

The protective effect of *alstonia scholaris* R. Br. on hepatotoxin-induced acute liver damage

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摘要

Abstract

The hepatoprotective effect of *Alstonia scholaris* R. Br. on liver injuries induced by carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄), beta-D-galactosamine, acetaminophen and ethanol were investigated by means of serum-biochemical and histopathological examinations. Post treatment of *A. scholaris* reduced dose-dependently the elevation of serum transaminases level and histopathological changes such as cell necrosis, inflammatory cell infiltration, which were caused by the single administration of 32 microliters/kg CCl₄ or 600 mg/kg acetaminophen in mice. *A. scholaris* significantly lowered 288 mg/kg beta-D-galactosamine induced serum transaminases elevation in the serum-biochemical analysis in rats. A tendency was also shown to inhibit cell necrosis and inflammatory cell infiltration caused by beta-D-galactosamine in histopathological examination. All serological and histopathological effects of *A. scholaris* were compared with those of *Bupleurum chinense*, which has been reported previously as a treatment criteria of hepatitis..