Preclinical Study: Hepatoprotective Effects of “Paliasa Tea Bag” on Paracetamol-Induced Liver Damage in Rats

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Background: Paliasa leaves (Kleinhovia hospita L., Sterculiaceae) use in traditional South Sulawesi medicine for jaundice or hepatitis. Currently, Faculty of Pharmacy has made cooperation UNHAS and TPM for Industrial Scale Production efforts of “Paliasa Capsule” that need preclinical studies. Methods: 45 rats were divided into four groups of 15 animals of each, having free access to food and water ad libitum. Group I (control) was given Na-CMC, Group II were received paracetamol 1 g/kgBW and “Paliasa Tea Bag” 179 mg/kgBW one a day, and Group III (negative control) was received paracetamol 1 g/kgBW only. The activities of of aspartate transaminase (AST) and alanine transaminase (ALT) were determined in serum (IFCC method). Superoxide dismutase (SOD), nitric oxide (NO) and glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) activity were measured in liver homogenates (ELISA method). Result: “Paliasa Tea Bag” as hepatogenerative by decreased levels of AST (28.46%) and ALT (22.22%) and NO (8.0%) compared with negative control on paracetamol-induced hepatotoxicity in rat 1g/kgBW but didn’t been able to increased GSH-Px and SOD activity. The effective dose of “Paliasa Tea Bag” is one a day for 4 weeks. Conclusion: “Paliasa Tea Bag: suggest as a candidate of hepatogenerative drug.