Ultrastructure and Pathology Study of the Effect of an Antidepressant (Olanzapine) on the Health of Mitochondria in liver of male Albino Rat

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Abstract

**Background:** Depression is one of the most common diseases in the last period, and it is a psychological disease that affects different age groups. In a scientific study conducted in the United States, the prevalence of it was large and expected to spread in other countries, which made it a catalyst for many doctors to do many studies that depend on the effect of sedative drugs (Andrade L, et al., (2003)). Olanzapine is considered an anti-depressant medication and may have a direct impact on the body's organs in general. Therefore, many studies have examined the harm of taking sedative drugs and the possibility of studying changes or side effects to them and the possibility of treatment where many studies indicated the impact of the liver by it, as the liver is the first organ in the process of filtering the body from toxins with fatty tissue.

**Methods:** The study was conducted on 50 male white rat (Albino rat) and divided into groups. The first group: (10) rats, the negative group that fed the standard meal, the second group: (10) rats, the treatment group that was given a dose of ZYPREXA at a rate of 6 mg/kg/day for eight weeks orally by the gastric tube. The dissection was carried out, a sample was taken from the liver and placed in the anthrax-stabilizer "primary stabilizer", then placed in osmium and the steps followed for electronic microscopy were followed (Bancroft & Stevens, (1996)).

**Results:** When examining the micro-structural sectors of the liver tissue, pathological changes in the hepatic sectors appeared from their normal form, with blood stasis, bleeding and inflammation of the hepatic cells. Acute deformation of the hepatocytes and mitochondrial degeneration and change in its forms with the fragmentation of the rough endoplasmic reticulum and the abundance of the smooth endoplasmic reticulum, a large number of caper cells and phagocytic cells, hematuria, the emergence of collagen fibers and deformation in the portal area and bile ducts.

**Keywords:** Zyprex, Liver, Sinusoid, Kupffer cell, I to cell, hepatocytes

Introduction

Depression is a common disease these days and it is a mental illness that affects people of all ages and it is a very common disorder among the general public. In a scientific study conducted in the United States, it was found that the prevalence of the disease was 16.9%, and it is expected that it will spread in the world at higher rates which led many doctors of the International Epidemiology Federation to study the effect of sedatives as people treat them as a treatment for depression [1]. Antidepressants are known to have negative effects. The effects of antipsychotics on the second generation are high on metabolic syndrome and may have harmful side effects on body parts such as the liver. These are the filtration organs responsible for developing the effects of antidepressants. Medicines increase the production of sugar in the liver by activating adenosine and activating protein kinase in the hypothalamus in the brain, which activates the presence of Olanzapine, which leads to high blood sugar [2].
Materials and methods

Animals
- The study will be conducted on the males of the white rats (Albino rat) 20 Control Group: (10) the rats of the negative group who feed on the standard meal.
- The second Treatment group: (10) treated with Zyprex dose at 6 mg/kg/day for 8 weeks by mouth via stomach tube for four weeks by the gastric tube.

Chemicals
Drug: Zyprexa is used as an antidepressant Effect of black bean on the immune system: Studies and scientific research mention that the black bean has a stimulating effect on immune functions and this effect has been shown to improve the effectiveness of natural killer cells and these results can be of great therapeutic importance in the prevention of cancer, liver viruses and cases associated with deficiency in immune system.

Ultrastructure Studies
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Results
Control group (Figure 1-6).
Treatment Group (Figure 7-22).

Discussion
Olanzapine is an antidepressant, which has a strong effect on the liver when ingested, as previous studies have shown

the occurrence of hepatitis, high blood lipids and sugar in the blood plasma. In this study, rat depression was treated with a dose of 6 ml/ kg body weight for eight weeks. Body weight was observed through the gastric tube based on previous studies and doses were given without depriving rats from food or water represented by the natural person taking doses of the medication on the group of treated rats. The results showed liver cell damage and increase in Kupffer cell count, which was confirmed [4]. Antidepressants have
positive effects on the liver in both male and female rats [5,6]. Therefore, this study aims to determine the effect of Olanzapine on the liver and its harmful effects.

Olanzapine (6 ml/kg body weight) was used in this study [7,8]. As agreed with SW Woods, [9]. Blood samples were taken from rats to examine blood sugar and lipids. This is an indication of hepatitis [10]. It was observed in patients taking olanzapine (weight gain, fat disorder, insulin resistance and hypertension).

Blood sugar as the transcription reflects a lower glucose metabolism rate. It is reported that olanzapine has a strong correlation with the emergence of new diabetes.

[11] Weight gain is one of the risk factors for diabetes. It was observed that when APDs were discontinued, plasma glucose was reduced [12,13].

