



Assessment on bioactive role of *Moringa oleifera* leaves as anthelmintic agent and improved growth performance in goats

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to evaluate the bioactive effect of *Moringa oleifera* leaves hydroalcoholic extract as a dietary feed additive on helminths load and growth performances of goats. Initially, the availability of bioactive compounds in *M. oleifera* hydroalcoholic extract was analysed using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS), which showed the presence of heneicosane (35.69%), 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid (22.89%), heptacosane (18.26%), pentatriacontane (4.77%), and hexadecanoic acid ethyl ester (3%) as predominant compounds in the leaves extract. The anthelmintic effect of *M. oleifera* extract (0 and 60 mL of extract animal⁻¹) was evaluated against disparate nematodes using standard methodology. *M. oleifera* leaves extract exhibited significant ($P = 0.002$) anthelmintic activities against *Trichuris* sp. and *Ostertagia* sp. with reduced counts of eggs. A completely randomized experiment of 3 treatments comprised of 10 goats in each treatment was designed for the growth performance study. Treatments used in the present experiment were as follows: treatment 1 (T1), 0 mL of extract animal⁻¹; treatment 2 (T2), 30 mL of extract animal⁻¹; and treatment 3 (T3), 60 mL of extract animal⁻¹. Growth performance parameters (body weight, daily weight gain, and feed intake values) of goats fed varied concentrations of *M. oleifera* extract were estimated as per standard protocols. The T2 and T3 groups' goats offered significant ($P < 0.05$) increment in body weight. Daily weight gain of the T2 and T3 groups' goats was also increased. Group T3 exhibited maximum feed intake value of 588, 678, 652, and 678 g d⁻¹ at 0, 30, 45, and 60 days, respectively. Feed conversion efficiency was increased for T2 and T3 groups' goats versus T1. Findings of this study concluded that *M. oleifera* hydroalcoholic extract can be used not only as an effective anthelmintic agent against disparate nematodes but also as a prominent feed additive to improve growth performances of goats.

Keywords Anthelmintic · Bioactive compounds · Feed additive · GC-MS · Goats · Growth performances · *Moringa oleifera*

Introduction

Livestock industries play a paramount socio-economic role in both the developing and developed countries in order to fulfil the growing global demands of meat. Among disparate

ruminants and non-ruminants, goats are considered versatile animals due to their valuable contribution in economically deprived countries as pivotal sources of food and income (Moyo et al. 2013). Goats can adapt to adverse environments and can consume disparate kinds of grasses and leaves. Unfortunately, the productivity of goats in most of the sub-tropical regions is often limited because of the low quality or inadequacy of prominent feeds (Damor et al. 2017). On the other hand, currently, gastro-intestinal nematodes are colossal constraint in the productivity of goats of tropical regions. Nematodes of different genera such as *Haemonchus*, *Trichostrongylus*, *Eimeria*, *Cooperia*, *Trichuris*, and *Ostertagia* cause anaemia, weight loss, diarrhoea, reduced yield in milk and wool, alteration in the reproductive cycle, and high mortality of goats (Tayo et al. 2014). Levamisole, mebendazole, morantel, dormectin, thiabendazole, albendazole, and ivermectin are the commonly used

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conventional anthelmintic drugs. However, these drugs are the leading factor for the emergence of drug-resistant nematodes (Hafiz et al. 2009).

Generally, farmers feed goats with poor nutritious quality of forages containing not only low level of nitrogen, vitamins, and other minerals but also high concentration of lignin and cellulose (Sultana et al. 2014). Thus, it leads to the reduced digestibility and low feed intake (Gebregiorgis et al. 2012). In addition, feeding ruminants a supplement-free diet causes significant loss in weight and sometimes death of animal (Tona et al. 2014). Therefore, the availability of additive-free forages, increasing cost of nutritious feed, ban of antibiotic growth promoters, and development of drug resistant gastrointestinal nematodes have emphasized veterinarians to identify suitable feedstuff for animals.

