

ABROGATION OF CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (CCL₄) INDUCED HEPATOTOXICITY BY AROGYAVARDHANI IN WISTAR RATS

**Shree Dhootapapeshwar Ayurvedic Research Foundation (SDARF), Panvel, Raigad,
Maharashtra-410206**

ABSTRACT

Background: From long back Arogyavardhani, a herbo-mineral preparation is used in the affections of liver & spleen disorders as an ayurvedic preparation. The present study was aimed to evaluate the hepatoprotective effect of Arogyavardhani in carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄) induced liver damage in wistar rats. In the present study Arogyavardhani A (65 mg/kg, p.o) and Arogyavardhani B (65 mg/kg, p.o) were used to screen the hepatoprotective activity. Hepatotoxicity was induced by the CCl₄ (3 ml/kg, p.o), and silymarin (50 mg/kg, p.o) was taken as a standard. Biochemical parameters like serum glutamate oxaloacetate transaminase (SGOT), serum glutamate pyruvate transaminase (SGPT), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), total bilirubin and direct bilirubin levels were estimated. Histopathological examination of liver samples were also done. CCl₄ treated groups showed the elevated levels of biochemical parameters like SGOT, SGPT, ALP, total bilirubin, and direct bilirubin levels. In-case of Arogyavardhani treated groups significantly ($p < 0.01$) prevented this hepatotoxicity. Histopathological examinations revealed the post-treatment of Arogyavardhani exhibited the protection of liver tissue from CCl₄ induced hepatotoxicity. The observed results strongly support the hepatoprotective activity of Arogyavardhani against CCl₄ induced hepatotoxicity.

Keywords: Arogyavardhani, CCl₄, Hepatotoxicity, SGOT, SGPT.
