



Creatine kinase and C reactive protein as an indicator for tissue damage in the retained placenta in cows

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Abstract

The current study aimed to investigate concentrations of Creatine Kinase (CK) and C Reactive Protein (CRP) in blood serum of cows with the retained placenta to compare with cows of normal parturition, also, to compare their concentrations in association with fetal sex, previous parturition and time to placenta expel. A total of sixty-three cows suffered from retained placenta with cows of normal parturition (n=10) were included in the current study during the period starting from December 2018 till September 2019. Blood samples (10 ml) were collected from the jugular vein to determine the concentration of CRP and CK in blood serum by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELIZA). The result showed that the serum concentrations of CRP and CK in cows suffering from retained placenta was 28.03 µg/ml and 238.93 ng/ml significantly higher than in cows with normal parturition 22.80 µg/ml and 137.50 ng/ml. The result of ELIZA showed that the serum concentration of CRP and CK in cows did not significantly affect depending upon the sex of the fetus and previous parturition history. On other hands, the serum concentration of CRP and CK in cows significantly differed depending upon the time to expel the placenta. In conclusion, the serum concentration of CRP and CK in cows with retained placenta was markedly higher than recorded in cows with normal parturition, and this can be used to identify days past since cows with retained placenta and to give a prognosis for their health and reproductive status.

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Introduction

C reactive protein (CRP) is a ring shape protein that synthesis and release from the liver with fibrinogen in response to the production of interleukin six released from stimulated macrophages, T lymphocytes and adipocytes by dying or dead cell due to a wide range of inflammatory process either acute or even chronic reaction, also due to rheumatic arthritis, pathogenic microorganisms, lethal or sublethal cellular injury (1). CRP is a member of patterns recognition receptor (PRR) system that responsible for the detection of necrotic, apoptotic cells as well as pathogenic microorganisms (especially bacterial pathogens), in which CRP where bind to lysophosphatidylcholine (lysolecithins) on the cell membrane of dead and dying cells, this lysolecithins were synthesis by hydrolysis of lipids present

on the cell membrane by the action of phospholipase (especially phospholipase A2 enzyme) that released from affected cells, these complex of CRP with lysolecithins will cause activation 400 kDa complement compound known as C1q that lead to initiation and ignition of the complement system to promote and activate phagocytosis conducted by macrophages to necrotic and apoptotic cells (2). Creatine kinase (CK) is a crystal shape enzyme synthesis in a wide range of cells especially those of high consuming ATP as a source for energy in muscle, brain, retina, ear, spermatogenesis process and graved placenta (3). CK function is to catalyzes a reversible conversion of creatine to phosphocreatine and ADP using ATP as a source of energy in response to high energy-consuming in situ within cells these can be attributed to fast intracellular transportation to phosphocreatine as a source of energy in which

phosphocreatine can react with ADP to produce ATP and creatine in the presence of CK enzyme for fast intracellular energy transportation, also, CK has main three subtypes, brain CK (CKb), muscle CK (CKm) and mitochondrial CK (CKmt) (4). CK concentration increases during cellular damage occur in tissue rich with CK especially muscle as in cases of myocardial infarction, rhabdomyolysis and myositis, in which destruction of these cells for any cellular injuries lead to releasing of CK into the bloodstream and increase its level in blood serum (5). Retention of fetal membranes in cows occurs when the uterus fails to expel the fetus covering membranes after one day of calving, which usually occurs within 4-6 hours after parturition. The occurrence of such case in cows could be affected by many factors; mainly types of parturition (normal or dystocia), sex and size of the fetus, twin's deliveries, number of previous parturitions, abortion and nutritional status of cows (6). Naturally, the retained placenta will be expelled with four to six hours after parturition (7).

The objective of this study was to investigate the serum concentration of CRP and CK in cows that suffered from retention of the placenta as an indicator of tissue damage and the relationship between CRP and CK with the type of parturition process, sex of the fetus, previous calve delivery and days required to expel the placenta.

Materials and methods

Animals and blood samples

A total of sixty-three cows aged from two to seven years, suffering from retention of placenta. Another ten cows (control group) with normal parturition and expulsion of the placenta within three to six hours were also used in the current study during the period from December 1, 2018, till September 1, 2019. Blood samples were collected from jugular veins (10 ml) using a round gel tube with clot activator. The blood samples were left for 30 minutes to allow the blood clot to be formed and to separate serum, later blood clot removed by centrifuge at 2500 rpm for 20 minutes. Using Pasteur pipette, the serum was collected, transported to Eppendorf tubes and stored at - 20 °C in the freezer.

The serum concentration of CRP and CK in cows

The concentrations of CRP and CK in blood's serum were estimated by direct ELIZA kits obtained from Monobind Inc, USA. Estimation of the CRP concentration ($\mu\text{g/ml}$) was measured following methods described by Kimberly *et al.* (8). In contrast, the concentration of CK (ng/ml) was determined by using the procedure described by Panteghini *et al.* (9).

