

(RESEARCH ARTICLE)



The effect of Moringa leaves on sperm cell maturation level in rat testis metabolic syndrome model

Arsyi Dasa Ramadhan ^{1,*}, Riza Novierta Pesik ², Dyah Ratna Budiani ² and Novan Adi Setyawan ²

¹ Department of Pathology Anatomi, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia.

² Department of Pathology Anatomi, dr. Moewardi Hospital, Surakarta, Indonesia.

GSC Biological and Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2023, 24(01), 018–021

Publication history: Received on 22 May 2023; revised on 30 June 2023; accepted on 03 July 2023

Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30574/gscbps.2023.24.1.0260>

Abstract

Metabolic syndrome is a combination of several metabolic diseases such as diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular disease and stroke. The ethanolic extract of *Moringa Oleifera* leaves showed an antioxidant effect in the form of a significant reduction in the production of intracellular ROS (Reactive Oxygen Species) in sperm. This study aims to determine the effect of the ethanolic extract of Moringa leaves (*Moringa Oleifera*, Lam.) on the level of sperm cell maturation in the testes of wistar rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) using the Johnson score. And the result, an increase in sperm maturation scores was obtained using the Johnson score. After being given the ethanolic extract of *Moringa Oleifera* (*Moringa Oleifera*, Lam). We can concluded that Giving ethanolic extract of Moringa leaves (*Moringa Oleifera*, Lam) to white rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) induced by metabolic syndrome was significant to the sperm maturation level of white rats, in the form of increasing sperm maturation scores using the Johnson score.

Keywords: Metabolic syndrome; Sperm maturation; Johnson score; Moringa leaves

1. Introduction

Metabolic syndrome or MetS, is a complex series of metabolic diseases and triggers of various other chronic diseases such as stroke, cardiovascular disease and diabetes mellitus, (1)(8) Based on obesity, a global pandemic that has reached Indonesia, this metabolic syndrome has dramatically increased. Asian races are more likely to acquire metabolic syndrome than other races, especially those who are fat, according to various research that have been done. (2) The rapid socioeconomic development that affects modern society's lifestyle changes, such as sedentary behavior and the proliferation of fast food, is one of the factors that raises the prevalence of metabolic syndrome. (3). These days, the prevalence of this metabolic syndrome is worrisomely on the rise, necessitating immediate treatment and preventive actions. For patients with metabolic syndrome, extracts from the leaves of the *Moringa Oleifera* tree have shown promise in a number of earlier investigations (4)(7). Ingredients in moringa leaf extract include antioxidant and anti-diabetic properties (5)(6). According to research done by Moichela et al. in 2021, administering *Moringa Oleifera* leaf extract to sperm resulted in a considerable drop in the formation of intracellular ROS (Reactive Oxygen Species). The effect of *Moringa Oleifera* leaves on the degree of sperm cell maturation in wistar rats with induced metabolic syndrome has not yet been studied, yet.

2. Material and methods

This study is a *True Experimental control group design* study, 30 subjects of wistar rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) were divided into 5 groups, namely K1; control group without treatment, K2: rats induced metabolic syndrome, K3: rats were induced with metabolic syndrome and given ethanolic extract of Moringa leaves 150 mg/kg, K4: rats were induced with

* Corresponding author: Arsyi Dasa Ramadhan

metabolic syndrome and given ethanolic extract of Moringa leaves 250 mg/kg, K5: rats were induced with metabolic syndrome and given ethanolic extract of Moringa leaves 350 mg/kg.

