

## Short communication

# Effect of metronidazole on spermatogenesis, plasma gonadotrophins and testosterone in rats

Davood Sohrabi <sup>1</sup> Ph.D., Mohsen Alipour <sup>2</sup> Ph.D., Ali Awsat Mellati <sup>3</sup> Ph.D.

1 Department of Histology and Embryology, Zanjan University of Medical Sciences, Zanjan, Iran.

2 Department of Physiology, Zanjan University of Medical Sciences, Zanjan, Iran.

3 Department of Biochemistry Zanjan University of Medical Sciences, Zanjan, Iran.

Received: 10 October 2006; accepted: 20 April 2007

## Abstract

Metronidazole and its derivatives have both antiprotozoal and anti bacterial effects. The reproductive toxicity of metronidazole has been observed in some studies. The aim of this study was to determine the detrimental effects of metronidazole on spermatogenesis and testicular androgenesis in male adult rats. Eighteen male Wistar rats (70-90 days old) were randomly divided into three groups. Animals in group I (Control group) were administered with the water only. Animals in groups II and III were administered with metronidazole at the doses of 200 or 400 mg/kg/day for 60 days. Quantitative analysis of spermatogenesis was carried out by counting the relative number of each variety of germ-cells at the stage VII of the seminiferous epithelium cycle, *i.e.* type-A spermatogonia (ASg), pre-leptotene spermatocytes (pLSc), and step 7 spermatids (7Sd). Plasma follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH), luteinizing hormone (LH) and testosterone were measured by radioimmunoassay (RIA). In groups II and III, there was a significant decrease in the testes, accessory sex organ weights, plasma concentrations of LH, FSH and testosterone with massive degeneration of all the germ cells at stage VII. Our data concluded that metronidazole has a suppressive influence on spermatogenesis and sex hormones in rats.

**Keywords:** Metronidazole, Spermatogenesis, Gonadotrophins, Testosterone.

## Introduction

Metronidazole is used clinically to treat the genital tract infections in both men and women.

The anti-spermatogenic effect of metronidazole has also been shown in some studies. Organisms, such as flagellated protozoa, are more resistant to metronidazole and chemicals that kill these organisms might be toxic to flagellated sperm cell as well (1-2). Other derivatives of metronidazole as well as ornidazole exert a rapid and reversible anti-fertility effect in male rats (3-5). In dogs, humans and rats, one of the metabolites of ornidazole is the C<sub>3</sub>-chloro side – chain of the nitroimidazole ring (6-7), which can produce 3-chloro-lactaldehyde

and  $\alpha$ -chloro-hydrin, the known inhibitors of the glycolytic enzymes such as glyceraldehydes-3-Phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) and triose-phosphate isomerase (TPI) in the spermatozoa (8-9). This is in accordance with the results of a study, which reported a 32% inhibition of GAPDH and a 52% inhibition of TPI activities in male rat spermatozoa after the administration of 400mg/kg/day ornidazole for 10 days (10). Therefore, the infertility action of ornidazole appears to be a result of its effect on the ability of spermatozoa to obtain ATP by the glycolytic pathway (11). Spermatogenic cells could be damaged by the increased inhibition of  $\alpha$ -glycosidase malondialdehyde (MDA), while the sperm motility could be decreased by the inhibition of energetic transferase or non-protein substance in the epididymis (12). This study was conducted to examine the effect of metronidazole on the

## Correspondence Author:

Dr Davood Sohrabi, Department of Histology and Embryology, Zanjan University of Medical Sciences, Zanjan, Iran.

E-mail:sohrabidavood@yahoo.com

spermatogenesis, plasma gonadotrophins and testosterone levels in male rats.

