

Ginseng Pre-Treatment Lessens The Acute Testis Injury Of Rats Induced By Thioacetamide

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Abstract

This work aimed to elucidate the protective action of *panax* ginseng roots against hazardous effects of thioacetamide{TA} intoxication .Oral administration of thioacetamide (300mg/kg)dissolved in drinking water for 12 weeks greatly affected liver and testis .This appeared from significant increase in serum alkaline phosphatase ,serum total acid phosphatase and serum prostate acid phosphatase . Previous starvation for 48 and 72 hrs immediately prior to TA administration strongly potentiated the effects of TA on the serum , testis and liver plasma membrane parameters . The testis and liver damage may be one of the reasons of the cell death in TA intoxicated rat testis and liver.

However, oral administration of *Panax* ginseng roots (117mg /kg.) for a period of 10 days prior to TA administration performed protective effect against TA toxicity. The obtained results showed that pre-treatment with *Panax* ginseng roots significantly modulated the changes in the physiological pathway induced by TA intoxication, and that *Panax* ginseng roots manifested marked improvement in the liver function and the structure of testis and epididymis. Also pre-treatment with ginseng caused a significant reduction in the deteriorated cells and this may support the protection against cellular damaging action.

Introduction

Thioacetamide (TA) is a well known hepatotoxin and hepatocarcinogen (Fitzhugh&Nelson, 1948).

It's acute administration produced centri-lobular liver necrosis (Hunter et al; 1977).

Environmental agents like TA, chloroform, phalloidin, ECT, are known to cause hepatic injury that may be lead to lethal liver disease such as hepatitis and hepatic failure. High doses of TA inhibit tissue repair and cause hepatic necrosis (Mangipudy et al ; 1995,1996). Studies on the mechanism of development of TA induced injury revealed that TA is metabolized by microsomal cytochrome

p-450 dependent and /or ,non p-450 dependent mixed function oxidases to toxic substances. Low doses of TA stimulate cell division and tissue repair in the liver (Mangipudy, 1995). Ginseng is a plant of medical importance and it has been used by elderly Asians to boost physical and mental vitality (Kiritikar &Basu, 1987). The biological name of ginseng is *Panax quinuefolium* and the Latin name is *Panax ginseng*. The most important part of ginseng is the root. The chemical constituents of this plant root are arabinose, comphor, mucilage, resin, starch and saponin (Food and Drug Administration, 1999).

The root of ginseng contains more than 18 saponins which are considered as the active fractions of ginseng. The majority of which can be classified to 2 groups, panaxadiol and panaxadiol which differ in sugar moiety at the position of carbon 3-6 and 20 (Sanada *et al* ;1974 & Shoji, 1974). The most important energizing ingredients in ginseng are set of compounds called ginsenosides. A second group compounds called panaxanes appeared to reinforce the immune system and help to keep blood sugar levels under control. Panax ginseng is a potent antioxidant and it is effective to reduce tissue damage induced by free radicals (Kitts *et al* ;2000).

It has been reported that ginseng can reduce chromosomal aberration induced by some chemicals (Umnova *et al* ;1991), and the saponins in ginseng induce the transcription of Cu-Zn superoxide dismutase gene which is one of the major antioxidant enzymes (Kim *et al* ;1996).

Panax ginseng increases immune functions of lymphocytes in elderly (Lin *et al* ;1995), promotes the phagocytic activity of plaque-mutagenesis forming cells and enhances the mutagenesis of T&B lymphocytes primed by mitogens (Yang & Yu; 1999).

Moreover, it has a beneficial effect on the other various hematological parameters (Ferrando *et al*; 1999). Furthermore Panax ginseng prevents myocardial ischemia-reperfusion damage in rats (Maffei-Facino *et al* ;1999), and it helps to delay experimentally induced heart mitochondrial impairment and muscle contraction deterioration (Toh, 1994).

Additionally, Panax ginseng is free from any harmful side effects (Sanada *et al* ;1974; Shoji 1974 & Aphale *et al* ;1998). and there is no known drug interactions

with Panax ginseng (Food & Drug Administration, 1999).

Many studies have previously demonstrated that Panax ginseng extract has a potent antioxidant effect and acts as active free radicals scavenger (Xiaoguang *et al* ;1998).

In another study, Panax ginseng exerts a stimulatory effect on DNA repair synthesis and has an inhibitory effect on mutagenicity and cellular transformation (Rhee *et al* ;1990). Moreover it has promoting action on RNA synthesis in diabetic rats (Yokozawa *et al* ;1996).

In addition, it was confirmed that Panax ginseng has a therapeutic properties which can enhance immune function (Yun *et al* ;1996 & Shin *et al* ;2000).

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the potential protective action of Panax ginseng root against thioacetamide toxicity particularly on liver function and the structure of testis and epididymis of adult male rats.

Materials And Methods

64 male albino rats weighting 250-275 g were included in this study, rats were divided into 8 groups each group contained 8 rats and served as follows :-

- **Group 1 :** control .
- **Group 2:** treated with Panax ginseng (117mg /kg).
- **Group 3:** treated with 300 mg /kg TA and dissected after 24 h (TA24).
- **Group 4:** treated with 300 mg /kg TA and Panax ginseng and dissected after 24h (G+TA24).
- **Group 5:** treated with 300 mg /kg TA and dissected after 48 h (TA48).
- **Group 6:** treated with 300 mg /kg TA and Panax ginseng and dissected after 48h (G+TA48).

- **Group 7:** treated with 300 mg /kg TA and dissected after 72h (TA72).
- **Group 8:** treated with 300 mg /kg TA and Panax ginseng and dissected after 72 h (G+TA72).

The dose of TA was 300mg /kg, dissolved in drinking water for 12 weeks . Rats were studied 2 days after the end of TA treatment . Ultra pure chemicals were used in this study and obtained from Sigma chemicals co.

The dose of Panax ginseng was 117 mg /kg , it was used freshly suspended in distilled water and it was given by stomach tube . Powder of Panax ginseng root (aqueous extract). was obtained from IPECO company 10 th of Ramadan city , Egypt .

For physiological measurements, blood was collected by scarifying through jugular vein in a clean dry centrifuge tubes , kept for 30 min . at 37 c° and centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 15 min The sera were collected in a clean Epindorf tubes and kept at 20 c° until analysis.

Tissue sampling :

Liver and testes were removed and their weights were recorded, then homogenated in dist. water .

