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Protective role of taurine against hepatotoxicity induced by pyrazinamide in rats

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Pyrazinamide is a widely used anti tuberculosis drug. However associated with its clinical use hepatotoxicity as a life treating side effect reported in some patients, but the exact mechanism, by which, Pyrazinamide induces hepatotoxicity is not clear yet. The present investigation was conducted to study the exact mechanism of sub-chronic toxicity induced by pyrazinamide and protective role of taurine in rats. Markers such as ALT and AST levels, lipid peroxidation, ROS formation, hepatocytes glutathione content and apoptosis were examined. Also, pathological changes were evaluated. The Results showed that pyrazinamide administration caused hepatotoxicity as revealed by elevation in ALT and AST levels. Pyrazinamide increased ROS generation and Malondialdehyde derivative levels also it reduced intracellular glutathione contents. Pyrazinamide induced apoptosis in rats liver tissue. Administration of taurine effectively decreased the intensity of hepatotoxicity induced by pyrazinamide in rats.

Biography

Shohreh Taziki is a Researcher working on Toxicology. She is investigating about the exact mechanisms by which drugs (anti-depressants and anti-tuberculosis, etc.) induce hepatotoxicity, such as the process of oxidative stress induced by drugs in isolated rat hepatocytes. The aim of these studies is to reduce the hepatotoxicity induced by various drugs and improving the health.

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