[14,15] In animal models, anti-psychotic medications (APDs) have been shown to cause hyperthyroidism, leading to weight gain and high blood sugar [16].

olanzapine showed several different changes appearing in the composition of the liver cells due to the appearance of many cell necrosis, atrophy of nuclei and severe tissue abnormalities and widening of the sinuses, fluid runoff, vascular congestion, blood stasis, and increase of Kupffer cells was seen as a result of the severity of inflammation, cellular degradation and nuclei deny. Deformity and congestion of the portal artery are observed, the multiplication of the bile ducts and the severe damage to the liver cells; there was a sharp expansion of the hepatic artery, endothelial cell enlargement and liver cell decomposition. Central hepatic vein fibrosis has also been severely seen as a result of inflammation and blood stasis within it, hematuria, abnormal proliferation of bile ducts, hepatic artery enlargement, endothelial separation, inflammatory cell appearance, and some fat drops as evidenced [17]. The group treated with olanzapine showed

Figure 8: Treatment Group.
A photocopy of the transmission electron microscope that shows the precise structure of the liver tissue of male rats treated with olanzapine, in which the bile duct malformation (Bd) and the evident change in the spherical mitochondria (M) occur where deformation and degradation of internal mitochondria occurs as well as the appearance of the rough endoplasmic reticulum (RER) and the smooth endoplasmic reticulum (SER) and the emergence of glycogen (G) (X30000).

Figure 9: Treatment Group.
A scanning electron microscope showing the ultra structure of the liver tissue of male rats treated with olanzapine. The space of disse (SD) space also shows the presence of lipid accumulation (Lp). And lysosome (L) (X25000).

Figure 10: Treatment Group.
A scanning electron microscope showing the precise structure of the liver tissue of male rats treated with olanzapine showing the nucleus (N) and the hetero-chromatin (He) close to the nuclear envelope and Euo chromatin (Eu) around the nucleus and the appearance of medullary bodies (Mf) and lysosome (L) (x25000).

Figure 11: Treatment Group.
A photograph of the electron microscope in force in a section of the liver of male rats treated with olanzapine. It shows acute deformation in the shape of the nucleus (N) and distribution of chromatin and shows the nucleus (Nu) and the decomposition of the cytoplasm (Cd) as well as degeneration of lysosome (L) and deformation of the bile duct (Bc) and deformation of the nucleus of Kupffer cells (K) We also find the smooth endoplasmic reticulum (SER) and the abundance of glycogen (G) (x15000).
fibrosis and seborrhea hepatitis, as large drops of fat were observed in the areas surrounding the nucleus and increased smooth network, as well as a large number of myelin fibers. He showed a marked increase in the level of cholesterol in the blood throughout the treatment period, and the results were significantly higher after the third week (44.69%) and this consistent with the results [18]. The deformation of the portal vein, the macrophage cell multiplicity, the severity of inflammation, enlarged nucleus, and hematogenesis are strongly observed within the central vein. Olanzapine causes pathological changes in the liver. A significant increase in body weight was observed throughout the treatment period, after the first week (55.87%). This is consistent with [19]. This is also consistent with the increase in body weight in the olanzapine group with a study [20]. There was a significant increase in the level of cholesterol throughout the treatment period, and the results recorded the highest significant increase after the
third week (44.69%), which corresponds to [21].

As [22] mentioned, olanzapine has been positively associated with weight gain, cholesterol and sugar. There was a clear increase in the expansion of the blood pockets and the increase in the Kupffer cells, the severity of inflammation and deformation in the form of irregular nuclei and chromatin, deformation of mitochondrial forms, hypo-density, diminishing numbers and the appearance of gaps within them, internal dissolution, degradation of the rough endoplasmic reticulum and bile duct deformation. Increased bile duct multiplication from the severity of inflammation, increased fat, increased myelin fibers, and the emergence of ITO cells to store fat, consistent with [17,22].

Pathological changes also show the shape of endothelial cells, Kupffer cells, nucleus irregularities, increased homogeneous chromatin masses, decreased electron density, heterogeneous chromatin, nucleation and nuclear abnormality, which reduce functional efficiency and deformation of the Golgiaparatus [23]. Cellular swelling and membrane damage have been detected. Programmed cell death occurs while the cell membrane remains intact.

Chronic olanzapine treatment results in a low-grade inflam-
promatory condition, which is likely to start in adipose tissue. Such an inflammatory condition is known to be associated with an increased risk of insulin resistance and cardiovascular disease. This inflammatory syndrome caused by antipsychotics may participate in the inflammatory syndrome that is often observed in schizophrenia patients. The strong and selective effect of olanzapine on the expression of TNFa may open new therapeutic opportunities for the prevention of metabolic abnormalities in olanzapine [24]. The cytotoxic effect of olanzapine on newly isolated rat liver cells was assessed. Cytotoxicity of olanzapine in liver cells mediated by excessive production of reactive oxygen species (ROS), possible mitochondrial collapse, lysosome membrane degradation, GSH depletion, and lipid peroxide preceded by cell degradation. Current results have shown that CYP450 caused olanzapine-induced oxidative stress and cellular toxicity mechanism. It was concluded that hepatotoxicity of olanzapine was associated with both mitochondria and increased lysosome after the onset of oxidative stress in liver cells. Increased mitochondrial degradation and frequent presence of smooth endoplasmic reticulum due to excess fat.

Conclusions
1. Olanzapine antidepressants, which are used to treat depression and psychosis, have harmful effects on the liver and weight gain.
2. Not to take too much antidepressants because they harm the liver.
3. Antidepressants increase blood sugar.

Competing interests
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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