Hepatoprotective activity of cassia auriculata (linn.).

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ABSTRACT

Alcohol toxicity is one of the world's major health problems. Significant numbers of people are affected due to severe fatal diseases caused by alcohol consumption. Herbal medicines are traditionally used to help alcoholism and other addictions. Various species of Cassia are rich in anthroquinones and bioflavonoids which are hypocholesterolemic and hypolipidemic agents that maintain a balanced cholesterol ratio. A number of hepatotoxic agents cause accumulation of fatty acids deposits predominantly triglycerides in the liver. In the present study the accumulation of triglycerides in ethanol treated rat liver. It may be an imbalance between the rate of synthesis and the rate of release of triglycerides by the parenchyma cells of hepatocytes into the systemic circulation. Considering the enzyme alterations, the levels of cholesterol ester hydrolase, cholesterol ester synthase, Lecithin cholesterol acyltransferase and Lipoprotein lipase were found to be significantly increased in liver of rats treated with ethanol. Cholesterol esters have been reported to influence membrane permeability. Oral administration of Chrysophanol significantly altered the levels of cholesterol ester hydrolase, cholesterol ester synthase, and lecithin cholesterol acyltransferase and lipoprotein lipase near to control. The present investigation emphasizes the usefulness of C.auriculata in traditional medicine as a hepatoprotective activity Chrysophanol against ethanol induced hepatotoxicity.

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