

Some Haemato-Biochemical Parameters of Sheep Pre Treated with Levamisole and Transported by Road

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Abstract: The effect of levamisole pre-treatment on some haemato-biochemical parameters of transported sheep was investigated. About 8 sheep of mixed sexes and aged between 1 and 1½ years were used in the study. The sheep were bled via jugular vene puncture prior to transportation and these served as control values. Levamisole was then administered at 15 mg kg⁻¹ intramuscularly to each sheep. The 30 min after levamisole administration, the sheep were then transported for 260 km in a bus. The sheep were then off loaded and bled. This served as the experimental values. The PCV decreased significantly ($p < 0.05$) post transportation from the control values. There were no significant changes ($p > 0.05$) in the mean values of total serum protein, total leukocyte values, absolute lymphocyte and absolute neutrophil values between the experimental and control groups. However, the serum albumin increased significantly ($p < 0.05$) in the experimental when compared to the control values. Levamisole administered at 15 mg kg⁻¹ intramuscularly 30 min before transportation of Yankasa sheep increased the level of serum albumin and the neutrophil lymphocyte ratio but did not alter the levels of total serum protein, leukocyte, lymphocyte and neutrophils post transportation.

Key words: Pre-treatment, transported sheep, PCV, leukocyte, lymphocyte, Nigeria

INTRODUCTION

Transportation of animals by road is very important in animal production and utilization. The intensity and specialization of livestock production and the demand for livestock to be marketed and slaughtered outside the places where they are being produced have necessitated animal transportation all over the world (Ayo and Oladele, 1996).

Transportation is a severe stress and can predispose calves to bovine respiratory diseases such as shipping fever (Ziprin *et al.*, 1980). Stress is physiologically mediated by an increase in the activity of the adrenal gland by increasing the synthesis of cortisol.

Levamisole is the levo-rotatory form of tetramisole first described by Thienpont *et al.* (1966). It is an agonist of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors in nematode muscle and causes spastic paralysis (Atessahin *et al.*, 2004). Since 1971, tetramisole (a stearic isomer of levamisole hydrochloride) has been recognized as an immunomodulating drug which augmented the protective of a Brucella vaccine in mice (Symoens and Rosenthal, 1977). It is believed an immunomodulator restores cell mediated immune function in peripheral T-lymphocytes

and phagocytosis by monocytes effect (Naylor and Hadden, 2003). Levamisole is known to increase phagocytosis by polymorphonuclear leukocytes and macrophages in cases of a hypofunctional state of these cells (Vojtic, 1998). Levamisole administered at 6 mg kg⁻¹ to unstressed calves at vaccination caused a decrease in antibody and cellular immune responses to bovine herpesvirus (Babiuk and Misra, 1982) but in a similar study using the same dose of levamisole in calves transported before treatment, an enhanced antibody response was observed (Babiuk and Misra, 1982). The objective of this research was to determine the effects of levamisole administration before transportation on some haemato-biochemical parameters of sheep.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals: About 8 clinically healthy Yankasa sheep of mixed sexes, aged between 1 and 1½ years with a mean weight of 18.6 kg were used for the study.

Blood sampling: About 5 mL of blood was collected from each animal before transportation using a 5 mL syringe and a 22 G needle to obtain control values, 2 mL

into ethylene diamine tetra acetic acid tubes for haematological analyses and 3 mL in to clean test tubes for serum harvest. The serum obtained was stored at 20°C until analysed.

Levamisole administration: After bleeding, the sheep were then each administered with levamisole hydrochloride (Farvet®, Holland) injection at 15 mg kg⁻¹ body weight intramuscularly 30 min before transportation.

Transportation: The sheep were transported for a total distance of 260 km in a 10 seater bus by road mimicking the manner of small ruminant transportation in Northern Nigeria. The journey lasted about 3 h. The sheep were then bled as described above after returning from the journey and offloading them. These served as the experimental values.

Sample analysis: Packed Cell Volume (PCV) was determined by the standard microcapillary method, total serum protein by the Biuret method and serum albumin by the Bromocresol green method.

Total leukocyte count was determined by the haemocytometer method and differential leukocyte were determined from giemsa stained thin blood smears as described by Coles (1986). The neutrophil lymphocyte ratio was calculated.

Statistical analysis: Students t-test using GraphPad Prism version 4.0 for windows from GraphPad software, San Diego, California, U.S.A was employed to test levels of significance between the means obtained from the experimental compared to control values of p<0.05.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The mean PCV in the control sheep dropped significantly (p<0.05) from 32.25±0.92-27.75±1.24% in the experimental group. The total serum protein decreased from the control value of 7.21-7.04 g L⁻¹ in the experimental group, although the decrease was not statistically significant (p>0.05). The total leukocyte count increased from the control value of 8.3±1.2 (×10⁹ L⁻¹) to

9.9±1.9 (×10⁹ L⁻¹) in the experimental group although, it was not statistically significant (p>0.05). The absolute lymphocyte count decreased from 4.3±0.6 (×10⁹ L⁻¹) in the control to 4.3±0.9 (×10⁹ L⁻¹) in the experimental group. The absolute neutrophil count increased from the control value of 3.71±0.8 (×10⁹ L⁻¹) to a post transportation value of 5.6±1.2 (×10⁹ L⁻¹).

