CONCLUSIONS
From the present data collected from various animal experiments, it appears that Krishna Tulas (Ocimum sanctum) has the ability to modify the function of centrally situated feeding and satiety centers so that the food eaten is effectively converted into body parts which is projected in the form of weight gained and the percentage weight gained Krishna Tulas improves the reflexes and the motor functions and these actions are reversible. This central improvement does not appear to be a toxic effect but an improved version of the physiological phenomenon. When tested against hepatotoxin like carbon tetrachloride, Krishna Tulas has shown a great ability to protect the hepatocytes from the damaging effects of Carbontetrachloride. Administration of Krishna Tulas prevents the appearance of various enzymes in the circulation. All these actions of Krishna Tulas appear to be independent of route of drug administration or the solvents used viz. Alcohol and distilled water in the present case. The protective action of the aqueous and the alcoholic extracts of Krishna Tulas is at the cellular level and may be by toughening the cell membrane. That Krishna Tulas extracts act centrally proves the fact that these extracts
have ability to penetrate the blood, brain barrier and reach the feeding and satiety centers and modify food consumption in such a way that the total as well as the percentage weight is gained.

Finally the author is aware of the fact that in the limited time and resources available at his disposal, all the facts cannot be interpreted and conclusions drawn in a correct manner and that more and further detailed studies must be planned and carried out in future.

This is the plan and the direction of future research on liver problems for the author which he wishes to undertake soon.