

HEPATOPROTECTIVE EFFECT OF *Ipomoea mauritiana* jacq AGAINST AMOXICILLIN INDUCED TOXICITY IN ALBINO RATS

S. Sathiyapriya and P. Mozhiyarasi*

Department Of Biochemistry , S. T. E. T Women's College, **MANNARGUDI**, Tamil Nadu.

Hepatoprotective activity of aqueous extract of *Ipomoea mauritiana* jacq against amoxicillin induced hepatotoxicity in male albino rats was evaluated. The aqueous extract of *Ipomoea mauritiana* jacq (200 mg/kg body weight) was administered along with amoxicillin (2gm/kg body weight). The plant extract was effective in protecting the liver against the injury induced by amoxicillin in rats. This was evident from significant increase in total protein level and decrease in the level of Triglyceride, Cholesterol, Bilirubin, serum marker enzymes such as SGOT, SGPT, ALP, ACP. The hepatoprotective activity was also supported by histopathological studies of liver tissue. It was concluded that the aqueous extract of *Ipomoea mauritiana* jacq possesses hepatoprotective activity against amoxicillin induced hepatotoxicity in male albino rats.

INTRODUCTION

The main industrial center of the body is the liver. It Process raw materials, manufactures the building blocks of the body and recycle the old to make new and detoxifies the industrial waste of the body. (Raymond *et al.*, 1996). It is responsible for detoxifying the poisonous substances in body by transforming and removing toxins and wastes (Raymond *et al.*, 1996), thus to maintain a healthy liver is a crucial factor for over all health and well being. (Sharma *et al.*, 1991,). Liver is a frequencies target of number of toxicants (Chatterjee *et al.*, 2000).

Amoxicillin is a penicillin antibiotic. It fights against bacteria. Amoxicillin is used to treat many different types of infections caused by bacteria, such as ear infections, bladder infections, pneumonia, gonorrhea, and E. coli or salmonella infection.

Amoxicillin is a known drug of having adverse hepatic effects, mainly by three mechanisms: cholestasis, hepatocellular injury and mixed mechanisms. It can produce a wide range of liver injury including intrahepatic cholestasis without hepatitis, acute hepatocellular injury, and cholestatic hepatitis with hepatocellular necrosis. (Farrokhsheresht R. 2001).

In spite of the tremendous advances made in allopathic medicine, no effective hepatoprotective medicine is available. Plant drugs are known to play a vital role in the management of liver disease. Nearly 150 Phytoconstituents from 101 plants have claimed to possess liver protecting activity. (Doers wamy and sharma 1995).

Ipomoea mauritiana jacq has several uses and it used as rejuvenates, Diuretic,

* Corresponding Author