

## Hepatoprotective effects of royal jelly against carbontetrachloride

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The carbontetrachloride-induced hepato-toxicity was used as the standard model to detect liver function by determination of two serum transaminase enzymes, alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST). High dose of royal jelly, 5 gm per kg body weight, was not able to change the serum ALT and AST level. Failure of royal jelly in the same dose to protect and cure the liver function was found in (1) royal

jelly pretreatment for 7-consecutive days before single ingestion of carbontetrachloride (2) royal jelly simultaneous fed with carbontetrachloride for 7-consecutive days and (3) pretreatment of royal jelly for 14-consecutive days, then single carbontetrachloride ingestion, followed by the oral administration of royal jelly for another 7-consecutive days. This failure might due to very high level of liver damage.