

LABORATORY STUDIES ON THE MOLLUSCICIDAL AND CERCARICIDAL ACTIVITIES OF *COMMIPHORA MOLMOL*.

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(Received : February 27, 2000)

Key words: Plant molluscicides, cercaricides, *Commiphora*, vector snails.

ABSTRACT

Purified oil and oleo - resin extracts of the Arabian or Somali gum *Commiphora molmol* (family: Burseraceae) were used as plant molluscicides against the vector snails *Biomphalaria alexandrina*, *Bulinus truncatus* and *Lymnaea natalensis*. The results indicated that oil extract possesses a higher molluscicidal potency than the oleo-resin. The mortality rate of exposed snails was increased by prolongation of the exposure time. The LC₅₀ values for the oil extract against *Lymnaea natalensis* were quite lower than those utilized with *B. alexandrina* and *B. truncatus*. These values were 5, 4 & 3 ppm. for exposure periods of 24, 48 & 96 hours respectively. Conversely, the oleo - resin extract showed a more pronounced cercaricidal potency than the oil. Total death of cercariae was remarked after 1/4 h of exposure to 10, 5 & 2.5 ppm.

INTRODUCTION

The transmission of schistosomiasis and fascioliasis requires vector snails as obligate intermediate hosts. Control of vector snails is,

therefore, relevant to the control of these parasitic diseases (Liu *et al.*, 1997).

For the control of snail-borne diseases, several synthetic compounds were developed such as copper sulfate, sodium pentachlorophenate, sulphonated hydrocarbons, tributyltin fluoride. Only niclosamide (marketed as Bayluscide; Andrews *et al.*, 1983) is widely used in control programs (Perrett and Whitfield, 1996).

On the other hand, there is probability that some resistance to niclosamide can be induced under extreme conditions of genetic selection (Sullivan *et al.*, 1984). Therefore, the potential use of plants for the biological control of the intermediate hosts of human schistosomiasis and other snail - transmitted parasitic infections has received a considerable attention (Medina and Woudbury, 1979; Kloos and McCullough, 1985; and Kloos *et al.*, 1985 and Perrett and Whitfield, 1996).

In Egypt, several plant species were examined as molluscicides against the intermediate hosts of *Schistosoma haematobium* and *S.mansoni* (Motawe, 1993; Ibrahim *et al.*, 1994; El-Emam *et al.*, 1996; Rawi *et al.*, 1996; Shoeb *et al.*, 1996; El Nahas, 1997; Abd - El-Megeed, 1999 and Haridy *et al.*, 1999).

A preliminary antischistosomal screening of *Commiphora molmol* (Myrrh) and its derivatives was recently conducted by Masoud *et al* (1997) and induced this study.

Myrrh is an oleo-gum resin obtained from the stem of *Commiphora molmol* (Family Burseraceae) growing in north - east Africa and Arabia. The drug is chiefly collected in Somali land. It contains 7- 17 % volatile oil, 25-40% resin, 57 - 61% gum and some 3 - 4% impurities.

The objective of the present work is a laboratory evaluation of the molluscicidal and cercaricidal activities of the oil and oleo - resin extracts of *Commiphora molmol*.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Preparation of the aqueous emulsion

Two extracts were tested; oleo-resin and oil extracts. 5 g of oil and oleo - resin extracts were separately mixed with 3 g of Cremophor El, and each mixture was transferred into → 100 ← ml volumetric flasks, then diluted with dechlorinated tap water, to complete the volume.

These solutions were utilized for dilution to prepare the required concentrations, where 10 snails were set in 1.0 L of treated dechlorinated tap water. Three replicates were held for each treatment level and for each species of snails. Cremophor El was used as control.

Preparation of the control

3 g of Cremophor El were placed in a 100 ml volumetric flask to be dissolved with dechlorinated tap water, then completed to volume where 10 snails were set to 1 L of dechlorinated tap water. Two replicates were held for each treatment level.

Snails

Biomphalaria alexandrina (7.9 mm shell diameter), *Bulinus truncatus* (8 mm shell length) and *Lymnaea natalensis* (8.3 mm sh. l.) were collected from irrigation canals at Abu Rawash, Giza and reared under standard laboratory conditions for an acclimatizing period. Adult snails were exposed to various concentrations of the 2 extracts of the molluscicide, ranging from 5 to 80 ppm. Mortality rate was determined after 24, 48 and 96 hours. After exposure, snails were rinsed with dechlorinated water for 30 minutes before mortality was estimated.

