



Modification of sleep-waking and electroencephalogram induced by vetiver essential oil inhalation

Dania Cheaha¹, Acharaporn Issuriya², Rodiya Manor³,
Jackapun Kwangjai⁴, Thitima Rujiralai⁵, Ekkasit Kumarnsit⁴

ABSTRACT

Background: Essential oils (EOs) have been claimed to modulate mental functions though the most of data were obtained from subjective methods of assessment. Direct effects of EO on brain function remained largely to be confirmed with scientific proof. This study aimed to demonstrate quantifiable and reproducible effects of commercial vetiver (*Vetiveria zizanioides*) EO inhalation on sleep-waking and electroencephalogram (EEG) patterns in adult male Wistar rats. The experiments were conducted during November 2013 - February 2014.

Materials and Methods: The following electrode implantation on the skull, control, and treated animals were subjected for EEG recording while inhaling water and vetiver EO (20 and 200 μ l), respectively. Fast Fourier transform was used for analysis of EEG power spectrum. **Results:** One-way ANOVA analysis confirmed that vetiver EO inhalation significantly increased total waking and reduced slow-wave sleep time. Moreover, EO inhalation decreased alpha and beta1 activity in both frontal and parietal cortices and increased gamma activity in the frontal cortex. Changes in these frequencies began almost from the start of the inhalation.

Conclusion: These data suggest refreshing properties of vetiver EO on electrical brain activity and alertness.

¹Faculty of Medicine, Princess of Naradhiwas University, Khok Khian, Muang, Narathiwat, 96000, Thailand, ²Faculty of Veterinary Science (The Establishment Project), Prince of Songkla University, Songkhla 90110, Thailand,

³Department of Pre-clinic, Faculty of Science and Technology, Prince of Songkla University, Pattani campus, Thailand, Pattani, 94000, Thailand,

⁴Department of Physiology, Faculty of Science, Prince of Songkla University, Hat Yai, Songkhla 90110, Thailand, ⁵Department of Chemistry and Center of Excellence for Innovation in Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Prince of Songkla University, Hat Yai, Songkhla 90112, Thailand

Address for correspondence:

Ekkasit Kumarnsit,
Department of Physiology,
Faculty of Science, Prince of
Songkla University, Hat Yai,
Songkhla 90110, Thailand.
Tel.: +66 74 288210,
Fax: +66 74 446680,
E-mail: Kumarnsit.e@gmail.
com

Received: December 16, 2015

Accepted: January 25, 2016

Published: February 14, 2016

KEY WORDS: Electroencephalogram, essential oil, sleep-waking, vetiver, *Vetiveria zizanioides*

INTRODUCTION

Essential oils (EOs) have been used for the mental improvement since ancient times. However, most of the initial researches

have focused mainly on antimicrobial activity [1,2]. Therefore, various physiological effects of EOs have also been consistently confirmed [3,4]. There are many contemporary applications of EOs which are still controversial especially for mood

enhancements. To validate these applications, scientific proof with objective assessments is needed. Most of the direct EO mechanisms in the central nervous system (CNS) have been obtained from animal studies. These included the effects of lavender oil inhalation on rat brain areas [5]. In addition, the effects of long-term lemon oil exposure on behavioral, hormonal, and neuronal parameters were demonstrated in rats [6]. In particular, the induction of dopamine release by green odor from rat striatal brain slices may suggest the underlying mechanisms of the EO that regulate reward, mood and attention [7]. Treatment with EO from *Arachis hypogaea* L. stem and leaf extract led to the increase in adenosine triphosphate levels in the brain of sleep-deprived rats [8]. This might explain central mechanism of sedative effects of the EO.

Recently, the application of EOs for therapeutic purposes has been progressively increasing. Significant improvement in sleep quality was confirmed in postpartum women [9]. Similar results in postpartum women were also seen for lavender fragrance EO [10]. Moreover, increased quality of sleep and reduced anxiety level were observed in patients with coronary artery disease who received lavender EO inhalation [11]. In nursing care for residents who suffered from dementia, anxiety and disturbed sleep patterns, beneficial effects of lavender EO were reported [12]. However, these findings were not well-accepted because aromatherapy has not been well evidence-based practice. Hence, further research with more scientific methodology is, in particular, needed in terms of efficacy confirmation of EO application.

