



Thymol and carvacrol; as antibiotic alternative in green healthy poultry production

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Abstract

Thymol and carvacrol as a natural essential oils and phenol compounds, are a component derived from some medicinal plants, such as thyme and oregano species. These compounds have been shown to possess a wide range of biological activities, including antimicrobial, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, modulating of immunity respond and anticarcinogenic properties. One of main effects of these compounds that make them as valuable material in poultry medicine is antibacterial effect. The increasing consumption of organic and healthy meat and eggs in human society has made it increasingly necessary to use compounds that are completely natural and do not cause problems for human health. Since antibiotics are chemical compounds that can remain in meat and eggs and cause antibiotic resistance, allergies, mutations and even poisoning in humans. Therefore, utilization of compounds that are natural antibiotics can be easily fed with a higher safety in healthy poultry production. In this regard, the role of thymol and carvacrol as natural antibiotics in the poultry production has been discussed in a recent review.

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Introduction

Today, the use of antibiotics in livestock and poultry for various reasons, such as prevention, treatment of various infectious diseases and to increase the food efficiency is mostly common. Antibiotic residues can lead to various side effects such as carcinogenicity, malformations, mutations, allergies, and drug resistance [1, 2]. The widespread use of different types of antibiotics, regardless of side effects and withdrawal time, has caused a great deal of concern to consumers of meat and eggs, and there is a growing demand for healthy products [3]. In this regard, phytobiotics can be a good alternative to antibiotics in the breeding of healthy poultry without the mentioned side effects.

Phytochemicals, also referred to as phytobiotics or phytogenics, are natural bioactive compounds that are derived from plants and incorporated into animal feed to enhance productivity. The main bioactive compounds of the phytochemicals are polyphenols, and their composition and concentration vary according to the plant, parts of the plant, geographical origin, harvesting season, environmental factors, storage conditions, and processing techniques [4].

The addition of phytochemicals in the diets alters the intestinal microbiota and reduces

microbial toxic metabolites in the gut, owing to their direct antimicrobial properties on various pathogenic bacteria, improving performance [5]. Several plants and their essential oils have been reported to have antibacterial properties for poultry and animal. Carvacrol and thymol are the main compounds that are considered to exhibit antibacterial effect against some important poultry pathogen e.g. Salmonella and E. coli [6-8].

Thymol (C₁₀H₁₄O, 2-isopropyl-5-methylphenol) (Figure 1), as a natural phenol compound, is a component derived from some medicinal plants, such as thyme and oregano species. It has been shown to possess various pharmacological properties including antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, analgesic, antispasmodic, antifungal, antiseptic and antitumor activities. The effects of thymol are largely attributed to its anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and antihyperlipidemic properties [9-12].

Carvacrol (C₁₀H₁₄O, 2-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl) phenol) (Figure 1), is a liquid phenolic which is mostly present in oil of oregano, thyme, pepperwort, savory and wild bergamot. It has been shown to possess a wide range of biological activities, including antibacterial and antifungal, antiviral, modulating of immunity respond, anti-inflammatory, and anticarcino-

genic properties [13-17].

In this review of literature, we tried to discuss the earlier documents on the effectiveness of thymol and carvacrol on bacterial pathogens in poultry that can be useful in healthy poultry production.

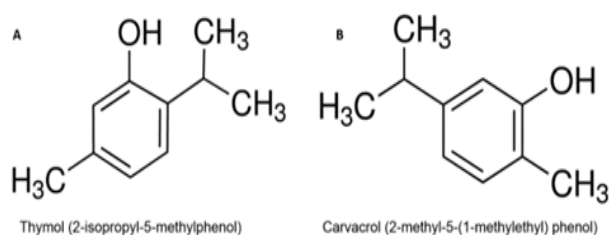


Figure 1. Chemical structures of (A) thymol and (B) carvacrol

Antibacterial effects of thymol and carvacrol

The antimicrobial activity of essential oils has been extensively investigated in several in vitro studies that showed carvacrol and thymol possess strong antimicrobials effect against pathogenic bacteria such as *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella typhimurium* and *Campylobacter* spp, which are potential risk factors of enteric infections [18]. Carvacrol and thymol, potent antimicrobial activity, have similar structure, synergistically antibacterial activity [19].

Thymol and carvacrol, represent an alternative to antibiotics in poultry farming, in particular against *Clostridium perfringens* which is considered the main responsible for necrotic enteritis in chickens. In vitro antibacterial activity of carvacrol and thymol showed strong antibacterial effects against pathogenic strains *E. coli*, *C. perfringens* and *Salmonella*, instead weak activity against beneficial *Lactobacillus* strains [6]. Marchese et al. (2016) showed *E. coli* was the most susceptible bacteria to thymol among tested strains (MIC of 187.5 µg/ml), MBC of 375 µg/ml), while carvacrol was more active against *S. enteritidis* (MIC of 187.5 µg/ml, MBC of 750 µg/ml) [20].