Snails death was determined by lack of movement or response, when dropped in 5 % NaOH solution. The LC50 values for the periods of 24 hr, 48 hr and 96 hr were estimated, using arithmetic graphic method; short- term static bioassays (Reish and Oshida, 1986).

Cercariae material

Schistosoma haematobium cercariae were obtained from experimentally infected *Bulinus truncatus* (snails were obtained from the Schistosome Biological Supply Program (SBSP) at Theodore Bilharz Research Institute, Imbaba). Infected snails were allowed to shed cercariae by exposing them to light at 28 °C in a small amount of dechlorinated water. The obtained cercariae were directly used in experiments. Concentrations of the 2 extracts of the plant ranging from 0.5 to 10 ppm, were used. The cercariae were transferred to small petri-dishes and the different concentrations were added. Microscopical observation was carried out and a cercaria was presumed dead when all motion ceased. Two replicates were run in each case. The number of dead cercariae was determined after 15, 30, 60 and 90 minutes of exposure. Thereafter, all exposed cercariae were counted and mortality rates were computed after various periods of exposure. A group of cercariae was exposed to Cremophor El as a control.

RESULTS

Commiphora molmol (Myrrh) showed variable molluscicidal potency against the three snail species tested, *Biomphalaria alexandrina*, *Bulinus truncatus* and *Lymnaea natalensis* and this activity was more pronounced in case of the oil extract rather than the oleo-resin one.

The exposure of *B. truncatus* snails to 15 ppm of the oleo-resin extract for 24, 48 and 96 hours led to an increase in the mortality rate of snails which were totally killed at 96 hours. In case of the oil extract,

snails were totally killed at the concentration of 10 ppm after 96 hours (Fig. 1). Total death of *B. alexandrina* was noticed after treatment with a concentration of 15 ppm of the oil extract (Fig. 2). *L. natalensis* snails were resistant to small concentrations of oleo-resin extract after 24 hours with 100 % survival rate but complete mortality occurred with 20 ppm after 48 hours. Oil extract caused death of all snails after 96 hours with a concentration of 10 ppm (Fig. 3) The LC_{50} values in *L. natalensis* using the oil extract were 5 and 4 ppm for exposure periods of 24 and 48 hours respectively, while it was diminished to 3 ppm when the exposure extended to 96 hours. These values were generally lower than those remarked in *B. alexandrina* (15, 6, 3.5 ppm) and in *B. truncatus* (8.5, 7, 6 ppm) for the same exposure periods (24, 48 & 96 hours) respectively (Table 1). Moreover, even low concentrations of the oil extract caused *B. alexandrina* snails to exhibit an escape behaviour, where almost all individuals remained out of water for the whole exposure period. When they were forced back into water, a sign of haemorrhage was seen in these snails, which also stopped feeding from the first day of treatment. None of the snails in the control group died or showed significant behavioral changes.

Using the extract concentrations that kill 100 % of snails, total death of *S. haematobrium* cercariae was recorded. The oleo - resin extract showed a more pronounced cercaricidal potency than the oil one. Total death of cercariae was remarked after 1/4 hour of exposure to concentrations of 10, 5 and 2.5 ppm. Moreover, cercariae exposed to extract concentrations 0.5 ppm were completely killed after 1 hour (Fig. 4).

DISCUSSION

The use of plants with molluscicidal properties may be a simple, inexpensive and appropriate technology for controlling snails of

trematodes diseases (Domon and Hostettmann, 1984). According to the World Health Organization guidelines on plant molluscicide screening, 100 mg/ L (ppm) or less of the plant material should kill 90 % of aquatic snails exposed for 24 hours at constant water temperature (W.H.O., 1983).

B. truncatus and *B. alexandrina* seem to meet these requirements. Similar significant molluscicidal properties were previously shown by Mkoj *et al.*, (1989) when the plant *Solanum aculeatum* was tested against *B. pfeifferi*, *B. globosus* and *L. natalensis*. The methanolic extract of *Jatropha curcas* showed a level of toxicity comparable to the one considered by Duncan and Sturrock (1987) as justifying further investigation of the respective plant material (0.002 % or 20 ppm to kill 90 % of snails within 24 hours) (Liu *et al.*, 1997).