Vetiveria zizanioides, an aromatic perennial grass, is widely grown in many tropical countries. Vetiver EO can be extracted using hydrodistillation of its roots. Vetiver EO exhibited an *in vitro* scavenging activity with β -vetivenene, β -vetivone, and α -vetivone as strong antioxidative constituents [13]. Until recently, vetiver EO was found to produce antioxidant activity against some oxidative stress effects [14].

However, effects of vetiver EO remained to be elucidated in terms of psychological and behavioral activities. The present study aimed to examine the effects of vetiver EO inhalation on sleep-waking and EEG patterns in rats. To mimic the realistic condition, extremely low amounts of vetiver EO were blown with controlled flow rate of ambient air for the inhalation. Following electrode implantation on the skull of rats, electroencephalography was used to record electrical brain wave of animals while receiving vetiver EO inhalation. For analysis, fast Fourier transform (FFT) was used to calculate EEG power to reflect the oscillatory rhythmicity of the brain as a function of frequency. In general, brain wave synchronization was expressed in power of either broad frequency spectrum or discrete frequency bands.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animal Surgery

Male Wistar rats weighing 300-350 g (approximately 3-month-old) provided by the Southern Laboratory Animal Facility

(Prince of Songkla University, Songkhla, Thailand) were housed in standard environmental conditions (23-25°C, 50-55% humidity and 12/12 hrs light/dark cycle) with freely access to food pellets and water *ad libitum*. The experiments were conducted during November 2013 - February 2014. All the tests were performed during 9.00 AM - 3.00 PM. The experimental protocols in the present study were approved by the Animals Ethical Committee of PSU (MOE 0521.11/1079).

A surgery process was performed as previously described [15]. Briefly, animals were anesthetized with an intramuscular injection of 60 mg/kg Zoletil® 100 (Virbac, Thailand Co. Ltd.). Stainless steel screw electrodes were stereotaxically implanted in the frontal cortex (AP; +3, ML; 3) and the parietal cortex (AP; -4, ML; 4) on the left side skull. The reference and ground electrodes were placed at midline over the cerebellum. Bipolar electromyogram (EMG) electrodes were inserted into bilateral dorsal neck muscles. All electrodes were secured in place with acrylic resin (Unifast Trad, Japan).

Vetiver EO Analyses

The vetiver EO was purchased from the Doi Kham shop, the Royal Project Foundation in 2012. It was diluted with dichloromethane and analyzed by a DSQII gas chromatograph equipped with a quadrupole mass analyzer (ThermoScientific, USA). Thermo Xcalibur 2.2 software was used for data acquisition. The analysis was performed using a ZB-5MS, 5% diphenyl-95% polydimethylsiloxane capillary column (30 m × 0.25 mm I. D., 0.25 μ m film thickness). The column temperature was initially held at 40°C and then increased to 230°C at 4°C min⁻¹ with a final hold time of 5 min. Helium was used as a carrier gas at a constant flow rate of 1 mL min⁻¹. About 1 μ l of the diluted sample was injected in the split mode at a ratio of 1:10. Injector, MS transfer line, and ion source temperatures were set at 230°C, 240°C and 220°C, respectively. Ionization mode was electron impact (70 eV) in the m/z range 40-300.

Retention indices (RI) of all constituents were calculated by the Kováts indices with references to C₈-C₂₅ n-alkanes. The oil components were identified by comparison of their RI and mass spectra with data published by Adams [16] and also by matching their mass spectra with reference spectra from The national institute of standards and technology (NIST) database. Gas chromatograph-mass spectrometer (GC-MS) chromatograms and the identified dominant volatile components, as well as their relative peak area percent values, are shown in Figure 1 and Table 1, respectively.

