

hepatic cell cytoplasm started to appear from the second group and further on till the fourth group where pyknotic nuclei were demonstrated (Fig. 2).

In some sections of first group, we noticed the appearance of hepatic cells with nuclei containing prominent nucleoli (Fig. 3). Dilatation and congestion of central hepatic vein were evident in all treated groups (Fig. 3). Sinusoidal dilatation and congestion also were demonstrated specially in the second and fourth groups (Fig. 3).

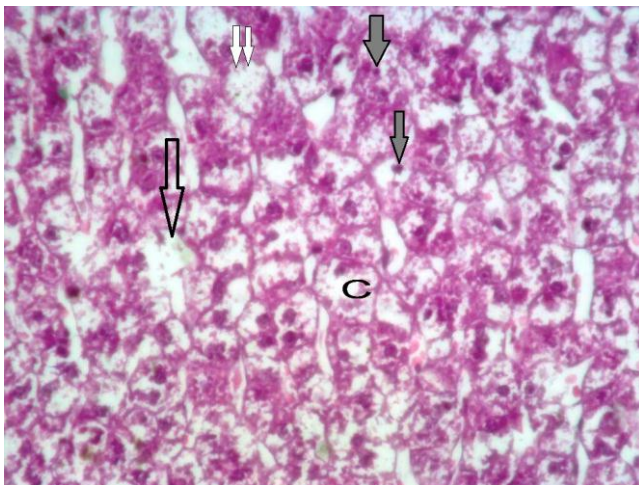


Fig. 2: Photomicrograph of treated liver cells (C) showing vacuolation (double white filled arrows), ballooning (single not filled arrow) and degenerative changes with pyknotic nuclei (gray filled single arrow) H&E X400.

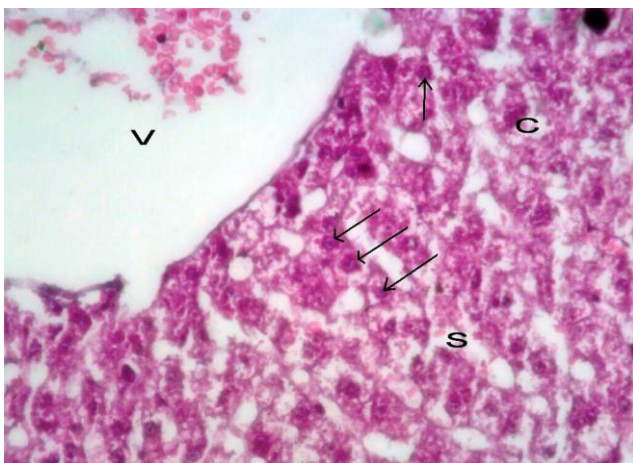


Fig. 3: Photomicrograph of treated liver cells (C) showing prominent nucleoli in some cells (arrows), dilated and congested sinusoids (S), dilated and congested central vein (V) H&E X400.

All the above changes were dose and duration related when compared with the control animals (Fig.4).

With PAS stain, the strength of PAS reaction depends on the pattern of distribution of the dye appeared in the tissue. We noticed that there were positive (+ve) PAS reactions in all of the treated groups, but with differences in the strength of positivity, with presence of dispersed staining that indicated a +ve reaction to PAS and gradually this staining became heterogenic and then appeared as clumped masses (Fig. 5, 6, 7 and 8) and summarized in table 1.

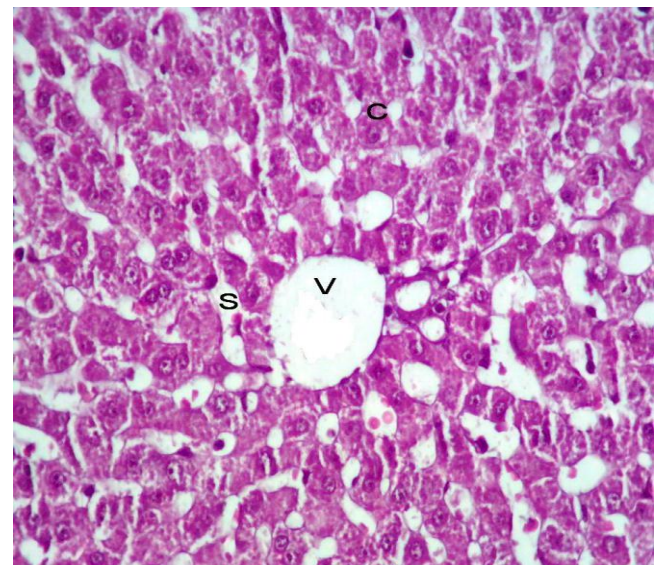


Fig. 4: Photomicrograph of control rabbit liver showing hepatic cells (C), central vein (V) and sinusoids (S) H&E X400.

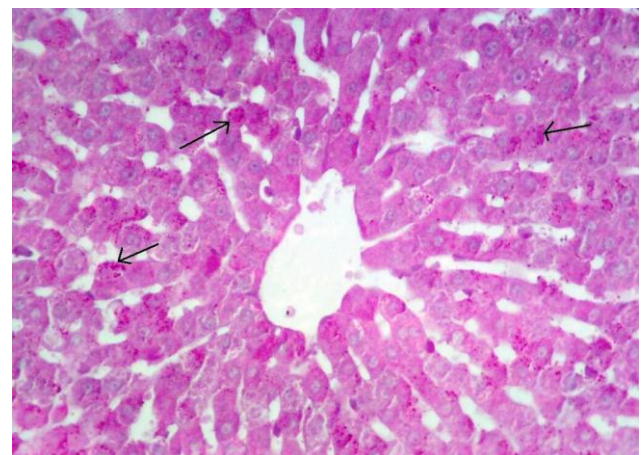


Fig.5: Photomicrograph of control rabbit liver with weak +ve PAS reaction (arrows) PAS X400.