

# the Potency of Formalin in Atenuation of Pathogenicity in Eimeria Tenella at the Caecum of Broiler Chicken

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## The Potency of Formalin in Atenuation of Pathogenicity in *Eimeria Tenella* at the Caecum of Broiler Chicken

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Coccidiosis is a parasitic disease that disrupts digestive tract, especially in caecum. It causes a lot of harm to chicken farms. Formalin, can be a new invention as an alternative for *Eimeria tenella* protozoa attenuation in vaccines.

**Aim:** To determine formalin effect and optimum concentration for formalin attenuation of pathogenicity to cecum lesions inoculated score in boiler chickens.

**Method:** This study was an experimental study using completely randomized design (CRD) with five treatments. Treatment variation is formaldehyde with a concentration of 0%, 0.15%, 0.3%, 0.6%, 1.2%

**Results:** Results of the study showed that formalin with different concentrations resulted in a significant decrease. Decreasing microscopic cecum lesions inoculated score in boiler chickens in each treatment 0%, 0.15%, 0.3%, 0.6% and 1.2% were 10.32; 9.86; 7.00; 5.14; 4.98 respectively. The largest decrease in lesion score was at 1.2%.

**Conclusion:** Formalin with 1.2% concentration could reduce cecum lesions inoculated score in boiler chickens

**Keywords:** Formalin, *E. tenella*, Caecum of boiler chicken, Attenuation

### Introduction

Chicken could get diseases caused by protozoa with high morbidity and mortality. Coccidiosis is one parasitic that cause disease especially in caecum of digestive tract, resulting almost 80-90% morbidity and mortality<sup>1</sup>. In addition, this disease could also cause decreasing egg production, body weight and increasing in medical expenses<sup>2</sup>. Economic losses due to coccidiosis in United States between 450 million dollars to 1.5 billion US dollars<sup>3</sup>. Coccidiosis is one among all diseases always occurs in every period of chicken maintenance<sup>4</sup>.

Various ways to control coccidiosis have been carried out, but not yet fully successful. Maintenance with good sanitation can break *Eimeria* development cycle, but this method is still not fully able to prevent occurrence of coccidiosis. It is caused by the small size of the oocyst can contaminate water, feed, and cage equipment. Residue in meat also could endanger consumers<sup>6</sup>. One effective action is using a vaccine that induce immunity. Live vaccine is giving immunity in a certain range of time and protecting against infection with pathogenic agents<sup>7</sup>. In coccidiosis, the best type of vaccine to use is an active vaccine, where vaccine functions got protection in live vaccines form<sup>8</sup>.

Formalin is a 37% formaldehyde gas solution and contains methanol as a stabilizer<sup>9</sup>. Coccidiosis vaccine development needs to be explored to prevent infection through various immersion concentrations of *E. tenella* with formalin as a live vaccine in chickens<sup>10</sup>. Exploration of optimum immersion time to produce attenuation could induce the most effective protective immunity in chickens. This study aim was to determine formalin

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effect and its attenuation optimum concentration on pathogenicity against cecum lesion scores inoculated in boiler chickens.

**Method**

This study was located in experimental cages, parasitology laboratories and pathology laboratories at the Faculty of Veterinary, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya. Method used in this study as follow (i) Animals subject used in this study were 25 broiler strains of CP 707 produced by Chaeron Pokphand and aged 21 days. Two-week-old chickens were kept in a battery-powered coop, fed ad libitum and did not contain coccidiostat. Saturated sugar solution, chlorine, distilled water, formalin with concentrations of 0.15%, 0.3%, 0.6% and 1.2%. (iii) Research tools used were battery-powered chicken coop, feed-drink containers, microscope, object glass, cover glass, lab optics, surgical scissors, tweezers, scalpel, centrifuge tube, centrifuge, tray, pot ointment, paper label, tissue paper, stapler, and pipette, micropipette and white chip

Study was an experimental study using complete randomized design (CRD), consist of four treatments. The treatment given is <sup>1)</sup>:

Treatment 0: As a control, oocysts was not soaked in formalin and inoculated with 10,000 oocysts.

Treatment 1: *E. tenella* was soaked in formalin with a concentration of 0.15% for 96 hours, then oral inoculated with 10,000 oocysts.

Treatment II: *E. tenella* was soaked in formalin with a concentration of 0.3% for 96 hours, then oral inoculated with 10,000 oocysts orally.

Treatment III: *E. tenella* was soaked in formalin with a concentration of 0.6% for 96 hours, then oral inoculated with 10,000 oocysts.

