## EFFICACY OF RHIZOME CRUDE EXTRACT OF Curcuma longa Linn. (TURMERIC) AND Zingiber officinale Roscoe (GINGER) AGAINST HEPATIC TOXICITY ON ACETAMINOPHEN-INDUCED Rattus norvegicus (ALBINO RATS)

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## **ABSTRACT**

In the Philippines, acetaminophen is commonly used as analgesic. Although acetaminophen is one of the safest and most effective drugs on the market, it can damage the liver when taken too much dosage. Acetaminophen toxicity is the major course of acute liver failure. Both Zingiber officinale and Curcuma longa rhizomes did not possess a hepatoprotective property. While there was a decrease, such decrease is not significant as compared to the control (water) due to self healing. There are some components which can also cause detrimental effects on rats that could be present in the extracts. Such components of *Z. officinale* may be gingerol and the cucurmin derivatives itself that is present in the C. longa rhizome. Another factor that could have resulted to the negative effect of the extracts is the use of homogenization as a method. This method may not be sufficient enough to extract the pure active components that can provide a hepatoprotective activity of Z. officinale and C. longa. Instead, some of the crude derivatives could have been fatal to some rats.



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