3. Results

3.1. Sperm Maturation

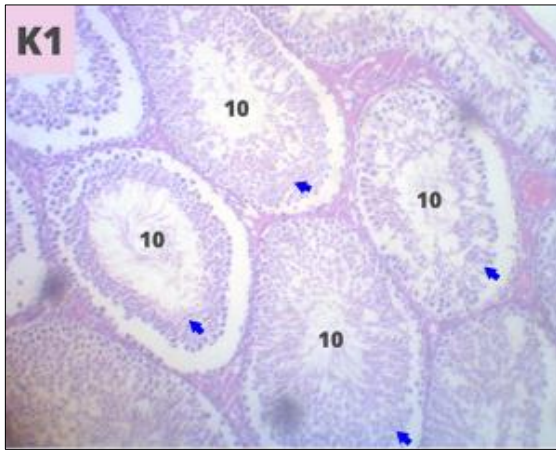


Figure 1 Describes the K1 rat histopathology

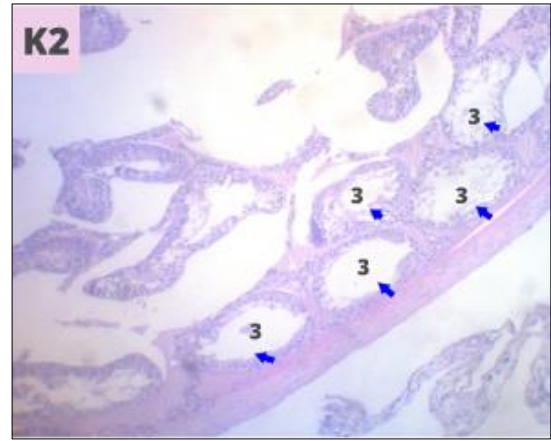


Figure 2 Describes the K2 rat histopathology

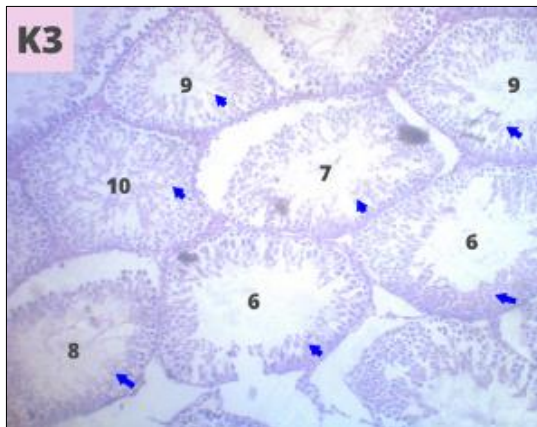


Figure 3 Describes the K3 rat histopathology

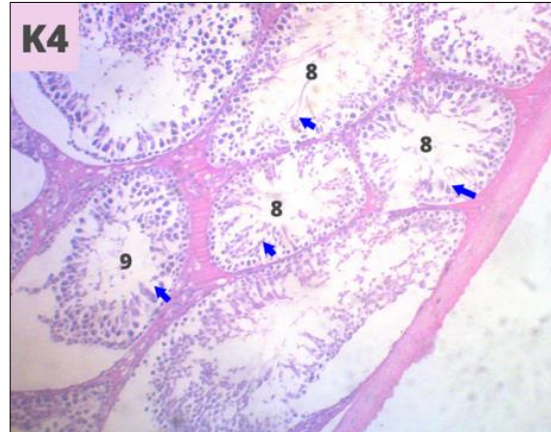


Figure 4 Describes the K4 rat histopathology

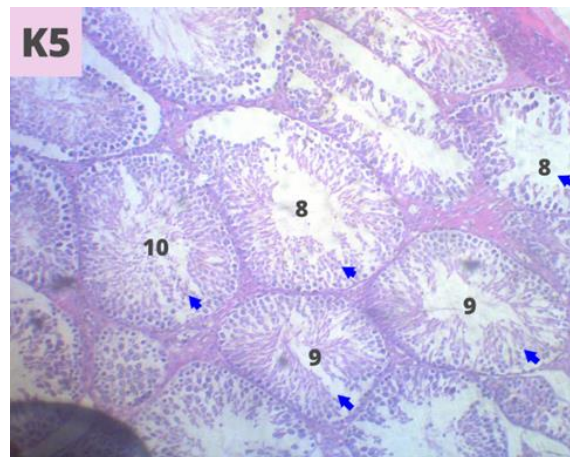


Figure 5 Describes the K5 rat histopathology

In comparison to the K2 group, which did not receive any Moringa leaf ethanolic extract, the 150 mg/KgBW (K3 group), 250 mg/kgBW (K4), and 350 mg/KgBW (K5 group) doses of the extract were able to speed up sperm maturation.

