## Toxicological Effect of Aqueous Seed Extract of Datura Stramonium on Liver of Experimental Rats

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**Abstract**—Datura stramonium which is commonly called Jimsonweed in English originated in the Middle East but has since become a cosmopolitan plant that grows in temperate and tropical countries alike. It is often found growing as a weed between rubble in uncultivated spots and on road-sides. The toxicity of Datura stramonium has been locally and internationally reported. This is due to the alkaloids produced in the leaves, seeds, roots, and other parts of the plant which are very poisonous. Their ingestion can result in convulsion, coma, and even death. This research paper aimed at finding the potential liver toxicity of the plant's seed as its abuse among youths of this contemporary society is increasing at an alarming rate. The effect of daily administration of aqueous seed extract of Datura stramonium for two weeks on the serum activities of aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and alkaline phosphatase (ALP) as well as serum concentrations of 150mg/Kg, 300mg/Kg and 600mg/Kg. The control rats were found to have AST, ALT and ALP activities of 26.00 ± 2.52 19.13 ± 1.63 and 49.17 ± 11.02 IU/L respectively and 3.68 ± 0.45 g/dL albumin serum concentration. The serum levels of AST, ALT, ALP and albumin did not significantly increased for 150mg/Kg, 300mg/Kg and 600mg/Kg at P = 0.05. The result revealed that the aqueous seed extract does not cause liver damage and therefore is not toxic to the laboratory animal's liver at the doses administered.

Keywords: Datura stramonium, Toxicity, Liver, AST, ALT, ALP, Albumin.