Abstract:

Hydatidosis is a chronic infection that is important in medicine and veterinary medicine and is caused by infection with the larval stage of Echinococcine granulosus. The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of Moringa Peregrina seed extract on malondialdehyde as an indicator of oxidative stress, proinflammatory TNF- α and IL-1 β cytokines in order to detect the anti-inflammatory properties of the extract, the level of AST and ALT in the treatment groups. Detection of the effect of protecting the liver of *Moringa Peregrina* and the ability of the protoscolex to survive in vitro. For this purpose, 40 female mice were divided into 4 groups: the first group (control), the second group (receiving 0.5 cc protoscolex in the peritoneum), the third group (0.5 cc)protoscolex + 200 mg/kg extract Of Moringa peregrina seedlings oral for 3 month) and the fourth group (receiving 0.5 cc of protoscolex + 150 mg/kg albendazole oral for 3 month). Levels of malondialdehyde, TNF- α , IL-1 β and liver enzymes in both treatment groups were significantly lower than those in the control group. The decrease in the level of factors measured in the Moringa Peregrina group therapy was close to the Albendazole group and no significant difference was observed between them. The effect of plant extract in dilutions of 750, 1500, 3000 and 4000 μ g / ml with albendazole (as positive control) showed that the dilution of 4000 had the highest effect on protoscolices at 24 and 48 hours, respectively, causing deaths of 82 and 91.67 percent of them were. The results of this study indicate that extract of grass seed oil can have a great effect in preventing recurrence of hydatid cyst in humans.

Keywords: Hydatid cyst, *Moringa Peregrina*, Inflammatory process, Intraperitoneal injection, Protoscolex, Mice.



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Study of the effect of extract of Moringa peregrina seed on Inflammation caused by intraperitoneal injection of Hydatid cysts protoscolex in Mice.

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