was used in two doses (Therapeutic and ¼ LD₅₀). This study was conducted over a period of 6 months extending from October 1, 2011 to February 1, 2012.

Sixty female albino rats were used in this study, in association with thirty males of the same strain, which were used for matting.

A) Animals:

Sixty adult non pregnant female albino rats and 30 male rats of the same strain weighted (150-200 grams) purchased from animal house of faculty of medicine, Assiut University, the female rats were separated and housed for one week to be sure that they were non pregnant.

All over the period of experiment, the animals were housed in capacious cages with natural ventilation at room temperature (37°C). They received tap water and food (rodent pellets) ad libitum.

Two adult female albino rats were mated with one male rat of the same strain in the evening, a successful mating was known by vaginal redness and slight swelling on the following morning and regarded as Day 0 of gestation (GD₀) (16). The males were returned to their separate cages. Animals were classified randomly into three groups; each group contained 20 pregnant female rats.

A-Control groups: Group I: control group (n=20), received normal saline.

B-Treated groups:

Group IIa: received therapeutic dose of LTG (n=20).

Group IIb: received ¼ LD₅₀ of LTG (n=20).

Animals in IIa group were given the therapeutic dose = 5.4 mg/day of lamotrigine (2), dissolved in 0.5 ml normal saline (0.25 ml twice/day), while animals in IIb group were given ¼ LD₅₀ = 32 mg/kg (active) of lamotrigine dissolved in 3.2 ml normal saline (1.6 ml twice/day) (2).

One hundred sixty eight fetuses (94 fetuses for GIla and 74 fetuses for GIlb) and 134 fetuses from control group were fixed in bouin’s solution (aqueous saturated solution of picric acid 70% , formalin 25% , glacial acetic acid 5%) for visceral examination(6). The internal organs of fetuses were studied by using the Wilson's razor blade technique. In order to do this, the whole fetuses were sectioned (3-5mm) in crano-caudal direction (cross sections) as in Figure (D) and the slices sequentially examined under the binocular dissecting microscope for the presence of any gross abnormalities in the internal organs(19).

Figure (D): A diagram showing the sites of the Wilson’s section taken in 20-day old rat offspring. (Wilson, 1964).

a- Section through the eyeball.
b- Section through the ear and mouth.
c- Section cranial to the forelimbs.
d- Section caudal to the forelimbs.
e- Section in the abdomen cranial to the umblicus.
f- Section in the abdomen caudal to the umblicus.

![FIGURE D](image_url)
Results

No internal visceral abnormalities were detected in fetuses of control and therapeutic doses of lamotrigine treated groups. Fetuses of the ¼ LD$_{50}$ treated groups showed internal abnormalities in the heads cross sections only, while the other levels sections showed no differences from control. (Figure 1 & 2).

Fetuses’ number of ¼ LD$_{50}$ lamotrigine treated group was 74. They showed internal abnormalities in fetuses: (Table 1)

The brain showed areas of softening, indicating degeneration of the brain as in Figure (3).

Table 1: Distribution of pathological abnormalities among study groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pathological abnormalities (brain abnormalities)</th>
<th>Control Group (I) NO= 134 fetuses</th>
<th>Therapeutic study group (GIIa) NO= 94</th>
<th>¼ LD$_{50}$ of lamotrigine study group (GIIB) NO=74</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>Present</td>
<td>Absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dilation of lateral ventricle</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrinkage of brain</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degeneration changes (softening area)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delayed development of eye</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoothness of upper palate</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absence of eyes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others internal abnormalities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Present in all fetuses but the areas involve are variable.
- P value = <0.0000 highly statistically significant.
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Figure (1): Transverse section in the head of control group fetus, showing normal brain development and both eyes

Figure (2): Transverse section in the head of control group fetus, showing complete development of palatal arch with its rugae

Figure (3): Transverse section in the head of ¼ LD50 lamotrigine group fetus, showing degeneration of brain.
Discussion
In our experimental study, all cross sections levels were normal in the therapeutic dose of lamotrigine study group, compared with control group, while findings were recorded only in offspring’s brain of ¼ LD$_{50}$ lamotrigine treated rat; areas of softening and degeneration. These results in agreement with Marchi et al. (2001) who treated pregnant rats with four times the recommended human dose of LTG during the period of organogenesis and reported altered brain structure which included an increased volume and diameter of the cerebral structure, an increased density of the subcortical layer and ventricle dilatation. Manent et al. (2008) reported the presence of brain anomalies, which agreed with the current results, although these types of anomalies were different from that recorded in this study. Padmanabhan et al (2003) reported that administering lamotrigine as single dose of 50-200 mg/kg body weight can induce intrauterine growth retardation in mice, whereas multiple doses of 25, 50, 75 mg/kg body weight caused a dose dependent increase in embryonic resorption and craniofacial malformations. Mohanty et al (2011) and Elgndy et al (2016) showed an increase in the ventricular size in lamotrigine exposed rat fetus.

Conclusion
This animal study does not show significant gross morphometric effect of lamotrigine, some histological changes were observed in high dose administration. Therefore, LTG should not be regarded totally safe drug during pregnancy until its safety is established in a large scale randomized study with long term follow-up.

References
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 turtles of albino rats were subjected to amitryptiline group. The study was carried out over a period of 6 months from October 2011 to February 2012. It was done on 90 albino rats, not pregnant and 30 males of the same strain for the purpose of mating (average weight 150-200 g). The pregnant rats were divided into three groups: the control group was given a salt solution, the study group was given the daily dose of amitryptiline (5.4 mg/day), and the second group was given the other dose of the drug (32 mg/day). Out of 90 rats from the second group, 74 from the second group and 134 from the control group were examined. The histological examination of the sections under microscope showed that the samples of the control group and the second group of the daily dose of the drug did not show any pathological changes in the internal organs of the albino rats, while some changes appeared in all rats from the second group and were concentrated in the head. However, we cannot be sure that the amitryptiline in its therapeutic dose can be tested on a large random group and followed up for a long time.

Keywords: amitryptiline, viscera, pathological results, albino rats.