The alkaline phosphatase (Alp) was measured according to Kochmar and Moss (1976), total acid phosphatase (Acp) was measured according to Moss(1984). The glutathione (GSH) was detected using DTNB chromogen according to Beutler (1963).

Statistical analysis :-

Data were expressed as means \pm standard errors . The T test was used to elucidate the differences between treated and control groups . (Snedecor ,1967). The difference was considered significant at $p < 0.05$.

For histopathological studies testes were surgically removed from rats then fixed in neutral

buffer formol , paraffin sections (5 μ) were stained with haematoxylin and eosin (Durury and Wallington (1980) .

For histochemical studies , PAS + ve materials were demonstrated using the periodic Acid Schiff technique (Trayer ,1980)

Results

Data in table (1) , indicate a statistically significant increase in serum alkaline phosphatase (Alp) , in different treated groups when compared to control group and ginseng group. Treatment with ginseng and TA at 48 h (G+TA 48) , exhibited a slight decrease in serum Alp . Total Acp level decreased significantly in G group , TA 24 , G + TA 24 ,&TA48 groups when Compared to control. However the level of Acp increased significantly in G+TA 48 , TA 72 & G+TA72 groups in comparison with control. On the other hand , serum prostatic acid phosphatase was reduced showing a significant difference between G, TA24 ,G+TA24 and control groups . However , a high significant increase occurred in the level of serum prostatic in TA 48 , G+TA48 & TA 72 groups when compared with control one.

Data presented in table(2), showed that the TA 24 , TA48 & G+TA48 treated groups were significantly decreased in testes Glutathione (GSH) and in group G+TA24 &TA72 there was a significant increase when compared with control .

However in groups G&G+TA 72 , no change was observed . On the other hand high level of testes Alp in different treated groups was observed in

comparison with control , but G+TA48 group showed a significant decrease .

Testes acid phosphatase (Acp) content was decreased significantly in G,G+TA48,TA72 &G+TA24 treated groups compared with control .

Histopathological results of the testis and the epididymis :-

The normal histological structure of the testis and the epididymis was observed in fig.(a,b). Epididymis consists of inner layer of pseudo stratified ciliated columnar cells with non motile cilia , this layer rests on the outer basement membrane .

The treatment of rats with ginseng showed an increase in the spermatogenesis activity in testis with increased density of spermatozoa in the epididymis {fig.2a&b}.

The third group of rats treated with TA24 ,showed disturbed and reduced spermatogenesis . Debris of Leydig cells and spermatozoa could be detected , most of them appeared devoid of their nuclei. Moderately affected epididymal tubules Contained less number of spermatozoa.

Group of rats treated with ginseng and TA24 (fig.4a&b) , showed partially improvement in the spermatogenic activity in the testis and the density of spermatozoa in the epididymis. .Group of rats treated with TA48 {fig .5 a&b} , showed disturbed spermatogenesis in most seminiferous tubules . Ruptured Pyknotic and enlarged nuclei could be observed .Also signs of karyolysis could be detected . Disturbed and enlarged walls of epididymal tubules contained a few number of sperms . Inter tubular fibrous tissue could be observed in-between these tubules .

In rats treated with ginseng and TA48, signs of improvement could be

observed while some primary spermatocytes contained enlarged nuclei with The normal appearance of epididymis { fig .6a & b} .

Disturbed spermatogenic activity which was accompanied by reduction in the number of spermatogenic cells could be noticed in rats treated with TA72 . Nearly all seminiferous tubules appeared devoid of sperms with sparing of their tails. Empty and reduced epididymal tubules could be noticed with increased inter tubular fibrous tissue {fig. 7a&b} .

Signs of recovery could be observed in rats treated with ginseng and TA 72in testis and the epididymis .Debris of some spermatogenic layers could be noticed with vacuolated Leydig cells. Few sperms were observed in epididymal tubules {fig. 8 a&b} .

Normal distribution of PAS+ve material was noticed in fig . 9 {a&b} . Moderate reaction in spermatogenic layers with dense reaction in Leydig cells and basement membrane were observed . Columnar cells of epididymis and head of spermatozoa showed dense reaction , with moderate reaction in the remnant layers .

In group of rats treated with ginseng a slight increase in PAS + ve material was observed in the testis , while dense reaction was noticed in spermatozoa and different types of epididymal cells {fig. 10 a & b} .

In group of rats treated with TA 24 , PAS+ve reaction was moderate in Leydig cells and basement membrane and weak in spermatozoa . Moderate reaction was noticed in spermatozoa inside the epididymal tubules and the border of columnar cells ,with weak reaction in few epididymal tubules {fig. 11a&b} .

Group of rats treated with ginseng and TA24 , showed a slight increase

PAS+ve material especially in spermatozoa layer with less reaction in the epididymis {fig .12 ,a&b} .

Rats treated with TA48 , showed a decrease in PAS+ve reaction in testis and the epididymis with moderate to weak reaction in inter –tubular fibrous tissue {fig .13a&b}.

Group of rats treated with ginseng and TA48 , showed a slight increase in PAS+ve reaction especially in spermatozoa layer with moderate

reaction in the epididymis {fig .14 a&b}.In group of rats treated with TA72 , very weak PAS+ve reaction was noticed in the testis and the empty epididymal tubules {fig. 15 a&b} . While slight signs of improvement could be observed in rats treated with ginseng and TA72 as a result of appearance of spermatozoa . Thick fibrous tissue in-between epididymal tubules moderately stained . Disturbed and reduced columnar cells appeared less stained {fig .16a&b}

Table (1) : Serum alkaline phosphatase (ALP), total acid Phosphatase (T.CAP) and prostatic acid phosphatase in different treated groups.

	C	G	TA 24h	G + TA 24h	TA 48h	G+TA 48	TA 72h	G+TA 72
Serum Alp U/L	49.00 ± 3.10	48.33 ± 3.56	* 61.39 ± 5.57	* 62.72 ± 2.99	* 51.89 ± 5.23	* 43.01 ± 2.5	* 55.56 ± 3.94	* 51.90 ± 4.87
Serum Total ACP U/L	11.11 ± 2.02	11.01 ± 1.26	* 8.75 ± 0.41	* 10.30 ± 1.79	* 10.44 ± 1.35	* 12.64 ± 1.17	* 14.54 ± 1.70	* 13.63 ± 0.93
Serum Prostatic ACP U/L	7.07 ± 0.9	* 6.06 ± 5.58	* 5.72 ± 0.5	* 6.73 ± 1.16	* 7.58 ± 1.1	* 8.08 ± 0.71	* 8.59 ± 0.43	* 8.58 ± 0.43

All values represent M ± S.E. of 5 animals.