Over the past few years, plethora of plants extracts and browse tree's leaves has been exploited as promising alternative supplements to the existing antibiotics in order to promote growth performances with no toxicity, improve the intake of roughage, enhance the efficiency in animals, and determine anthelmintic properties (Shalaby 2013; Voemesse et al. 2018). Likewise, the incorporation of shrubs and fodder trees could be a potent approach to increase the availability and quality of forages during the dry season (Damor et al. 2017). *Moringa oleifera* (family: Moringaceae), also called as "miracle tree" or "drumstick tree", is a fast-growing woody plant in tropical and sub-tropical zones of South Asia, Arabia, and Africa (Moyo et al. 2016). Seeds, flowers, and leaves of this plant have revealed broad spectrum therapeutic applications in the past (Mahfuz and Piao 2019). However, leaves of *M. oleifera* are highly nutritious containing lipids, proteins, vitamins (vitamin B complex, vitamin C, beta-carotene, and vitamin K), amino acids, and minerals (Onunkwo and George 2015). Leaf extracts constitute low level of polyphenols, thereby showing its potential impact on blood lipid metabolism (Leone et al. 2015). Additionally, varied phytochemicals present in the leaves of *M. oleifera* show anti-septic, anthelmintic, and antioxidant properties (Ogbunugafor et al. 2011; Moyo et al. 2013; Torondel et al. 2014).

Beside the colossal medicinal importance, *M. oleifera* has shown its potential as feed additives in animals too. Previous studies revealed the utilization of *M. oleifera* as alternative feed additives in broilers (Wapi et al. 2013; Voemesse et al. 2018), fish (Afuang et al. 2003), cattle (Mendieta-Araica et al. 2011), horse (Pedraza-Hernández et al. 2019), and goats (Qwele et al. 2013; Sultana et al. 2014; Damor et al. 2017). However, reports on its feeding effects on growth performances of goats and anthelmintic attributes are scarce. Considering this, the present context was focussed not only to determine the anthelmintic activity of *M. oleifera* leaves hydroalcoholic extract against certain nematodes but also evaluate its potential as a natural feed additive on improving growth performances of goats.

Materials and methods

Study location

The experiment was carried out at Rancho El Cajon located in the Libramiento Oriente Tejupilco-Amatepec. Animals were cared and managed in accordance with the official Mexican standards for animal care (AOAC 1997). This study was conducted in compliance with the guidelines of the animal care and performed in accordance with the ethical standard laid down in the 1996 declaration of Helsinki and its later amendments.

Plant material

Fresh leaves of five *M. oleifera* trees of different phenological stages were collected from South of the State of Mexico, Tejupilco, Rancho ICAMEX. Samples were brought to the laboratory inside a polythene bag and stored for further experimental purposes.

Hydroalcoholic extract preparation of *M. oleifera* leaves

Fresh leaves (1 kg) of *M. oleifera* were dried in shade for 7–10 days at room temperature. After drying, leaves were ground and mixed into 8 L of distilled water, ethanol (99.9%, analytical grade, Fermont®, Monterrey, Mexico), and methanol (99.8%, analytical grade, Fermont®, Monterrey, Mexico), prepared in 80:10:10 ratio. The mixture was incubated at 30 °C for 72 h in an orbital shaker. After required incubation period, the mixture was centrifuged to separate the solid fraction from solution. The collected solution was filtered further through filter paper (Whatman No. 1). The filtrate was concentrated by evaporating the solvent at 50 °C using a rotary evaporator. The hydroalcoholic extract obtained was stored at 4 °C until further analyses (Salem et al. 2015).

Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) analysis of extract

M. oleifera hydroalcoholic extract was analysed for the presence of bioactive compounds using Focus GC-DSQ Mass Spectrometer (Thermo Scientific, Austin, TX, USA) apparatus with a direct capillary column TG-5MS (30 m × 0.25 µm × 0.25 µm film thickness). The column oven temperature was initially held at 45 °C, increased further by 5 °C min⁻¹ to 250 °C, and then increased to 280 °C (10 °C min⁻¹). The injector and detector (MS transfer line) temperatures were kept at 250 °C. Helium was used as a carrier gas at a constant flow rate of 1 mL min⁻¹ (EL-Hefny et al. 2018). The solvent delay was 2 min, and diluted samples of 1 µL were injected automatically using Autosampler AS3000 coupled with GC in the split mode. EI mass spectra were collected at 70 eV ionization

voltages over the range of m/z 40–550 in full scan mode. The ion source was set at 200. The components were identified by comparison of their retention times and mass spectra with those of WILEY 09 and NIST 11 mass spectral database (Adams 2009).

Anthelmintic activity

Animals used

Eight goats (age: 5 to 6 months) with an average weight of 15–17 kg were used for determining *in vivo* anthelmintic activity. Animals were fed balanced diet (Table 1) during two frequencies at 8:00 pm and 5:00 pm in order to maintain homogeneous ruminal fermentation. Animals were provided clean water throughout the day.

