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Examining the effect of aqueous extract of Iranian edible asparagus in prevention of alcoholic liver disease in adult male ratsHossein Kargar Jahromi¹, Faezeh Sadeghian² and Iran Mohammad Mahmoudifard²¹University of Medical Sciences, Jahrom, Iran.²Jahrom Medical University, Iran

Statement of the Problem: Alcoholic Liver Disease (ALD) is an important cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Various clinical and laboratory symptoms are detected in ALD. Unfortunately, many patients are initially asymptomatic and can only be diagnosed in case of advanced liver disease that has progressed to complete liver failure. Edible asparagus has antioxidant properties and liver protective effects. Given the increasing prevalence of ALD and the positive effect of several herbal medicines on this disease, the present study aimed to evaluate the effect of aqueous extract of edible asparagus in prevention of ALD.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: In this experimental study, 40 adult male Wistar rats were divided into 5 groups: sham, control and three experimental groups (received 25% ethanol, 500 mg/kg asparagus extract, 25% ethanol with 500mg/kg respectively - for 70 consecutive days). Serum concentrations of ALT, AST, ALP, TNF- α and GPX were measured. The collected data was analyzed using ANOVA and Duncan's test at $p \leq 0.05$ significance level.

Findings: No significant difference was found between control and sham group in terms of all measured parameters. The concentrations of ALT, AST, ALP and TNF- α were significantly higher and the concentration of GPX was significantly lower in the first treatment group compared to control and sham. The concentrations of ALT, AST, ALP and TNF- α were significantly lower in the second treatment group compared to control and sham group. The concentration of GPX was significantly higher in the second treatment group compared to control and sham group. Concentrations of ALT, AST, ALP and TNF- α were significantly higher and the concentration of GPX was significantly lower in the third treatment group compared to control and sham group. Concentrations of ALT, AST, ALP and TNF- α were significantly lower and the concentration of GPX was significantly higher in the third treatment group compared to the first experimental group.

Conclusion & Significance: Aqueous extract of edible asparagus with antioxidant properties has a liver protective effect and prevents ALD.

Biography

Hossein Kargar Jahromi has a PhD in Comparative Histology. He is a member of Research Center for Noncommunicable Diseases, Jahrom University of Medical Sciences, Jahrom, Iran and Zoonoses Research Center, Jahrom University of Medical Sciences, Jahrom, Iran.

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