## Materials and methods

### Animals and treatment

Adult male Wister rats, weighing  $200 \pm 10$ g (70-90 days old), were maintained in 12 h light and 12 h dark conditions at a temperature of  $21^\circ\text{C} \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$  in an animal house. The standard laboratory chew and tap water were available ad libitum. The relative humidity of room was  $50 \pm 5\%$ . Metronidazole was purchased from Sobhan LDT, Iran and dissolved in sterile water. Eighteen rats were divided into 3 groups of 6 animals each. Two groups of animals were treated with 200 or 400mg/kg/day metronidazole for 60 days (Group II and III, respectively). Animals of group I were administrated with the water without metronidazole for 60 days and served as the controls. On the 61<sup>st</sup> day, between 08:00 to 10:00, the blood samples were collected from the hepatic vein under light ether anesthesia and then, the rats were killed following ethical procedure. Heparinized plasma was prepared and stored at  $-20^\circ\text{C}$  until hormone RIA.

### Body and organ weights

The body weight (initial) was recorded on the first day before starting the treatment and on the day of sacrifice (final). The testicles and accessory sex organs (ventral prostate and seminal vesicle) were separated through dissection after trimming off the attached tissues and weighed. The relative weight of the organs was expressed per 100g body weight. The testes of each rat were used for histological study.

### Morphometrical study

After the removal of testis, it was immediately fixed in Bouin's fluid and embedded in paraffin. Sections of 5  $\mu\text{m}$  thickness were taken from the middle portion of each testis, stained with hematoxylin and eosine (H-E) and examined under a light microscope. Quantitative analysis of the spermatogenesis was carried out by counting the relative number of each variety of germ-cells at stage-VII of the seminiferous epithelium cycle, *i.e.* type-A spermatogonia (ASg), pre-leptotene spermatocytes (pLSc) and step 7 spermatids (7Sd), according to the method of Leblond and Clermont (13). Stage-VII spermatogenesis was analyzed because this stage is highly susceptible to testosterone deficiency (14) and also reflects the final stages of spermatid maturation and thus,

provides an evidence of spermatogenesis as a whole (15).

### Hormonal assay

Plasma FSH and LH were measured by RIA, as described in the instructions provided with the kits (RADIM Ltd; Zanjan, Iran).

### Statistical Analyses

Data were expressed as mean  $\pm$  SD and the significance of the difference was analyzed by the student's *t*-test. The values were considered significant at  $p < 0.05$ .

## Results

### Body and organ weights

Metronidazole treatment had no effect on the survival and behavior of the animals observed. In groups II and III, the body weight was not significantly different from that of the controls. The relative weights of testis, seminal vesicle and ventral prostate decreased significantly ( $p < 0.001$ ) after the treatment of metronidazole (200 or 400 mg) (Table I).

**Table I.** Effect of metronidazole on body weight (g) and organ weights (mg % body weight) in rats.

Group	Body Weight	Testis(Pair)	Seminal Vesicle	Ventral Prostate
Control (I)	210.1 $\pm$ 1.26	1581.12 $\pm$ 12.01	521.75 $\pm$ 3.71	286.25 $\pm$ 7.33
200mg/kg (II)	204.25 $\pm$ 1.61	1452.87 $\pm$ 9.51*	412.75 $\pm$ 2.11*	193.01 $\pm$ 4.84*
400mg/kg (III)	202.87 $\pm$ 1.41	1423.25 $\pm$ 4.52*	407.51 $\pm$ 2.19*	176.75 $\pm$ 1.91*

(Mean  $\pm$  SD; n=6). \* $p < 0.001$ , compared with control, Student's *t*-test.

### Plasma hormonal levels

Plasma levels of FSH and LH were significantly decreased in treatment groups compared to the controls ( $p < 0.001$ ). The changes were more prominent in the third group, which received 400 mg/kg metronidazole. Plasma level of testosterone was also showed a significant decrease in the treatment groups compared to the control ( $p < 0.001$ ) (Table II).

**Table II.** Effect of metronidazole on the plasma level of FSH, LH and testosterone in rats.

Group	FSH (mIU/ml)	LH (mIU/ml)	Testosterone (ng/ml)
Control (I)	12.07 ± 1.41	9.87 ± 3.38	6.12 ± 2.52
200mg/kg (II)	7.81 ± 1.68 *	6.93 ± 1.94*	3.51 ± 1.63*
400mg/kg (III)	6.32 ± 1.81*	5.43 ± 1.71*	2.62 ± 2.41 *

(Mean ± SD; n=6). \* $p < 0.001$ , compared with control.