Treatments

Treatments used in the present experiment were as follows: treatment 1 or control (T1), 0 mL of extract animal⁻¹; and treatment 2 (T2), 60 mL of extract animal⁻¹.

Parasitology test

The oocyst and egg count technique were performed using the methodology as described by Hernandez et al. (2014). Briefly, faecal samples of each animal were collected individually directly from the rectum before

morning feeding on day 0 (pre-extract administration) and thereafter on day 7 and day 15 after the first administration of the extract (on day 0). Faecal samples were evaluated for the presence of worm eggs or *Eimeria* oocysts by a salt flotation technique (MAFF 1979), and afterwards the parasite load was quantified using the McMaster method (Ojeda-Robertos et al. 2008). Faecal pellets were collected and weighed. One gram of faeces was mixed with 60 mL of NaCl solution. Pellets were broken by a mechanical stirrer and then strained into a 250-mL conical flask using sieve. The strained solution (10 mL) was used for the determination of faecal egg counts using a 2-McMaster chamber with a limit of detection of 200 eggs g⁻¹ of faeces. Faecal cultures were prepared during each sampling time as two replicates of pooled samples from each animal in order to allow the development of third-stage larvae from strongylidae eggs. The genus of the parasite was identified after 12 days at 27 °C in a chamber with constant humidity and oxygenation. Larvae were then collected from a Baermann equipment, and generic identification of Strongylida nematodes was carried out using identification taxonomic keys (van Wyk and Mayhew 2013). Mean egg or oocyst counts (eggs g⁻¹ of faeces) from each animal within each experimental period were used for statistical comparisons.

Growth performance

Animals used

A total of 30 males Boer breed, with an average live weight between 15 and 18 kg, were used in this study. Animals were kept in individual cages of 1 m × 1.5 m. Animals were fed balanced diet (Table 1) during two frequencies at 8:00 pm and 5:00 pm in order to maintain homogeneous ruminal fermentation. In addition, fresh water was provided throughout the day.

Treatments

A completely randomized experimental design of 3 treatments containing 10 goats in each treatment was used. Treatments used in the present experiment were as follows: treatment 1 or control (T1), 0 mL of extract animal⁻¹; treatment 2 (T2), 30 mL of extract animal⁻¹; and treatment 3 (T3), 60 mL of extract animal⁻¹.

Each treatment was used as an experimental unit using the following statistical model:

$$Y_{ij} = \mu + T_i + \varepsilon_{ij}$$

where,

Y_{ij} Response variable

Table 1 Composition of diet used for feeding goats

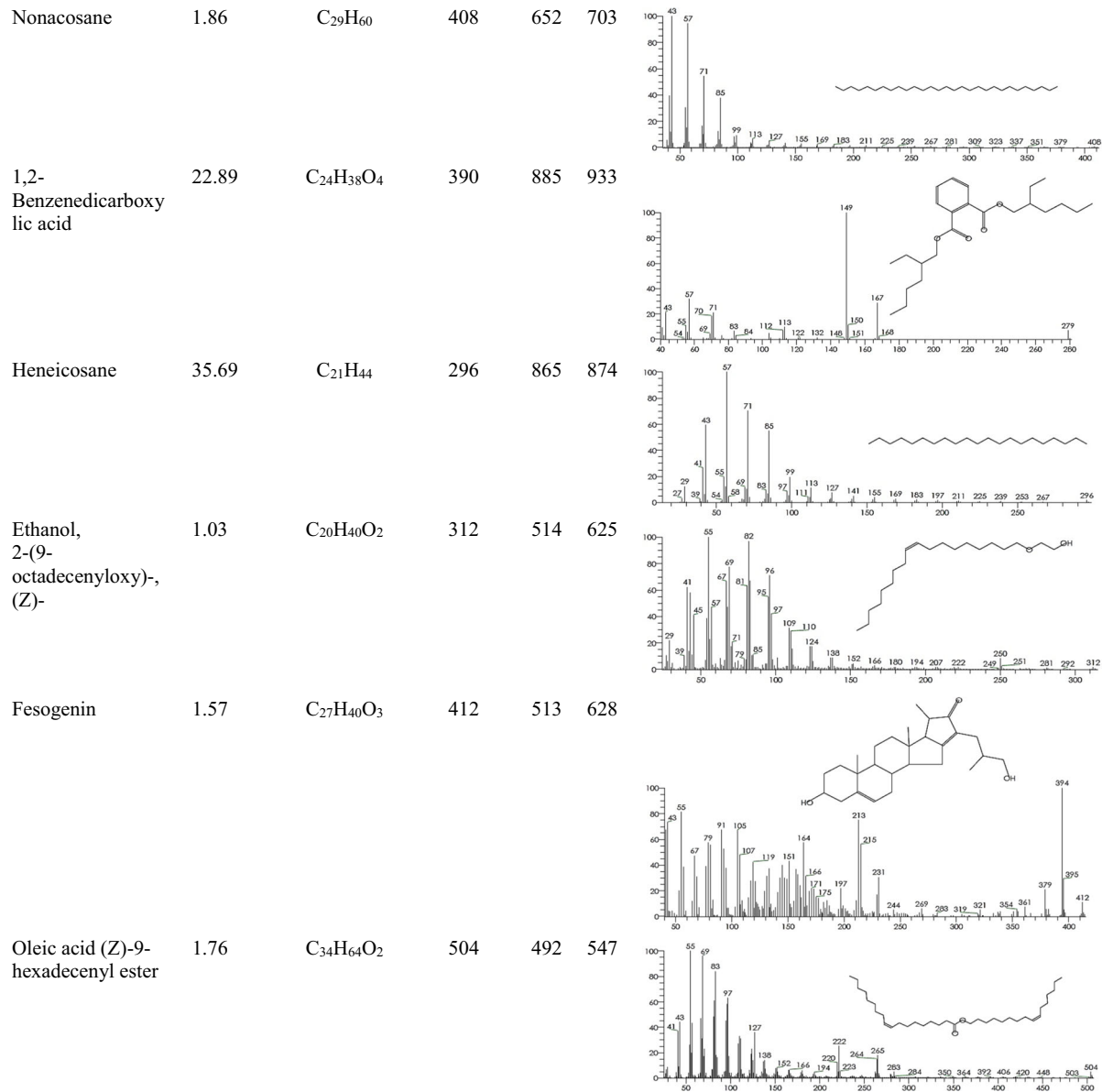
Ingredient	Composition (%)
Grain corn	30
Soybean hull	12
Alfalfa hay	9
Wheat bran	12
Corn gluten feed	5
Wheat middling	10
Wheat pasta by-product ¹	3
Molasses	8
Steam rolled corn	8
Vitamin and mineral premix ²	3

¹ Each 100 g contain: phosphorous (10%), calcium (12%), iron (0.50%), magnesium (0.10%), copper (0.15%), zinc (0.12%), manganese (0.05 %), cobalt (0.05%), iodine (0.02%), selenium (200 ppb), vitamin A (50,000 I.U.)

² This is a by-product obtained from the production losses of a company that manufactures pasta for human consumption, made from wheat flour. Each 100 g contain: energetic content (173.2 Kcal), proteins (5.9 g), vitamin B1 (56 %), vitamin B2 (24 %)

Table 2 Bioactive compounds of *M. oleifera* leaves hydroalcoholic extract analysed by GC-MS

Compound	Area (%)	Molecular formula	Molecular weight	SI	RSI	Spectrum
Hexadecanoic acid, ethyl ester	3.00	C ₁₈ H ₃₆ O ₂	284	775	841	
1-Hexadecanol	1.33	C ₁₆ H ₃₄ O	242	608	719	
Octadecanoic acid, Ethyl ester	1.93	C ₂₀ H ₄₀ O ₂	312	621	668	
1-Hexadecanol, 2 methyl	1.87	C ₁₇ H ₃₆ O	256	652	711	
Pentatriacontane	4.77	C ₃₅ H ₇₂	492	745	790	
Docosane	1.31	C ₂₂ H ₄₆	310	611	676	
Heptacos-1-ene	2.73	C ₂₇ H ₅₄	378	664	810	
Heptacosane	18.26	C ₂₇ H ₅₆	380	855	864	



SI: standard index; RSI: reverse standard index.