In the present work, the feeding of the three tested species of snails was inhibited from the first day of treatment with both the oil and oleo-resin extracts of *Commiphora molmol*. These observations coincide with Abd El-Megeed (1999) on *L. cailliaudi* and the plant extract of *Calendula micrantha officinalis*. The above inhibition may be due to either that this plant contains antifeedant substance or it has hazardous effect on snail organs. Moreover, the prolonged exposure gave an increased mortality rate and this means that the active ingredient becomes slowly and continuously released from the plant extract as long as it remains in contact with water. In the present study, the oil extract showed approximately complete mortality of the three species of snails after 3 days of treatment with low and high concentrations. The molluscicidal activity of Myrrh was due to a component present in the oil extract rather than the resin (Masoud *et al.*, 1997).

Holden (1973) and Slabbert & Morgan (1982) and many others have reported that most of the chemical pollutants and molluscicides

exchange and imposing an internal hypoxia on the organism leading to death. On the other hand, Wildish *et al.* (1971), Alsen *et al.* (1973) and Werma *et al.* (1979) reported that some chemical substances and pesticides are characterized by their inhibitory action on acetylcholinesterase. However, their studies could not establish a linear relationship between the death of organisms and the degree of enzyme inhibition. Thus the physiological events leading to death in organisms by acute exposure to lethal levels of pesticides are still not well understood.

The advantages of applying plant substances as extracts are several. These extracts are more effective to apply than unprepared ones, so more than 95% of all molluscicidal plants in laboratories and fields are used as extracts (Hostettmann and Wolfender, 1997).

In the present work, low concentrations of the oil and oleo-resin extracts of *Commiphora molmol* (80ppm) can induce the death of snails within 24h. However, El Emam *et al.*, (1996) in two field trials carried out in Sharkia Governorate to control vector snails of schistosomiasis and fascioliasis using the dry powder of *Anagallis arvensis latifolia*, used relatively high concentrations (125 and 100 ppm) to induce death of snails.

Moreover, the LC90 of the dry powder of three local plants namely *Anagallis arvensis latifolia*, *Agave lophantha* and *Bassia muruicata* tested by Ibrahim *et al.*, (1994) in the laboratory against *B. alexandrina* snails were 50, 100, and 165 ppm. respectively.

In the present work, the oil extract of *Commiphora molmol* was found to possess a higher molluscicidal activity than the oleo-resin one and the LC50 values showed that *Lymnaea natalensis* is more sensitive to both extracts than *B. alexandrina* and *B. truncatulus*.

Similarly, Rawi *et al.*, (1996) reported that the LC₅₀ values of the crude extracts of the different parts of *Calendula micrantha officinalis* were more toxic than *Ammi majus* to *B. alexandrina* and *B. truncatus* and that the latter snail was more sensitive to the extracts of both plants than *B. alexandrina*.

In addition to its molluscicidal activity, Myrrh has a high level of cercaricidal activity against free swimming cercariae. Oleo-resin extract was more potent than the oil. Any cercaria which is not killed by the application may be so attenuated that it becomes either unable to infect humans or fail to mature and cause significant pathology in those who they do infect (Hilal *et al.*, 1989; Perrett *et al.*, 1994 and Ahmed and Ramzy, 1997).

From the above results, it is obvious that *Commiphora molmol* is very promising to be utilized as a molluscicidal and cercaricidal agent with relatively low effective concentrations and exposure time. On the other hand, it seems to be ecologically safe, since it is known to have very low toxicity to mammals (3 g/ kg body weight, Masoud *et al.*, 1997).

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Table 1. Lethality (LC₅₀) of oil and oleo-resin extracts of *Commiphora molmol* oil on *Bulinus truncatus*, *Lymnaea natalensis* and *Biomphalaria alexandrina* snails

		LC ₅₀ (ppm)		
Snail	Time	24 hr	48 hr	96 hr
<i>Bulinus truncatus</i>	Oleo-Resin	14	12	4
	Oil	8.5	7	6
<i>Lymnaea natalensis</i>	Oleo-Resin	18.5	12.5	8
	Oil	5	4	3
<i>Biomphalaria alexandrina</i>	Oleo-Resin	49.5	17.5	12
	Oil	15	6	3.5

Table 2. Cercaricidal activity of oil and oleo-resin extracts of *Commiphora molmol* against *Schistosoma haematobium*.

