



Biochemical Changes in the Serum of Experimental Animals Treated with *Acorus calamus* Rhizome

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KEYWORDS 5-Fluorouracil. Dalton's Ascites Lymphoma. Methanol. *Mus Musculus*. Serum Hematology

ABSTRACT The present study was undertaken to examine the effect of *Acorus calamus* rhizome on serum biochemical parameters in experimental animals. Tumor was induced in mice intraperitoneally using Dalton's ascites lymphoma cells. Methanol extract of *Acorus calamus* (MEAC) was administered to the mice at the dose of 100 and 200 mg/kg/day. The effect of the extract on serum enzyme levels was evaluated by analyzing the serum hematology and clinical biochemistry of experimental animals. Inoculation of Dalton's ascites lymphoma cells caused significant decrease in the serum levels of alkaline phosphatase (ALP), serum glutamate oxaloacetate transaminase (SGOT) and serum glutamate pyruvate transaminase (SGPT) in the treated mice when compared with the control group. Urea, uric acid, creatinine and triglyceride levels were controlled significantly. The results clearly indicated that the rhizome extract has the ability to retain the altered biochemical parameters as normal in induced mice supporting its potent anticancer and hepatoprotective effects.