* Significant at P<0.05.

Table (2) : Testis, glutathion (GSH), alkaline phosphatase (ALP) and testis acid phosphatase (ACP) in different treated groups.

	C	G	TA 24h	G + TA 24h	TA 48h	G+TA 48h	TA 72h	G+TA 72
Testis GSH mg/g Wet.tissue	10.49 ± 1.11	10.06 ± 1.65	* 5.52 ± 0.43	* 11.35 ± 0.06	* 5.33 ± 0.52	* 5.46 ± 0.78	* 8.59 ± 1.63	* 10.04 ± 1.39
Testis Alp U/g fresh wet. Tissue	310 ± 35.41	* 312.61 ± 53.36	* 361.61 ± 42.43	* 352.6 ± 47.50	* 338.0 ± 53.43	* 288.85 ± 22.63	* 431.67 ± 49.71	* 420.33 ± 74.41
Testis ACP(U/g) Fresh wet. tissue	65.95 ± 4.65	* 61.70 ± 9.98	* 75.03 ± 1.73	* 70.74 ± 3.06	* 74.35 ± 3.51	* 64.56 ± 3.60	* 60.73 ± 2.42	* 59.77 ± 4.47

All values represent M ± S.E. of 5 animals.

* Significant at P<0.05.

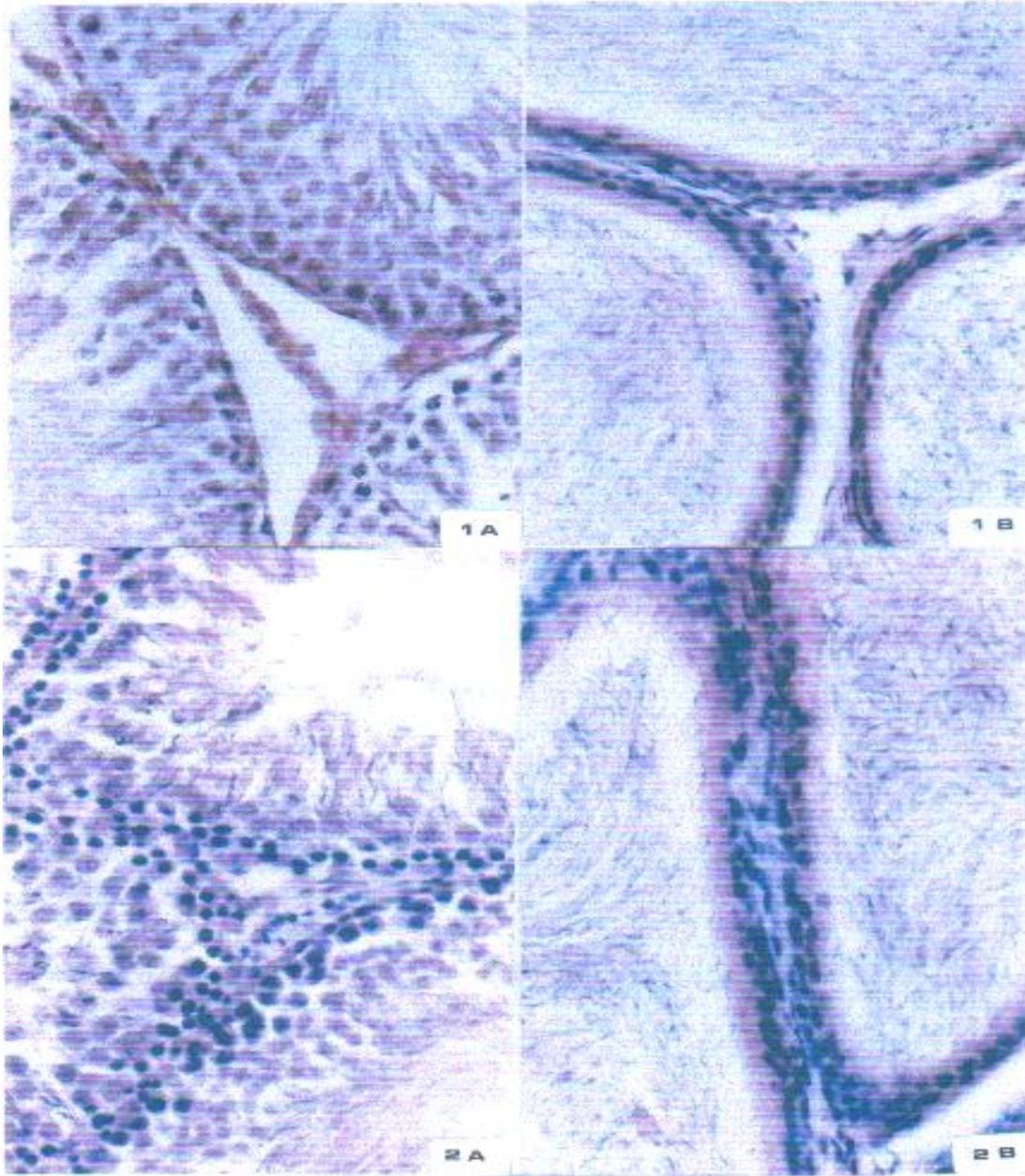


Fig. 1 (a , b) sections in control testis (a) and epididymis (b) of a rat , showing typical arrangement of germ cells in the testis . The epididymis consists of epididymal tubules , each of them consists of pseudostratified columnar ciliated cells and the basement membrane layer (Hx & E x 400)

Fig. 2 (a , b) section in testis and epididymis of rats treated with ginseng , showing an increase in the spermatogenic activity (a) . notice the increase in the density of spermatozoa in the middle of epididymis (b) (Hx & E x 400)



Fig. 3 (a , b) sections in testis and epididymis of rats treated with TA and dissected 24 hours post-treatment , showing disturbed and reduced spermatogenesis in some seminiferous tubules, the remnant tubules contained highly affected spermatozoa which appeared devoid of their nuclei . Leydig cells also appeared influenced (a)

The epididymal tubules were highly affected with detached cilia (b) , they also contained reduced number of spermatozoa (c) (Hx & E x 400)

Fig. 4 (a , b) sections in testis and epididymis of rats treated with TA and ginseng and dissected 24 hours post-treatment , showing partial improvement in the spermatogenic activity (a) & the density of spermatozoa in the epididymis (b)

(Hx & E x400)