Extract	Concentration tested (in ppm)	Mortality rate (%) of cercariae after exposure period (in minutes)			
		15	30	60	90
Oil	0.5 ppm	0	0	0	0
	1	0	0	71.4	83.3
	2.5	42.5	11.5	10.0	100
	5	88.8	12.7	100	100
	10	100	100	100	100
Oleo-Resin	0.5	0	25	100	
	1	28.5	100	100	
	2.5	100	100	100	
	5	100	100	100	
	10	100	100	100	

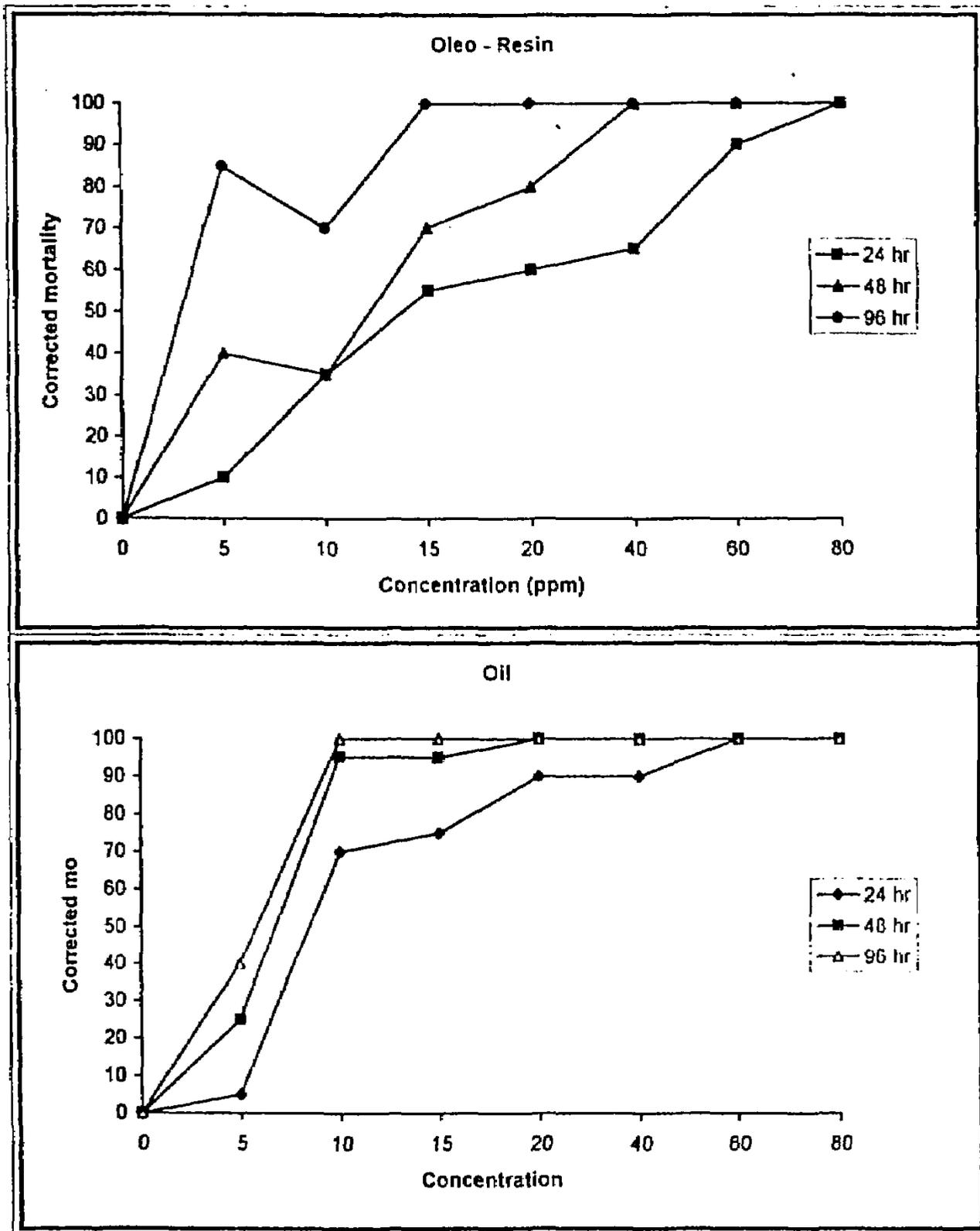


Fig. 1. Molluscicidal activity of oleo-resin and oil extracts of *Commiphora molmol* against *Bulinus truncatus*.