Vetiver EO Inhalation

Inhalation chamber was modified from airtight cylindrical plastic chamber with 25 and 50 cm in diameter and height, respectively. This chamber contains 2 opposite openings for connections with inlet and outlet air tubes (2.5 cm in diameter) at 5 cm above the bottom. The inlet tube was connected with a blowing apparatus for delivering ambient air or smell into the chamber and the tube on the other side was for outflow

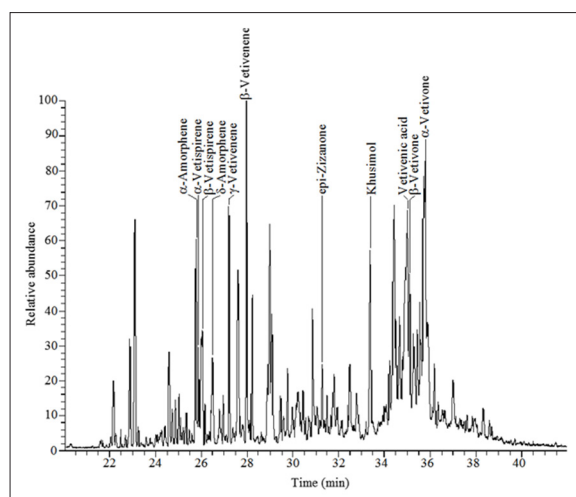


Figure 1: Gas chromatograph-mass spectrometer chromatogram of vetiver essential oil

Table 1: Chemical compositions of vetiver essential oil by GC-MS analysis

Retention time (min)	Chemical composition	RI ^a	Area (%)
22.87	91, 105, 119, 175, 190	1385	1.47
23.09	91, 105, 119, 175, 190	1392	2.94
24.60	105, 119, 161, 175, 190	1440	1.21
25.76	α-Amorphene	1477	2.70
25.89	α-Vetispiene	1481	1.42
26.00	δ-Selinene	1485	1.37
26.05	β-Vetispiene	1486	1.35
26.50	δ-Amorphene	1500	1.27
27.21	γ-Vetivenene	1525	3.08
27.60	81, 95, 109, 157, 191, 220	1538	2.60
27.98	β-Vetivenene	1551	4.45
28.21	Vetivenene derivative	1559	1.95
28.98	55, 81, 91, 123, 177, 220	1584	4.00
29.10	81,95, 109, 177, 205, 220	1588	2.12
29.76	40, 91, 187, 202	1610	1.19
31.29	epi-Zizanone	1665	1.28
32.78	Vetiselinol	1719	1.20
33.38	Khusimol	1741	3.89
34.43	91, 131, 145, 191, 219	1780	5.56
34.52	41, 81, 95, 109, 137, 218	1784	1.85
34.67	41, 81, 95, 108, 175, 218	1789	1.99
34.99	Vetivonic acid	1801	7.65
35.11	β-Vetivone	1806	2.31
35.80	α-Vetivone	1832	9.04

^aRetention indices calculated by Kovats indices, GC-MS: Gas chromatograph-mass spectrometer

ventilation to prevent carbon dioxide buildup. The blowing apparatus was made from electric fan with the flow rate at 0.41 m³/min.

Animals were divided into control ($n = 6$) and 2 treated groups to receive water and vetiver EO (20 and 200 μ l, $n = 6$ each), respectively. In general, olfactory perception is essential for detection of the olfactory stimulus but not for discrimination of olfactory intensity. Dose management of vetiver EO inhalation remained to be explored. To examine sleep response to vetiver EO inhalation, a broad range of vetiver EO quantity was chosen to ensure that it is sufficient to have CNS effects.

Animals were individually placed into the inhalation chamber. A baseline recording was performed with ambient air inhalation for 30 min and followed with either water or vetiver EO inhalation for 1 h. The EO was pipetted onto a cotton wool inside the blowing apparatus and remained for the whole period of recording. Chambers were cleaned up with 70% ethanol solution between trials to prevent transmission of olfactory cues.

