Hepatoprotective effect of asparagus racemosus in paracetamol induced hepatotoxicity in rats

A B S T R A C T The Asparagus racemosus was evaluated for its hepatoprotective activities against paracetamol induced hepatotoxicity in rats. Forty rats were used divided into 2 groups, normal control: Composed from 10 rats and Hepatotoxicity induced group composed
from 30 rats administrated of paracetamol by dose 1gm/kg b. wt. orally.

For 10 days, then every 72h. Until the end of experiment time. This group subdivided into 3 subgroup: 1-Paracetamol group: 10 rats as control negative. 2-Silymarin treated group: 10 rats taken silymarin by dose 100 mg/kg daily P.O. for (15) days
(Kumar et al., 2011). 3-Asparagus treated group: 10 rats administrated Asparagus racemosus powder by dose 500 mg/kg b. Wt. daily P.O. for 15 days. (Kumar et al., 2011 and Sara et al., 2013). Paracetamol-induced a significant increase in, aspartate amino transferase (AST), alanine amino transferase (ALT), alkaline phosphatase
(ALP), with marked reduction in superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase (CAT) activities. Treatment of rats with Asparagus racemosus (500 mg/kg b. wt.) significantly altered serum marker enzymes and antioxidant status to near a normal level against paracetamol-treated rats. Such hepatoprotective activities of
Asparagus racemosus were comparable to silymarin administrated (100 mg/kg b. wt. p.o.). The results indicate that the hepatoprotective properties of Asparagus racemosus against paracetamol-induced hepatotoxicity in rats