CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

1. The positive control drug Diclofenac sodium was to be hepatotoxic in the dose of 96 and 240 mg/kg as evident with the changes that were observed by the biochemical parameters and histopathological studies.

2. Per se DL-Methionine and N-Acetylcysteine, although showed alteration in the biochemical parameters, they were not found to be significant so as to be considered as hepatotoxic agent.

3. It was observed that both DL-Methionine and N-Acetylcysteine had hepatoprotective effect against the single oral dose diclofenac sodium 96 and 240 mg/kg.

4. However, there was no much of a difference of hepatoprotective effect of both DL-Methionine (700 and 1400 mg/kg) and N-Acetylcysteine (450 mg/kg).

5. Thus, with our study, we conclude that although no much of a statistically significant difference is found between DL-Methionine and N-Acetylcysteine on its hepatoprotective activity, both have found to be hepatoprotective, in the doses used against the hepatotoxicity caused by diclofenac sodium (96 and 240 mg/kg) thus opening with a new area to evaluate more on the mechanism involved in DL-Methionine hepatoprotection which may also be confirmed by evaluating its hepatoprotective effect against known hepatotoxic drugs.