Statistical analysis

The mean concentration of CRP and CK were statistically analyzed using SPSS software version 19.0. A

one-way analysis of variance was used to explain the significant differences according to experiment design. Duncan's test used as a post hoc test to identify the significant differences in serum concentration of CRP and CK in relation to previous parturition and time to retained placenta at $P < 0.05$. In addition to independent sample t-test were used to identify the significant differences in serum concentration of CRP and CK in relation to the type of parturition and gender of the fetus. All statistical analyses were conducted at $P < 0.05$.

Results

Type of parturition

Significant differences were detected for CRP and CK serum levels between normal parturition and retained placenta. CRP and CK levels were higher in cases of parturition associated with the retained placenta in comparison to those of normal parturition in cows (Table 1).

Table 1: Effect of parturition type on serum concentration of CRP and CK

Type of parturition	Mean \pm St. error	
	CRP ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)	CK (ng/ml)
Normal Parturition	22.80 \pm 2.01*	137.50 \pm 7.41*
Retained placenta	28.03 \pm 2.62*	238.93 \pm 6.87*

* there are significant differences within the groups in the same parameter at $P < 0.05$.

Gender of fetus

The result represented in table 2 showed that there were no significant differences in serum concentrations of CRP and CK in cows whatever the born calf sex was (male or female). Still, the serum concentrations of CRP and CK in cows that have male or female calves with retained placenta were significantly higher concentration in comparison with cows that have male or female calves without retention of placenta.

Previous parturitions

The result present in table 3 showed that the serum concentration of CRP and CK did not significantly differ in relation to previous parturition status of cows with retained placenta.

Time of retained placenta

The result of table 4 showed that the serum concentration of CRP and CK were increased significantly when there was an increase in time that required till placenta expel, in which the highest serum concentration of CRP and CK were recorded in cows with the retained placenta after four days. The serum concentration of CRP and CK were decreased significantly when the time to expel placenta has been reduced.

Table 2: Effect of fetal sex on serum concentration of CRP and CK

Fetus sex	Mean ± St. error			
	CRP (µg/ml)		CK (ng/ml)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Normal Parturition	23.45±1.05*	23.01±1.43*	138.49±4.78*	137.17±3.48*
Retained placenta	27.07±1.71*	27.94±1.94*	239.19±3.65*	240.09±8.17*

* there is a significant difference within the groups in same-sex at P<0.05.

Table 3: Effect of previous parturitions on serum concentration of CRP and CK

Previous parturitions	Mean ± St. error	
	CRP (µg/ml)	CK (ng/ml)
Heifers	32.07±3.06 ^a	203.75±2.32 ^a
Previous one parturition	32.67±1.06 ^a	237.01±3.00 ^a
Previous two parturition	39.33±1.86 ^a	222.61±3.31 ^a
Previous three parturition	31.95±2.13 ^a	247.31±1.10 ^a
Previous four parturition	38.67±1.02 ^a	208.50±3.49 ^a
Previous five parturition	38.05±4.02 ^a	230.09±8.71 ^a
Previous six parturition	34.67±3.93 ^a	234.67±1.07 ^a

The different vertical letter means there is a significant difference within the groups in the same parameter at P<0.05.

Table 4: Effect of time to expel placenta on serum concentration of CRP and CK

Placenta expel time (retention length/day)	Mean ± St. error	
	CRP (µg/ml)	CK (ng/ml)
One day	26.73±1.49 ^c	216.35±1.19 ^d
Two days	33.67±1.31 ^{bc}	222.36±1.97 ^c
Three days	39.33±1.86 ^b	240.09±5.67 ^b
Four days	44.57±1.51 ^a	274.86±5.53 ^a

The different vertical letter means there is a significant difference within the groups in the same parameter at P<0.05.

Discussion

The result of the current study showed that the serum concentration of CRP and CK was elevated significantly in the cows suffered from the retained placenta in comparison with those cows of expected parturition. These results indicate that status of the retained placenta will result in cellular damages and inflammatory process in placenta and uterus of affected animals, which lead to significant elevations in serum concentration of CRP and CK (10). These results agreed with other studies that indicate that most common squealy and complications of retention of fetal membranes as endometritis, mastitis and paralysis (11-13). Endometritis and mastitis associated with retained placenta will cause an increase in the level of acute-phase protein especially CRP which increase in response to increase in IL-6 secretion from macrophages and lymphocytes in the