I: standard index; RSI: reverse standard index

Table 3 Effect of *M. oleifera* leaves hydroalcoholic extract on the oocyst or egg output of protozoan, cestode, or nematode parasites per gram of faeces (eggs g⁻¹ of faeces) in growing goats (*n* = 4 per treatment) at 0, 7, and 15 days after the start of the extract administration

Treatment	Day	<i>Eimeria</i> sp.	<i>Cooperia</i> sp.	<i>Chabertia</i> sp.	<i>Moniezia</i> sp.	<i>Trichuris</i> sp.	<i>Trichostrongylus</i> sp.	<i>Ostertagia</i> sp.
Control	0	137.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	150.0	62.5
	7	306.3	0.0	175.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	175.0
	15	168.8	0.0	231.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	231.3
Extract	0	350.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.0	31.3	31.3
	7	275.0	0.0	75.0	100.0	250.0	0.0	0.0
	15	256.3	31.3	0.0	31.3	137.5	0.0	0.0
<i>P</i> value								
Treatment		0.084	0.331	0.056	0.128	0.002	0.140	0.010
Day		0.441	0.387	0.139	0.801	0.274	0.076	0.548
Treatment × day		0.156	0.387	0.244	0.801	0.274	0.324	0.276
<i>P</i> value (day)								
Linear		0.445	0.973	0.076	0.981	0.117	0.075	0.520
Quadratic		0.307	0.174	0.367	0.511	0.789	0.140	0.379