Treatment IV: *E. tenella* was soaked in formalin with a concentration of 1.2% for 96 hours, then oral inoculated with 10,000 oocysts.

Macroscopic and microscopic scoring was performed on 5th day after inoculation with scoring done macroscopically, cecal abnormalities were noted and degree of damage to mucosal surface of chicken cecum was calculated based on a score of 0-4 <sup>12</sup> :

**Table 1: The Degree of cecal damage in chicken that infected with *E. tenella***

Lesion Score	Description
0	Normal conditions do not indicate a presence of lesion.
+1	Mild lesions, there is a presence of blood patch (ptechie) which spreads slightly on the mucosal surface accompanied by cecum discoloration or the contents of the digestive tract.
+2	Medium level lesions, more bleeding and lesions with a slight thickening of the cecum wall.
+3	Severe lesions, characterized by severe bleeding and blood clots.
+4	Very severe lesions, characterized by very intense and widespread bleeding, the presence of bluish red clot in the cecum that indicates the presence of blood clots.

Histopathological observations were based on total values A and B, where A represents the distribution of *E. tenella* presences found in the cecum mucosa in the histopathological preparation as described below <sup>13,14</sup>:

**Table 2: The Distribution of *E. tenella* presence found in the cecum mucosa in histopathological preparations**

Lesion Score	Description
0	There are no parasites in the sub epithelial part.
+1	If in 10 visual fields in the sub-epithelium there are 1 parasite.
+2	If in 10 visual fields in the sub-epithelium there are 2 parasites.
+3	If in 10 fields of view in the sub-epithelium there are 3 parasites.
+4	If in 10 fields of view in the sub epithelium there are 4 parasites.

While B represents cecal damage severity caused by *E. tenella* as described below <sup>13</sup>:



**Table 3: The Severity damaged villi in caecum caused by *E. tenella***

Lesion Score	Description
0	If the severity due to parasitic infection in the villi is 0% at 10 fields of view.
+1	If the severity due to parasite infection in the villi is <25% at 10 fields of view.
+2	If the severity due to parasitic infection in the villi is 25-50% at 10 fields of view.
+3	If the severity due to parasitic infection in the villi is 51-75% at 10 fields of view.
+4	If the severity of infection of the villi parasites is > 75% at 10 fields of view.

Quantitative analysis was used in this study from scores and statistically analyzed using Spearman correlation test

### Result

Based on macroscopic and microscopic observations, score data of cecal damage in *E. tenella* inoculation were different between treatment groups. Calculation score lesion on boiler chicken cecum, based on average results of macroscopic and microscopic scoring on each treatment.

**Table 4: Scores of chicken cecum lesions that inoculated with *E.tenella* and were soaked using several formalin concentrations and infected with each group of chicken with a dose of  $1 \times 10^4$  oocyst of *E. tenella***

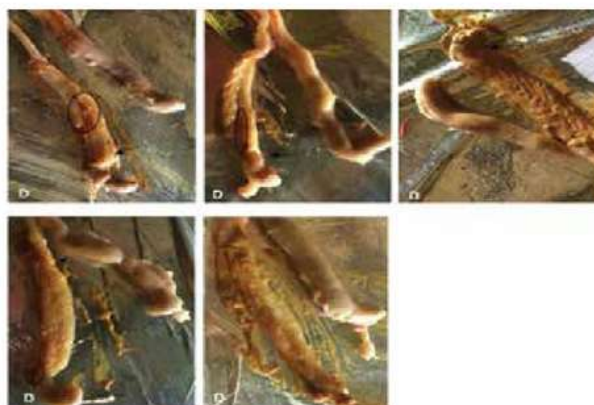
Treatment group	Cecum score based on Macroscopic observation $X \pm SD$	Cecum Lesion score based on Macroscopic observation $X \pm SD$
P <sub>0</sub>	1,8 <sup>a</sup> ± 0,447	10,32 <sup>a</sup> ± 0,487
P <sub>1</sub>	1,8 <sup>b</sup> ± 0,447	9,86 <sup>b</sup> ± 0,182
P <sub>2</sub>	1 <sup>c</sup> ± 0	7,00 <sup>c</sup> ± 0,339
P <sub>3</sub>	0,6 <sup>d</sup> ± 0,547	5,14 <sup>d</sup> ± 0,207
P <sub>4</sub>	0,6 <sup>d</sup> ± 0,547	4,98 <sup>d</sup> ± 0,239

**Description:** Different letter transcripts show significant differences

Macroscopic and microscopic mean value of boiler chicken cecum lesions score showed a significant difference. In macroscopic scoring, cecum lesion score decreased with increasing formalin concentration. However, treatment concentration of 0.6% and 1.2% did not show a significant result of 0.547. The biggest decrease in the lesion score was in treatment group of 0.6% and 1.2% with value of 0.6.