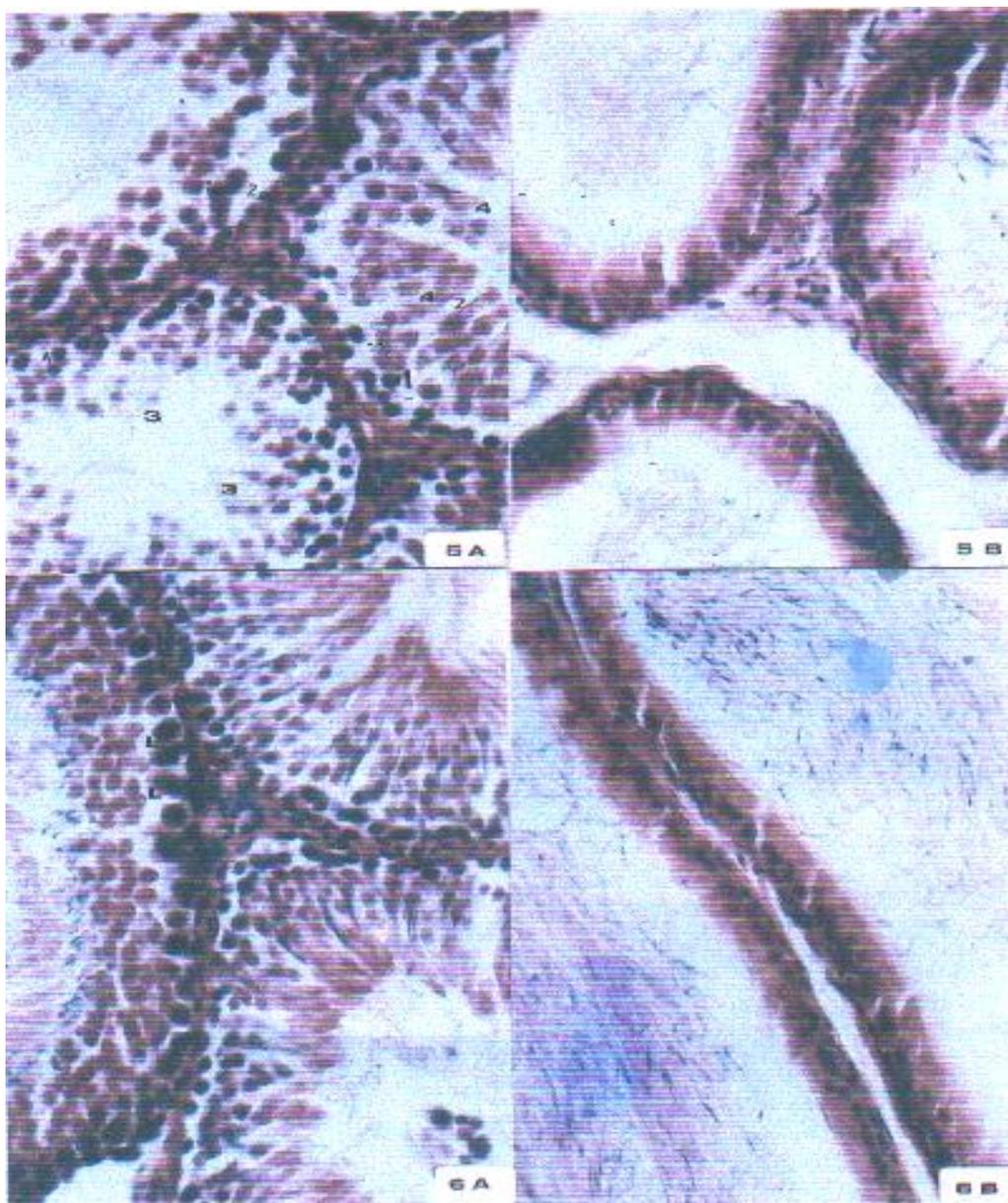


Fig. 5 (a , b) sections in testis and epididymis of rats treated with TA and dissected 48 hours , showing disturbed spermatogenesis in most seminiferous tubules , some nuclei appeared pyknotic (1) , enlarged (2) , ruptured (3) . Signs of karyolysis (4) could be detected , some seminiferous tubules appeared devoid of spermatozoa (a) . Notice enlarged and disturbed epididymal wall , iner-tubular fibrous tissue could be observed (b)
(Hx & E x400)

Fig. 6 (a , b) sections of testis and epididymis of rats treated with TA and ginseng and dissected after 48 hours , showing signs of improvement , while some primary spermatocytes contained enlarged nuclei and cytoplasm with the normal appearance of most spermatogenic layers (a) . Notice the normal appearance of spermatozoa in the epididymis (b)
(Hx & E x400)

