

## P R E F A C E

Increasing pollution levels, habits of drinking and drug addictions are leading to health problems in the society as a whole.

Entry of any xenobiotics in the animal body including pesticides, toxic substances of various kinds, alcohols, drugs etc. are metabolized through liver. Thus it is a very vital organ to animal body.

The habits and changing environment of human are proving hazardous to health with increasing problems of hepatic disorders. There are enumerable facilities to take care of human health but still the society in general is in need of the medicine which will be used against number of hepatic disorders.

There are many societies which are using the traditional medicines mostly derived from herbs, herbal products or animals with promising results.

In recent years WHO has recognized the ethenic medicines, traditional medicines, herbs, herbal products or drugs developed on the basis of traditional texts or in short WHO has recognized all the ways of alternative medicine.

Ayurveda which is practiced all over India is also a

scientific therapy and there are enumerable drugs traditionally described or even there are discussions about many herbs and many other substances naturally available so that new drugs can be developed. There are many drugs and herbs discussed in Ayurveda which are used to treat hepatic disorders. But all their claims have to be tested on the basis of modern pharmacology.

Their actions should be described on the basis of modern physiology, so that they can be used by the Ayurvedic physicians as well as Physicians using modern medicines.

Our laboratory is engaged in such efforts. On the basis of the basic principles of Ayurvedic drug we have prepared a composite drug 'Kamala' which had been used against hepatitis epidemic during 1982-83 and is being used. The data on human is presented in Asian Conference of Pharmacology (Patil et al, 1982).

One of the components of 'Kamala' is Mandur bhasma. The hepatoprotective effects of Mandur bhasma had been shown through alterations in lipolytic enzymes and active regeneration of liver (Devarshi et. al.,1986).

In present thesis the hepatocurative effects of Mandur bhasma are studied using the acute necrosis induced by  $\text{CCl}_4$ .

The hepatocurative effects are very essential to study since in application of the drug in practice is given after the detection of Jaundice.

The curative effects are studied with proper controls so that the observations can be evaluated with all precautions.

The data is presented in VI Chapters.

Chapter I - Introduction - It deals with present condition of the subject and review of literature.

Chapter II - Material and Methods - In this chapter is given the experimental details and various methods used.

Chapter III - Histology (Liver and Kidney) - This deals with the alterations in histology of the liver and kidney.

Chapter IV - Lipid peroxidation (Liver and Kidney). This deals with the alterations in lipid peroxidation in liver and kidney.

Chapter V - General Discussion - All the observations are discussed in this chapter.

Chapter VI - Concluding Remarks - On the total data discussed concluding remarks are included in this chapter along with the future plans.

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