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Gunthapally (V), Abdullapurmet (M), R.R. Dist., Near Ramoji Filmcity, Hyderabad - 501 512.

3.3.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during the year **2018-2019**

Sl. no	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/ chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the conference	National / International	Year of publication	ISBN /ISSN number of the proceeding	Affiliating Institute at the time of publication	Name of the publisher
1	Dr jitendra patel		comparative analysis of hepato protective activity in crude extracts of different plants	comparative analysis of hepato protective activity in crude extracts of different plants	27 th Federation of asian pharmaceutical association congress	International	2018	-	Avanthi Institute Of Pharmaceutical Sciences	-

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PRINCIPAL
AVANTHI INSTITUTE OF
PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
Gunthapally (V), Abdullapurmet (M),
R.R. Dist. Telangana.

Comparative analysis of Hepatoprotective activity in crude extracts of different plants

Dr. Jitendra Patel^{*1}, G.S.Kumar²

Abstract

OBJECTIVES: The main objective of this study was to compare the hepatoprotective activity of six medicinal plants. The comparisons were done on the basis of biochemical reduction and histopathology of livers on animal study.

METHODS: All the data obtained from animal study subjected for bio-statistical analysis. The rise in serum level ALT, AST, ALP, Total bilirubin, direct bilirubin and cholesterol has been marked to the damaged structural virtue of the liver. They are found in cytoplasm and secreted in blood stream after hepatic damages. When treated with plant extract to rats after giving hepatotoxicant and found that the marker enzymes (ALT, AST, ALP, BILT & BILP) level is reducing compare to standard.

RESULTS: The Terminalia coriacea and Artocarpus hirsutus at 250 and 500mg/kg respectively revealed that the *P<0.05; **P< 0.01; ***P<0.001; when compared to CCl4 group. Which indicate the 5%, 1% and less than 1% chance of false positive. The probability is supporting the activity significantly. The Cucumis melo revealed P<0.05 and P<0.01 as compared with liver damaged control to drug treated animal at doses 100, 250 and 500mg/kg. The Buchanania lanzan revealed significant at P<0.05*, 0.01** and 0.001*** at 100 mg/kg, 200mg/kg and 400 mg/kg for aqueous and alcoholic extract both. The Diospyros melanoxylon (Roxb) and Solanum americanum Mill at doses 100, 200 and 400 mg/kg and 200, 400 and 600 mg/kg res

CONCLUSION: In statistical significance testing, the p-value is the probability of obtaining test statistic at least as extreme as the one that was actually observed, assuming that the null hypothesis is true. The first two plants at 250 and 500mg/kg revealed that the *P<0.05; **P< 0.01; ***P<0.001.

*Email Address: jittupharmacy@gmail.com

¹Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University - Avanthi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

²School of Pharmacy, GITAM University, Rudraram, Sangareddy, Hyderabad-




PRINCIPAL
Avanthi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Gunthapally (V), Hayath Nagar (M),
Ranga Reddy Dist.