### Morphometrical findings

Metronidazole treatment significantly reduced the number of PLSc and spermatids in the treatment group compared with the control (table III).

**Table III:** Effect of metronidazole on the number of germ cells per tubular cross section at stage-VII of seminiferous tubules cycle in rats (mean ± SD; n = 6). ASg = spermatogonia A, PLSc=Preleptotene spermatocytes and Sd = Step 7 spermatid.

Group	ASg	PLSc	7Sd
Control (I)	1.83 ± 0.04	20.75 ± 5.48	84.62 ± 2.94
200mg/kg (II)	1.71 ± 0.05	15.75 ± 2.29 *	73.68 ± 2.79*
400mg/kg (III)	1.85 ± 0.02	11.18 ± 1.42 *	63.51 ± 3.01*

(Mean ± SD; n=6). \* $p < 0.001$ , compared with control.

### Discussion

The mutagenic and toxic potentials of the drugs or environmental chemicals on the male germ cells have become an important area of environmental concern (16). Metronidazole, a 5-nitroimidazole drug has been reported to decrease testicular weight, testicular and epididymal spermatid counts and to cause abnormal sperm morphology with degeneration of seminiferous tubules within 6 weeks of administration at metronidazole 400 mg/kg (2). The use of metronidazole is increasing, however its carcinogenicity has not been discarded (17). Our results demonstrate that the daily treatment of 200 and 400 mg/kg/day metronidazole, for 60 consecutive days, significantly decreased the weight of the testes and accessory sexual organs, (prostates and seminal vesicles). Previous studies have shown that a single oral dose of metronidazole 250 mg/kg drastically

reduces the testicular weight and causes infertility in rats after 2–3 weeks, lasting for 3–4 weeks (18). High doses of metronidazole produced infertility in male rats (1). In our study, the effect of metronidazole administration resulted in a persistent decrease in testes weight and testosterone level in rats killed after 2 months of administration. The decrease in weight of testes and accessory sexual organs may be attributed to the decreased testosterone levels at all periods of the experiment in this study. In addition, intra-peritoneal administration of metronidazole (400 mg/kg/day), for 30 days, reduced the hormone levels of testosterone, FSH and LH in rats (2). In the present experiment, metronidazole caused a significant decrease in the gonadotrophins and testosterone levels after 2 months of the administration. Moreover, Joshie *et al* (1977) found that a single dose of 700 mg/kg of 2 thiazolyl-5-nitroimidazole resulted infertility in mice after 3 weeks of administration, with a return of fertility by week 7 (19). The reduction in testosterone and gonadotrophins might be due to metronidazole, which reaches the blood-testis barrier and gains access to the germ cells in the seminiferous tubules. Dixon and Lee (1977) reported that the blood testis barrier was possibly an important aspect when considering reproductive and mutagenic effects of drugs and environmental chemicals (20). The permeability characteristics of the blood-testis barrier are generally similar to those, which limit the membrane penetration in the central nervous system (21). Metronidazole is distributed to all the tissues including the blood-brain barrier and seminal fluid (22, 23). The results of these studies and our experiment might explain the direct hazardous effects of metronidazole on the germ and Leydig cells, *i.e.*, a decreased testosterone secretion after penetration of into the blood-testis barrier.

### Conclusion

The results of this study indicate that 1) metronidazole administration (200 or 400 mg/kg), for 60 days, caused a harmful effect on the fertility in male rats. 2) It appears that the primary site of metronidazole action may be on the brain or pituitary gland, however; direct action of drug on the germ cells can not be ruled out and further studies are required to clarify these points.

