In the beginning Krishna Tulas (Ocimum sanctum) was procured from M/S SHARP
ENTERPRISES, who deal in Krishna Tulas trade. The sample was examined by a botanist
and was certified as Ocimum sanctum, purple variety. Sufficient quantity was procured
(approx. 5 Kg) for the experimental purpose.

Albino mice of both the sexes were procured from the Bharati Vidyapeeth’s animal house.
They were from fresh and unused stock and were of the weight range of 28 to 32 g body
weight.

Aqueous and Alcoholic extracts were prepared with the help of distilled water and 50 %
ethanol. Ethanol was recovered with the help of soxhlet apparatus and was made ethanol
free. Aqueous extract was made as dry as possible. Both the extracts were stored in wide
mouthed glass bottles with a glass stopper and were stored in a refrigerator.
Available, published information on Krishna Tulas was obtained from various sources and was divided into various chapters like, Ayurved, Botany, Pharmacology, Phyto-chemistry etc.

In the experimental part, initially neuropharmacological studies were undertaken and were tabulated under various subheads. In the second set of experiments effect of Krishna Tulas was studied on food consumption and weight gained on daily basis. Effect on liver weights, along with the liver poison, CCl4, was studied so as to study the water logging and inflammatory changes in the liver parenchyma. Important enzymes like SGPT, SGOT, LDH were studied to find out the recovery of the function of the hepatocytes by the Krishna Tulas extracts along with Carbontetrachloride.

The data collected from the experimental studied was processed to present it in the form of bar diagrams, graphs and photographs. The results were finally interpreted, discussed in the light of the previously published literature on this subject and presented as conclusions of the present study.