EEG Recording and Data Processing

EEG signals were amplified and digitized at 400 Hz (sampling rate) by a PowerLab/4SP system (AD Instruments, Australia) with 12-bit A/D, and stored in a PC through the LabChart program software version 7.3.7 (AD Instruments, Australia). EEG signals were processed through 1.25-45 Hz digital bandpass filter. The signals were converted to power spectra by the FFT algorithm which embedded in LabChart software (Hanning window cosine transform, FFT size = 1024-point, 50% overlap). Then, the power spectra of 2.56 s sweeps of selected periods were averaged to give the power spectra of the period. The power spectra were divided into 7 frequency bands according to previous report [15,17]: Delta, 0.8-4.3 Hz; Theta, 4.7-8.2 Hz; Alpha, 8.6-12.1 Hz; Beta1, 12.5-18.0 Hz; Beta2, 18.4-30.1 Hz; and Gamma, 30.5-45 Hz. EEG powers in each frequency band of each group were averaged and expressed as percent baseline power.

Statistical Analysis

Percent baseline power of EEG signal was calculated from pre- and post-treatment periods. Baseline values were calculated from pre-treatment EEG and set to 100%, whereas posttreatment values were referenced with that of baseline to obtain percent baseline values. Data of frontal and parietal EEG were expressed as mean \pm standard error of mean. Significant differences between treatments were considered using one-way ANOVA, followed by Student-Newman-Keuls method ($P < 0.05, 0.01, \text{ and } 0.001$ for *, **, and ***, respectively). All statistics were calculated using Microsoft Excel version 2013 (Microsoft Corporation).

RESULTS

Chemical Analysis of Vetiver EO

Compositions in vetiver oil identified by GC-MS were listed in Table 1. β -vetivenene, khusimol, vetivonic acid, α -vetivone were found to be the major components of vetiver oils [Figure 1].

Effects of Vetiver EO Inhalation on Sleep-Waking State

Frontal and parietal EEG and EMG were collectively analyzed for classification of brain states [Figure 2]. Waking periods were characterized by overall desynchronized brain wave as seen in low power. In contrast, high amplitudes of low-frequency power were criteria of slow-wave sleep. Rapid eye movement (REM) sleeps were identified with the dominant parietal theta wave. EMG activity was obviously high during waking period

but almost absent during REM sleep. Therefore, fragments of each brain state were summed and shown in 3 categories of brain state [Figure 3]. One-way ANOVA confirmed that EO inhalation significantly increased total awake period ($F [2, 17] = 11.48, P < 0.001$). The inhalation was found to result in 2 folds of waking time for both doses of vetiver EO. In contrast, the inhalation significantly decreased total slow wave sleep ($F [2, 17] = 11.125, P = 0.001$). However, no significant change in REM sleep was detected.

Effects of Vetiver EO Inhalation on EEG Power Spectrum

Power spectrum of EEG signals following the inhalation was shown in frequency domain from 1 to 45 Hz. In frontal EEG, vetiver EO inhalation was found to significantly reduce power of slow frequency range and enhance that of high-frequency range [Figure 4a]. When each frequency band was individually analyzed, significant increases were found in alpha ($F [2, 19] = 3.67, P = 0.047$) and beta1 ($F [2, 19] = 4.33, P = 0.030$) bands [Figure 4b]. It was contrast for high frequency

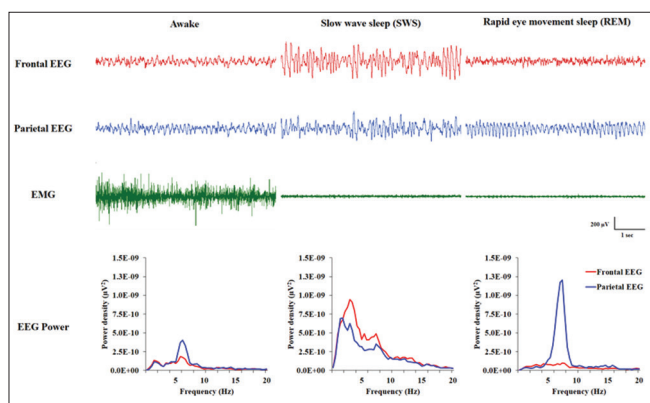


Figure 2: Representative electroencephalogram (EEG) and electromyogram signals from awake, slow-wave sleep and rapid eye movement sleep periods. EEG powers of signals from frontal and parietal cortices were analyzed to identify brain states

