

# WORLD LIVER CONFERENCE 2018

May 25-26, 2018 | New York, USA

## Effect of the gurgum-7 traditional compound on alcohol induced chronic hepatitis

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Current pharmacological studies on medicinal plants, animal, mineral based raw material, pure or compound chemical substances of Mongolian traditional medicine are identifying their biological active components thus, linear cell growth, pharmacogenomics, proteomics and clinical studies shown positive results on their treatment rate. Alcohol induced chronic hepatitis are broad epidemic disease worldwide, as the pathogenesis of the Alcohol hepatitis deteriorates it leads to serious health complications such as hepatic steatosis, cirrhosis, hepatocellular carcinoma, thus alcohol hepatitis has a critical impact on economics and population health. Epidemiological research conducted on alcohol induced hepatitis shown results of mortality rate of the disease decreasing last couple of years. Our team of researchers has chosen the topic basing on current wide usage of the Gurgum-7 traditional compound on hepatic disorders and its indication of relieving symptoms of hepatic fever, toxicities, jaundice, injuries thus administering to a patients with alcohol induced hepatitis under the aim of proving the results with modern scientific methods. As the results after the experimentation and research according to the GHS classification the hepatotoxic characteristic of Gurgum-7 is relatively low. The result shown 160 mg/kg dose of Gurgum-7 is more efficient on lowering AST, ALT enzymes at 28th week of chronic ethanol toxicity, Comparing the quantity of Malondialdehyde ( $10.73 \pm 0.68$ ) of a second group of the test animals which administered 160 mg/kg with control group shown statistically relevant ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) therefore 18.46% reductions of the enzymes. Also, a group of test

animals which administered Gurgum-7 by 160 mg/kg dosage showed the result of difference of statistically relevant ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) which is more close to the healthy group. These results tell us the Gurgum-7 has an antioxidant effect. First stage of clinical study Gurgum-7 showed no side effects and liver, kidney functions are remained healthy. Second stage of the clinical study showed the decreases on laboratory test results of the main and control groups as ALT 52.3% ( $p < 0.01$ ), AST 45.5% ( $p < 0.01$ ), gamma glutamyltransferase 43.9% ( $p < 0.01$ ) thus indicating the compound is decreasing the breakdown of hepatocytes, bile duct obstruction during alcohol hepatitis and toxicity. Blood coagulation test showing the Gurgum-7 is decreasing the breakdown of hepatocytes therefore effecting blood clotting factors including I, II, V, VII, X, fibrinogen, protrombine, vitamin K deficiency positively. The decrease of hepatocyte breakdown leads to the regaining of the normal liver function and blood clotting factor II, V, X so the blood coagulation disorders are fixed. Therefore, we are connecting the result mentioned above to a short course of treatment. Because of the short course of treatment it may have not showed any difference on macro structure level, as identifying the liver fibrosis rate by APRI method before and after the treatment, Gurgum-7 effectively decreasing liver fibrosis.

### Speaker Biography

Bayarsaikhan O has completed his MSc from MNUMS, Mongolia. He is the Teacher of University MNUMS, Mongolia. He has over 16 publications with citations over 16 times.

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