AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The liver diseases are some of the fatal disease in the world today. Modern medicines gave little to offer for alleviation of hepatic diseases and it is chiefly the plant based preparations which are employed for their treatment of liver disorders. However, these herbal extracts are considered safer because of the natural ingredients with no side effects. Therefore, several herbs/ herbal formulation claimed have possesses beneficial activity in treating hepatic disorder. Today every herbal company is marketing formulation for liver disorders but the actual is that only selected medicinal plants have been tested for hepatoprotective activity.

In view of above understanding, it is the need of hour to find the new hepatoprotective drugs from indigenous / natural origin which are more potent and nontoxic. Therefore, the present study is undertaken to explore and validate the pharmacognostical, phytochemical, pharmacological and toxicological properties of parts of selected plants with special reference to hepatoprotective activity. Thus, the purpose of the present study is to find new herbal drug / active compounds from indigenous plant which are potent, nontoxic and having better acceptability in the therapeutics.

Literature review reveals that the selected plants contains flavonoids, alkaloids, anthraquinone glycosides & tannins and these chemical constituents are responsible to posses anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antibacterial, antioxidant and hepatoprotectine activity. The aim of present study was to screen the pharmacognostical aspects along with the pharmacological activity of leaves of Cassia javanica. Therefore the present study was planned to evaluate the Hepatoprotective activity.