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Dr. Deepak Kumar
Former Research Scholar,
Department of Zoology, JP
University, Chapra, Bihar,
India

Studies on toxicity of deltamethrin in air breathing fish *Anabas testudineus*

Deepak Kumar

Abstract

The point of Present investigation is to assess the intense harmfulness of two gatherings of pesticides, organophosphate and pyrethroid, to be specific deltamethrin, individually. The test was directed for 96 h period in a freshwater fish, *Anabas testudineus* (Bloch). The LC₅₀ esteems for triazophos and deltamethrin after 96 h treatment was discovered to be 0.069 mg/L and 7.33 µg/L. The deltamethrin was discovered to be around multiple times more poisonous than to the fish. In treated fish, changes in different standards of conduct were seen with expanding groupings of both the pesticides when contrasted with control. Further, tissue explicit just as portion subordinate restraint in the acetylcholinesterase movement was found in mind, muscle and gills in *Anabas testudineus* (Bloch) presented to both the bug sprays. The impact was more articulated in treated fishes than the deltamethrin.

Keywords: Toxic, Deltamethrin, air breathing fish and *Anabas testudineus*

Introduction

The drawn out natural dangers related with the utilization of organochlorine, organophosphate, and carbamate pesticides pushed the presentation of another age of pesticides with a lesser level of diligence. High harmfulness of engineered pesticides has been found to oceanic, zooplankton and mammalian species [1-7]. Present investigation reflects two gathering of pesticides specifically an organophosphate, PubChem CID: 32184) which is broadly utilized bug spray to control the vermin on the paddy and on cotton fields because of its low poisonousness to warm blooded animals (human). Other pesticide is deltamethrin [(S)- cyano-(3-phenoxyphenyl) methyl] 3-(2, 2-dibromoethenyl)- 2,2-dimethylcyclopropane-1-carboxylate; PubChem CID: 40585) which is widely utilized in farming and ranger service in light of its high action against a wide range of bug bothers. It is likewise utilized as an elective pesticide in intestinal sickness control programs in India and other creating nations. Deltamethrin is known to be poisonous to fish and different other amphibian creatures.

Therefore, the aim of present study is to evaluate the comparative impact of acute toxicity of formula grade pesticides, namely deltamethrin (pyrethroid) on AChE activity in a freshwater fish, *Anabas testudineus* (Bloch).

Material and Method

Nature of water was surveyed before introduction and was tried by APHA rules. LC₅₀ and 95% certainty limits were determined by a PC program. The information of AChE action was spoken to as mean ± SEM and was broke down by One Way Analysis of Variance (One Way ANOVA) and was additionally dissected by Duncan's Multiple Range Post-hoc Test. The outcomes were viewed as critical at P≤0.05 and P≤0.01 levels.

Results and Discussion

The fish in the control aquarium were seen to be solid and typical and no mortality was recorded in it. In treated gathering, there was no mortality recorded at 0.03 mg/L focus after 96 h presentation. At 0.05, 0.065, 0.075, 0.085 and 0.1 mg/L con-centrations, the% mortality recorded were 20%, 40%, 60%, 80% and 100%, separately. The LC₅₀ of deltamethrin, after 96 h treatment was discovered to be 0.069 mg/L for *Anabas testudineus* (Bloch) following probit investigation as appeared in Table 1.

Corresponding Author:
Dr. Deepak Kumar
Former Research Scholar,
Department of Zoology, JP
University, Chapra, Bihar,
India

Table 1: The LC50 of deltamethrin, after 96 h treatment was discovered to be 0.069 mg/L for *Anabas testudineus* (Bloch)

Lethal Concentrations	Triazophos(10 ⁻³ g/L)	95% confidence limits	
		Lower	Upper
LC ₁	0.041	0.016	0.052
LC ₅	0.048	0.024	0.058
LC ₁₀	0.052	0.029	0.061
LC ₁₅	0.055	0.033	0.063
LC ₅₀	0.069	0.056	0.077
LC ₈₅	0.088	0.078	0.116
LC ₉₀	0.093	0.082	0.131
LC ₉₅	0.101	0.088	0.159
LC ₉₉	0.118	0.098	0.232
Slope ± SEM	10.07 ± 3.06		
Intercept ± SEM	16.68 ± 3.47		
χ ² value	1.80		
p	< 0.05		