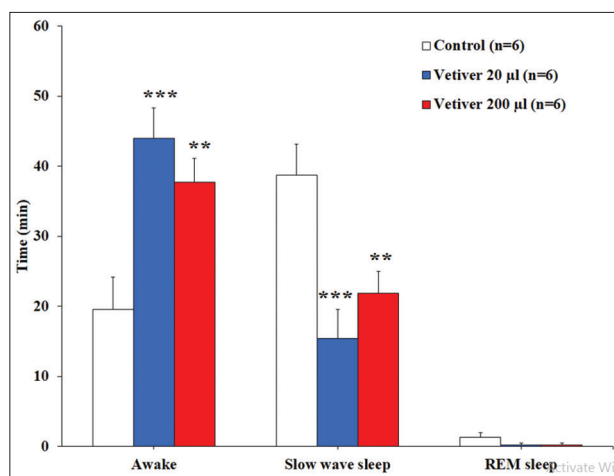


Figure 3: Effects of vetiver essential oils inhalation on sleep-waking. **, *** = $p < 0.01$, $p < 0.001$, respectively

band as gamma power was significantly increased by the inhalation ($F [2, 19] = 6.149, P = 0.010$).

Similar findings were found in parietal EEG [Figure 4c]. Vetiver EO inhalation significantly reduced powers of alpha ($F [2, 19] = 6.57, P = 0.008$) and beta1 ($F [2, 19] = 5.902, P = 0.011$) waves [Figure 4d].

Time-course Effects of Vetiver EO Inhalation

In frontal EEG, the effect of vetiver EO inhalation on slow wave activity (0.8 - 18 Hz) was particularly monitored. The results showed that the inhalation of 200 µl appeared to decrease slow wave power within a few minutes from the start [Figure 5]. The decrease of slow wave activity persisted until 1 h. On the other hand, the increase in gamma activity induced by vetiver EO inhalation was immediately observed and also remained for the whole period of recording [Figure 6].

DISCUSSION

Most of previous EO studies have confirmed the effects of EOs on the CNS by measuring behavioral, hormonal, cellular, and molecular parameters. These investigations used relatively indirect techniques that detected some physiological changes following EO administration. However, they revealed the potential of EOs in modifying CNS functions that regulate reward [18], mood [19-21], attention [22], and memory and learning [23]. In particular, there are only few studies that confirmed EO effects on the CNS by using electrical brain oscillations. Recently, the findings from our previous work clearly indicated the modification of electrical brain activity induced by orange (*Citrus sp.*) EO inhalation [24]. Increasing of slow wave oscillation (4-12 Hz) by orange EO suggested possible anxiolytic or sedative effects reported previously [24]. These data appeared to indicate that brain oscillations reflect spontaneous and direct activity of neural network circuits associated with behavioral status. Therefore, recording of EEG or electrocorticography might be the highly sensitive method to monitor effects of EOs on neural network activity.

In folklore medicine, *V. zizanioides* Linn or vetiver. has been used in the treatment of various illnesses including mental and emotional symptoms. In modern scientific studies, it was claimed to reduce oxidative stress according to its antioxidative [14,25] and scavenging [26] activities. The present study demonstrated the stimulating effects of vetiver EO inhalation with increased total awake period, gamma EEG power and decreased slow wave EEG power. Alterations of electrical brain wave by EOs have been reported in animal models. Previously, inhalation of citrus EO produced EEG patterns in both frontal and parietal cortices which might be associated with anxiolytic-like effect [24]. In addition, dose-dependent increase in the power of fast wave in the hippocampus and the cerebral cortex was also produced following intraperitoneal injection of bergamot EO [27]. Altogether, these findings collectively suggest that EOs are capable of modifying CNS functions. However, EOS are supposed to be applied through inhalation as the most common

