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Antioxidant activity and Hepatoprotective effects of *Centaurea incana* on CCL₄-induced liver toxicity in rats

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For study of preventive effect of extract methanolic of *Centaurea incana* on CCL₄ –induced hepatotoxicity, our study carry out on rats as follows: The animals were randomly divided in to 4 different groups comprising 7 animals each. Group I served as controls and received an injection of vehicle (olive oil) alone; Acute liver injury in rats was induced by a single intraperitoneal injection with CCl₄ dissolved in an equal volume of olive oil at a dose of 3 mL/kg body weight, group II, which is well documented to induce hepatotoxicity. Group III was administered Methanolic extract of *Centaurea incana* at a dose of 500 mg/kg alone. In group IV was administered Methanolic extract of *Centaurea incana* at a dose of 500 mg/kg and was injected by CCl₄ i.p , at a dose of 3ml/kg body weight. After 4 weeks of treatment, All of the animals were sacrificed 24 h after administration of CCl₄, and blood was collected, serum separated and stored at –20 °C.

Results: The single intraperitoneal injection with CCl₄ caused severe hepatotoxicity in rats, as evidenced by the significant elevation of serum AST and ALT activities after the administration of CCl₄. the concentration of MDA, an end product of lipid peroxidation, in the rats treated with CCl₄ was increased 2.7-fold when compared with the vehicle control rats. However, pre-treatment with *Centaurea incana* significantly prevented the elevation of serum AST and ALT activities induced by CCl₄ treatment. Consistent with the serum AST and ALT activities, pre-treatment with *Centaurea incana* for 4 weeks to the rats resulted in a significant decrease in the concentration of hepatic MDA when compared with the CCl₄ group.

In conclusion, our investigation provided convincing data that *Centaurea incana* decrease the lipid per-oxidation and liver enzymes, and increase the anti-oxidant defense system activity in the CCl₄-treated rats. The mechanisms underlying hepatoprotection of the methanolic extract of *Centaurea incana* may be related to both its radical scavenging properties and indicate effects as a regulator of antioxidative systems.

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