## References

- McClain RM, Downing JC, Edgecomb JE. Effect of metronidazole on fertility and testicular function in male rats. *Fundam Appl Toxicol* 1989; 12:386-396.
- Grover JK, Vats V, Srinavas M, Das SN, Jha P, Gupta DK, et al. Effect of metronidazole on spermatogenesis and FSH, LH and testosterone levels of pre-Pubertal rats. *Indian J Exp Biol* 2001; 39:1160-1166.
- McClain RM, Downing JC. Reproduction studies in rats treated with ornidazole. *Toxicol Appl Pharmacol* 1988; 92:480-487.
- Bone W, Yeung CH, Skupin R, Haufe G, Cooper TG. Toxicity of ornidazole and its analogues to rat spermatozoa as reflected in motility parameters. *Int J Androl* 1998; 20: 347-349.
- Schwartz DE, Jordan JC, Vetter W, Oesterhelt G. Metabolic studies of ornidazole in the rat in the dog and in man. *Xenobiotica* 1979; 9:571-581.
- Jones AR, Cooper TG. Metabolism of <sup>36</sup>Cl-Ornidazole after oral application to the male rat in relation to its antifertility activity. *Xenobiotica* 1996; 27: 711-721.
- Jones AR, Stevenson D, Hutton P, Dawson AG. The Antifertility action of alpha Chlorohydrin metabolism by rat and boar sperm. *Experientia* 1981; 37: 340-341.
- Jones AR and Stevenson D. Formation of the active antifertility metabolite of S-alpha - chlorohydrin in boar sperm. *Experientia* 1983; 39:784-785.
- Oberlander G, Yeung CH, Cooper TG. Influence of oral administration of ornidazole on capacitation and the activity of some glycolytic enzymes of rat spermatozoa. *Reproduc Fertil* 1996; 106: 231-239.
- Yeung CH, Oberlander G, Cooper TG. Effect of the male antifertility agent ornidazole on sperm function in vitro and in the female genital tract. *Journal of Reproductive and Fertility* 1995; 103: 257-264.
- Bone W, Jones NG, Kamp G, Yeung CH, Cooper TG. Effect of ornidazole on fertility of male rats: Inhibition of glycolysis-related motility pattern and zona binding required for fertilization in vitro. *Reprod Fertil* 2000; 118:127-135.
- Pang XB, Zhu Y, Lih G, Zhou H, Zhu JW, Liao AH, et al. Effect of ornidazole on sperm in rats and its mechanism of action. *Zhonghua Nan .Ke Xue* 2005; 11:26-28.
- Leblond CP, Clermont Y. Definition of the stages of seminiferous epithelium in the rat. *Ann NewYork Acad Sci* 1952; 21:199-203.
- Russell LD, Alger LF, Naquin LG. Hormonal control of pubertal spermatogenesis. *Endocrinol* 1987; 120 :1615-1632.
- Chowdhury AK. Dependence of testicular germ cells on hormones: A quantitative study in hypophysectomized testosterone - treated rats. *J Endocrinology* 1979; 83:331-340.
- Foot RH. Effect of metronidazole, Iprnidazole and dibromochloropropane on rabbit and human sperm motility and fertility. *Reproductive Toxicology* 2002; 16:749-755.
- Menendez D, Bendesky A, Rojas E, Salamanca F, Ostrosky- Wegman P. Role of P53 functionality in the genotoxicity of metronidazole and its hydroxy metabolite. *Mutat Res* 2002; 501:57-67.
- Patanelli DJ. Suppression of fertility in the male. In: *Handbook of Endocrinology*. Eds.: D. W. Hamilton & C. Greep. Am. Physiol. Soc., Washington, D. C., 1975; pp. 245-258.
- Joshie SR, Bishop Y, Epstein SS. Chemical agents affecting testicular function and male fertility. In: *The testis*. Eds.: W. R. Johnson, W. R. Gomes & N. H. van Demark. Academic Press, New York, 1977; pp. 605-627.
- Dixon RL, Lee IP. Possible role of the blood-testis barrier in dominant lethal testing. *Environ. Health Perspect* 1977; 6, 59-63.
- Okumura K, Lee IO, Dixon RL. Permeability of selected drugs and chemicals across the blood testis barrier of the rat. *J Pharmacol Exp Therap* 1975; 191: 89-95.
- Okipii AMM, Myllyle VV, Hokkanen E, Jokipii L. Penetration of the brain barrier by metronidazole and tinidazole. *J Antimicrob Chemoth.* 1977; 3: 1-7.
- Nahas Abeer FEL, Ashmawy Ibrahim MEL. Reproductive and cyto genetic toxicity of metronidazole in male mice. *Pharmacology Toxicology* 2004;94 :226-2