Table 1 Score Sperm Maturation

Group	N	Mean \pm Standard Deviation
K1	6	9.60 \pm 0.17
K2	6	4.50 \pm 1.95
K3	6	7.90 \pm 0.85
K4	6	8.00 \pm 0.45
K5	6	8.60 \pm 0.10

Table 2 Jonhson Score

Score	Histological Criteria
10	Full spermatogenesis
9	Slightly impaired spermatogenesis, many late spermatids, disorganized epithelium
8	Less than five spermatozoa per tubule, few late spermatids
7	No spermatozoa, no late spermatids, many early spermatids
6	No spermatozoa, no late spermatids, few early spermatids
5	No spermatozoa, no late spermatids, many spermatocytes
4	No spermatozoa, no late spermatids, few spermatocytes
3	Spermatogonia only
2	No germinal cells, Sertoli cells only
1	No seminiferous epithelium

4. Discussion

In the results of scoring the sperm maturation level in the testes of experimental animals, the results in group K1 were 9,60 \pm 0.17, group K2 was 4,50 \pm 1,95, group K3 was 7,90 \pm 0.85, group K4 was 8,00 \pm 0.45 and group K5 was 8,60 \pm 0.10. The level of sperm maturation in the K2 group decreased significantly in quality when compared to the K1 group ($p = 0.000$). Administration of ethanolic extract of Moringa leaves at a dose of 150 mg/KgBW (group K3), 250 mg/kgBW (group K4) and 350 mg/KgBW (group K5) can increase the level of sperm maturation when compared to group K2 which was not given ethanolic extract of Moringa leaves. The increase in the level of sperm maturation that occurred in the K3, K4 and K5 groups was close to normal as in the K1 group.

5. Conclusion

White rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) with metabolic syndrome considerably had their sperm maturation levels influenced by the injection of ethanolic extract of Moringa leaves (*Moringa Oleifera, Lam*), as measured by rising Johnson scores for sperm maturation.

Compliance with ethical standards

Acknowledgments

The authors want to thank Anatomical Pathology Laboratory, Faculty of Medicine, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta and Center for Food and Nutrition Studies, Gajah Mada University, Yogyakarta as the place for this research to be carried out.

Disclosure of conflict of interest

This study has no conflicts of interest.

Statement of ethical approval

The Research Ethics Committee at Dr. Moewardi Hospital Surakarta issued the ethical clearance approval letter, No, 664/V/HREC/2022.

Statement of informed consent

Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

References

- [1] Agustinus, Reny I'tishom MDP. Biologi Reproduksi Pria. 2018.
- [2] Aladamat N, Tadi P. Histology , Leydig Cells Histochemistry and Cytochemistry Microscopy Light Continuing Education / Review Questions. In 2020. p. 21–3.
- [3] Bhatt H, Saklani S, Upadhayay K. Anti-oxidant and anti-diabetic activities of ethanolic extract of *Primula Denticulata* Flowers. *Indones J Pharm.* 2016, 27(2):74–9.
- [4] El Barky AR, Hussein SA, Alm-Eldeen AA, Hafez YA, Mohamed TM. Anti-diabetic activity of *Holothuria thomasi* saponin. *Biomed Pharmacother.* 2016, 84:1472–87.
- [5] Berata Ni Luh Eka, Gunawati, Luh Sri IKS. Histopathological Structure of Wistar Rat Testes with Excess Physical Activity Given Moringa Leaf Extract. *Indones Med Veterinus [Internet]*. 2019, 8(Vol 8 (5) 2019):637–46. Available from: <https://ojs.unud.ac.id/index.php/imv/article/view/57009/33427>
- [6] Fricker RA, Green EL, Jenkins SI, Griffin SM. The Influence of Nicotinamide on Health and Disease in the Central Nervous System. *Int J Tryptophan Res.* 2018, 11.
- [7] Hidayati L, Widodo ADW, Hidayat B. Animal Models with Metabolic Syndrome Markers Induced by High Fat Diet and Fructose. *Med Lab Technol J.* 2020, 1(1):13–20.
- [8] Lee YY, Tsao YC, Yang CK, Chuang CH, Yu W, Chen JC, et al. Association between risk factors of metabolic syndrome with lung function. *Eur J Clin Nutr [Internet]*. 2020, 74(5):811–7. Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/s41430-018-0369-6>.