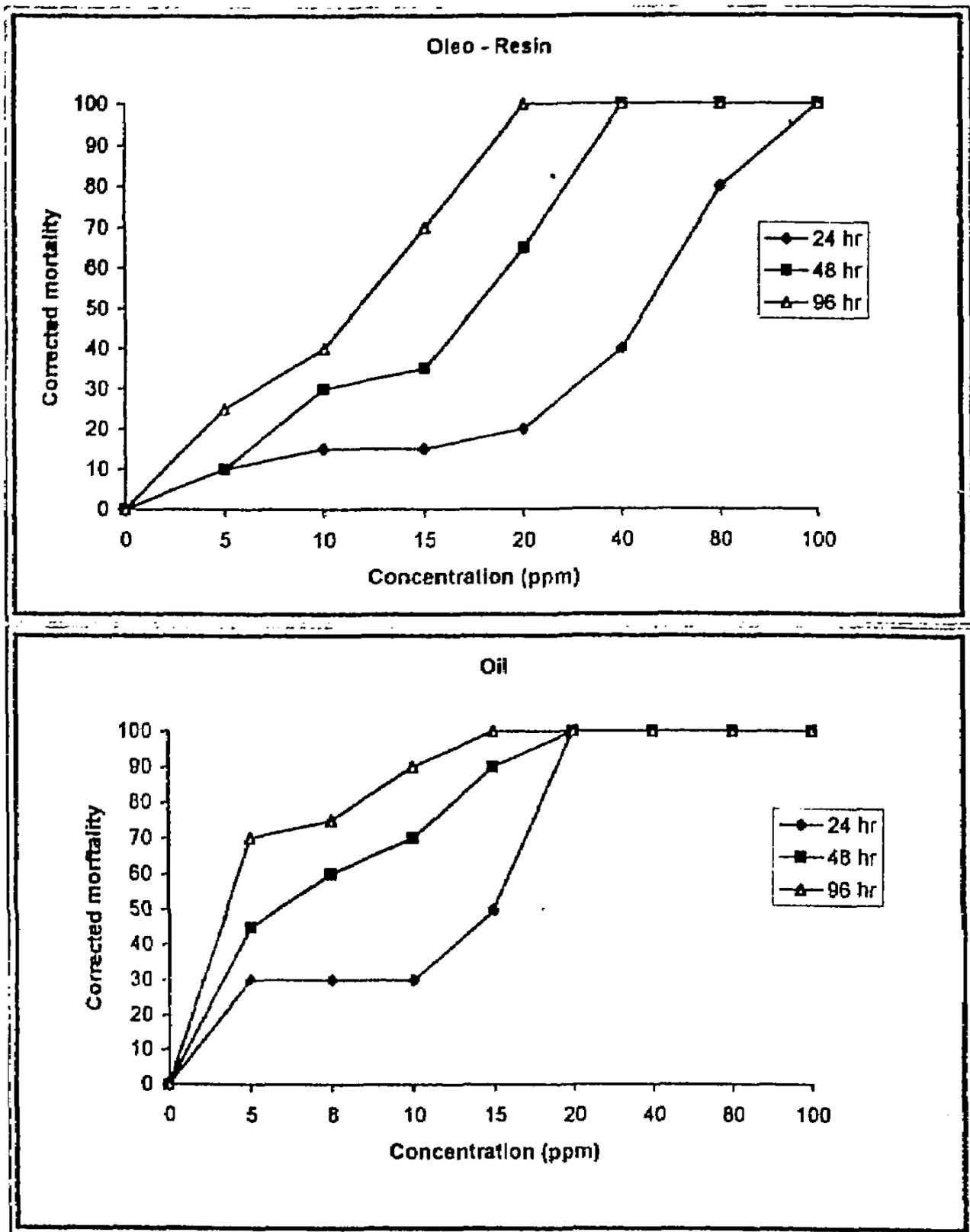


Fig. 2. Molluscicidal activity of oleo-resin and oil extracts of *Commiphora molmol* against *Biomphalaria alexandrine*.