The purpose of the study was to find out the parental attitude towards female participation in sports. A self made questionnaire was designed so as to get the relevant information that can be used for various purposes. Similarly, fishes were exposed to different concentrations of deltamethrin for 96 h to observe mortality rate. After 96 h

treatment, deltamethrin caused 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 60%, 80% and 100% mortality at concentrations of 4.58, 5.42, 6.25, 7.08, 7.92, 8.75 and 9.58 µg/L respectively. The LC₅₀ for deltamethrin was calculated and found to be 7.33 µg/L as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: The LC50 for deltamethrin was calculated and found to be 7.33 µg/L

Lethal Concentrations	Deltamethrin (10 ⁻⁶ g/L)	95% confidence limits	
		Lower	Upper
LC ₁	4.620	2.354	5.644
LC ₅	5.289	3.184	6.182
LC ₁₀	5.684	3.736	6.498
LC ₁₅	5.967	4.156	6.727
LC ₅₀	7.329	6.345	8.013
LC ₈₅	9.001	8.206	11.265
LC ₉₀	9.450	8.536	12.474
LC ₉₅	10.156	9.009	14.575
LC ₉₉	11.625	9.902	19.646
Slope ± SEM	11.61 ± 3.31		
Intercept ± SEM	-5.04 ± 2.92		
χ ² value	2.72		
p	< 0.05		

From this study, it can be inferred that under identical condition and treatment duration the deltamethrin was about

ten times more toxic than triazophos to *Anabas testudineus* (Bloch).

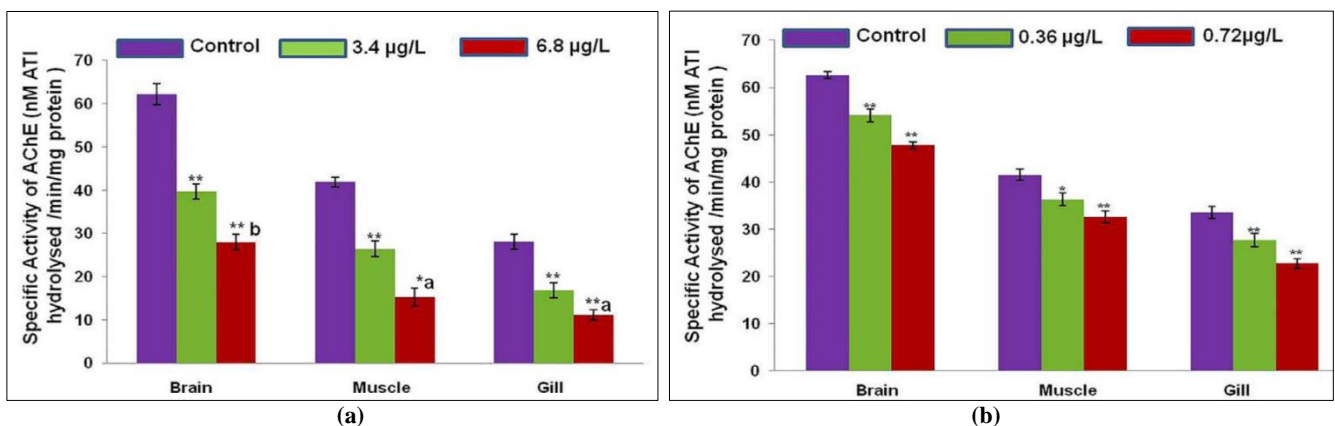


Fig 1: Specific activity of AChE (nM ATI hydrolysed /min/mg protein)

Therefore, the aim of present study is to evaluate the comparative impact of acute toxicity of formula grade pesticide, namely deltamethrin (phrethroid) on AChE activity in a Air Breathing Fish, *Anabas testudineus* (Bloch).

Conclusion

Present examination assumes a significant function in pesticide hazard appraisal. Fishes fill in as a key marker of natural poisonousness. The poisonousness impact of

deltamethrin to Air Breathing Fish, *Anabas testudineus* (Bloch) is high even at exceptionally low focus.

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