Carvacrol showed antimicrobial activity against several microbes such as *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Clostridia* spp., *E. coli*, and *Salmonella pullorum* [21]. Carvacrol and thymol showed higher inhibitory activity against avian *E. coli* [22].

The essential oils used in poultry diets either individually or in combination or solely pure compounds have shown strong inhibitory effect on *Clostridium perfringens* and *E. coli* in the digestive tract and ameliorated intestinal lesions and weight loss than the challenged control birds [23]. Carvacrol, cinnamaldehyde, oregano oil, and thymol were also found to inhibit *C. perfringens* spore germination and growth in turkey during chilling [7]. Carvacrol, thymol, transcinnamaldehyde, and tetrasodium pyrophosphate on the radio sensitization of *E. coli* and *Salmonella typhi* in chicken meat significantly reduced the numbers of these pathogens [24].

Although the antibacterial mechanism of essential oils and their constituents is not fully understood, the mechanism of action of thymol and carvacrol may be related to their hydrophobic property. This property enables the herbal compounds to penetrate into the lipid layers in the bacterial cell wall and mitochondria, rendering them permeable and causing the leakage of cell contents, leading to cell death [25]. Lambert, et al. (2001) exhibited antibacterial effect of thymol and carvacrol against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus* as a result of

disruption in membrane integrity, which further affects the pH homeostasis and balance of inorganic ions [26]. Therefore, antibacterial property of carvacrol and thymol is dependent to their capability to permeabilize, depolarize, and disruption of the cytoplasmic membrane [27]. Cowan (1999) reported that 60% of essential oil derivatives examined were inhibitory to fungi while 30% inhibited growth of bacteria [28]. Usually, the essential oils contain high level of phenolic components, including carvacrol, thymol and eugenol have strongest antibacterial properties against food-borne pathogens. Both the phenolics carvacrol and thymol are able to disintegrate the outer membrane of gram-negative bacteria, releasing lipopolysaccharides and increasing the permeability of the cytoplasmic membrane to ATP and depolarize the cytoplasmic membrane [8].

Helander et al. (1998) investigated the antimicrobial mechanism of the two isomeric phenols, carvacrol and thymol, and one phenylpropanoid, cinnamaldehyde, on *E. coli* and *S. typhimurium*. It was observed that both carvacrol and thymol disintegrated the outer bacterial membranes in a similar manner, thus intracellular material from cells is transferred to the external medium due to membrane disruption. On the other hand, cinnamaldehyde did not affect the membrane, but showed potent inhibitory antibacterial activity. It was suggested that the phenylpropanoid cinnamaldehyde penetrates the bacterial membrane and thus can reach and affect the inner part of the cell [29]. In agreement to the previous findings, it has also been hypothesized that whole essential oils have greater antibacterial activity than their major components (e.g., solely carvacrol) and this suggests that the minor components in essential oils are also main to the activity and may have a synergistic effect [30]. The two major components of oregano essential oil, carvacrol and thymol, were found to give a synergistic effect when tested against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* [26]. Synergic effect between carvacrol and its biological precursor p-cymene has been observed. Although, p-cymene is a weak antibacterial substance, it can swell bacterial cell membranes to a larger degree compared to carvacrol. In this way, p-cymene may enable carvacrol to be more easily to transport into the cell so that a synergistic effect is achieved. Furthermore, Zhou et al. (2007) reported that the combination of thymol or carvacrol with EDTA, acetic acid, or citric acid resulted in significantly reduced populations of *S. typhimurium*. In samples treated with combinations, these antimicrobials exhibited synergistic effects compared with samples treated with thymol, carvacrol, EDTA, acetic acid, or citric acid alone [31]. However, a bacteriostatic or a bactericidal effect of plant extracts, essential oils and herbal compounds is lower than antibiotics [32]. Recently, Moon et al., (2020) showed that the combination of bacteriophage with thymol and carvacrol significantly reduced *Salmonella* in chicken meat [9].

Along with the beneficial effects of thymol and carvacrol, it should be noted to possible toxicity of thymol and carvacrol in vital organs. It is difficult to detect the toxicity of essential oils because the toxicity varies based on the compounds and depends on various factors. A study showed that thymol and carvacrol had the most toxic in concentrations of 36–49 mg/l, which are less toxic than some combination of essential oils. There is less risk of accumulation of body tissues [27]. Although, the antibacterial effect was suggested for thymol and carvacrol, but more research must be done on toxicity of them in vivo condition.

However, in most time, the effective levels of thymol and carvacrol are very higher than the cost effective levels in poultry

production. It should not be overlooked that these compounds can be useful in breeding of organic and healthy chickens that are not allowed to use antibiotics and chemical compounds.

Authors' contribution

All authors contributed equally to the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declared no competing interests.

Ethical considerations

Ethical issues (including plagiarism, data fabrication, double publication and etc.) have been completely observed by author.

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