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)

A Special Problem Presented to the

Biological Sciences Department

College of Science and Computer Studies

De La Salle University - Dasmariñas

City of Dasmariñas, Cavite

In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements

for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Medical Biology

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March 2014

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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