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GRAPE SEED EXTRACTED (VITISVINIFERA) ALLEVIATE HEPATIC TOXICITY INDUCED BY THE ANTI-OESTROGEN TAMOXIFEN IN FEMALE ALBINO RATS

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Aim: The present study has been undertaken to investigate the therapeutic effect of GSE (Grape seed extracts) against Tamoxifen (TAM), induced hepatotoxicity in rat. **Methods:** The rats were divided into four groups • Group 1: rats were injected intraperitoneally (i.p.) with saline for seven days. • Group 2: Rats were treated with TAM in a dose of 45 mg/kg b·w/day, i.p., for seven successive days. • Group 3: Rats were administrated orally GSE (100 mg/kg b·w/day) for three weeks. Group 4: rats were injected (i.p.) (45 mg/kg b·w/day) of Tamoxifen for seven days, then treated daily with a single dose of GSE (100 mg/kg b·w/day) for three weeks respectively. **Results:** GSE reduced necrosis in the TAM-treated rat. And significantly increased ($p<0.05$) the levels of MDA and PCC, while the level of GSH was significantly ($P<0.05$) decreased. Treatment with GSE significantly ($P<0.05$) reduced. Tamoxifen significantly decreased ($P<0.05$) the level of NO. GSE significantly increases ($P<0.05$, Table 2) NO level. Flowcytometric analysis in liver cells, significant increases in apoptotic cells treated by TAM and decreases in the group exposed to TAM and treated with GSE. **Conclusion:** This study suggests that GSE possesses anti-oxidant effects against TAM toxicity.