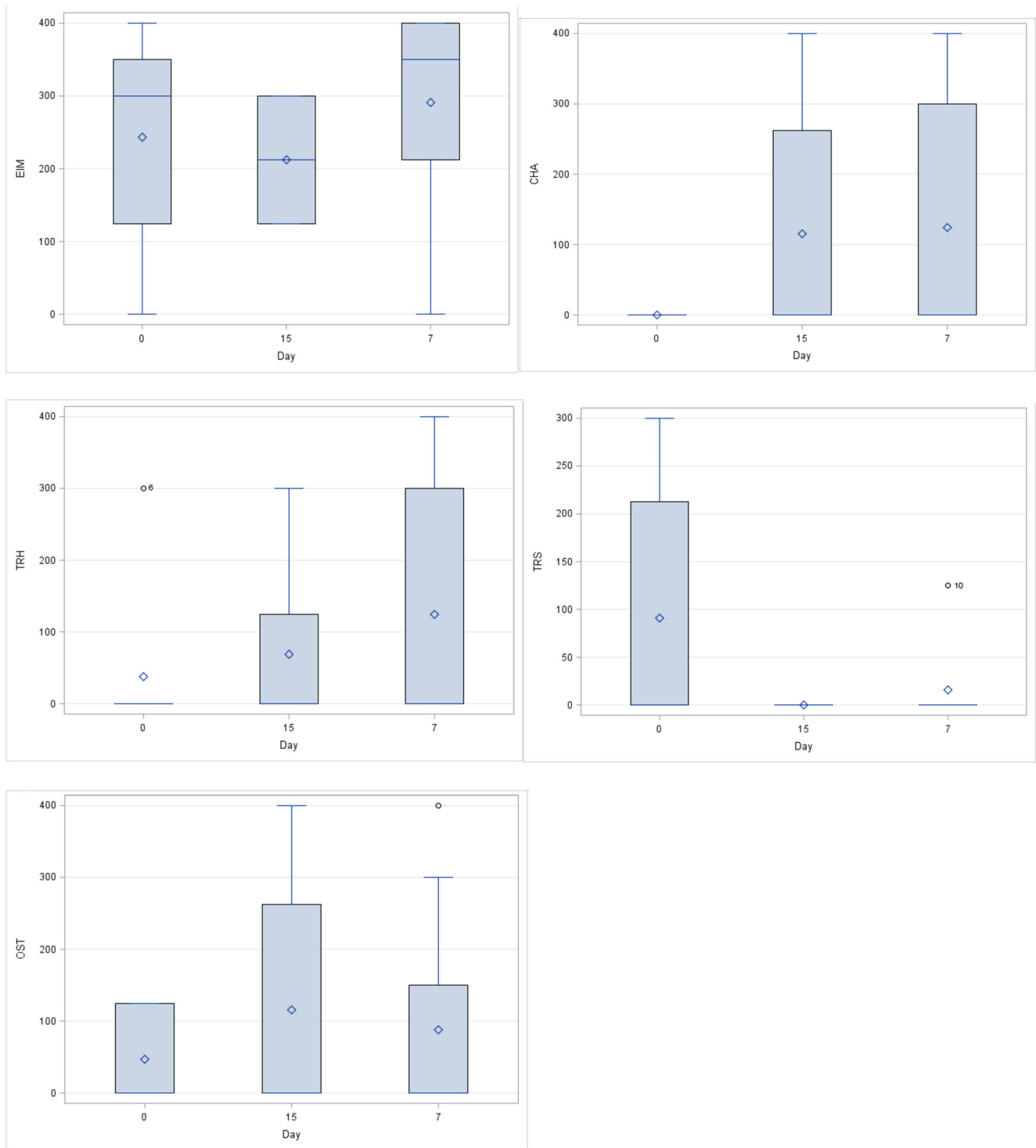


Fig. 1 Effect of sampling day (0, 7, and 15 days) after the start of the *M. oleifera* hydroalcoholic extract administration on the oocyst or egg output of parasites (eggs/gram of faeces) of *Eimeria* sp. (EIM), *Chabertia*

sp. (CHA), *Trichuris* sp. (TRH), *Trichostrongylus* sp. (TRS), and *Ostertagia* sp. (OST) in growing goats ($n = 4$)

- μ Overall mean
- T^i Treatment effect (3 treatments)
- ϵ_{ij} Experimental error

Measurement and analysis parameters-

Body weight Goats were fed non-supplemented and *M. oleifera* leaves hydroalcoholic extract supplemented diets

Table 4 Body weights of goats up to 60 days using *M. oleifera* leaves hydroalcoholic extract at varied doses

	<i>M. oleifera</i> extract doses (mL)			± SE	<i>P</i> value		
	0	30	60		Treatment	Linear	Quadratic
Body weight (kg)							
Day 0	16.58	14.74	15.41	0.825	0.216	0.182	0.220
Day 30	15.10	16.52	19.19	0.915	0.031	0.015	0.048
Day 45	15.73	17.72	20.87	0.931	0.048	0.030	0.017
Day 60	16.49	19.64	22.73	0.938	0.030	0.024	0.046

as per the treatment groups. Body weight was measured at 30, 45, and 60 days (d) for control and treated goats.

Daily weight gain Daily weight gain was calculated by weighing the goats every 15 days during 60 days of the experiment.

Feed intake Each animal was offered 700 g of diet daily as per the treatment groups, and the rejection of the feed was measured the next day before offering the fresh diet to each animal in the group of animals for each treatment.

Statistical analyses

Data of the two experiments were analysed as a complete randomized design using SAS software (version 9.1, the ANOVA procedure), and the standard error (\pm SE) was considered for measuring differences between means. The polynomial contrasts of linear and quadratic effects were used to assess response values of each treatment. Value $P < 0.05$ was considered significant.

Results

GC-MS analysis of *M. oleifera* extract

The GC-MS analysis showed the presence of 14 bioactive compounds in *M. oleifera* leaves hydroalcoholic extract.

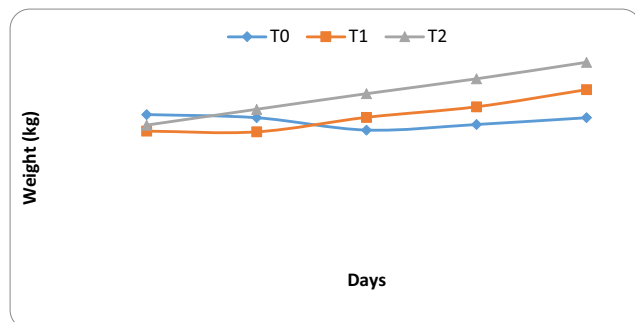


Fig. 2 Daily weight gain of goats up to 60 days using *M. oleifera* hydroalcoholic extract at varied doses

Among them, Heneicosane (35.69%), 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid (22.89%), Heptacosane (18.26%), Pentatriacontane (4.77%), and Hexadecanoic acid ethyl ester (3%) were predominantly present (Table 2).

Anthelmintic activity

The anthelmintic characteristics of *M. oleifera* leaves hydroalcoholic extract against the eggs of *Eimeria* sp., *Cooperia* sp., *Chabertia* sp., *Moniezia* sp., *Trichuris* sp., *Trichostrongylus* sp., and *Ostertagia* sp. were determined which revealed a significant ($P = 0.002$) effect against *Trichuris* sp. and *Ostertagia* sp. with reduced numbers of eggs/gram of faeces (Table 3). However, sampling days and treatment \times sampling day exhibited no significant ($P > 0.05$) effect on the egg output (Fig. 1).