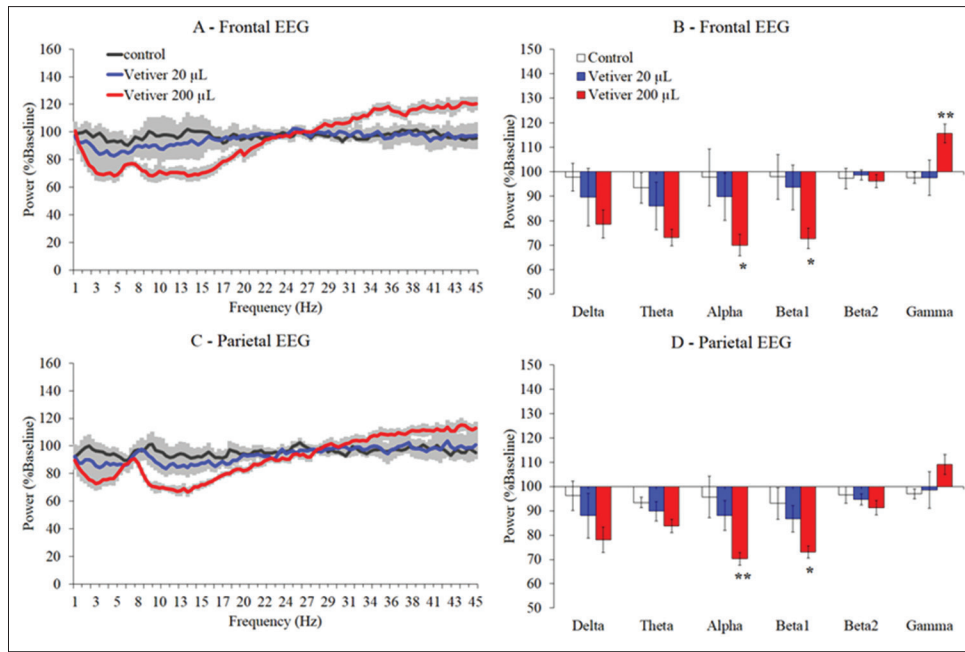


Figure 4: Effects of vetiver essential oils inhalation on frontal EEG power spectrum and 6 discrete band powers in frontal cortex (a and b respectively) and parietal cortex (c and d respectively). *, ** = $p < 0.05$, $p < 0.01$, respectively

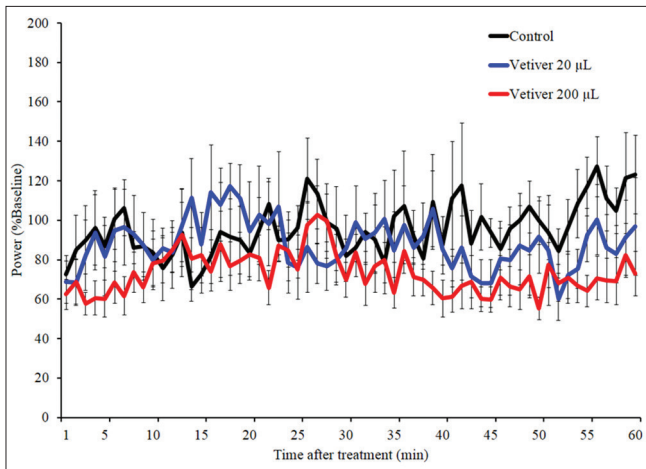


Figure 5: Effects of vetiver essential oils inhalation on frontal slow wave activity

