

*Original Research Article*

**Effect of *Allium sativum* (Garlic) Extract on Hematological Parameters in Diabetes-Induced Male Wistar Albino Rats.**

**ABSTRACT**

*Allium sativum* popularly known and called garlic is known for its many medicinal properties, and it is used in most African home as spices and flavoring agent. This study was designed to investigate effect of *Allium sativum* (garlic) extract on hematological parameters in diabetes-induced male wistar Albino rats. Sixty (60) healthy male wistar albino rats weighing 90g-120g were used. Diabetes was induced in the rats by a single intraperitoneal dose of 130 mg/kg of Alloxan monohydrate. The rats were grouped into six groups: Group A (un-induced, normal control), Group B (Untreated Diabetes-induced), Group C (Diabetes-induced treated with 5mg/kg glibenclamide) and Group D, E, F which are Diabetes-induced, treated with 200mg, 400mg and 600mg of ethanol extract of *Allium sativum* respectively. After the treatment period, blood samples were collected through cardiac puncture from each of the rats for hematological parameters. Hematological parameters were analyzed using mindray hematology auto analyzer. Results showed that there is significant increase in the red blood cells as well as the white blood cells and its differentials in the extract treated groups when compared with the untreated group; thereby improving oxygen supply to tissue and help to boost the cells immune system.

**Keywords:** *Allium sativum*; diabetes; hematology; health.

**INTRODUCTION**

Garlic (*Allium sativum*) is a species of flowering plant belonging to the genus *Allium* [1]. This edible plant is extensively used for seasoning and flavouring, and its medicinal properties have been documented in several human and animal studies [2, 3, and 4]. Garlic has been shown to contain several bioactive compounds such as allicin, vinyl dithiols, diallyl sulfide among others, and these exert its biological properties. These bioactive compounds have been shown to reduce reactive oxygen species and therefore, may play a crucial role in immune enhancement and

fighting chronic diseases especially diabetes[5]. Although several therapeutic effects of garlic including anti-infective [6], antioxidant [7], antimicrobial [8], anti-ulcer [9], hepato-protective [4] activities have been reported in previous studies, its effect on hematological parameters have not been well explored.

Hematology is a branch of medicine that deals with the study of blood, blood-forming organs, and blood-related disorders and diseases. Hence, hematological tests are used to detect and diagnose diseases such as hemophilia, anemia, leukemia, sickle-cell anemia, lymphomas and several infections[10]. Hematological parameters including the white blood cell and its differentials such as lymphocytes and neutrophils are important in fighting against foreign substances in a biological system while the red blood cell have been saddled with the responsibilities of delivering oxygen to the body tissues via blood flow through the circulatory system[11]. Impairment in the functionality of these parameters could therefore exert a detrimental effect on the general wellbeing of a biological system. Hence, there is need for study to focus on the effect of substances on hematological parameters in a biological system. To this end, this study was designed.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

### **Sample Collection and Preparation**

The *Allium sativum* (garlic) used for the study was purchased from Eke market in Awka, Anambra State, Nigeria. Identification and authentication of the plant was done by a taxonomist at the Department of Botany, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, with herbarium number NAUTH-17F and a sample was deposited at the herbarium of the Department for future reference. The garlic was peeled, chopped and dried under room temperature, milled into powder and was stored in an air-tight container, until when needed for extraction.

### **Preparation of Sample Extract**

The pulverized sample (Exactly 500g) was soaked in 2 litres of 70% ethanol (by maceration) for 48 hours with constant stirring at an interval of two (2) hours. At the lapse of the 48 hrs, the solution was filtered using muslin cloth and then with whatmann No 1 filter paper and the filtrate gotten was concentrated using water bath at 50°C to obtain the crude extract which was thereafter stored in an airtight container and kept in a refrigerator until it was needed.

### **Procurement of Experimental Animals**

Sixty (60) mature male wistar albino rats weighing between (90-120g) were obtained from Chris Farm Ltd Mgbakwu, Awka, Anambra State. They were sorted, housed in standard cages with housing conditions of 12:12 light: dark cycles. They were fed with standard grower's mash pellets and water *ad libitum*. All the experimental procedures and protocols used for this study were in accordance with the guidelines and principles of Animal Research Ethics Committee of Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka.

### **Induction of Diabetes to the Experimental Animals**

Diabetes was induced in the experimental animals by a single intra-peritoneal injection of 130mg/kg Alloxan monohydrate using distilled water as the vehicle. OneTorch glucometer was used to measure the fasting blood glucose of the animals after induction and animals with fasting blood glucose of 200mg/dl and above were considered to be diabetic and were subsequently used for the study.

### **Dose Preparation and Treatment**

The hydro-ethanolic extract of *Allium sativum* was prepared with distilled water in three divided dose (200, 400 and 600) mg/kg, glibenclamide (5mg/kg) was used as a reference drug and distilled water was administered to the untreated group. The animals were grouped into six different groups of ten (10) rats per group per cage and administered the extract and drug for twenty eight (28) consecutive days with water per os and feed *ad libitum* as shown in table 1.

