

Effect of Tender Coconut Water to Prevent Anemia on Wistar Rats Induced by Lead (Plumbum)

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ABSTRACT

Background: Tender coconut water (TCW) is a nutritious healthy drink, some content as L-arginin, iron, vitamin C, vitamin B6, folic acid and fatty acid have roles during the process of blood formation (hematopoiesis). Lead (Pb) is one of heavy metal which can trigger the formation of *Reactive Oxygen Species* (ROS), causing oxidative stress and *hematopoietic stem cell* disorders which cause the decrease of hematocrit, hemoglobin and erythrocyte levels as the sign of anemia. **Aim and Objectives:** This research to investigate the effect of tender coconut water to prevent anemia on lead induced rats. **Material and Methods:** Experimental research by *post test only control group design*, using 18 white wistar strain male rats randomly divided into 3 groups. Group K1 served as control, Group K2 was fed lead (10 mg/day/rat), Group K3 was given tender coconut water (8 mL/200gr BW rats/ day) orally for four weeks. Rats' blood from ophthalmic venous was analyzed using *Hematology Analyzer* to measure the hemoglobin, hematocrit, and erythrocyte levels. Data were analyzed using Anova test and *Kruskal Wallis*. **Results:** That decreased levels of hematocrit, hemoglobin and erythrocyte were show in group K2 compared with group K1. Increased levels of hematocrit, hemoglobin and erythrocyte were observed significantly in both groups K3 than K2. **Conclusion:** Results of the present study have administration of tender coconut water (8 mL/200gr BW rats/ day for 4 weeks) could increased of hematocrit, hemoglobin and erythrocyte levels ($p < 0.05$). The administration of tender coconut water has proven to prevent the anemia indicated by the increase of hematocrit, hemoglobin and erythrocyte levels on wistar strain male rats induced by lead.

Key words: Tender coconut water, Lead (Pb), Anemia.

INTRODUCTION

Heavy metal pollution in the environment can cause hazard on health. In Indonesia, heavy metal pollution trend to increase along with industrialization process. One of the heavy metals is lead (Pb). Lead can cause negative effect on human's health especially on haemopoietic system. Inside the human body, lead is known to affect hematology system by disturbing heme synthesis causing anemia. Lead toxicity can cause erythrocyte destruction which shortened erythrocyte's life also known as hemolytic anemia. The destruction and shortening of erythrocyte age occurs because lead causes oxidative stress in red blood cells.¹ Excess exposure will cause some side effects such as anemia, hemoglobin formation disorders, nervous disorders and renal disorders.² Hemoglobin formation is disrupted due to the lead causes oxidative stress in the *hematopoietic stem cell* (HSC).¹ The continuously exposed to lead HSC will damage so there will be disruption in hemoglobin synthesis and the formation of red blood cells.³ WHO cited in *World Prevalence of Anaemia* states that there are 1.62 billion people suffer from anemia from the total population of the world.⁴ In Indonesia, the anemia prevalence reached 21,7% where 18,4% men and 23,9% women.⁵ The anemia prevalence in Central Jave reached 57,1% in year 2013.⁶

Tender coconut water is a nutritious healthy drink that has been provided by the nature, it is a natural isotonic drink which contains almost the same as our body's blood plasma.⁷ Some of the nutrients in coconut water are iron, vitamin C, vitamin B6, folic acid and fatty acid. The nutrient contents have roles during the process of blood formation (hematopoiesis). Furthermore, one of the ingredients in the coconut water which is L-arginine is known to act as antioxidant and can reduce the free radical formation and vitamin C can also act as antioxidant by reducing lipid peroxidase which is one of *reactive oxygen species* (ROS).⁸ The result of the study conducted by Ketaren *et al.* states that the average hemoglobin level tends to increase at the dose of 6 mL/g mice body weight given tender coconut water.⁹ Effect coconut water cardioprotective and increase antioxidant.¹⁰ The aim of this research is to investigate the effect of tender coconut water to prevent anemia in lead induced rats.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study was designed as experiments research with *Post-Test Control Group Design*

Ethical clearance

This study received ethical clearance from the Bioethics Committee of Medical Research / Medical

Faculty of Sultan Agung Islamic University, Semarang (51/II/2019/ Bioethics Commission).