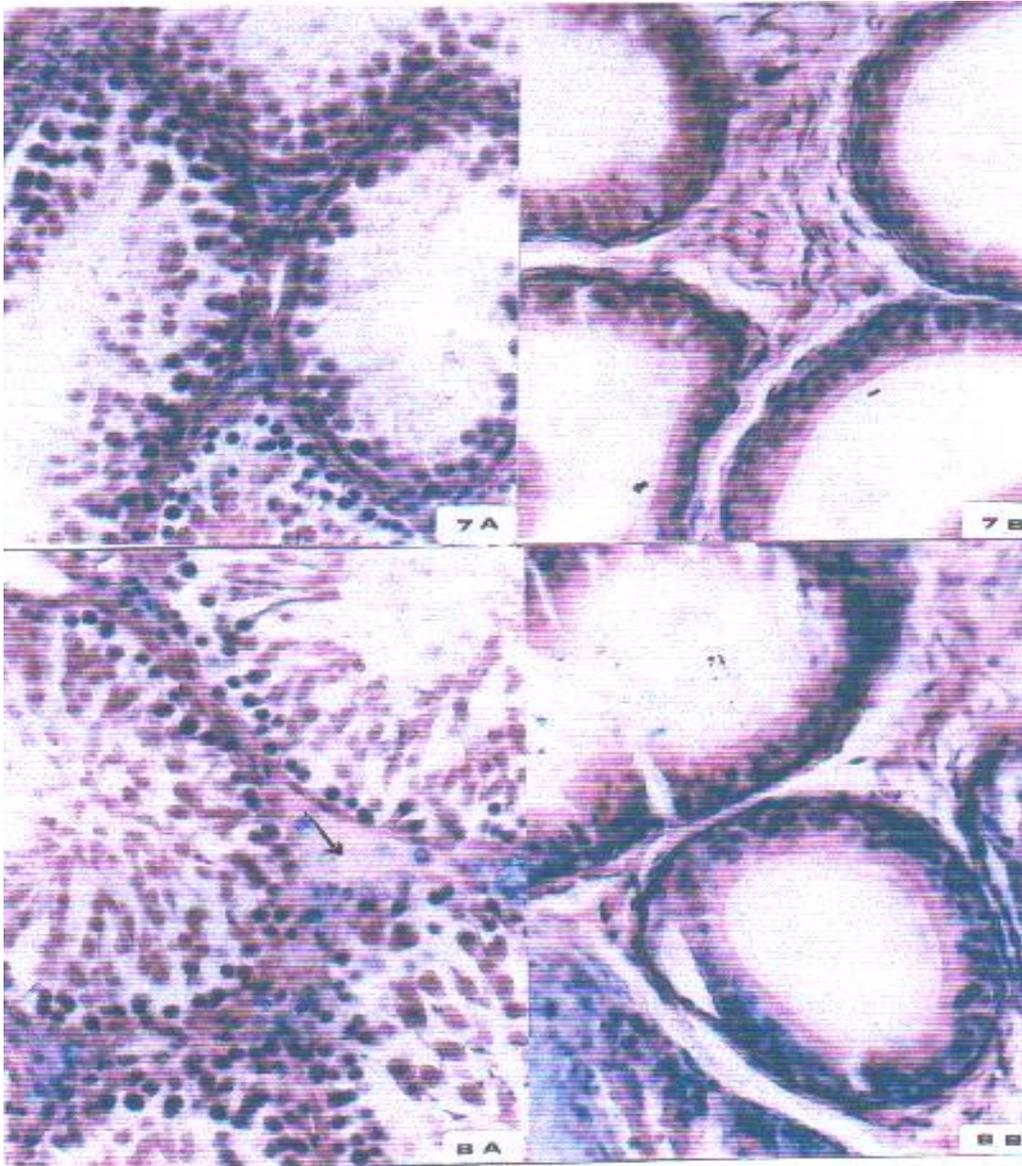


Fig. 7 (a , b) section in testis (a) and epididymis (b) of rats treated with TA and dissected 72 hours post-treatment , showing disturbed spermatogenic activity accompanied by reduction of the number of spermatogenic cells , nearly all seminiferous tubules appeared devoid of spermatozoa with spairing of their tails .The epididymal tubules appeared reduced and contain no spermatozoa with an increase in the inter-tubular fibrous tissue
(Hx & E x400)

Fig. 8 (a , b) sections of testis and epididymis of rats treated with TA and ginseng and dissected 72 hours post-treatment . Notine signs of recovery in the testis (a) and epididymal tubules (b) , debris of some spermatogenic cells could be detected and also inter-tubular vaculation , few spermatozoa could be noticed in the epididymal tubules
(Hx & E x 400)



Fig. 9 (a , b) sections of testis (a) and epididymis (b) of control rats showing moderate +ve PAS reaction in the spermatogenic layers , and dense reaction in the Leydig cells and basement membrane of seminiferous tubules . In the epididymis ; dense reaction in the border of the columnar cells and the head of the spermatozoa , moderate reaction in the remnant layers could be observed .

(PAS x 200)

Fig. 10 (a , b) sections of testis (a) and epididymis (b) of rats treated with ginseng showing a slight increase in +ve PAS reaction in the testis while dense reaction could be detected in the spermatozoa and different types of cells of the epididymal tubules

(PAS x 200)

