OBJECTIVE OF THE PRESENT RESEARCH WORK

In era of synthetic drugs there is still a great interest in medicinal herbs. The plant extracts contain compounds of novel therapeutic efficacy and they are more ‘natural’ and are more acceptable to patients than man-made drugs.

One of the ongoing problems against infectious diseases is the development of resistance to the anti microbial agents used to control them. The phenomenon of resistance has been known since the beginning of use of antimicrobial drugs. Furthermore, there are threats of new diseases during the past three decades due to the evolution and adaptation of microbes and the re-emergence of old diseases due to the development of resistance to antimicrobial drugs and the capacity to spread to new geographic areas. Apart from this synthetic drugs are not only expensive and inadequate for the treatment of infection but are also often have serious adverse effects like hypersensitivity reactions. The major causes of deaths are infectious diseases both in developing as well as developed countries. Recent investigations on herbal drugs used in traditional medicine have led to the discovery of many new drugs and hundreds of pharmacologically active substances for synthetic modifications. Therefore there is need to work on new herbal antimicrobial drugs to control serious infections.

Liver is the largest organ of the body. It comprises 2-3% of the total adult body weight. Liver is primarily concerned with the metabolic activity of organisms. Liver is also central site for the biotransformation of toxic chemicals and therefore is involved in the detoxifying mechanism of the body. Liver is also responsible for detoxifying the chemical substances in the blood. The liver damage caused by pathogens as well as chemical agents is of similar nature. The proper treatment regime or plan is absent for both. There are not effective hepatoprotective therapies which can alone prevent hepatotoxicity. In the traditional medical practices herbs play a major role in the management of various liver function and diseases. Therefore it is great task to prevent liver from various disorders. Efforts have been made to search for effective hepatoprotective agents.

*Chenopodium album* is commonly known Bathua or Bathu in hindi. The Greek name *Chenopodium* means "Goose" and "Foot," which refer to the shape of the leaves of some species. The Latin species name *album* means white and alludes to the waxy covering on the plant.
The plant improves the appetite; oleaginous, anthelmintic, laxative, diuretic, aphrodisiac, tonic; useful in biliousness, “vata”, and “kapha”, abdominal pains, eye diseases, throat troubles, piles, diseases of the blood, the heart, the spleen (Ayurveda)

Literature reviews indicated that the hepatoprotective activity of *Chenopodium album* has not been clinically evaluated in much detail so far. An active and safe drug is needed for the treatment of liver disorders. So the main object of the present study is to evaluate antibacterial and hepatoprotective activity of leaves, seeds and stems of *Chenopodium album* against carbon tetrachloride induced Hepatotoxicity in albino rats