PILOT STUDY:

Before starting the main Animal Experiment, the pilot study was conducted to find out the feasibility of the study using a male Albino mice weighing 25 gms.

All the standard procedures were followed including procurement of animal, maintaining the animal and feeding the test drug in the form of aqueous extract. The animal was fed with the aqueous extract of the test drug i.e Abrus precatorius at the dose of 500mg/kg body weight for 5 days and the toxic symptoms were observed as mentioned below and sacrificed on 6th day and the histo pathological changes have been studied.

After observation of the animal for 6 days it was sacrificed and its viscera like stomach, intestine, liver, spleen and kidney were subjected to histo pathological studies. On comparison of the histological slides with normal viscera, the expected changes have observed in the form of edema, moderate to severe congestion, bleeding and even necrosis in different viscera.

Here comparison of the histo pathological changes in different organs have been done with that of normal viscera. The slides of the same are as follows,
HISTOPATHOLOGY OF STOMACH

Fig no.20                                    Fig no.21

High desquamation, severe odema and congestion and moderate mucosal hemorrhage of Stomach Tissue

HISTOPATHOLOGY OF INTESTINE

Fig no.22                                    Fig no.23

Moderate mucosal congestion, desquamation, nutrophilic infiltration and cellular degeneration of Intestinal Tissue.
HISTOPATHOLOGY OF LIVER

Fig no.24  
Severe Central Vein & sinusoidal congestion, inflammation, central granulomas, cirrhosis, perivenular fibrosis of Liver Tissue.

Fig no.25

HISTOPATHOLOGY OF KIDNEY

Fig no.26  
Severe peritubular inflammation, tubular & glomerular congestion of Kidney Tissues.

Fig no.27
HISTOPATHOLOGY OF SPLEEN

Fig no.28                                    Fig no.29

Severe Inflammation with occasional congestion and focal necrosis of Spleenic Tissue.

It became evident that, wherever we suspect the presence of *Raktadhara kala*, we found changes after feeding the animal with aqueous extract of the test drug.

With the encouraging results of the pilot study, the main animal study has been designed.