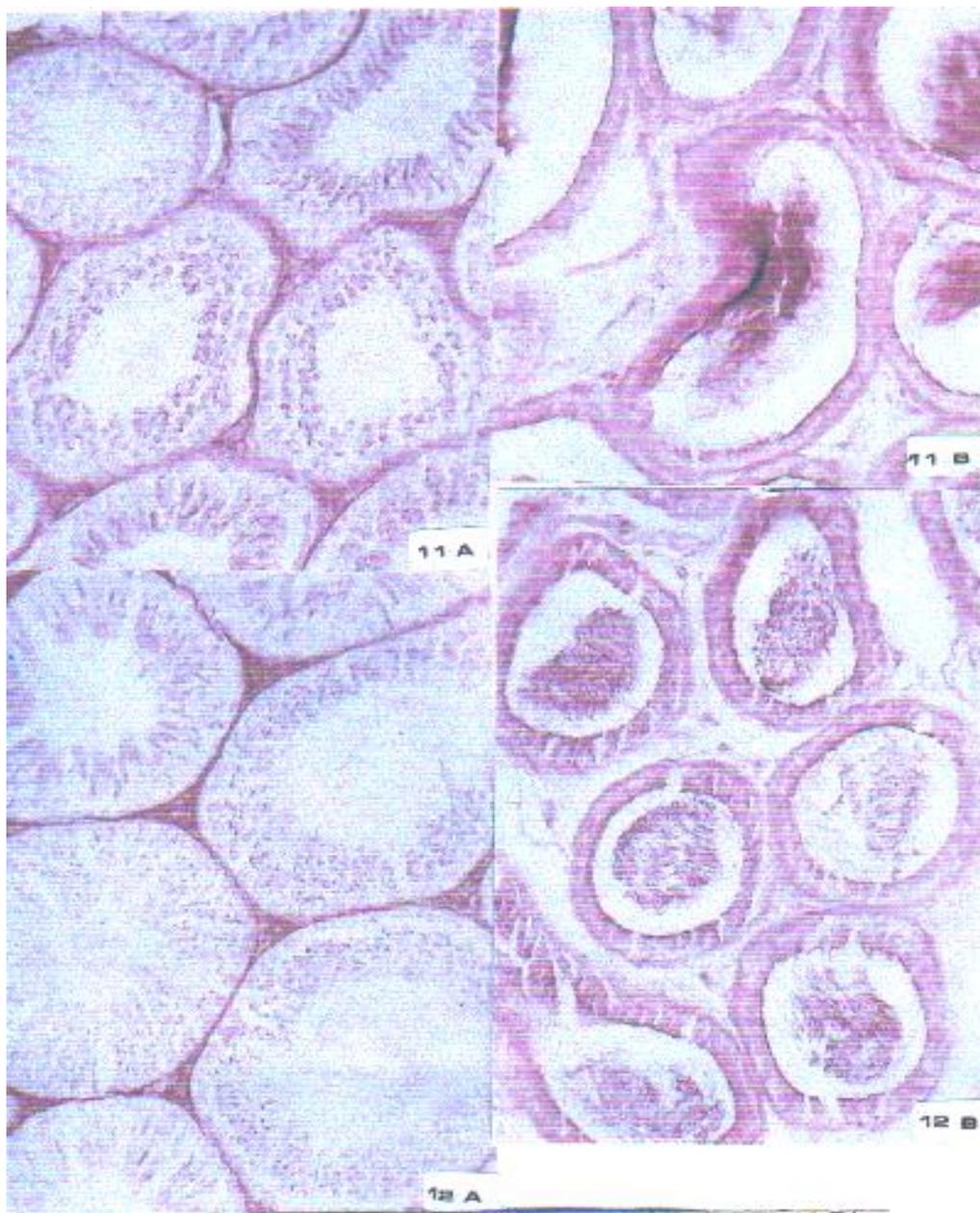


Fig. 11 (a , b) sections in testis (a) and epididymis (b) of rats treated with TA and dissected after 24 hours , notice that +ve PAS reaction was moderate in Leydig and basement membrane , weak reaction in the spermatozoa , moderate reaction in the spermatozoa inside the epididymal tubules and the border of the columnar cells . Less activity could be observed in the other layers , while weak reaction could be observed in few epididymal tubules (PAS x 200)

Fig. 12 (a , b) section in the testis (a) and epididymis (b) of rats treated with TA and ginseng and dissected after 24 hours showing slight increase in the +ve PAS reaction especially in the spermatozoa layer in the testis .Less reaction could be observed when compared with the control epididymal tubules (PAS x 200)

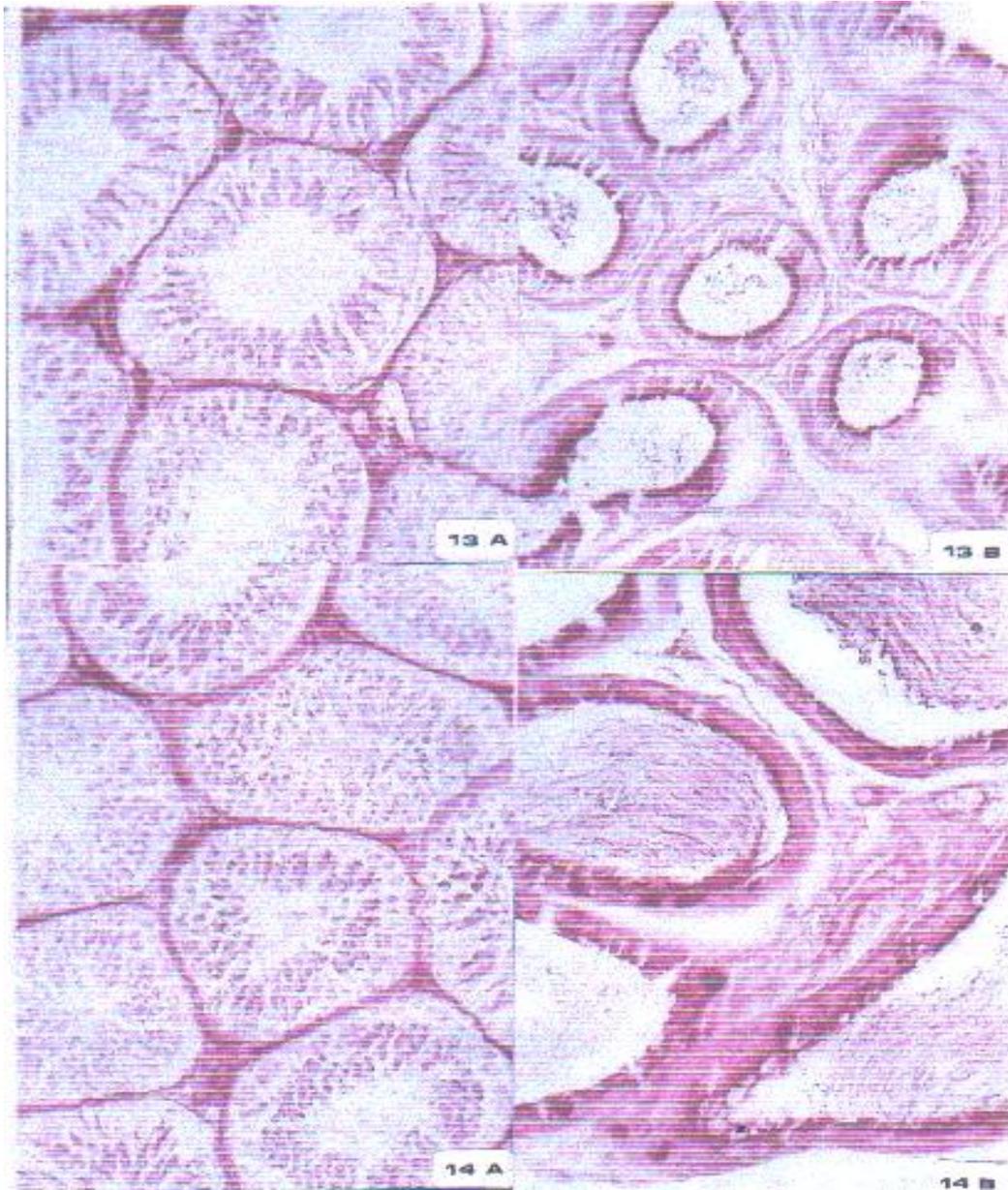


Fig. 13 (a , b) section in the testis (a) and epididymis (b) of rats treated with TA and dissected after 48 hours showing decreased reaction in the testis and epididymal tubules especially in the spermatozoa . Notice the reduction of epididymal tubules which is accompanied with moderate to weak reaction in the inter-tubular fibrous tissue

(PAS x 200)

Fig. 14 (a , b) sections in testis (a) and epididymis (b) of rats treated with TA and ginseng and dissected 48 hours showing a slight increase in the +ve PAS reaction in the testis especially I the spermatozoa layer in some seminiferous tubules , while moderate increase in the reaction was noticed in the spididymis.

