

عنوان مقاله:

Histopathological Study to Evaluate the Effect of Aqueous Extract of *Portunuspelagicus* and Mebendazole on Hydatid Cysts in Mice

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خلاصه مقاله:

Hydatid disease is a parasitic infestation by a tapeworm of the genus *Echinococcus* sp., which has a global distribution. The current study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the crustacean aqueous extract of *Portunuspelagicus* for 2 weeks of treatment compared to mebendazole on hydatid cyst in laboratory mice male Balb / C strain. Mice were infected intraperitoneally with 2000 protoscolices. After 12 weeks of infection, each mouse was treated with mebendazole (50mg/kg) and the hot aqueous extract of *p. pelagicus* (8, 16 g/kg). Samples of infected organs (liver, spleen, and lungs) were examined under a microscope to evaluate the morphological and histopathological changes of hydatid cysts and tissues. The study confirmed macroscopically that there were a number of hydatid cysts of different sizes in the liver, spleen, and lungs, splenomegaly, and congestion of the lungs of the positive control group. The histological changes in the organs of the group treated with the crustacean extract were represented by the vacuolation of hepatocytes in the centrilobular area of the liver. At the same time, the lungs show intensive peri-bronchiolar inflammation, pulmonary vascular congestion, and in the spleen, the deposition of amyloid-like material in the white pulp, extramedullary hematopoiesis, While the histopathological changes in the organs of mice treated with mebendazole, were represented by the presence in the mild liver vacuolation of the centrilobular area. In contrast, the lungs show mild pulmonary vascular congestion and emphysema, and the spleen shows normal white pulp, the normal red pulp of mice. The aqueous extract *Portunuspelagicus* and mebendazole are effective in controlling the contamination in the intermediate hosts.

کلمات کلیدی:

hydatid cysts, *Portunuspelagicus*, aqueous extract mebendazole, Histopathology

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