

Protective and therapeutic effects of Ban-Zhilian on hepatotoxin-induced liver injuries

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摘要

Abstract

The hepatoprotective effect of Ban-zhi-lian was investigated in three kinds of experimental models. The animals were treated with Ban-zhi-lian (300 mg/kg, p.o.) at 2, 4, and 10 hours after carbon tetrachloride (32 l/kg, i.p.), acetaminophen (600 mg/kg, i.p.), and beta-D-galactosamine (188 mg/kg, i.p.) administration. Significant protective effects from these hepatotoxins were expressed. This protection was evidenced by comparing the serum glutamate oxaloacetate transaminase (SGOT), serum glutamate pyruvate transaminase (SGPT), and histopathologic examination in animals treated and untreated with Ban-zhi-lian. Serum enzyme activities were significantly lower in Ban-zhi-lian-treated groups. In the histopathologic observation, liver damage induced by three hepatotoxins was markedly improved in Ban-zhi-lian treated animals. These results demonstrated that Ban-zhi-lian has a protective effect against experimental liver damage induced by various hepatotoxins