(PAS x 200)

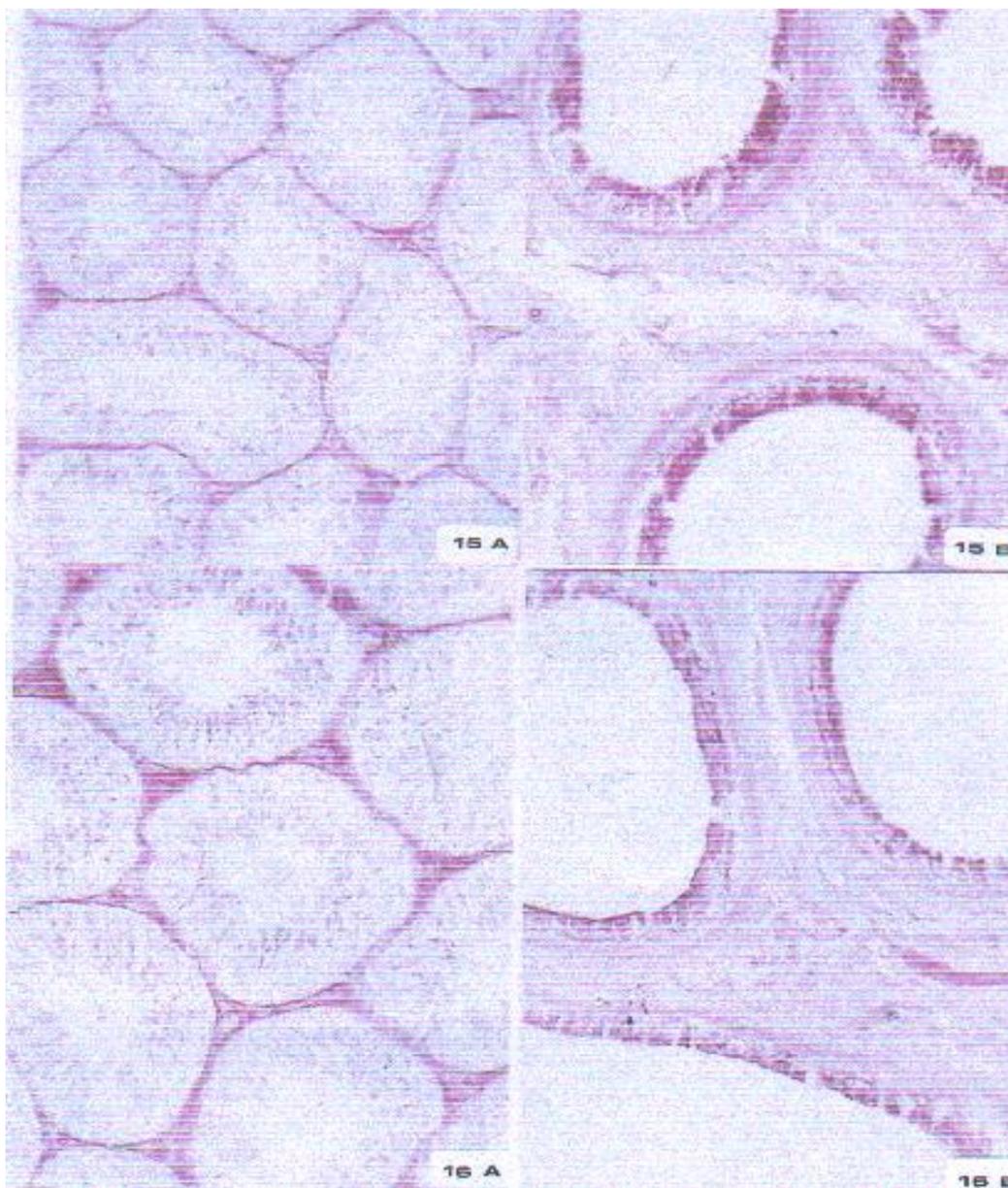


Fig. 15 (a , b) section in testis (a) and epididymis (b) of rats treated with TA and dissected after 72 hours showing very weak reaction inside seminiferous tubules and in the fibrous tissue inbetween epididymal tubules . Seminiferous and epididymal tubules appeared devoid of spermatozoa accompanied with a -ve reaction

(PAS x 200)

Fig. 16 (a , b) section in the testis (a) and epididymis (b) of rats treated with TA and ginseng and dissected 72 hours post-treatment showing slight signs of improvement in the middle of seminiferous tubules which was accompanied with appearance of few spermatozoa in the testis . Thick fibrous tissue inbetween epididymal tubule appeared moderately stained while disturbed & reduced columnar cells appeared less stained

(PAS x 200)

Disussion

Many chemical and physical agents cause damage in different tissues of the body, one of these agents is thioacetamide. The formation of free radicals and cytotoxic oxygen metabolites probably play a key role in various types of tissue degeneration such as cancer and retinal degeneration (Brown, 1995). In order to overcome the effect of free radicals and to reduce the damaging effect of oxidants, a variety of pharmacological antioxidants such as glutathione has been examined (Gutteridge, 1986). This study is an attempt to investigate the effect of Panax ginseng root in modulating the toxic effect induced by TA administration in adult male rats. Thioacetamide is well known as hepatotoxin and hepatocarcinogen agent (Hunter et al; 1997). TA treatment resulted in striking loss of specific liver plasma membrane enzymatic activity which cause cell death (Nikolaev et al; 1986).

A significant increase serum Alp, Acp and serum prostatic Acp activities in the serum treated rats. Our results are in agreement with Osada et al; (1986, 1988) and Zimmermann *et al*; (1985 & 1987). They also noticed increased serum transaminase 48 h and 72 h after TA administration. The increased alkaline and acid phosphatase in the prostatic tissue in the present study is in agreement with Osada et al; (1988), Zimmerman *et al*; (1987) and Fontana et al; (1996).

They attribute this increase to the damage effect of thioacetamide on the tissue. The decrease in synthesis of glutathione in testis was noticed also by Cascale et al; (1991); Kretzschmer et al; (1991) & Fontana (1996).

They attributed this decrease to hepatocellular damage induced by thioacetamide. Glutathione is a control to the antioxidant defense system of the cell. It can reduce ascorbic acid via a thiol transferase and acts as a substrate for GSH peroxidase to reduce hydrogen peroxide (Meister, 1992). Furthermore, a reduction in GSH levels with increased age has been suggested as a mechanism for increased susceptibility to neoplasia (Richi, 1992).