**Table 1: Grouping and Dose Administration of Experimental Animals**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Treatment</b>
A (Normal)	Un-induced plus distilled water
B (Diabetic untreated)	induced plus distilled water
C (Standard control)	induced plus standard drug (5mg/kg glibenclamide)
D (Treatment)	induced plus 200 mg/kg <i>Allium sativum</i> extract
E (Treatment)	induced plus 400 mg/kg <i>Allium sativum</i> extract

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F (Treatment)

induced plus 600 mg/kg *Allium sativum* extract

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### **Collection of Blood Sample for Bioassay**

At the end of 28 days, the rats were fasted overnight and then anaesthetized with chloroform vapor, and sacrificed. A 5 ml sterile syringe with needle was used for collection of blood via cardiac puncture from each of the rats into well-labelled EDTA for haematological assays.

### **Assay of Haematological Parameters**

Collected blood sample were analyzed at WeCare diagnostic center, Zik Avenue, Awka, Anambra State using mindray hematology auto analyzer (BC 5300).

### **DATA ANALYSIS**

The results obtained in this research were expressed as Mean  $\pm$  S.D. One way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was carried out on the results and significance was accepted at  $p < 0.05$ .



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## DISCUSSION

Medicinal plants, over the times have shown to play a key role in the discovery and development of an array of synthetic drugs. This has been partly attributed to their many bioactive compounds embedded in them [12]. Essentially, overweight and obesity have severally been attributed to be major risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including diabetes across the world [13]. Hence, controlling excess weight will be a strategy to combat this menace. As shown in figure 1, administration of the plant extract significantly increases the percentage body weight of the experimental animals when compared with the untreated control. This is not in consonance with the findings of Ezeigwee *al.*[13] who reported a decrease in body weight of alloxan-induced diabetic rats treated with *Citrus aurantium* juice. The increase in body weight of these animals could plausibly be attributed to satiation/satiety mechanism[14]. The plant extract could have possibly inhibit the gut hormones (cholecystokinin and glucagon-like peptide) which play crucial role in food intake control. Since the release of cholecystokinin and glucagon-like peptide hormones lead to a delay in gastric emptying and a decrease in food consumption, the plant extract could have therefore inhibit the release of these hormones and subsequently enhances food intake, thereby leading to increased body weight.

Table 1 presents the effect of *Allium sativum* (Garlic) extract on hematological parameters of experimental animals. Results show a significant increase in the haemoglobin, packed cell volume (PCV) and red blood cell (RBC) levels of the extract treated groups compared with the untreated control in a dose-dependent manner. This is consistent with the findings of Oladejo and Osukoya[11], Ezeigwee *al*[13] and Oladejo *et al*[10] in their separate studies. Haemoglobin (Hb) is the protein contained in red blood cells that is responsible for delivery of oxygen to the tissues. Hence, a sufficient haemoglobin level is essential for tissue oxygenation. The ability of the extract to bring the haemoglobin level of the animals to normal range (14 - 18) g/dl implies that the plant could aid the oxygenation of the tissues in a biological system.

Similarly, PCV is the measure of the ratio of the volume occupied by the red blood cells to the volume of the whole blood in a sample of capillary, venous or arterial blood. PCV is used in detecting anemia or polycythemia and can be useful in estimating changes in hemodilution or hemoconcentration. A PCV level below 38%, as seen in the untreated diabetic group indicates anemic condition. Red blood cells are the most common type of blood cell and the vertebrate's

principal means of delivering oxygen to the body tissues. Insufficient production of red blood cells therefore could lead to tissue damage owing to inadequate oxygen supply. As depicted in this study, the plant extract was able to improve the red blood cell levels of the extract treated groups and could therefore enhance tissue health.

White blood cell (WBC) and its differentials (lymphocytes and neutrophils) and other haematological parameters are measurable indices of the blood, which can be used to evaluate hematopoietic function [15]. WBC's are essential for the protection of the animal against foreign invaders [11]. Elevation in their levels, as observed in this study; is indicative of response to an immunological challenge. Neutrophil are important phagocytic cells normally elevated in the early disease state [16], while lymphocytes are subtypes of leucocytes critically essential for providing cell mediated immunity. In addition, increase in WBC and neutrophil counts suggest the ability of the extract *Allium sativum* to boost the cells immune system since they function as active phagocytic agents against foreign compounds [17]. This may possibly explain its use in the management of ailments.

## **CONCLUSION**

The observations from the present study showed that the extract of this plant is capable of protecting the cell and tissues from damage and consequently enhancing general wellbeing. This could partly be attributed to many bioactive compounds present in the extract which could be synthesized to produce new plant based product to fight diabetes and other chronic diseases with little or no side effects.

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