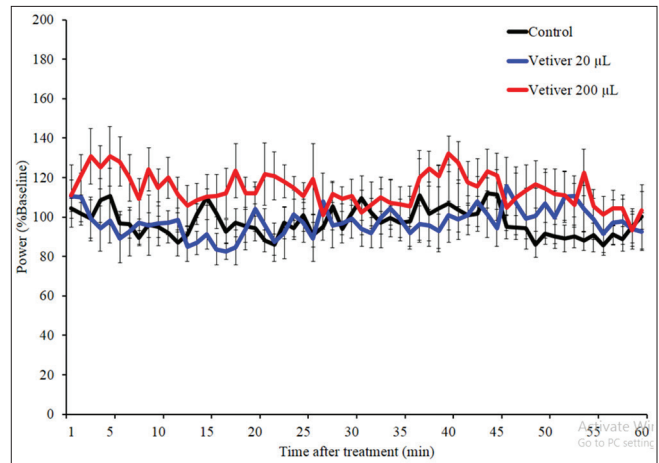


Figure 6: Effects of vetiver essential oils inhalation on frontal gamma activity

route for volatile substances. Therefore, it was an ideal purpose to examine the effects of inhaled vetiver EO on EEG pattern. As shown in the results, significant changes in EEG activity were seen following vetiver EO inhalation though the weight of the EO (in cotton wool) remained almost unchanged after the test. It means that the administration system ventilated extremely low amounts of the EO through recording chamber. This suggests that inhalation is probably the most effective route of EO administration. Previously, the inhalation has been consistently found to deliver EO to various organs including the brain and produce anxiolytic-like effect [28].

There are some advantages of EEG studies. With the use of FFT, it is possible to measure power in discrete frequency ranges of the EEG spectrum. Basically, slow frequency power increases

during sleep, whereas fast frequency power is associated with wakefulness [29]. Mainly, overall brain wave activity can be overviewed in broad EEG power spectrum. Power alteration of some discrete frequency bands clearly reflects specific patterns of brain activity. In general, the decrease power in slow-wave activity and/or increase power in fast wave was positively correlated with increased alertness [30,31]. Moreover, EEG technique provides continuous data that reflect time course effect of EO treatment. In the present findings, refreshing action of vetiver EO was detected immediately after the inhalation started and persisted at least 1 h. This data would be beneficial for the odor management.

Most of previous reports of vetiver studies have focused on its anxiolytic or sedative effects proposed to be through GABAergic

activities [32,33]. Moreover, it was also demonstrated to produce significant anticonvulsant activity in animal model [34]. In general, anticonvulsant drugs such as benzodiazepines and valproic acid are used against seizures both in patients and in animals by enhancing GABAergic synaptic transmission [35]. These findings might suggest sedative and hypnotic properties. However, the results from the present study indicated stimulating effect of vetiver EO. Apart from its anxiolytic or sedative property, the plant has also been tested for other CNS effects. In a study using mice model of amnesia induced by scopolamine, different extracts of vetiver significantly inhibited acetylcholinesterase activity and reversed the amnesia [36]. Consistently, the ethanolic extracts of this plant were found to enhance learning and memory possibly through cholinergic transmission in the brain [32]. Altogether, vetiver appeared to be capable of inducing learning process in the brain and exploratory behavior that would probably results in increasing alertness and fast frequency oscillation.

In terms of application, alertness is one of the basic factors that would enhance physical and mental performances. Previously, treatment with EO from *Acori graminei* rhizome resulted in improvement of cognitive performances and increased levels of neurotransmitters especially monoamines that would enhance wakefulness [23]. The use of vetiver EO for refreshing might be an alternative choice in addition to the consumption of tea or coffee. In terminal task, human subjects who inhaled the volatile compounds of vetiver EO showed faster reaction times and stimulation of sympathetic nerve activity [37]. Its volatile compounds may help subjects to maintain performance in a visual discrimination task. Ultimately, the stimulating effects of vetiver EO might be beneficial for learning and memory processes. In conclusion, the present findings provide information that vetiver EO may be used as a stimulant to improve alertness and task performance.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was financially supported by grants from, the Natural Product Research Center of Excellence and Department of Physiology, Faculty of Science, Prince of Songkla University, Hat Yai, Songkhla 90112, Thailand.

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Source of Support: Nil, Conflict of Interest: None declared.