

The Protective Action of Liv.52 against the Hepatotoxicity of Tetracycline in Rats

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Tetracyclines are known to cause jaundice and affect liver function adversely. Recently tetracycline has been shown to cause liver damage (fatty liver in rats).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Two groups of 12 male rats each were taken for study. The weight of the animals varied from 120-180 gms. The two groups were balanced as regards weight and the mean weight in each group was 160 gms. To both groups drugs were fed orally by a stomach tube.

Group I was given tetracycline orally in the dose of 100 mg/kg daily for 15 days.

Group II received Liv.52 orally in the dose of 50 mg per rat (average weight 160 gms) together with tetracycline. After 15 days the animals were sacrificed and their livers examined macroscopically and microscopically.

RESULTS

In the group receiving Liv.52 in addition to tetracycline the livers were normal, whereas in the tetracycline group the livers were larger, pale and microscopically showed evidence of fatty degeneration.

CONCLUSION

It is recommended that Liv.52 be given with any form of tetracycline therapy to protect from any possible hepatic damage.