Tender coconut water

TCW used was coconut varieties viridis (green coconut) aged 5-7 months and obtained from research surroundings. During the age 5-7 months, coconut has tender, thin, jelly like endosperm and it is edible using spoon. The dosage administered is 8 ml/200grBW/day for 4 weeks.¹¹

Experimental animal

Lead induction (Pb)

The dosage of lead given is 10 mg/day by inhalation. 10 mg of lead powder is diluted with 1 mL aquadest, poured to open container, then the container is placed in the cage. This research one group consists of 6 rats, thus one cage has one 60 mg lead container diluted with 6 mL aquadest.¹² Male Wistar strain white rats that met the criteria which is 2 months old, weighed 180-220 g, healthy looking, active motion, normal feeding and drinking, no injuries and no disabilities. The total of 18 rats were adapted for 1 day, and then randomly werw divided into 3 groups of 6 rats each and fed the following diet:

Group 1 (K1):	fed standard diet + distilled water ad libitum) for 4 weeks
Group 2 (K2)	fed standard diet + distilled water ad libitum + Pb inhalation (10 mg Pb + 1 mL aquadest/day) for 4 weeks
Group 3 (K3)	fed standard diet + distilled water ad libitum + Pb inhalation (10 mg Pb + 1 mL aquadest/day) + 8 mL/200g body weight/day tender coconut water for 4 weeks.

After 4 weeks, blood was drawn to measure the hemoglobin, hematocrit and erythrocyte levels.

Blood drawing procedure

The equipment used is sterile microhematocrit tubes, blood vials, and sterile cottons. Blood is taken by inserting a microhematocrit tube in the ophthalmic vein in the corner of the rats' eyes' periorbita then slowly rotated until the blood comes out. Blood coming out is contained in ependrof as much as 2cc. Plug out the micro hematocrit tube if the required blood is sufficient, clean the remaining blood in the corner of the rat's eye using sterile cotton. The examination of hemoglobin, hematocrit and erythrocyte using *Hematology Analyzer*.

Research location

The treatment of experimental animal and examination of hemoglobin, hematocrit and erythrocyte levels was carried out in PAU Gadjah Mada University Yogyakarta (Figure 1).

Statistical analysis

All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS software version 22.0. Data were tested for normality by *Shapiro-Wilk* and homogeneity testing with *Leuvene's Test*. Data on hemoglobin and erythrocyte levels were normally distributed and homogenous so that they were analysed by parametric statistical test which is *One Way Anova* followed by *Post Hoc LSD* to determine the difference between groups. Data on hematocrit were abnormally distributed and not homogenous so they were analyze using non parametric *Kruskal Wallis* statistic test followed by *Mann Whitney Test*.¹³ P-values < .0,05 were considered to be statistically significant.

RESULTS

The effect of tender coconut water on increasing hemoglobin levels, hematocrit and erythrocyte as anemia markers is illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1 illustrated that the mean levels of hematocrit, hemoglobin and erythrocyte in group 2 decreased compared to group 1, but in group 3, it is increased when compared to group 2 (Chart 1).

The results of analysis using Anova showed that administering tender coconut water at the dose of 8 mL/200 kgBW/day for 4 weeks can prevent anemia in lead induced rats marked by the increasing of hematocrit, hemoglobin and erythrocyte levels ($P < 0,05$).

