CONCLUSION

From the present work the following conclusions have been drawn:-

1. Toxicity of cadmium acetate depends upon concentration and duration of exposure.


3. In the present studies revealed that T-lymphocytes and associated with cell mediated immunity and B-lymphocytes are concerned with humoral immunity.

4. T-cell were also governed the proliferation of B-cell. In present study T-cell were observe to suppressed and B-cell were augmented.

5. A highly significant decreased in total RBC count, haemoglobin concentration and haematocrit values in cadmium treated rats.

6. A significant increase red cell indices viz. MCHC and slightly decrease in MCV and MCH with exposure to cadmium acetate.

7. A significant increase in total WBC count in cadmium treated albino rats.
8. A significant increase in lymphocytes, eosinophils, basophils, monocytes in cadmium treated albino rats.


10. A significant decrease in serum total protein in cadmium treated albino rats.

11. Hyperglycaemia and hypercholestemia condition occurs in albino rats after treatment of cadmium acetate.

12. A significant increase in serum acid phosphatase indicate hyperphosphataemia in albino rat.

13. A significant increase in alkaline phosphatase activity in cadmium acetate treated albino rats.

14. Several pathological changes in tissue occurred in cadmium treated albino rats like dilation of central vein, hemorrhages, oedema, focal collection of lymphocytes, inflammation, vacuolization, necrosis, dilation in blood vessels etc.

15. The above studies could be helpful in designing for pollution effects on organism and human being also.

The present study reveals that inflammatory action of cadmium acetate on haemopoietic system and all biological system causes hypoxic polycythemia, leucopenia, oedema and degenerative changes in tissue of albino rat and disturbs the physiological and metabolic activity by significant alteration in
blood, serum values and histopathological structure which is an indication of extensive tissue injury and impaired liver function.