retained placenta, the rise in CRP secretions will bind to specific molecules on dying cell surface of apoptotic cells to facilitate and assist macrophages to phagocytosis these affect cells present in the placenta to decrease the risk of infection and inflammation that can be established in the placenta during retained placenta (14). Also, CK concentration level in serum of cow suffering from retained placenta was increased due to placenta cellular damages lead to releasing these biochemical components into the bloodstream, in which uterus and placenta were rich with CK as a source to reversible energy-saving (15). The serum concentration of CRP and CK in cows with retained placenta didn't affect with the sex of calves, in which the concentration of CRP and CK in serum showed no significant difference, in contrast, the serum concentration of CRP and CK in cows suffering from retained placenta with calves either male and females were significantly higher than that recorded in a cow with male and female calves with normal parturition, this indicates that the sex of calves didn't have any effect on the concentration of these biochemical molecules from cows suffering from the retained placenta (14,15). The concentration of CRP in serum of pregnant and parturied cows affect mainly with infectious diseases especially ischemia, inflammation and cell injury (16), while the concentration of CK increase in cases hypocalcemia, muscle damages, and endometritis (17,18), the effect of high serum concentration of CRP and CK in in cows with retained placenta can lead to prevent or decrease transportation of immunoglobulins from dams to their calves through colostrum significantly when the concentration of CK were increased in blood serum (19), these high level of CK in blood serum will cause increase in cortisol secretion in bloodstream which lead to decrease in immunoglobulins formation and secretions (20), also increase CRP concentration in blood serum will prevent transportation of immunoglobulin from dams to calves through colostrum, these mechanism conducted by CRP to act as opsonic elements which bind to Fc receptors and prevent transport immunoglobulins to calves through colostrum which is the main side effect of high serum concentrations of CRP and CK in case of retained placenta in animals (21,22). The result of current study showed that the number of previous calving associated with retained placenta didn't affect the serum concentration of CRP and CK in, in contrast, the previous parturition status will affect the frequencies of retained placenta occurrence, were it's with highest incidence in heifers and in cows characterized

by small size of both external genital organs and pelvic bones (23). The results of current study indicate that the increasing of time that consumed to expel placenta were significantly related to increase in concentration of CRP and CK in serum, this will be associated with cellular damages that lead to increase in serum concentration of CRP and CK in cows (14,15).

Conclusion

In conclusion, the concentration of CRP and CK in the blood of cows suffering from retained placenta was significantly higher than recorded in cows with normal parturition, this information can be used to identify days past since cows suffered from the retained placenta and to give a prognosis for their health and reproductive status.

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Conflict of interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest regarding trails, publishing or funding this manuscript.

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الكرياتينين كائينز والبروتين المتفاعل سي كمؤشرات على أذى النسيج في حالات احتباس المشيمية في الأبقار

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الخلاصة

تهدف الدراسة الحالية للتعرف على تركيز كل من البروتين المتفاعل سي والكرياتينين كائينز في مصل دم الأبقار التي تعاني من احتباس المشيمية، فضلاً عن مقارنة تركيزها في الأبقار محتبسة المشيمية بالاعتماد على جنس العجول المولدة، عدد الولادات السابقة والوقت اللازم لطرح المشيمة. تم شمول ثلاثة وستين بقرة تعاني من احتباس المشيمية مع عشر أبقار تمت عملية الولادة فيها بصورة طبيعية في الدراسة الحالية والتي ابتدأت من كانون الأول، ٢٠١٨ ولغاية أيلول، ٢٠١٩. تم جمع عينات الدم من الأبقار المشمولة بالدراسة لغرض تقدير تركيز البروتين المتفاعل سي والكرياتينين كائينز باستخدام اختبار

معنوي في تركيزهما. وفي الجانب الآخر أشارت نتائج اختبار الاليزا أن تركيز البروتين المتفاعل سي والكرياتينين كابينيز تأثراً معنوياً في الأبقار التي تعاني من احتباس المشيمية عن مقارنته مع الوقت اللازم لطرح المشيمة إذ كانت في أعلى تركيز لهما عند اليوم الرابع بعد الولادة. نستنتج من هذه الدراسة أن تركيز البروتين المتفاعل سي والكرياتينين كابينيز كانا أعلى في تركيزهما في الأبقار التي تعاني من احتباس المشيمية عند مقارنتها مع الأبقار ذات الولادات الطبيعية، وهذا يمكن استخدامه للتعرف على الأيام التي عانت منها الأبقار من احتباس المشيمية فضلاً عن إعطاء التنبؤ عن حالة الأبقار الصحية والتناسلية.

الاليزا. أظهرت نتائج الدراسة الحالية أن تركيز البروتين المتفاعل سي والكرياتينين كابينيز في الأبقار التي تعاني من احتباس المشيمية كانت ٢٨,٠٣ مايكروغرام/ملييلتر و ٢٣٨,٩٣ نانوغرام/ملييلتر من مصل الدم على التوالي، بالمقارنة مع الأبقار التي ولدت بشكل طبيعي والتي كانت ٢٢,٨٠ ميكروغرام/ملييلتر و ١٣٧,٥٠ نانوغرام/ملييلتر على التوالي. كما أظهرت نتائج فحص الاليزا أن تركيز البروتين المتفاعل سي والكرياتينين كابينيز وعلاقته مع جنس الجنين بين الأبقار محتبسة المشيمية والأبقار ذات الولادة الطبيعية لم يكن له أي تأثير معنوي بين المجموعتين، كما أظهرت النتائج أيضاً أن تركيز البروتين المتفاعل سي والكرياتينين كابينيز وعلاقتهما مع عدد الولادات السابقة لم تكن ذات تأثير