The observed increase was however not statistically significant (p>0.05). The neutrophil lymphocyte ratio increased from the control value of 0.86±1.26 to the experimental value of 1.3±1.39 (Table 1). There were no observed changes in the absolute monocyte and eosinophil values.

In the present study, there was an observed decrease in the PCV in sheep pre-treated with levamisole prior to transportation. This may be due to the known fact that road transportation is an important stressor associated with free radicals formation which are known to play a role in tissue damage and have adverse effects on erythrocytes (Sumikawa *et al.*, 1993; Avellini *et al.*, 1995).

It is also known that lipid peroxidation increases in plasma and tissues leading to damage to cell membranes (Sahin *et al.*, 2001). However, decreases in PCV in healthy non stressed buffalo heifers administered levamisole at 15 mg kg⁻¹ has been reported (Zia-ur-Rahman *et al.*, 2003).

It however, contrasts with the observations of Mohri *et al.* (2005) who reported no significant changes in PCV in non stressed dairy calves administered levamisole orally at 2 mg kg⁻¹ three times a day at 1 day interval. In another contrasting report PCV was found to be increased in beef calves post transportation and may be attributed to dehydration and subsequent haemo-concentration. The total leukocyte values were not altered significantly.

This agrees with the report of Ziprin *et al.* (1980) who determined the effect of levamisole administration in stressed cattle and observed no effect on haematological (granulocytic series) values. Mohri *et al.* (2005) also observed no alterations to total leukocyte counts in non stressed neonatal dairy calves administered levamisole. This however, contrasts with the report of Bucham Sporer *et al.* (2008) who observed higher leukocyte values in young beef bulls post transportation and indicated that

Table 1: Mean±SEM PCV (%), Total Protein (TP) (g dL⁻¹), Total WBC (×10³ μL⁻¹), Absolute Lymphocytes (×10³ L⁻¹) (AL) and Absolute Neutrophil counts (×10³ μL⁻¹) (AN) in Yankasa sheep administered levamisole and transported by road

Transports	PCV (%)	TP (g dL ⁻¹)	WBC (×10 ³ μL ⁻¹)	AL (×10 ³ μL ⁻¹)	AN (×10 ³ μL ⁻¹)
Pre transport	32.25±0.92	7.213±0.19	8.275±1.21	4.310±0.60	3.715±0.76
Post transport	27.75±1.24	7.038±0.15	9.875±1.90	4.309±0.91	5.613±1.28
p-value	0.0056 ^c	0.2449	0.2467	0.1120	0.4996

leukocytosis is one of the biomarkers of transport stress. Levamisole is also known to have a cholinergic effect on leukocytes and also increases protein and nucleic acid synthesis in resting leukocytes (Bourne *et al.*, 1978) thus causing leukocytosis.

The stress of transportation in this study may have superseded the effect of levamisole. No alteration was observed in the absolute lymphocyte values between the experimental and the control group. This agrees with the report of Mohri *et al.* (2005) in non stressed neonatal dairy calves administered levamisole.

The significant increase in absolute neutrophil values between the experimental and control groups. This is in tandem with the observations of increased neutrophil values in cattle transported by road (Tarrant *et al.*, 1992). This however, contrasts to the report of Ziprin *et al.* (1980) who observed no effect in stressed cattle administered levamisole.

In non stressed cattle, Mohri *et al.* (2005) also observed a significant increase in neutrophil level on day 14 in dairy calves administered levamisole. The increase in neutrophil lymphocyte ratio observed in this study agrees with the findings of Kannan *et al.* (2000) who observed an increase in the neutrophil lymphocyte ratio associated with transportation stress in goats. The result is also in agreement with the established fact that the parameter is a good indicator of stress in goats and calves.

In this study, researchers did not observe any changes in the absolute values of monocytes and eosinophils post transportation.

This concurs with the observations of Kannan *et al.* (2000) in transported goats. Although levamisole is known to increase phagocytosis by polymorphonuclear phagocytes and macrophages in a hypofunctional state of these cells (Vojtic, 1998), the stress of transportation may have suppressed the activity of the drug in enhancing phagocytosis.

CONCLUSION

This study may indicate that levamisole has little or no effect in reducing transport stress in sheep when administered at 15 mg kg⁻¹ 30 min before transportation. The timing, dose of administration and extent of stress appears to limit the activity of immunomodulators such as levamisole.

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