Body weight

Goats fed with *M. oleifera* leaves hydroalcoholic extract at varied doses showed significant ($P < 0.05$) increment in the body weight at 30, 45, and 60 days (Table 4). Consequently, the non-supplemented goats showed significant ($P < 0.05$) reduction in body weight from 16.58 kg (day 0) to 15.1 (day 30), 15.73 (day 45), and 16.49 kg (day 60). The supplementation of 30 mL of extract into the diet (group T2) exhibited significant ($P < 0.05$) improvement in body weight of goats from 14.74 kg (day 0) to 16.52 (day 30), 17.72 (day 45), and 19.64 kg (day 60). Likewise, the addition of 60 mL of extract into the diet (group T3) significantly ($P < 0.05$) increased the body weight of goats from 15.41 kg (day 0) to 19.19 (day 30), 20.87 (day 45), and 22.73 kg (day 60).

Daily weight gain

Goats fed with 30 mL of extract (group T2) and 60 mL of extract (group T3) had significant ($P < 0.05$) influence on daily weight gain up to 60 days (Fig. 2). The body weight gain increased from 14.66 g (day 0) to 14.74 (day 15), 16.27 (day 30), 17.44 (day 45), and 19.34 g (day 60) in group T2. On the other hand, in group T3, the daily weight gain increased

Table 5 Feed intake of goats up to 60 days using *M. oleifera* leaves hydroalcoholic extract at varied doses

	<i>M. oleifera</i> extract doses (mL)			±SE	<i>P</i> value		
	0	30	60		Treatment	Linear	Quadratic
Feed intake (g/d)							
Day 0	490	533	588	53.515	0.045	0.043	0.035
Day 30	533	604	678	16.570	0.008	0.004	0.042
Day 45	473	571	652	24.072	0.018	0.088	0.038
Day 60	501	604	678	15.639	0.042	0.027	0.032

from 15.41 g (day 0) to 17.16 (day 15), 18.9 (day 30), 20.55 (day 45), and 22.38 g (day 60).

Feed intake

The influence of *M. oleifera* leaves hydroalcoholic extract supplementation on feed intake is illustrated in Table 5. The dry matter intake in group T1 at 0, 30, 45, and 60 days were estimated 490, 533, 473, and 501 g d⁻¹, respectively. In group T2, results showed significant ($P < 0.05$) increment in the feed intake value of 533, 604, 571, and 604 g d⁻¹ at 0, 30, 45, and 60 days, respectively. In contrary, group T3 exhibited maximum feed intake value of 588, 678, 652, and 678 g d⁻¹ at 0, 30, 45, and 60 days, respectively. In a like manner, the feed conversion efficiency was estimated to be increased for groups T2 and T3 as compared to group T1 (Table 6).

Discussion

Plants-based anthelmintics are considered a sustainable and unique strategy for controlling gastro-intestinal nematodes in ruminants. In this study, *M. oleifera* leaves hydroalcoholic extract showed a significant ($P = 0.002$) effect against *Trichuris* sp. and *Ostertagia* sp. with reduced numbers of eggs/gram of faeces. This attribute was further supported by few investigations reporting anthelmintic activities of leaves

and seeds extracts of *M. oleifera* against different nematodes of ruminants (Asaolu et al. 2012; Salles et al. 2014). In addition, previous studies depicted potent anthelmintic activity of *M. oleifera* extract against *Haemonchus contortus* eggs (Tayo et al. 2014; Cabardo Jr and Portugaliza 2017). To the best of our knowledge, the role of *M. oleifera* extract as an anthelmintic agent against other nematodes is scanty and probably lacks data suggesting nematocidal activity of *M. oleifera* leaves hydroalcoholic extract against *Trichuris* sp. and *Ostertagia* sp.

M. oleifera has been used as a potent feed additive for improving diversified factors of ruminants and non-ruminants. In this study, we had undertaken a significant attempt to improve growth performances of goats using *M. oleifera* as dietary feed additive. Goats fed with *M. oleifera* leaves hydroalcoholic extract showed higher growth performances as compared to the control. This might be mainly due to the presence of high protein content. In the line of our findings, previous studies demonstrated improved performances of goats fed with fodders constituting *M. oleifera* leaves (Doughon et al. 2012; Moyo et al. 2016; Mataveia et al. 2019).