DISCUSSION

Administering tender coconut water at the dose 8 mL/200 gBW/day for 4 weeks can prevent anemia in lead induced rats marked by increasing hematocrit, hemoglobin and erythrocyte levels ($P < 0,05$). This research proved that the mean level of blood erythrocyte on treatment group (K3) is higher compared to the mean level of blood erythrocyte in positive control group (K2). The lowest mean level of erythrocyte was found in group K2 which was only lead induced without being given tender coconut water. Lead is a heavy metal that can trigger the formation of (ROS), causing oxidative stress and *hematopoietic stem cell* (HSC) disorders which result in decreased hematocrit, hemoglobin and erythrocyte levels as anemic markers.³ Pb

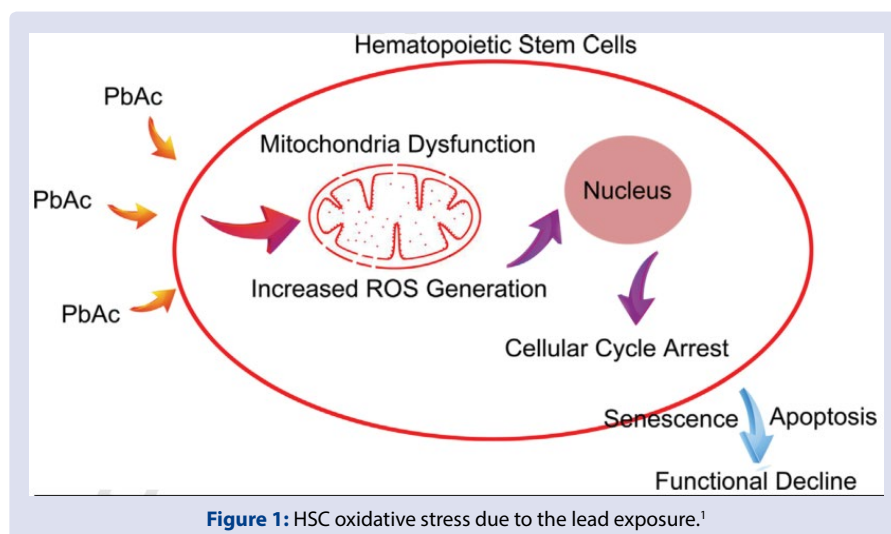


Figure 1: HSC oxidative stress due to the lead exposure.¹

Table 1: The average of Hemoglobin (g/dL), Hematocrit (%) dan Erythrocyte ($\times 10^3/\text{mm}^3$) in 3 (three groups) (K1, K2, K3).

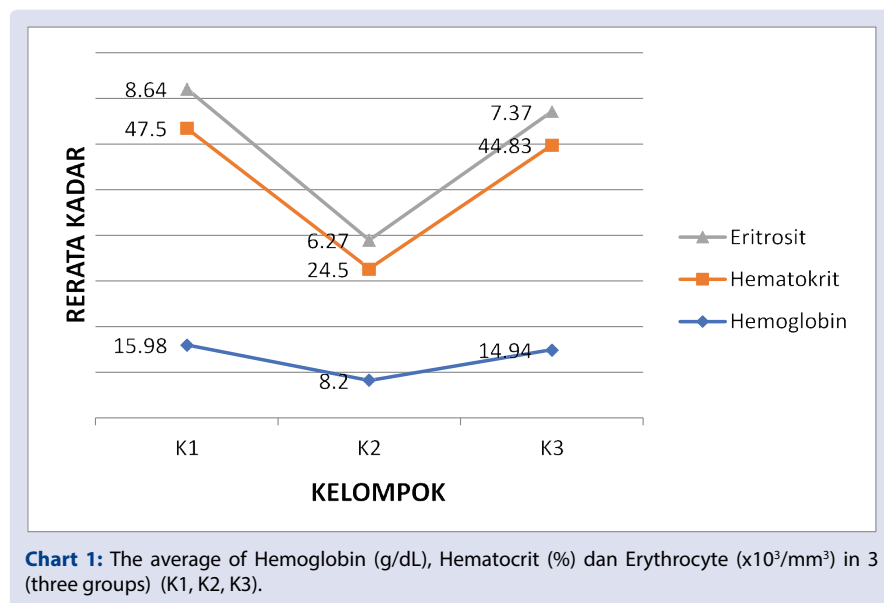
VARIABLE	Group			p-value
	1	2	3	
Hemoglobin levels(g/dL)	15,98 \pm 0,55	8,2 \pm 0,16	14,94 \pm 0,76	
Shapiro wilk	0,511	0,930	0,279	
Levene test				>0,05*
One way Anova				0,140**
				0,000***
Hematocrit Levels(%)	47,5 \pm 1,76	24,5 \pm 0,54	44,83 \pm 2,31	
Shapiro wilk	0,111	0,004	0,093	
Levene test				<0,05*
One way Anova				0,270**
				0,001****
Erythrocyte levels ($\times 10^6/\text{mm}^3$)	8,64 \pm 0,23	6,27 \pm 0,11	7,37 \pm 0,08	
Shapiro wilk	0,493	0,073	0,331	
Levene test				>0,05*
One way Anova				0,035**
				0,000***