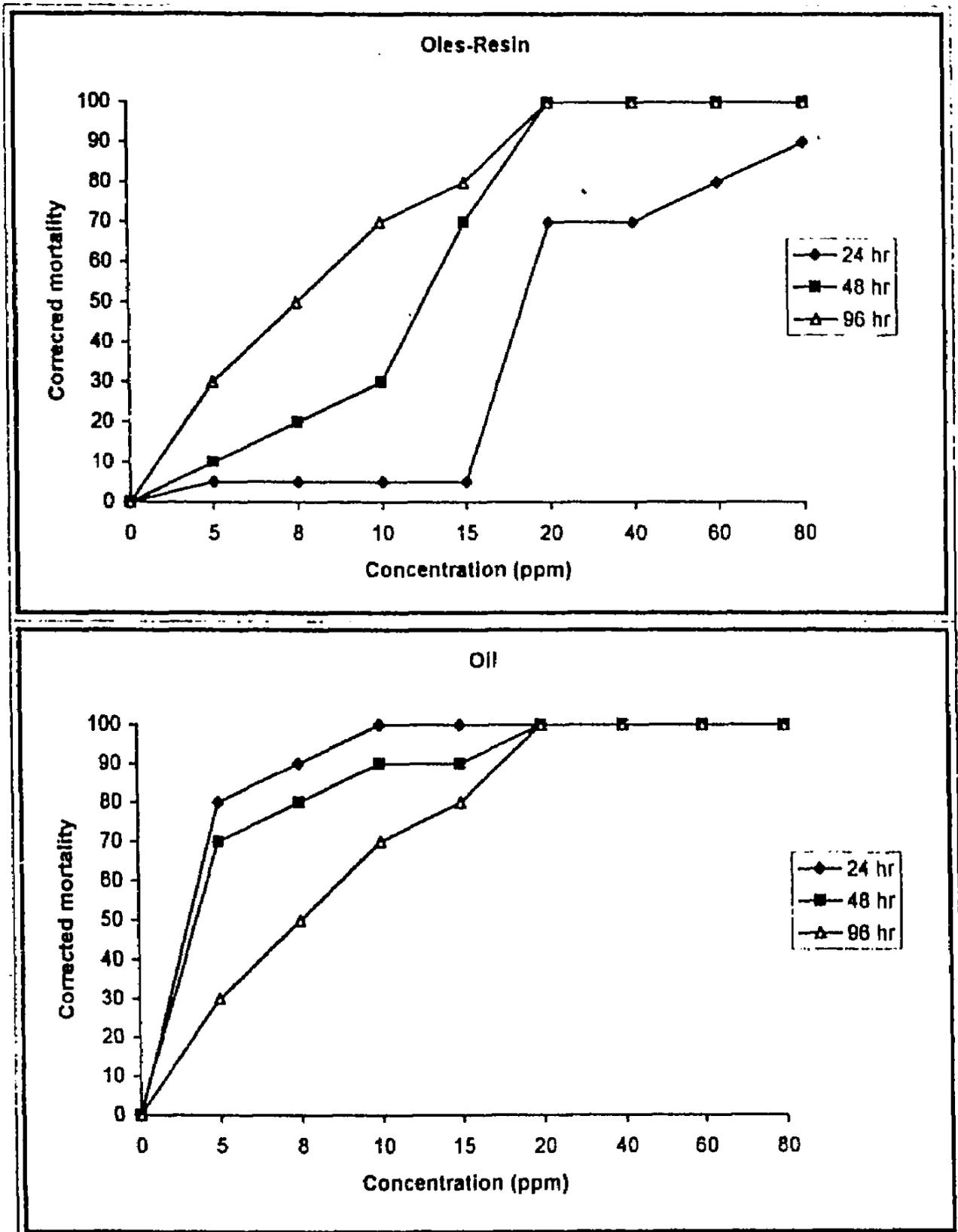


Fig. 3. Molluscicidal activity of oleo-resin and oil extracts of *Commiphora molmol* against *Lymnaea natalensis*.