

9th World Digital Pathology & Pathologists Congress

December 05-06, 2016 Madrid, Spain

The investigation of effect of *Nigella sativa* on the prevention of aflatoxin induced liver lesions in rats

O M Keles¹, A Uyar¹, Z Yener¹, T Yaman², A Celik¹ and E Ayna³

¹Yuzuncu Yil University, Turkey

²Dicle University, Turkey

³Ataturk University, Turkey

Aflatoxicosis is a mycotoxicosis developing acute or chronic conditions caused by aflatoxins in domestic animal and humans. Aflatoxicosis is a widespread problem especially in the underdeveloped and the developing countries. Aflatoxins are potential threat to humans and animal and cause severe economic losses in animal industries. The chronic toxications especially suppress the immune system which facilitates the occurring of many diseases. Liver is main organ affected by aflatoxicosis and are histopathologically observed necrosis, fibrosis and hepatocarcinogenesis. It is not well known the effective protection in aflatoxicosis. However, it is reported that some vitamins, proteins and inorganic substances have a protective effect. In lastly performed studies, it was indicated that *Nigella sativa* (NS) had many pharmacologic effects as such antioxidant, immunomodulatory and anticancer. However, there is scanty study about their protective effects on aflatoxicosis. This study was planned to investigate the effect of NS on the prevention of aflatoxin-induced liver lesions in rats in term of biochemical, histopathological and immunohistochemical methods. This purpose, a total of 30 rats was allotted into one of three experimental groups: A (Control), B (AFB1-treated) and C (AFB1+NS-treated) each containing 10 animals. The rats were sacrificed at 90th day of the experiment. Blood samples for the biochemical analysis and tissue samples from livers for histopathological examination were taken. On the basis of biochemical and histopathological findings, it is concluded that treated plant extract decrease the lipid peroxidation and liver enzymes, increase the antioxidant defense system activity and prevent the liver damage in the AFB1-treated rats. The study indicates that hepatoprotective effects are obtained from the group C (AFB1+NS -treated).

omarfaruk4141@gmail.com

Role of mucosal colonic biopsy in patients with chronic unexplained diarrhea who their colonoscopy is normal

Dalia M Badary

Assuit University, Egypt

Objective: There are controversies about the importance of biopsies of normal colonic mucosa in the investigation of patients with chronic diarrhea so the aim of our work to evaluate the significance of mapping biopsy and its yield in patients of apparent endoscopically normal colon who is investigated for chronic diarrhea and to discover the prevalence of hidden diseases.

Methods: Of 300 consecutive patients undergoing colonoscopy by one endoscopist during a five year period, biopsies were taken in 200 cases of unexplained diarrhea of at least 4-6 weeks and their colorectal mucosa appeared macroscopically normal. All biopsies were reviewed by one pathologist.

Results: Of the 200 patients enrolled, 36(18%) cases were classified as no pathological diagnosis and 164(82%) cases showed histopathological changes- 121(73.78%) non specific inflammation, 19(11.58%) ulcerative colitis, 11(6.7%) collagenous colitis, 7(4.26%) lymphocytic colitis, and 6(3.65%) bilharzial colitis.

Conclusion: We conclude that the role of biopsies in chronic diarrhea patients with macroscopically normal colon at endoscopy is high as yielding a histological diagnosis in 26.21% of patients is so benefit to them as they may had modified the treatment after identification of a specific cause as collagenous colitis, lymphocytic colitis, ulcerative colitis and bilharzial colitis. So patients should be subjected to colonoscopy and biopsy to aid specific diagnoses.

Hamasat82@yahoo.com