Keterangan: Signifikan *>>0,05

**>0,05

***<0,05 (Anova)

****<0,05 (Kruskall Wallis)

**Chart 1:** The average of Hemoglobin (g/dL), Hematocrit (%) dan Erythrocyte ($\times 10^3/\text{mm}^3$) in 3 (three groups) (K1, K2, K3).

exposure in the workplace was associated with anemia¹⁴, study other in children showed significant correlations between lead levels and hemoglobin (-0.770 ; $P < 0.01$), MCV (-0.679 ; $P < 0.01$), and ferritin (-0.509 ; $P < 0.05$).¹⁵

Research conducted by Mulyadi *et al* indicated that lead levels caused haematological disorders.¹⁶ There were association between Pb exposure and iron deficiency anemia in children¹⁷ and there were association between Pb exposure in the air and blood Pb levels ($p=0,000$; $r=0,606$) and blood Pb levels and hemoglobin levels ($p=0,000$; $r=-0,623$).¹⁸ The decrease of blood erythrocyte levels due to the lead induction is in accordance with previous research carried out by Santosa *et al.*¹⁹ Erythrocyte cell damage will cause destruction of erythrocyte cells and shortening the age of erythrocyte, while increased levels of ROS will cause damage to the DNA and mitochondria resulting in apoptosis in the erythrocyte.¹⁹ The ROS will inhibit the DNA repairing works initiated by p53 resulting in the stopping of cell cycle so that the aging will occurred in HSC or apoptosis.¹

The decreased of HSC amount will result in a decrease in the number of cells from the hematopoietic systems such as leukocytes, platelets and erythrocyte. Decreasing number of erythrocyte will affects the decreased of hematocrit as well.¹

Hemoglobin is free due to the erythrocyte damage will be converted to bilirubin. Thus, the clinical manifestations will be generally can be seen on patients, ranging from asymptomatic compensated with reticulocytosis with mild hyperbilirubinemia, hemoglobinuria to fulminant hemolysis with jaundice to hepatosplenomegaly.²⁰

One of the toxicity effect of lead is the hematological system disorder and leads to anemia symptoms by disrupting the hematopoietic balance in the blood homeostasis. In the bone marrow, the erythrocyte formation process occurs in which hemoglobin involves Fe metal bound to porphyrin and globin. Fe acts as a co-factor in enzymatic formation and hemoglobin by binding to O₂. Each hemoglobin molecule binds 4 molecules of O₂ or 8 oxygen atoms. Because the 90% Pb is stored in the bone, the presence of Pb in the bone marrow will be an inhibitor in an

enzymatic reaction by inhibiting the ALAD enzyme and ferrochelatase which play a role in the synthesis of hemoglobin. This is in accordance with research conducted by Rizkiawati which pointed that there is a relationship between blood Pb and blood hemoglobin levels.²¹ The hematopoiesis process is disrupted because Pb can cause ALAD enzyme barriers that are in the beginning of heme synthesis, coproporphyrinogen oxidase enzymes and ferrochelatase enzymes which are at the end of heme biosynthesis, this disorder can cause a decrease in heme synthesis as a component of hemoglobin so it will cause anemia. The deficiency of glucose-6 phosphate dehydrogenase (G-6PD) enzyme also occurs in Pb exposure which causes the shortening of erythrocyte age and erythrocyte maturity disturbances which results in the increase of the hematopoiesis process.