In the present investigation, goats fed with *M. oleifera* leaves hydroalcoholic extract at varied doses showed a significant ($P < 0.05$) increment in the body weight. Similar observations were reported by Sultana et al. (2014) and Damor et al. (2017) who demonstrated a significant enhancement in the body weight of goats due to the supplementation of *M. oleifera* leaves. This characteristic might be because of the high palatability and significant amount of protein

Table 6 Feed conversion efficiency of goats up to 60 days using *M. oleifera* leaves hydroalcoholic extract at varied doses

	<i>M. oleifera</i> extract doses (mL)			± SE	<i>P</i> value		
	0	30	60		Treatment	Linear	Quadratic
Feed conversion efficiency							
Day 30	2.61	3.43	3.65	0.184	0.038	0.048	0.039
Day 45	2.45	2.97	3.21	0.130	0.073	0.038	0.023
Day 60	2.48	2.85	3.08	0.137	0.031	0.020	0.647

contents of the feeding diet. In contrary, low fibre content in the control diet might have caused decreased growth rate and, thus, reduced body weight of goats as compared to the treated ones. In this context, goats fed with *M. oleifera* hydroalcoholic extract exhibited significant ($P < 0.05$) influence on daily weight gain too. Our findings agreed with the reports of Babeker and Bdalbagi (2015) and Sultana et al. (2015) who depicted significant increment in the daily weight gain by adding *M. oleifera* leaves in the diet of goats. The variation in the daily weight gain of our study from prior reports might be due to the difference in the intake of dry matter, composition of diet, and physiological nature of the animals used (Sultana et al. 2015).

In the present study, the supplementation of *M. oleifera* leaves in the feeding diet increased dry matter intake and feed conversion efficiency. Similar findings were reported by Asaolu et al. (2009), Sultana et al. (2015), and Kholif et al. (2016) too who demonstrated a significant ($P < 0.05$) enhancement in dry matter intake and feed conversion ratio in *Moringa* foliage treated groups. In contrary, Fadiyimu et al. (2010) determined decrement in dry matter intake with increase in the concentrations of *Moringa* foliage.

GC-MS analysis revealed the predominance of Heneicosane (35.69%), 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid (22.89%), Heptacosane (18.26%), Pentatriacontane (4.77%), and Hexadecanoic acid ethyl ester (3%) in *M. oleifera* leaves hydroalcoholic extract. These bioactive compounds might be responsible towards the anthelmintic activity and improvement of growth performances of goats. In a different study, Khusro et al. (2020) demonstrated a prominent role of varied compounds (3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-phenol, Kaempferol, Moringyne, Niazimicin, and Tetradecanoic acid) of *M. oleifera* as anti-methanogenic agents in non-ruminants. These compounds might have inhibited methyl-coenzyme M reductase receptor, thereby mitigating methanogenesis in non-ruminants. Tetradecanoic acid revealed potential binding interaction with methyl-coenzyme M reductase, thereby decreasing the methanogenesis process, which had direct impact on increasing animal's performance via distributing metabolic hydrogen to fermentation pathways (Khusro et al. 2020).

Conclusions

The GC-MS analysis of *M. oleifera* leaves hydroalcoholic extracts showed the presence of distinct bioactive components, including Heneicosane (35.69%), 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid (22.89%), Heptacosane (18.26%), Pentatriacontane (4.77%), and Hexadecanoic acid ethyl ester (3%) as predominant compounds.

M. oleifera leaves hydroalcoholic extract (60 mL of extract animal⁻¹) revealed potential anthelmintic activities against *Trichuris* sp. and *Ostertagia* sp. Furthermore, the supplementation of *M. oleifera* leaves hydroalcoholic extract at different concentrations (30 and 60 mL of extract animal⁻¹) into the feeding diet of goats enhanced body weight, daily weight gain, dry matter intake, and feed conversion efficiency. Further in vivo studies and toxicological assays of *M. oleifera* leaves hydroalcoholic extract are essential for combating the gastro-intestinal nematodes in future.

Authors' contributions JPH, AZMS, and MMMYE conceived and designed research. AZMS, MMMYE Supervisores. JPH, ABP, MMMYE and AZMS conducted experiments. MZMS Analysis the bioactive compounds of the *M. oleifera* leaves. JPH, LMCD, and ABP Helped in parasitology analysis and contributed new reagents or analytical tools. JPH, LMCD, and AZMS analysed data. JPH, MMMYE, AK, and AZMS wrote the manuscript. AK, AZMS, and MMMYE edited and revised the manuscript as well as prepared it for journal submission. All authors read and approved the manuscript.

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Data availability Not available.

Declarations

Conflict of interest The authors declare no competing interests.

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