Hepato-protective activity of *Murraya koenigii* leaf extract on paracetamol induced hepatic damaged rats

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In the present study, protective effect of *Murraya koenigii* leaf extract was investigated against paracetamol induced hepatotoxicity and compared with silymarin a standard hepato-protective reference drug. Methanolic extract was prepared by using Soxhlet method. Male albino Wistar rats were divided into 5 groups. Rats except of control group received a single dose of paracetamol (2 gm/kg. b.wt) on 7th day, silymarin (100 mg/kg. b.wt) and extract (200 and 400 mg/kg. b.wt) for 7 days. On the 7th day blood samples were collected by retro orbital puncture and liver marker enzymes (SGOT, SGPT and alkaline phosphatase), total protein, total bilirubin levels were estimated in serum and histo-pathological observations were done for the isolated livers. In the toxic group, paracetamol treatment leads to elevated level of liver marker enzymes and bilirubin and there was deterioration of total protein content. However, treatment with *Murraya koenigii* shows a significant results (p<0.05) in comparison with standard drug. Thus, the results clearly demonstrate that *Murraya koenigii* possess promising hepato-protective activity. Hence, suggests its use as potential therapeutic agent for protection from paracetamol overdose.

Biography
Shyamala Chennaboina is currently Bpharm student in Kakatiya University, India

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