The main objective of the study is to assess the toxic effect of the dietary supplement product 'Block & Burn' in rats. Since many advertisements about this dietary supplement product have been propagated more frequent this past year and claimed that it can block surplus carbohydrate and fat and also burn calories without any risk. Consequently, more products have been sold, especially, to those whose ages are in their early adolescence. So, 'Block & Burn' was administered in doses of 1000 mg/kg body weight in three male and three female Wistar rats as group II, 2000 mg/kg body weight as group III and distilled water as the control group to assess the acute toxic effect regarding to overdose usage. After 14 days, the rats were given euthanasia. Heart, liver and kidneys were weight and subjected to histo-pathological examination. Blood samples were collected for complete blood count. The percentage of weight changes in all groups have no statistically significant differences (p>0.05). Neither do the weights of liver, kidneys and heart. The histo-pathological examination of liver shows hepato-toxicities which are the deterioration of cells, blood congestion in the central vein and hepatic sinusoids, haemorrhages, abnormal vacuoles and focal necrosis. These symptoms are more severe and abundant in group III than in group II. No toxicity was detected in kidneys and heart. The complete blood count in female subjects from group III shows statistically significant differences in TRBC (p=0.013), MCV (p=0.016) and neutrophil (p=0.041).

Biography
Chanenath Sriaporn is currently in her junior year at The Faculty of Science, Chiang Mai University, Thailand. She has interests in toxicology and forensic science. She is also a Student of Development and Promotion of Science and Technology Talents Project (DPST) since 2013.