Abstract:

This research was conducted to evaluate the anti-inflammatory and the healing effects of hydroalcoholic extract of averrhoa carambola and opuntia dillenii on lead induced hepatic injury.

In this research we used 36 male wistar rats randomly divided into 6 group (n=6) including control group: negative control

Lead group: the group intoxicated by intra peritoneal injection of lead acetate

K100 group: the group intoxicated by intra peritoneal injection of lead acetate and treated by 100mg/kg of hydroalcoholic extract of opuntia dillenii

K200 group: the group intoxicated by intra peritoneal injection of lead acetate and treated by 200mg/kg of hydroalcoholic extract of opuntia dillenii

S100 group: the group intoxicated by intra peritoneal injection of lead acetate and treated by 100mg/kg of hydroalcoholic extract of Averrhoa carambola

S200 group: the group intoxicated by intra peritoneal injection of lead acetate and treated by 200mg/kg of hydroalcoholic extract of Averrhoa carambola

The research was prolonged for 10 days and the approach was including the protection of rats by oral gavage of Averrhoa carambola and opuntia dillenii and the intoxication of them in addition to oral gavage of the extract in the other 5 days of period.

The antioxidant situation of the serum was evaluated by MDA
assessment in the TBARS approach and liver injury was evaluated by AST, ALT, ALP assessment.

The statical analysis of TBARS of the samples showed a significant reduction in both hydroalcoholic extract treated groups including 100mg/kg and 200mg/kg treated groups (P<0.001 for all cases)

**key words:** Opuntia dillenii, Averrhoa carambola, oxidative stress, lead acetate, liver
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Effect of the hydroalcholic extract of Opuntia dillenii and Averrhoa carambola on the oxidative stress following liver injury using Lead acetate in male wistar rats

Supervisors:
Dr. MR Hajinezhad
Dr. A. Jamshidian

Advisor:
Dr. AR Samzadeh-Kermani
Dr. P.Hasanein

By:
Reza shirazinia

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