In the present study oral administration of Panax ginseng root daily for a period of 10 days revealed a protective action against liver and testis induced by TA administration as indicated by the improvement of Alp, Acp prostatic Acp in serum and GSH, Alp, Acp in tissue of testis. Lin et al; (1995), stated that Panax ginseng root performed a protective role against the hazardous effect of TA. Red Panax ginseng extracts had a significant cancer chemoprevention at 50:400 mg/kg in rat (Xiaoguang *et al*; 1998). Huong *et al*; (1998), suggested that Vietnamese ginseng exerted a protective effect against free radical induced tissue injury and this effect was attributable to minor components rather than the main saponin components. From our present data it can be concluded that alterations of blood chemistry and testis material induced by TA toxicity could be improved in animals receiving Panax ginseng root. This improvement is markedly achieved by pre-administration of Panax ginseng. Different types of damage could be noticed in testes & epididymis of rats treated with TA. Ramaiah et al; (1998),

found that necrotic hepatocytes following administration of TA (50 mg/kg) were started at 12 h in rats and concordant with the plasma enzyme elevation. According to the present study histological lesions were detected after 24, 48, 72h post-treatment. This was manifested by inhibition of spermatogenesis in seminiferous tubules also the epididymal tubules showed a decrease in density of spermatozoa after 24 h post-treatment. After 48 h & 72 h the effect of TA was increased. These results are in agreement with Hunag *et al*; (1999), they noticed that TA treatment for 3 weeks reduced the liver specific MAT protein level to below 30% of control, where the type of MAT expression greatly influenced the rate of growth and DNA synthesis (Cai *et al*; (1998). Also Sanzet *et al*; (1995&1998), found that the polyploidy hepatocyte population decreased sharply in the periods between 24&48 h in young animals and 48 & 72 h in older ones after TA administration. The epididymal tubules in the present work were gradually surrounded by the fibers after TA administration. This fibroblastic proliferation observed is known to be a natural response for tissue to repair in healing processes following irreversible Damage. Fontana *et al*; (1996); Muller *et al*; (1996) & Torres *et al*; (1997), noticed that, the administration of TA in rats induced nodular cirrhosis of liver, characterized by fibrous septae parenchymal nodules, excessive deposition of connective tissue elements and proliferation of bile ducts. Pyknotic primary spermatocytes were detected in a considerable number of tubules at 48&72h after TA intoxication and some spermatogenic cells showed enlarged nuclei. These results are in agreement with Sanz *et al*; (1995), they

stated that hepatocytes isolated from TA treated rats showed a marked tendency to diploidy and a significant decline in antioxidant enzyme activity. Chanda & Mehendale (1994), reported that, liver injury induced by TA peaked between 36&48h in rats. The low doses of TA stimulate hepatic DNA synthesis and mitosis in rats (Mangipudy, 1995). These changes are associated with nuclear enlargement (Reddy *et al*; 1969). TA also affects the nucleic acid metabolism as evidence by increase in the nucleoli size and RNA transport inhibition from the nucleus to the cytoplasm (Clawson *et al*; 1980). Marked depletion in PAS +ve materials was observed in the present study gradually after 24, 48 & 72 h of TA administration. These results are in agreement with Ramaiah *et al*; (1998), they noticed a significant decrease in the basal hepatic glycogen levels in rats after TA treatment.

Injection of rats with ginseng only, led to an increase in the activity of spermatogenesis in testes and in the density of spermatozoa in the epididymis. In agreement with the present findings in a similar study Bashandy *et al*; (1996), they found that ginseng increased motility of sperms and DNA content of spermatogenic cells and decreased the tail abnormalities in sperms. These effects may be due to the antioxidant nature of ginseng (Sohn *et al*; 1993). Additionally, Panax ginseng is free from any harmful side effects (Sanada *et al*; 1974; Shoji, 1974 & Aphale *et al*; 1998).

In the present study, ginseng increased the PAS +ve materials in both testis & epididymis. This is in agreement with Morsy *et al*; (2002) they noticed an increase PAS +ve materials in the kidney of rats treated with ginseng for 8 weeks. The treatment of rats with ginseng

partially conditioned the adverse effect of TA on testis . This plant exerted its protective activity against TA either directly by inhibiting lipid peroxidation and scavenging free radicals (Mei *et al* ; 1994), or indirectly through enhancement of the activity of super oxide dismutase , an enzymatic free radicals scavenger in the cells (Xie *et al* ;1993) .

Also Panax ginseng was found to exert a stimulatory effect on DNA repair synthesis and has inhibitory effect on mutagenicity and cellular transformation (Nishino *et al* ;2001) . Moreover it has promoting action on RNA synthesis in diabetic rats (Yokzawa *et al* ; 1996) . Ginseng has a chemo preventive and therapeutic action and can enhance immune function prosperities (Shin *et al* ; 2000&Xiaoguang *et al* ; 1998) .

Lee *et al*; (2002) , stated that ginseng may reduce cell damage induced by toxic substances and acts to stabilize cell membranes by providing protection against toxic agents induced tissue injury .

Conclusion :

From our present data it can be concluded that alteration of blood chemistry profile, histopathology & histochemistry induced by TA toxicity could be improved in animals after receiving Panax ginseng root .

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المعالجة المسبقة بالجنسج تقلل الاضرار الحاده في خصيه الجرذان البيضاء المحدثه بالثيو أسيتاميد.

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يعتبر مركب الثيو أسيتاميد من المركبات السامه والضراره جدا للصحه وخصوصا الانسان. ولذلك فقد أدى إعطاء جرعه مقدارها 300 ميللجرام /كيلو جرام من وزن الجسم للجرذان الى زياده ملحوظه في نسبه انزيمات الكبد مثل :الفوسفاتيز الحمضى والقاعدى و الفوسفاتيز الحمضى للبروستاتا و قد كانت هناك زياده كبيره في نسبه الفوسفاتيز القاعدي والهامضى للخصيه وذلك بعد 48 و 72 ساعه من اعطاء الثيو أسيتاميد بينما انخفضت نسبها الجلوتاثيون وقد أبدت جذور نبات الجنسج انخفاضا للآثار الضاره للثيو أسيتاميد وكان لإعطائه بجرعه مقدارها 117 ميللجرام /كيلو جرام من وزن الجسم يوميا ولمده 10 أيام قبل إعطاء الثيو أسيتاميد أثرا واقيا ضد سميّه هذه الماده .

كما أظهرت هذه الدراسه أن المعامله بالثيو أسيتاميد قد سببت حدوث بعض التغيرات الهستوباثولوجيه في القطاعات الشمعيه التى صبغت بالهيما توكسليين حيث ظهرت علامات التحلل النووى في بعض خلايا الخصيه والبربخ كما ظهرت بعض تجمعات من النفايات الخلويه في بعض خلايا الخصيه وخاصه خلايا لايدج . كما أظهر الفحص الهستو كيميائى نقصا ملحوظا في محتوى الجليكوجين في خلايا الخصيه والبربخ . وقد أدت المعامله بالجنسج قبل الماده السامه الي تقليل نسبي للآثار الضاره .