

Abstract:

This research was conducted to evaluate the antioxidant and the healing effects of extract Tamarix aphylla and Tamarix diodca on Thioacetamide induced hepatic injury. In this research we used 36 male mice randomly divided into 6 group (n=6) including control group: negative control. Thio group: the group intoxicated by intra peritoneal injection of Thioacetamide. Af 100 group: the group intoxicated by intra peritoneal injection of Thioacetamide and treated by 100 mg/kg of extract of Tamarix aphylla. Af 200 group: the group intoxicated by intra peritoneal injection of Thioacetamide and treated by 200 mg/kg of extract of Tamarix aphylla. Di 100 group: the group intoxicated by intra peritoneal injection of Thioacetamide and treated by 100 mg/kg of extract of Tamarix dioica. . Di 200 group: the group intoxicated by intra peritoneal injection of Thioacetamide and treated by 200 mg/kg of extract of Tamarix dioica. The research was prolonged for 14 days and the approach was including the protection of mice by oral gavage of tamarix aphylla and Tamarix dioica. The antioxidant situation of the serum was evaluated by MDA assessment in the TBARS aproach and liver injury was evaluated by AST, ALT, ALP, assessment in addition to histopathological evaluatin. The statical analysis of TBARS of the samples showed a significant reduction in both extracts treated groups including 100 mg/kg and 200 mg/kg treated groups(P<0.001 for all cases)

Key Words Tamarix aphylla, Tamarix dioica, hepatotoxicity, oxidative stress, Thioacetamide, mice.



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The effects of *Tamarix aphylla* and *Tamarix dioica* on
thioacetamide-induced acute hepatotoxicity in mice

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