The current research is more directed at strategies to protect cells caused by free radicals. Elimination of ROS is very important to maintain the integrity of the cell function and can be done by increasing antioxidant activity. Natural antioxidants can protect the body against cell damage caused by ROS.²² Foods containing natural antioxidants can be used as a strategy to reduce morbidity and mortality especially due to the oxidative stress.⁷ Coconut water is a natural, healthy, nutritious drink that contains antioxidants substances such as minerals (Cu, Zn, Mn), Vitamin C, and L-arginine.¹¹ Tender coconut water to prevent oxidative stress, reduce free radicals, increase Antioxidant Enzym, decrease lipid peroxidative.^{7,11,22-24}

The result of this study indicate that tender coconut water at a dose of 8 mL/200 gBW is significantly increased hemoglobin, hematocrit and erythrocyte levels in male wistar strain rats induced by Pb, these results are linear with previous research by Jesuorsemwen *et al.* that the mean hematocrit and erythrocyte levels increased in the administration of tender coconut water,²⁵ the results of other research conducted by Safitri *et al* stated that the administration of tender coconut water can increase the mean of blood hemoglobin level.²⁶ Fa'iza *et al.* stated that there were differences in blood Hemoglobin level before and after consumption of green coconut water in workers exposed to lead (Pb) with p value = 0.001.²⁷

The high content L-arginine in tender coconut water can be used to reduce the generation of free radicals, increase antioxidant activity and inhibit lipid peroxidation processes and have the effect of HSC damage protection because it works as an antioxidant that increases the amount and strengthens the work of the superoxide dismutase (SOD) enzyme so that the oxidation process is inhibited, this theory is supported by Talas *et al.* which stated that L-arginine has an effect on hematocrit levels.²⁸ Other researchers stated that L-arginine is capable to increase the antioxidant activity in rats exposed to lead (Pb).²⁹ Another antioxidant contained in tender coconut water is vitamin C which prevents the formation of lipid peroxidase which is a component of ROS, if the formation of ROS can be inhibited then the oxidation process in blood cells can be prevented.³⁰ Vitamin C has role as electron donor, able to neutralize and reduce ROS so that cells are protected from damage caused by free radicals, Vitamin C increase iron absorption in body.³¹ Tender coconut water contains minerals Cu, Zn, dan Mn. The effectiveness of SOD enzymes can be increased by the presence of mineral nutrients such as Copper(Cu) and Zinc (Zn) and Manganese (Mn).³² The high nutrients content in tender coconut water can be used as one of the important sources and minerals for the body, one of which is as a natural antioxidant cofactor SOD found in the body. Lack of Cu, Zn dan Mn minerals can reduce the Cu-Zn SOD and Mn-SOD activities as well as causing the lipid peroxide which ends with oxidative stress.³³ Mg ion that makes free radicals tend to give electrons to the Mg, thus neutralize free radicals.³⁴ The most likely and practical way to fight against degenerative diseases is to improve the body's antioxidant status, which could be achieved by a greater consumption of vegetables.³⁵

CONCLUSION

The administration of tender coconut water has the effect of preventing anemia which is characterized by the increased levels of hemoglobin, hematocrit and erythrocyte.

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

ABBREVIATION

TCW: Tender Coconut Water; **ROS:** Reactive Oxygen Specie; **Pb:** Plumbum; **HSC:** hematopoietic stem cell; **Hb:** Hemoglobin; **DNA:** Deoxyribo Nucleic Acid; **ALAD:** Aminolevulinic Acid Dehydratase; **Cu:** cuprum; **Zn:** Zing; **Mn:** mangan.

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