Microscopic observation scoring showed a significant decreasing in lesion scores between treatments on boiler chicken cecum along with increasing in formalin concentration. Decreasing in lesion scores in treatment concentration of 0%, 0.15%, 0.3%, 0.6% and 1.2% were 10.32; 9.86; 7.00; 5.14; 4.98 respectively. The biggest decrease in lesion score was in the addition treatment concentration of 1.2%

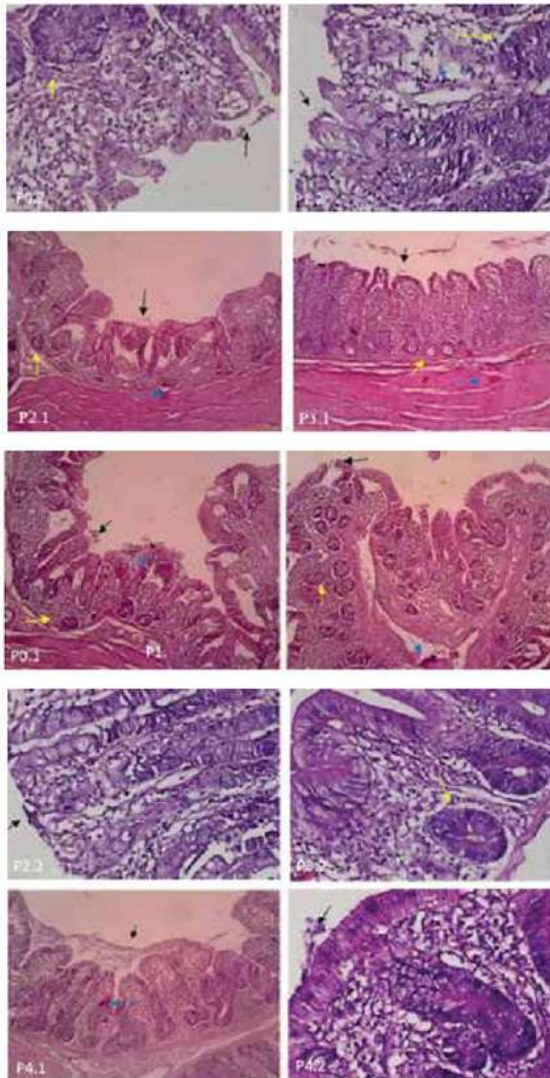
Results of chicken cecum obtained from image observation macroscopically. Picture showed degree of image of each treatment due to *E.tenella* inoculation can be seen in Figure 1.



**Figure 1: Macroscopic image of chicken cecum inoculated with *E. tenella* soaked using several formalin concentrations [0% (P0); 0.15% (P1); 0.3% (P2); 0.6% (P3); 1.2% (P4)]**

Intensity of pteciae was reduced by immersion in formalin with higher concentrations. Circle showed bleeding in the mucosa and arrows for thickening of the mucous cecum. Picture was taken using an iPhone 5s camera.

Histopathological picture showed degree 3 damage of each treatment due to *E.tenella* inoculation can be seen in Figure 2.



**Figure 2: Histopathological description of chicken cecum inoculated with *E. tenella* and soaked using several formalin concentrations [0% (P0); 0.15% (P1); 0.3% (P2); 0.6% (P3); 1.2% (P4)]**

**Description:** ▲ showing ruptured cecum villi, ▲ showing bleeding, ★ showing *E. tenella* oocyst; (0.1 - 4.1, 100x magnification; 0.2 - 4.2, 400x magnification).

## Discussion

Chemicals for *E.tenella* attenuation in vaccines usually using chemicals that can cause antigen changing responsible for stimulating protective immunity. Formalin reacts with amino and amide groups in proteins. Amino bonds are bound to non-water substances with basic ingredients of purine nucleic acids and pyrimidines forming cross-bonds and provide structural rigidity in the organism. Structural rigidity of organism will result in cell death, could reduce virulence of the organism. Organism could lives but not potent enough to cause disease and has large influence to improve antibodies<sup>15</sup>. Formalin will react chemically with almost all substances in cell thereby suppressing cell function and causing cell death<sup>16</sup>. Formalin is also a source of reactive oxygen compounds (ROS) and oxygen free radicals<sup>17</sup>. Safe threshold of formalin in chicken bodies according to International Program on Chemical Safety (IPCS) in liquid form is 1 mg/l<sup>18</sup>.

