-Hepatoprotective Activity of Ficus sycomorus L. Against N Nitrosodiethylamine and CCl4-Induced Hepatocarcinogenesis in Experimental Rats

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Abstract:

The hepatoprotective activity of the different extracts of Ficus sycomorus L. (FS) against N nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA) and CCl4-induced hepatocarcinogenesis (HCC) in rats has been investigated for the first time. Histological observations of liver tissues demonstrated that, both wood (FSWE) and leaf extracts (FSLE) possess significant hepatoprotective activity and stem bark extract (FSBE) shows moderate activity while fruit extract (FSFE) is not significantly effective.

Keywords:

Ficus sycomorus; hepatoprotective activity; N-nitrosodiethylamine; hepatocarcinogenesis

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