*E. tenella* infection phase in the cecum is at sporozoite stage penetrates epithelial cells in cecum villi and crypta. After in cecal epithelium, parasite develops asexually and sexually. This development results in damage to cecal epithelial cells due to schizont ruptured which liberated merozoites. Larger size and increasing amount of *E. tenella* that infects cecum could increase cecal epithelial erosion, and vice versa<sup>19</sup>. In previous study, it was resulting a decrease in number and precocious lines<sup>20</sup>. It caused a decrease in the cecal epithelial erosion score in each treatment group. Formalin could denaturate protein enzymes, and causing enzyme structures changing. It inhibits enzyme activity and unable to catalyze metabolic processes in cells, causing microorganisms weaken and inhibit schizont process<sup>21</sup>. Inhibition of schizont process results in decreased opportunities for reproduction and lesions will decrease. Formalin is able to react with *E. tenella* oocysts because its outer layer wall consists of protein and inner layer consists of fat, related to protein. Formalin could easily binds to protein<sup>22</sup>, able to make organism cell dehydrated and resulting in structural rigidity<sup>23</sup>

Macroscopic observation of the cecum at P0 showed a moderate damage, characterized by more bleeding and lesions with a slight thickening of cecum wall. This was supported by clinical symptoms as chickens look limp, tangled chicken feathers, decreased appetite. P1 showed moderate level cecal lesions, characterized by more bleeding and lesions with a slight thickening of the cecum



wall. P2 showed mild cecal lesions, some bleeding that spreads to mucosal surface of cecum with slight changes in wall color or digestive tract content. P3 showed mild cecal lesion, some bleeding that spreads to mucosal surface of e cecum with slight changes in wall color or contents of digestive tract. P4 showed mild cecal lesions, some bleeding spreads to mucosal surface of cecum with slight changes in wall color or contents of digestive tract<sup>12</sup>. Conclusion of above discussion shows that optimal formalin concentration for attenuating *E. tenella* in terms of macroscopic aspect was 1.2%. It showed a mild degree damage to cecum mucosa. Inoculation at doses of 1000-3000 Oocysts of *E.tenella* could cause bleeding and other characteristics caused by infection<sup>24</sup>. *E. tenella* infection causes lesions in cecum that cause bleeding and diarrhea<sup>25</sup>. Inoculation at treatment with 1.2% formalin, there were several bleeding spreads to mucosal surface of cecum with slight discoloration wall or contents of the digestive tract<sup>12</sup>.

Histopathological observations in microscope on the cecum, based on P0 image, there was a lot of damage to the cecum mucosa and development of parasites, cecal epithelium was not compact, and many ruptured cecum villi were found. P1 showed histopathological abnormalities with mucosal damage and discovery of clear parasites development in several parts. Cecal epithelium did not appear to be compact, and cecum villi that rupture was found in several parts. P2 values indicate histopathological abnormalities with mild degrees damage to mucosal cecum. Cecal epithelium appeared to be compact, rupture of cecum villi was rarely found and development of parasites also minimum. Value of the microscopic scoring on P3 showed almost no abnormalities in the histopathology of cecum. Cecal epithelium appeared to be compact and ruptured cecum villi was rarely found. P4 shows cecum cell tend to be normal, cecal epithelium appeared patchy and almost did not show any villi rupture<sup>14</sup>. Other studies have obtained results on microscopic examination of chicken cecum infected with 5000 oocysts that shows cell necrosis, degeneration, thickening of the muscularis layer, inflammatory cell infiltration, presence of parasites surrounded by inflammatory cells and bleeding<sup>26</sup>.

### Conclusion

Based this result study, we can conclude that formalin can attenuate *E. tenella* in cecum of broiler

chicken. There was a difference in the attenuation degree of *E. tenella* in each formalin concentration. The optimal formalin concentration for attenuate *E. tenella* in terms of macroscopic and microscopic features of broiler chickens was 1.2%.

**Ethical Clearance:** This study procedure used test animals were approved with the principles of ethical research based on research ethics committee rules. This study applied the basic principles of replacement, reduction and refinement.

**Conflict of Interest:** The author reports no conflict of interest of this work.

**Source of Funding:** This study is done with individual funding.

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